

A survey of the wildlife of  
Miltonrigg Wood



Conducted by

Carlisle Natural History Society  
in 2013/2014

Cover photograph inset:  
Bird's-nest Orchid, Miltonrigg Wood © Marie Saag

## In memory of Geoff Naylor 1939 - 2012



Gifted naturalist and obsessive recorder, Geoff Naylor made a major contribution to the study of Cumbrian natural history and left a significant legacy of information for posterity. Long-time member of Carlisle Natural History Society, Geoff served for many years as Recorder, collating the wildlife records provided by the membership. As a volunteer in the Natural Sciences section at Tullie House Museum he input these and many other data into the Cumbrian biological records database, laying the foundations of the Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre established in 2011.

Geoff lived at Milton and spent much time in Miltonrigg Woods, walking his dog and cataloguing the wildlife he encountered, including birds, butterflies, plants, snails and fungi. For many years he ran a moth trap in his garden just across the field from the wood, recording some 353 different species of Lepidoptera in his garden and the wood. He published notes on some of his most interesting finds at Miltonrigg in the *Carlisle Naturalist*, issued by the Society:

Naylor, G. (2007) Dewick's Plusia (*Macdunnoughia confusa* (Steph.)) in a garden moth trap. *Carlisle Naturalist* **15**(2): 31-32.

Naylor, G. (2008) Broad-leaved Helleborine (*Epipactis phyllanthes* (L.) Crantz) in Miltonrigg Wood. *Carlisle Naturalist* **16**(2): 44-45.

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## Acknowledgements

With thanks to all of the membership of the Society who supported this survey, attended field meetings, visited the site at their own initiative and contributed records of wildlife for this report. The Society is particularly grateful to Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre for making available the collated historical records for Miltonrigg Wood contributed by Geoff Naylor, CNHS and other visiting naturalists in previous years.



## Summary

The survey has generated some 1,496 records of 771 different taxa. A number of scarce species are recorded for the first time at the site and some of the orchids that were previously recorded are mapped here in detail.

Considered to be an area of ancient semi-natural woodland, the soil structure could still have potential to support a natural woodland flora and fauna.

However, the even-age structure of the planted woodland gives a general uniformity to the site and the blocks of conifer create dense shade, reducing the wildlife interest within those areas.

This uniformity is mitigated by the now mature oak plantation producing a rich supply of dead wood, which supports an interesting variety of invertebrates and fungi.

Dead standing and fallen timber should be left in situ as far as possible.

More open areas along the rides, around the car park, at the pond and in the 'bog woodland' area let in the sunlight and are among the most interesting features for wildlife in the wood.

A number of scarce plants are restricted to the edges of paths in the wood and path maintenance works should take due diligence of these distributions.

On-going management work to increase the diversity of structure within the woodland is leading to a noticeable increase in the wildlife interest of the site.

There is scope to create more open glades within the woodland and possibly to create another pond.

The natural 'bog woodland' area is of significant biodiversity interest and should be conserved by maintaining water levels to maintain and encourage the *Sphagnum* moss carpet there.

## Introduction

The objective behind the survey was to harness the diverse natural history expertise of the Society to survey the broad biodiversity of an under-recorded site in Cumbria, covering as many different wildlife groups as possible. The aim would be to both provide more detailed information on a specific site as well as adding to the broad picture of natural history in Cumbria. The information gained would be published online as a report on the Society's website. The choice of Miltonrigg Wood as the survey site fitted the criteria of not being too far from the Society's hub in Carlisle, having some features of biodiversity interest yet no statutory wildlife designations. Its connection with Geoff Naylor made it the obvious choice.

## Aims of the Survey

- i) To give a general description of each of the distinctive compartments of the area, with indications of the general state of these areas, and any significant species or features.
- ii) To identify areas of existing biodiversity which should be preserved and perhaps enhanced through appropriate management.
- iii) To locate and pinpoint any species of particular conservation significance and suggest ways that their populations could be protected and enhanced.
- iv) To provide the resulting records to Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre.



## Scope of the Survey

The broad taxonomic groups covered in the survey were: fungi, vascular plants, bryophytes, butterflies and moths, other insects, amphibians, birds and mammals.

Broad areas and features of interest for wildlife were identified, see map on page 4. These features are variously highlighted within the sections of this report dealing with each wildlife group.

General botanical recording followed the tetrad system operated by the Cumbria Flora Group. The site overlaps two tetrads and separate species lists were collected for each tetrad although they have been combined for the purposes of this report. Within this framework species of particular interest are dealt with individually.

## Methodology

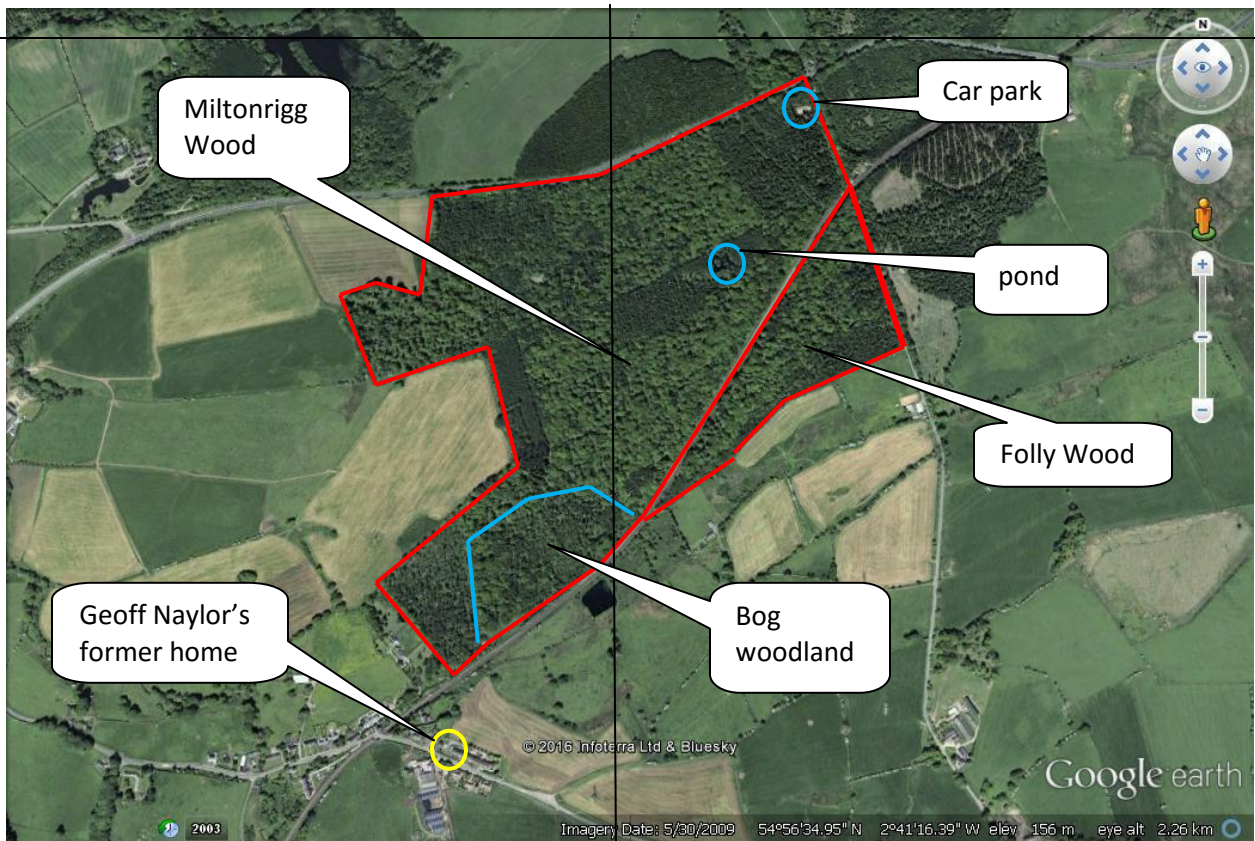
A number of survey visits was booked into the Society's summer programme of field trips. An initial survey day planned on 18th May 2013 was a washout due to very heavy rain and although some members made further visits later in the season, it was decided to extend the survey through 2014. The 2014 survey began with a programmed day on 17th May and this was followed by a series of programmed evening

meetings throughout the summer on 11th June, a moth trapping evening on 25th July, 13th August and 17th September. A fungus foray was programmed for 19th October. Several members made additional ad-hoc visits to survey their particular groups at their own convenience.

Survey was largely by field identification, but some live-trapping of small mammals was conducted. A moth trapping evening was programmed, with light traps being additionally run on other dates too. Other groups of insects, not identifiable in the field, were collected by sweep netting, beating foliage and hand searching dead wood and leaf litter for later identification under the microscope.

**Miltonrigg & Folly Wood: Google Earth aerial view with site boundary, features and tetrad boundaries indicated**

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## Site Description

Miltonrigg Wood is owned and managed by the Woodland Trust. It is situated just east of Brampton and to the south of the A69, 15km east of Carlisle. The 64ha site is transected by the Carlisle to Newcastle railway line with the majority of the site lying north of the railway line. The southern portion is known as Folly Wood. Miltonrigg Wood is a reasonably flat site, varying between 140 and 150 metres ASL. Miltonrigg Wood is part of a larger woodland complex surrounding Naworth Castle and it is surrounded by a road on the north and east, pasture on the western boundary, and rough grazing land as well as a small duck pond to the south. To the north and east of the adjoining roads there are areas of mixed woodland.



The underlying geology at Miltonrigg Wood is of sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 322 to 335 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period known as the Alston Formation – consisting of Limestone, Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone. These rocks were formed in warm shallow seas with carbonate deposited on platform, shelf and slope areas; often rich in corals and shelly faunas.

The site in places is very wet and in particular larger areas of wet woodland can be found between the main path and the railway line. A small pond surrounded by willows, birch and some non-natives, lies near the centre of the wood and there is extensive evidence of historic draining across large parts of the site. Some deeper channels exist towards the north east of the site.

Miltonrigg Wood is predominantly ancient semi-natural woodland dominated by Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*) and birches (*Betula pubescens* and *B. pendula*) with Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), Sweet Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), Yew (*Taxus baccata*) and Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). The Woodland Trust management plan (Anon 2011) for the site states the majority of the Oaks and Beech were planted in 1890 and since 1945 a variety of coniferous species have been planted, including Japanese Larch (*Larix kaempferi*), Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*), Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Corsican Pine (*Pinus nigra var. maritima*) and Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) by the previous owner.

Across the whole site natural regeneration of tree species is abundant. Some under-planting has been undertaken in the past, but Ash, Birch and Oak regeneration can be found across the whole site, varying from saplings through to 5-10+ year-old, self-seeded, established trees. There is very limited herbivore browsing due to the high level of human activity within Miltonrigg Wood, although small numbers of Roe Deer have been seen on multiple visits.

The wood in general has a high forest structure with little under-storey and the ground flora is characterised by common grasses, Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), Broad Buckler Fern (*Dryopteris dilatata*), Tufted Hair-grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*), Honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*), and





bryophytes but also populations of Wood Anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*), Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), Hard Fern (*Blechnum spicant*) and Wavy Hair-grass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*) are present.

Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*) has previously dominated the under-storey, but a lengthy programme of removal and control has gradually cleared most areas. However regenerating rhododendron is present throughout the wood. Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) and Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) can be found generally where there has been a disturbance such as felling and or planting, although neither are extensive.

There are some spectacular veteran trees within Miltonrigg Wood, of particular note are several Beech and two or three Sweet Chestnut (although no veterans are recorded on the Ancient Tree Hunt website).

The Woodland Trust are managing the woodland to remove and reduce the impact of the non-native conifers and rhododendron. Evidence of this policy is present throughout the site with felling and thinning work much in evidence along the main path. This work allows light through the canopy and native species, previously out competed or shaded out, will re-establish in these areas. A plentiful and productive seed source is available on site and with low levels of browsing these areas should regenerate quickly. The Woodland Trust are managing the site to ultimately achieve a 'self sustaining broadleaf or native conifer (Scots Pine or Yew) high forest woodland' with 20% or less non-natives and only a small amount of Rhododendron. The Woodland Trust hope to achieve a self sustaining forest system. However the areas of dense birch regeneration in some areas of the woodland may need thinning in the future, and non-native invasives must continue to be monitored to ensure they do not re-establish.

Miltonrigg Wood has a small network of wider rides (5-8 metres) linked to the path network. Orchid populations occur along these rides and ride edge management is undertaken to ensure the rides stay open.



©Marie Saag

## Reference

Anonymous (2011) *Miltonrigg Woods Management Plan 2011-2016*. Woodland Trust.  
<http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/woodfile/571/management-plan.pdf?cb=ff09dc316a174a49bae5e37574618bd8>.

Tim Frost

## Fungi

Fungi are at their most diverse in woodlands due to the varied niches that they provide. Leaf-litter and dead wood are used by the saprophytic decomposers whilst mycorrhizal species form associations with living trees, which also are hosts for parasitic species. The leaves of trees and plants in the field and ground layers are also hosts for a large number of fungal parasites.

The age of a woodland is also important in determining the diversity of fungi that occur, with ancient sites that have a long history of continuous woodland cover, as seen in Miltonrigg, supporting many more fungi than more recent plantations. However the most important influence on the diversity of mycota in woodlands is probably the variety of tree species, with mixed woodlands - again as seen in Miltonrigg which has a range of broadleaf species alongside planted conifers, being the most diverse.

The Survey of Miltonrigg was undertaken during 2013 and 2014 involving several visits by different groups and individuals. These visits were spread throughout the seasons covering spring, summer, early autumn and mid-autumn - which tends to be the peak of the fungi season. Most of the trees in Miltonrigg are ectomycorrhizal which means that they readily form symbiotic associations with fungi and therefore we would expect a good range of these fungi. The exception is ash with fungi associated with this tree being those feeding on wood, either living or dead, and litter.

The first fungus encountered when entering the wood forms round black spots on the leaves of Sycamore. This is the Sycamore Tarspot and is parasitic on the leaves of the tree. This fungus is apparently sensitive to atmospheric pollution, doing better in cleaner air away from urban areas with trees having greater infestation and more black spots on their leaves in the countryside.

As well as the more obvious habitats, an often interesting habitat which can have its own fungal associates is paths and path sides. Shortly after entering the wood by the main path there is invariably a good display of the White Dome cap (*Lyophyllum connatum*) which seems to persist throughout most of the autumn and is generally associated with trodden areas of woodlands. Areas of woodchip support the Brittlestem (*Psathyrella corrugis*). During the spring and summer litter fungi were few and far between and any fungi observed tended to brackets and crusts on wood. The ubiquitous Birch Polypore (*Piptoporus betulinus*) occurs invariably on dead birch trunks whilst the less common Hoof Bracket (*Fomes fomentarius*) is usually associated with birch trees in this part of the country but interestingly, shifts to Beech in southern counties. A bracket which occurs during the summer months is the Chicken of the Woods (*Laetiporus sulphureus*). The only record of early spring fungi was that of the Scarlet Elf Cup (*Sarcoscypha austriaca*), standing out vividly from the woodland floor on mossy wet logs. During early September when temperatures are dropping slightly the main fungi season starts, although this can be earlier depending on the weather



*Lyophyllum connatum* ©Steve Hewitt



conditions. Looking at the records for this time it is apparent that the early autumn is the time when the mycorrhizal fungi dominate and 60% of the fungi recorded were such, including the Blusher (*Amanita rubescens*), Bay Bolete (*Boletus badius*), Brown Birch Bolete (*Leccinum scabrum*), two species of deceiver (*Laccaria laccata* and *L. amethystina*), four species of brittlegills (*Russula atropurpurea*, *R. cyanoxantha*, *R. fellea*, *R. nobilis* and *R. ochroleuca*), two species of milkcap (*Lactarius quietus* and *L. tabidus*) and the Brown Roll Rim (*Paxillus involutus*).



Hoof Bracket ©Steve Hewitt

As the season progressed into October, with conditions becoming wetter cooler, so the diversity of fungi increased in Miltonrigg. The foray on 19th October 2014 recorded in excess of 70 species with the proportion of mycorrhizal species dropping to less than 25%. A record of *Lactarius subumbonatus*, a milkcap associated with oaks was a good find as this is a rarely recorded fungus nationally. Litter-decomposers were now well represented and included the aptly named Club Foot (*Ampulloclitocybe clavipes*) which was widespread along with several species of funnelcaps (*Clitocybe ditopa*, *C. nebularis*, *C. phyllophila*) and the very sweet smelling *Clitocybe fragrans*. One fruit body of the Wood Blewit (*Lepista nuda*) was found. This species is usually a fungus of late autumn/early winter, the fruting seemingly being stimulated by a significant drop in the temperature. In the needle litter under the stand of conifers in Miltonrigg there was extensive growth of the Grey Coral (*Clavulina cinerea*) and typically large troops of the Horsehair fungus (*Marasmius androsaceus*), along with The False Chanterelle (*Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca*). Growing on well rotted conifer stumps was the Jelly Tongue (*Pseudohydnum gelatinosum*) - a jelly fungus with spines projecting from the lower surface. The Yellow Stagshorn another jelly fungus again confined to wet conifer stumps was widespread. The Common Rustgill (*Gymnopilus penetrans*), an important decomposer of conifer wood, was common.



CNHS fungus Foray 19 October 2014 ©Steve Hewitt

On broadleaf wood, specifically that of oak, there was very extensive growth of the Black Bulgar (*Bulgaria inquinans*). 2014 seems to have been the year of the Black Bulgar with hundreds of fruit bodies of this black cup fungus, which feels like a jelly fungus often on one fallen bough, being observed in oak woodlands throughout the county. A somewhat similar jelly fungus observed was *Exidia recisa*, which is almost invariably found growing on dead branches of willow. One of the most toxic of all toadstools yet quite non-descript as a "Little Brown Job" is the Funeral Bell (*Galerina marginata*) which occurred on a fallen beech branch. Fungi specific



to beech were Beech Woodwart (*Hypoxylon fragiforme*) and Beech Tarcrust (*Biscogniauxia nummularia*). The latter forms a flat tar-like crust on dead beech.

Fallen twigs provide a substrate for specific species and probably the commonest and best known are the pink pustules of the Coral Spot (*Nectria cinnabarina*), most commonly found on twigs of Sycamore. Some species of Oysterling grow on small twigs and dead stems of herbaceous woodland plants. Two species of *Crepidotus* were recorded *C. cesati* and *C. variabilis*. An interesting and unusual find was *Crocicrea scoronatum* with only one other county record on the NBN gateway. This is a small stalked discomycete (cup fungus) which has a series of tooth-like projections arising along the rim of the cup giving the whole fruit body the look of a crown. Several fruit bodies were found growing along the length of the stem of a dead herbaceous plant. A fungus ubiquitous to woodlands and often present in large numbers is the Honey Fungus (*Armillaria mellea*). In Miltonrigg it was found both on the dead stumps and fallen branches of a number of deciduous trees. Although capable of being parasitic, *Armillaria* is frequently found growing saprophytically. Another parasitic species is the large Southern Bracket (*Ganoderma australe*) growing as large plates from the side of stricken beech trees.

Living in similar habitats to the fungi and frequently encountered when foraging are the slime moulds, an odd group of organisms which most people know little about. Belonging to the Phylum Myxomycota they are currently thought to be related to the protozoans. Many are very brightly coloured at least during part of their complex life cycle and are easily seen on the floor of a woodland. Frequently to be found on well decomposed wet stumps and logs they either appear as a slime - consisting of a large number of amoeboid cells which if photographed with time lapse photography can be seen to pulsate and slowly flow over the substrate on which they are growing and feeding - or as a static springy body whose role is to produce and disseminate large numbers of spores.



*Dog's Vomit slime mould* ©Steve Hewitt

Geoff Naylor produced an extensive list of fungi in Miltonrigg as a result of years of observing and recording. Included in his records are some which are rarely recorded nationally and include: *Lepiota ochraceofulva*, *Cortinarius malicorius*, *Inocybe pusio*, *Mycena aurantiomarginata*, *Phaeolepiota aurea*, *Lacrymaria pyrotricha* and *Psilocybe cobula*.

Species recorded during the CNHS survey which can be added to Geoff's list include: The Discomycete (*Crocicrea scoronatum*), Beech Tar Crust (*Biscogniauxia nummularia*), Oysterling (*Crepido tuscesati*), Funeral Bell (*Galerina marginata*), the Jelly fungus (*Exidia recisa*), Wood Hedgehog (*Hydnum repandum*), Split Porecrust (*Schizopora paradoxa*) the Milkcap (*Lactarius subumbonatus*) and Root Rot (*Heterobasidium annosum*).

Thanks to Steve Hewitt, David Clarke, Teresa and Tim Frost and to other members of the CNHS who were involved in the surveys and submitted records and to Marie Saag and Stuart Colgate for their work in compiling the lists from field records.

*Paul Nichol*

## Mosses and Liverworts

A bryophyte recording day was arranged on the 15<sup>th</sup> November 2014, with Diane Dobson, Jeremy Roberts, Marie Saag, Phill Brown and Stuart Colgate in attendance. Fifty-two species of bryophytes were recorded comprising 11 liverworts (including three *Metzgeria* species on trees: *Metzgeria furcata*, *M. fruticulosa* and *M. temperata*) and 41 mosses (including four *Sphagnum* species: *Sphagnum fallax*, *Sphagnum fimbriatum*, *Sphagnum palustre* and *Sphagnum denticulatum*). No rare species were recorded though *Nowellia curvifolia*, which is a vibrant red colour, was a good find on a rotting fallen trunk.



*Nowellia curvifolia* ©Diane Dobson

CNHS members, Drs Roderick Corner and Derek Ratcliffe, found Fragile Fork-moss (*Dicranum tauricum*) new to Cumberland at Miltonrigg (Corner 2003). Corner observes that this moss has been expanding its national range in recent years, probably in response to atmospheric pollution. British Bryological Society member Mark Lawley visited Miltonrigg Wood in 2012. Mark recorded 78 species, most relatively common species but he did re-find the *Dicranum tauricum* and also recorded the noteworthy Drummond's Pincushion (*Ulota drummondii*).

## Reference

Corner, R.W.M. (2003) *Dicranum tauricum* Sapjegin : a moss new to Cumberland (VC 70). *Carlisle Naturalist*. **11**(1): 7-8.

Diane Dobson

## Lichens

Miltonrigg Wood lies downwind of the town of Brampton, and the once heavily industrial city of Carlisle lies only a further 13km to the west. In the past century and more, this will have exposed the wood to significant levels of SO<sub>2</sub>, from coal burning in particular, and eliminated species sensitive to this. Today, the woodland is sandwiched between the busy Carlisle-Newcastle railway line and the even busier A69 trunk road – both churning out nitrogen pollutants; surrounding agriculture will be another contributor. While there are no air quality data to confirm this, it would seem likely that air pollution levels are relatively high with respect to nitrogen compounds. Thus, while the pollutants may have changed over the years, there will be significant historical *and* contemporary effects. This accords with the



*Parmotrema perlatum* ©David Clarke

conclusions of Corner (2003) who observed that the lichen flora of Miltonrigg Wood was in an impoverished state and that this, together with the uniform nature of the bryophyte fauna, was likely to be due to atmospheric pollution.

A further factor is woodland management. This has resulted in the lack of really ancient native trees that can provide the continuity for woodland lichen communities; equally, there is a notable absence of examples of richer barked trees such as Ash, Elm, Hazel and willows – all of which are especially attractive to some woodland lichens.

The main habitats for lichens are the trunks, branches and twigs of trees, especially birch and oak, which have fairly acidic bark. The range of other tree species and fallen, moss-grown rotting timber and fence posts are further substrates, though of more limited occurrence. The writer has struggled to find more than 20 lichen species, some of which are still being identified. An experienced lichenologist would undoubtedly have found more – especially amongst the so-called ‘micro-species’.

The complete absence of ‘Lobarion community’ and other ‘old forest’ lichens is unsurprising. There is an almost total absence of other fruticose and foliose species. The ‘beard-moss’ lichen *Usnea subfloridana* is one of the most pollution-tolerant of its genus, but even this is present in only very tiny amounts – e.g. on birch near the pond. Common foliose species such as *Evernia prunastri*, *Platismatia glauca* and *Ramalina farinacea* are of very limited occurrence and the more sensitive widespread species of *Ramalina*, *R. fastigiata*, has not been found at all. The wettest area - marked ‘bog woodland’ on p. 3 - has *Salix* swamp, and some of the best covering of the larger lichens, including the only occurrence of *Parmotrema perlatum* - a species known to have benefitted from SO<sub>2</sub> reduction. (*Flavoparmelia caperata* has expanded locally for the same reason, but was not found.). Big, fallen, mossy trunks over wet ground have the fast-growing ‘dog lichens’ *Peltigera praetextata* and *P. hymenina*. The small blue-green hummocks of *Cladonia* spp, especially *C. coniocraea* are frequent on mossy trunks of living oaks, and often the only noticeable lichens present.



*Cladonia coniocraea* ©David Clarke

### Reference

Corner, R.W.M. (2003) *Dicranum tauricum* Sapjegin : a moss new to Cumberland (VC 70). *Carlisle Naturalist*. **11**(1): 7-8.

David Clarke



## Flowering Plants and Ferns

Miltonrigg is a woodland with mature Oak, Beech, Birch and Scots Pine along with some exotic conifers such as Japanese Larch and Norway Spruce. During this survey we focused attention in particular on the ground flora. Over a number of visits to the wood (Miltonrigg and Folly Wood) in 2013 and 2014 a total of 201 vascular plants species were recorded.

In some parts of the wood the ground flora is dominated by ferns – Broad Buckler (*Dryopteris dilatata*) and Male Fern (*D. filix-mas*); while in other areas grasses, brambles or Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) dominate. Most of the typical woodland plants like Dog's Mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*), Wood Sorrel (*Anemone nemorosa*) and Great Wood Rush (*Luzula sylvatica*) were present but their distributions are patchy. Bluebells (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) though present are rare.

The areas of best plant diversity were the areas alongside the rides. The path edges receive more light and the common plants include Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), Wood Avens (*Geum urbanum*), Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*), Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), Wood Dock (*Rumex sanguineus*), Germander Speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*), Enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*).... and nettles (*Urtica dioica*). The wood is a favourite dog-walking spot and the 'fertilization' of the path side by dog faeces has resulted in flourishing nettle growth, especially in the stretch leading from the car park to the point where the paths divide prior to reaching the pond.



Bugle ©Marie Saag

Species that have probably arrived due to the forestry activities include Climbing Corydalis (*Ceratocarpus claviculata*) that grows in patches sprawling across the forest floor and *Juncus tenuis* (a rush originally from North America now frequent in Cumbria) found growing along the rougher paths.

*Rhododendron ponticum* remains a potential problem incomer though it is clear major attempts have been made to eradicate it. Within the car park the dumping of garden waste has resulted in the unexpected introduction of Blue Sow-thistle (*Cicerbita macrophylla*).

There is a pond near the centre of the wood. Here the flat floating leaves of the Broad-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*) can be seen. Algal growth in the pond includes *Spirogyra* sp. and *Nitella* sp. Narrow Buckler Fern (*Dryopteris carthusiana*), Star Sedge (*Carex echinata*) and White Sedge (*Carex canescens*) are to be found nearby the pond. This area could probably benefit from opening up to more light.

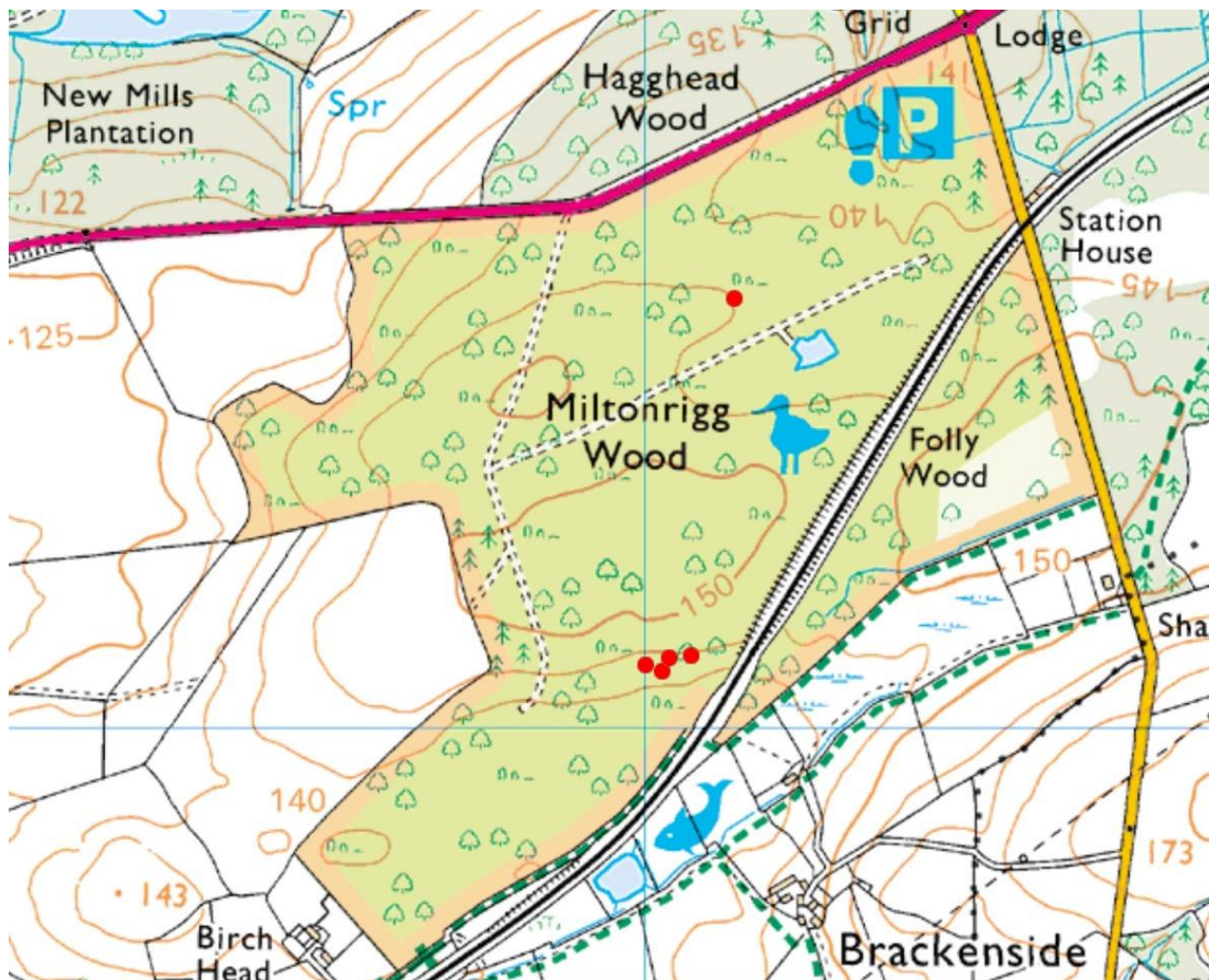




Bird's-nest Orchid (*Neottia nidis-avis*) is mainly to be found adjacent to the path that is parallel to the railway (see map). This plant lacks chlorophyll and has a brownish-yellow flower spike. It is parasitic on tree roots gaining its nutrients from its host plant. Eight separate patches were mapped in this area in 2014 each with between one and 6 plants. This is not the only place in the wood they are to be found but this is the stronghold. Geoff Naylor and David Clarke counted some 60 old spikes and c. 70 flowering spikes in May 1997, concluding that this might be the largest colony in the county (Clarke, 1997).



Bird's-nest Orchid ©Marie Saag



Map plotting the distribution of Bird's-nest Orchid on the site

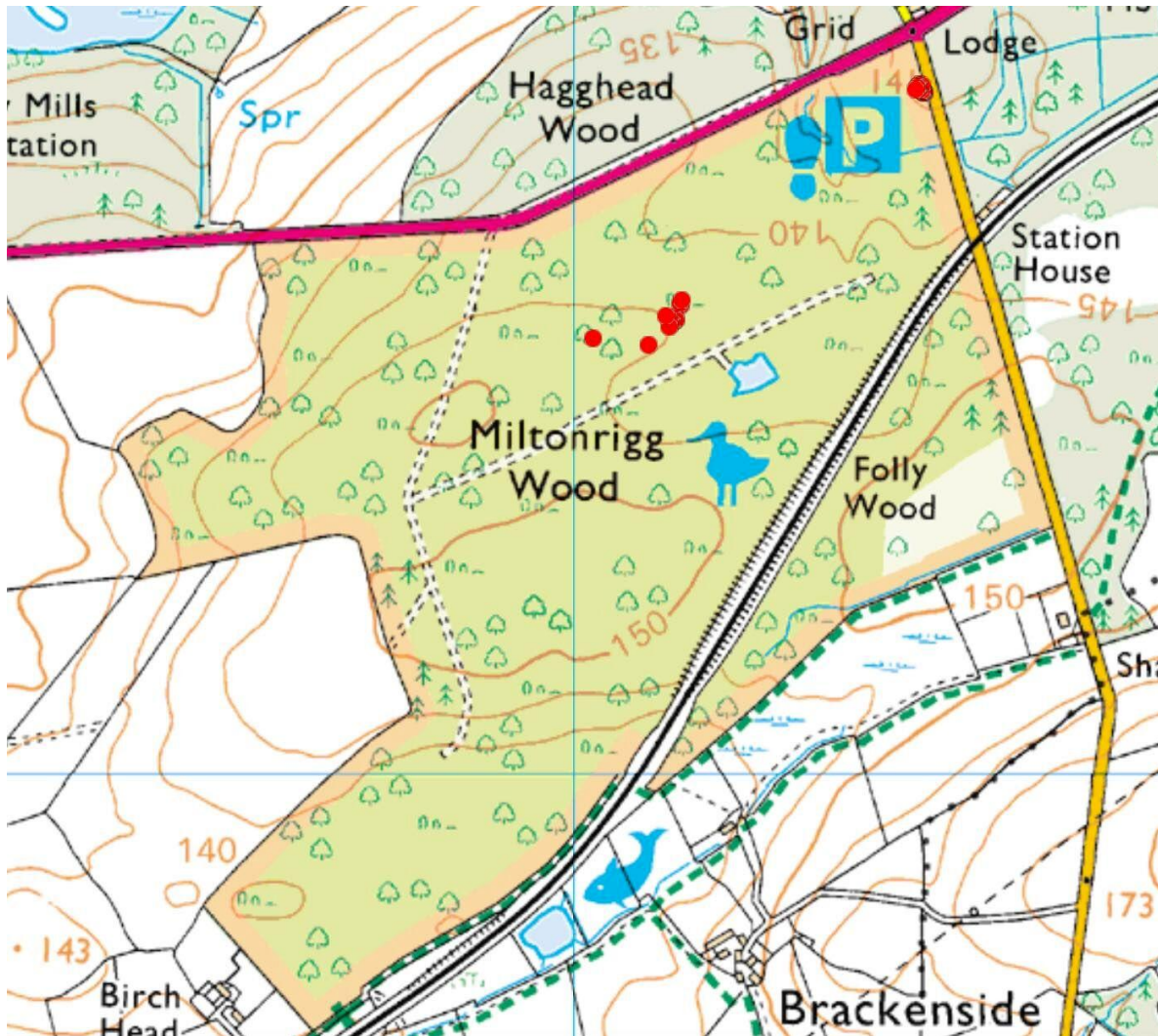


Green-flowered Helleborine (*Epipactis phyllanthes*) is to be found along the road side from the car park entrance towards the level crossing and also within the car park edge. A few grow alongside the main rides with the Broad-leaved Helleborine.

*Green-flowered Helleborine*  
©Steve Hewitt



Map plotting the distribution of Green-flowered Helleborine on the site



The car park area is also home to another rare plant, Common Wintergreen (*Pyrola minor*), where a small group of plants seems to be expanding. As yet they have not reached an age at which they have started to flower (one flowering stem was observed in 2015). The best examples of this plant are to be found growing on the bank side of the A69 just outside the wood. The area around the car park seems to be developing in interest every year!

Those who contributed records to the flowering plant list in this survey are: Helen Brown, Phill Brown, Dorothy Iveson, Jeremy Roberts, Marie Saag, Mary Smith.



*Common Wintergreen on the verge of the A69 just outside the site boundary*  
©Steve Hewitt

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- Clarke, D. (1997) The Bird's-nest Orchid (*Neottia nidus-avis*) at Miltonrigg Wood, Brampton. *Carlisle Naturalist* **5**(2): 33.
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- Roberts, F.J. (2009) Two more sites in North Cumbria for Green-flowered Helleborine (*Epipactis phyllanthes*). *Carlisle Naturalist* **17**(2): 40-41.

*Marie Saag*

## Insects

Prior to this survey, Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre had records of 91 species of insect and 21 species of molluscs (slugs and snails). The insects comprised one bee (Hymenoptera), four true bugs (Hemiptera), 20 flies (Diptera), an earwig (Dermaptera), 18 beetles (Coleoptera) and 47 moths and butterflies (Lepidoptera). Additionally, Geoff Naylor ran a light trap for many years in the garden of his house just across the field from the southern fringe of the wood. In this time he made 4,848 records of 369 species of Lepidoptera in his garden, with only five more species recorded in the wood but not in his garden.

This survey has so far generated records of a total of 382 species of insect. This total is broken down into 103 species of beetle, one earwig, 134 flies, 39 true bugs, seven bees wasps and sawflies, one scorpionfly, four lacewings, seven dragonflies and 98 species of butterfly and moth. The butterflies and moths are dealt with separately in the following section, the remainder of this section deals with the non-Lepidopterous insect fauna of Miltonrigg Woods. Several members undertook survey work on the insects of the site: Dorothy Iveson (hoverflies), John Parker (craneflies), John Read (beetles and bugs), Steven Routledge (water beetles).

### Features of interest for insects

The oak woodland covering much of the site consists of largely even age mature trees providing fairly uniform high, closed canopy and correspondingly sparse ground flora. The sunnier situations along the rides and in any glades are more flower-rich. These areas are also richer in insects such as various species of weevils, click beetles and true bugs that feed on the foliage of different native species of trees and herbs. These herbivores also provide food for predatory insects such as ground beetles, some rove beetles and ladybirds. The nectar sources provided by the flowers also act as a honeypot, pulling in the adults of other insect species that develop in other habitats within the wood. A number of soldier beetles, bumblebees and hoverflies were observed nectaring in these situations. The local north-western, bumblebee-mimicking hoverfly *Arctophila*



*Arctophila superbiens* ©Steve Hewitt

*superbiens* develops as a larva in waterlogged soil and feeds at flowers as an adult, showing a particular preference for the blue flowers of Devil's-bit Scabious.

The mature trees are now developing a rich supply of dead standing and fallen wood, providing the necessary developmental conditions for a number of specialised woodland insects such as the longhorn beetles *Pachytodes cerambyciformis* and *Rhagium mordax*, and the Rhinoceros Beetle (*Sinodendron cylindricum*) whose larvae bore through dead wood and feed on the decaying cellulose. The larvae of the Awl Fly (*Xylophagus ater*) were found under bark of fallen dead wood, where they are known to prey on longhorn beetle larvae. There are also several specialist saproxylic flies that develop variously in dead snags on living trees, under the bark of fallen dead wood or in the wet decay of roots in living trees and a number of these species were



recorded during the survey. Among those recorded is *Clusiodes ruficollis*, a fly that develops in white-rot wood and reaches the northern limit of its British range here; the nationally scarce crane fly *Ctenophora pectinicornis* requires dead standing timber. As the fallen wood decays further towards wood mould, a different community of species takes over including the Black Snail Beetle (*Silpha atrata*). Typical woodland species such as the little fly *Ocydromia glabricula* develop in leaf mould and decaying vegetable matter.



*Rhagium mordax* ©Steve Hewitt

The site is rich in fungi - see section below - and there are a number of insects that utilise both dead-wood and micorhyzal fungi during their larval development. Although groups such as the fungus gnats (Mycetophilidae) were not surveyed during this project, the site can be expected to support a range of mycetophagous insects.

The pond provides suitable habitat for a number of aquatic insects and Steven Routledge has found a rich community of water beetles here, including the nationally scarce *Stictonectes lepidus*. The marshy conditions around the pond and in the numerous ditches across the site provide conditions for wetland flies such as long-headed flies (Dolichopodidae) and crane flies (Limoniidae).

The area of bog woodland at the south eastern margin of the site has a carpet of *Sphagnum* moss with some mature birch trees and is of particular interest for insects. It was interesting to see the bog hoverfly *Sericomyia lappona* here. This upland hoverfly has a widespread but scattered distribution in Britain. It prefers boggy areas and in the south is confined to the major bogs. The larvae are aquatic in shallow ponds and ditches or in boggy ground. The local ground bug *Lamproplax picea* is another *Sphagnum* bog specialist and was also found in this area. Scattered large mature birch trees in this area include a number of dead standing trees or trees with dead branches. Some of these dead birch exhibited the characteristic lines of flight holes formed by the nationally scarce bark beetle *Scolytus ratzeburgi*.

### Rare and scarce species

Seven nationally rare or scarce species were recorded in the wood during this survey and these are presented in the table below. Accounts of individual species are based on Hyman & Parsons (1992), Falk (1991) and the species accounts in the Recorder 3 biological recording software.

Species	Common Name	Family	Conservation Status
<i>Pterostichus cristatus</i>	A ground beetle	Carabidae	Notable-B
<i>Scolytus ratzeburgi</i>	Birch Bark Beetle	Curculionidae	Notable-B
<i>Stictonectes lepidus</i>	A water beetle	Dytiscidae	Lower Risk (Near Threatened)
<i>Helochares punctatus</i>	a beetle	Hydrophilidae	Nationally Scarce
<i>Triogma trisulcata</i>	A crane fly	Cylindrotomidae	Rare
<i>Campsicnemus pusillus</i>	A long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	Notable
<i>Ctenophora pectinicornis</i>	A crane fly	Tipulidae	Notable

***Pterostichus cristatus***

A 14-18mm long, dull black ground beetle usually living under stones or loose bark. Generally found in woodland in Cumbria, Durham, Northumberland and southern Scotland. Its distribution is centred on the River Tyne and it may have been accidentally introduced via docks on the Tyne in the 19th century.

***Stictonectes lepidus***

Small yellow and black water beetle of clear well oxygenated water. Most records are for base-poor streams and quarry ponds with a concentration of localities on the Millstone Grit in the Pennines. Scattered and very local.

***Scolytus ratzeburgi***

A reddish brown bark beetle living under bark of birch. All records were thought to be from central and northern Scotland until it was reported from Cumbria (Denton 1999, Hewitt 2003a & b). Associated with birch woodland containing large mature trees, the larvae develop in galleries just under the bark and emerging adults leave distinctive lines of flight holes. Usually found in dead or dying branches, though also in stumps, where they feed on dead wood. Adults have been recorded from June to August.

Threats include the loss of birch woodland through practices such as clear-felling or conversion to plantation forest. Habitat loss in the remaining areas through the felling of trees and the destruction or removal of standing and fallen dead wood for reasons such as forest hygiene, aesthetic tidiness, public safety or for use as fire wood.

Trees and both standing and fallen dead timber, especially with the bark attached, should be retained. Gaps in the age structure of the tree population should be identified and regeneration encouraged to ensure the continuity of the appropriate habitats.

***Helochares punctatus***

A medium sized water beetle. Local species typically found in acidic pools on moorland. Widespread in suitably acidic conditions.

***Ctenophora pectinicornis***

A local species with records scattered in England, Wales and Scotland with a strong bias towards the south. Found in old broadleaved woodland with a requirement for dead wood and old or diseased trees.



*flight holes of Scolytus ratzeburgi* ©Steve Hewitt

Larvae develop in decaying wood, especially of beech, though other species such as oak and field maple are apparently also used. The larvae seem to use a range of sites including shattered ends of trunks and branches, and beneath bark, from ground level to some height. Adults recorded from April to July.



*Ctenophora pectinicornis* ©Steve Hewitt

Threats include the destruction of old woodland through clearance for agriculture or afforestation, and the removal of old or diseased trees and dead wood from such sites. Management should aim to maximise the number of old trees and the amount of dead wood, ensuring continuity of these in the future.

### ***Triogma trisulcata***

Recorded from seepage bog and upland streams in Southern Scotland, northern England and North Wales. The camouflaged larvae have been reared from the moss *Calliergonella cuspidata*, which grows on damp ground, and have also been found in mountain streams living amongst the stems of *Fontinalis*, to which they clung firmly by means of two strong caudal hooks. Adults have been recorded in May, a very short flight period being apparent.

Threats include drainage of bogs and seepages for afforestation, ditching of streams and excessive trampling of their banks. Sites supporting this species should be maintained in a natural and undisturbed state with a high and relatively stable water level in marshy areas to sustain the mossy breeding sites.

### ***Campsicnemus pusillus***

A small, 3mm long, long-headed fly, occurring on bogs and damp heaths. Larvae are probably semi-aquatic carnivores. There are scattered records of the species in England, Scotland and Wales. This is the first Cumbrian record of this Nationally Scarce species.

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*Stephen Hewitt*



## Moths

Between 1980 and 2012, Geoff Naylor recorded 348 Lepidoptera taxa (332 moths and 16 butterflies) either in the garden of his house just across the field from the southern fringe of the wood or in the wood itself. Many of the species recorded by Geoff show preferences for woodland, moorland or heathland habitats and some of these are local or scarce in Cumbria, such as Lilac Beauty (*Apeira syringaria*). It seems highly probable that a proportion of the moth species recorded



view from Miltonrigg Wood towards Geoff Naylor's house in Milton ©Teresa Frost

at Geoff's garden light trap were 'drawn in' from the site and perhaps even some of the butterflies to the nectar sources available there. Prior to this survey, the combined efforts of all other Lepidoptera recorders added no additional butterflies and 5 fewer than Geoff's solo effort. Macro moths recorded by others prior to this survey add only a single species, Gold Swift (*Hepialus hecta*). A further 15 micro moths (a group not focused on by Geoff) have been added by others, which gave an overall a total of 366 taxa before the 2013-14 CNHS survey.

Species lists and counts of moths were compiled from the contents of mercury vapour and actinic light traps / lights over white sheets deployed on four nights between 30th May and 13th September 2014 (1-4 lights per night). Lights were either attended (25th July only) or left in situ all night and emptied the following morning. For logistical ease, all lights were setup within 400 metres of the car park apart from a single trap placed in Folly Wood, near to the road abutting the site's Eastern edge. Additionally, casual observations of moths were recorded during daytime visits in both 2013 and 2014, and from a single night time walk on 6th November 2014. All efforts to survey moths were focused within the monad NY5661, which encompasses the entire eastern half of the site, including the Folly Wood section. Butterflies were recorded more widely across the site (NY5561 and NY5661), all via casual observations during daytime visits.



CNHS moth trapping on 25 July 2014 ©Brett Carson

A total of 178 Lepidoptera records were accumulated during the survey period, comprising 99 taxa (77 macro moths, 17 micro moths and 6 butterflies) (Table 1). The vast majority of species recorded were attracted to light on one or more of the four survey nights. All 6 butterfly species recorded came through casual observations and a further 3 moths that were not recorded at light; *Adela reaumurella*, *Udea olivalis* and Mottled Umber (*Erannis defoliaria*). Most species found

are common and widespread in the UK, occurring in a wide range of habitats, although there was a good number of woodland specialists represented, as was to be expected. Although no national or local rarities were recorded, members were impressed by the large numbers and variety of both Lepidoptera and non-Lepidoptera invertebrates attracted to light. The following account provides brief notes on a few of the most notable species recorded (number of individuals observed in brackets):

**Welsh Wave (4+)**

A rowan-feeding species, where it occurs in open woodlands and moorland. This geometrid has a predominately northern distribution in the UK and is widespread in Cumbria albeit not commonly recorded with usually <10 records submitted to CBDC annually.



*Welsh Wave ©Liz Still*

**Golden-rod Pug (2)**

A mainly northern and western species in the UK but can be found in a range of habitats. The second generation larvae feed on the flowers of Golden-rod and Common Ragwort. If this species is breeding in Miltonrigg Wood, Common Ragwort would be the most likely larval foodplant as Golden-rod was not found during the botanical surveys.

**Scorched Wing (10)**

A moth of deciduous woodland that was recorded in numbers during the survey. This indicates a high chance of a breeding population being supported by the site. The main larval foodplants are oaks and birches. The species is widespread in the UK but more local further North.

**Satin Beauty (3)**

A woodland specialist whose larvae feed on variety of coniferous trees. A local but possibly overlooked species in the county, this moth occurs here as a result of the former planting of conifers. Other species records that are dependent on the conifers include Dwarf and Larch Pugs, and Grey Pine and Spruce Carpets.

**Slender Brindle (8+)**

Another woodland specialist, this species occurred in numbers during the survey. The species is reliant on the understory woodland grasses and wood-rushes for breeding, which it seems very likely to be doing successfully at the site. Occurs locally commonly in Cumbria but becomes scarce further north in the UK.

80 Lepidoptera species now have a refreshed site record as a result of the CNHS survey, 78 of which had been recorded by Geoff previously. A further 17 species have been added to the overall site (+ Geoff Naylor's garden) list:

*Micropterix aureatella*  
*Pandemis cinnamomeana*  
*Syndemis musculana*  
 Green Oak Tortrix (*Tortrix viridana*)  
*Apotomis betuletana*  
*Epinotia brunnichana*  
*Eudonia lacustrata*  
*Agriphila straminella*  
 May Highflyer (*Hydriomena impluviata*)  
 Golden-rod Pug (*Eupithecia virgaureata*)  
 Dwarf Pug (*Eupithecia tantillaria*)  
 Larch Pug (*Eupithecia lariciata*)  
 Satin Beauty (*Deileptenia ribeata*)  
 Engrailed (*Ectropis crepuscularia*)  
 Grey Birch (*Aethalura punctulata*)  
 Buff Footman (*Eilema depressa*)  
 Least Black Arches (*Nola confusalis*)



Green Silver-lines ©Gary Hedges



Sallow Kitten ©Gary Hedges

The new species added could conceivably have gone undetected by Geoff Naylor and others, given the longevity of the habitat niches available and especially given the limited attention paid by recorders to micro moths in the past. Only Buff Footman (*Eilema depressa*) can be safely considered a recent coloniser, having only expanded into northern England in recent years. 285 Lepidopterans that had been previously recorded, were not re-found during the surveys. This shortfall must not be considered as an absence of certain species from the site. It is much more likely that greater survey effort would have refreshed many more records and a comprehensive current species list could easily exceed that compiled by Geoff (Table 3) and others if an extra focus was given to micro moths. It should also be noted that any list generated from adult moths recorded at light should not be assumed as a list of species breeding at the site. Many moths are highly mobile across the landscape.

Gary Hedges



## Birds

Miltonrigg Wood is a mixed deciduous woodland with a conifer element. The undulating topography provide areas of wet and dry woodland including small areas of bog woodland. There are small ponds to provide open water. It is mainly mature woodland with a good age structure and abundant dead wood. There are younger areas of plantation woodland. The understorey is varied depending on the canopy and the rides and tracks provide additional woodland edge habitat.

The suite of breeding birds is very much as expected for the diversity of habitat. The most notable breeding bird is Wood Warbler and the single male heard in 2013 occupied the same general territory that Geoff Naylor and other recorders have noted. The presence of Redstart is also notable and indicates a good woodland age structure with an element of dead wood and nesting holes.

**Table 2. BIRDS - 32 SPECIES SEEN, 26 CONFIRMED or PROBABLE BREEDING**

Species Name	Common Name	Breeding Confirmed?
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	Possible
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Pheasant	Probable
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard	Yes
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Woodcock	Possible
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon	Yes
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker	Yes
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler	Yes
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff	Yes
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	Yes
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	Flying over
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren	Yes
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin	Yes
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Redstart	Possible
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	Yes
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	Yes
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	Yes
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Pied Flycatcher	Yes
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	Yes
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler	Yes
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	Yes
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Tit	Yes
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit	Yes
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	Yes
<i>Parus ater</i>	Coal Tit	Yes
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Nuthatch	Yes
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Treecreeper	Yes
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Jay	Yes
<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Jackdaw	Yes
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow	Yes
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch	Yes
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch	Possible
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Common Crossbill	

It is probable that Woodcock do breed here - see Geoff Naylor's record below for evidence of previous breeding. Notable omissions from the 2014 survey include Tawny Owl, Sparrow Hawk and Spotted Flycatcher, the latter was heard singing on a Society visit in 2009 (Saag 2009). Other possible species include Bullfinch and Lesser Redpoll although generally both seem to prefer young plantation woodland or dense scrub. During the autumn the wood should attract Fieldfare, Redwing and Brambling. Late evening visits would confirm Woodcock and Tawny Owl.

From Geoff's own records there are several of interest:

A breeding pair of **Tufted Duck** *Aythya fuligula* was confirmed by a nest find on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1998. There are four records of **Goshawk** *Accipiter gentilis* in 1985, 1986, 2000 and 2006, but all are from NY5560 which is a km square to the west.

There is only one record of **Woodcock** *Scolopax rusticola* 24<sup>th</sup> April 1993 of a pair flushed by a dog with one carrying a chick with its feet.

**Grasshopper Warbler** *Locustella naevia* is recorded once too on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2007.

**Wood Warbler** *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* was recorded by Geoff in 1997, 1998, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009 and 2011. Most are of single singing males but two were recorded in 2011.

**Pied Flycatcher** *Ficedula hypoleuca* was only recorded once on 16<sup>th</sup> April 2011.

**Nuthatch** *Sitta europaea* was recorded in 1995 and 1995 and it would be interesting to know if they were actually first records of this bird, which has moved north rapidly over the last 20 years.

**Marsh Tit** *Poecile palustris* was recorded in 2008, 2 birds and on 4<sup>th</sup> August 2012. It would be interesting to follow up this record and attempt to prove breeding in areas of suitable habitat.

**Siskin** *Carduelis spinus* a single record from 1988. But it would be a surprise if they are not present every year.

**Brambling** *Fringilla montifringilla* a single record of ten in 13<sup>th</sup> October 2002.

**Common Crossbill** *Loxia curvirostra* several records of singles and small flocks from 1995, 96, 2001, 02, 05 and 2008.

**Acknowledgements:** Chris Hind, Robin Hodgson for records and Gary Hedges for Geoff's records from the CBDC database.

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*Frank Mawby*

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## Geoff Naylor 1939 - 2012

Born in Knaresborough in 1939 Geoff Naylor grew up in Alwoodley, Leeds. From an early age, he developed a keen interest in all aspects of nature. He obsessively listed everything he saw and accumulated a valuable archive of his natural history observations. Gaining entry to Leeds University, he originally studied physics but then changed to geology and obtained a BSc with honours. Geoff went on to teach geology and geography at Allerton Grange School. In 1968, he took up a teaching post at Milton Hall School in Brampton. When the school closed, Geoff taught at a secondary school in Sunderland for three years, commuting weekly, then took early retirement and moved to Milton where he lived until his death.

Retirement gave Geoff the opportunity to spend more time bird-watching and studying the local flora and fauna. At this time he became actively involved in Carlisle Natural History Society and quickly became a leading member, serving on the Society's Council from 1993. His extraordinary breadth and depth of natural history knowledge and experience made him the ideal 'Recorder' for the Society, in which capacity he performed diligently for many years. He was well known to members through his inimitable presentation of recent records at indoor meetings, his regular publications in the *Carlisle Naturalist* and his frequent leading of field trips, including several to Miltonrigg Wood.

Geoff was a remarkable all round naturalist and made significant contributions to several fields of Cumbrian natural history. His expertise ranged across birds, wildflowers, mushrooms and toadstools, insects and even slugs and snails.

A life-long birder, he was a founder member of Cumbria Bird Club in 1989, and single-handedly computer databased all the 70,000 records from which the maps were generated for *The Breeding Birds of Cumbria* atlas published by the Club in 2002. Geoff was also one of the longest serving volunteers in the national Wetland Birds Survey operated by the British Trust for Ornithology, having begun in his home county of Yorkshire in 1958 and continued at Talkin and Tindale Tarns after his arrival in Cumbria in 1968. Although, sadly, his eyesight began to fail latterly affecting his bird watching it was typical of his character that he uncomplainingly carried on – continuing to recognise all the birds by their calls.

Geoff was also the county butterfly recorder, writing the annual report of that group for the Cumbria Naturalists' Union *Birds & wildlife in Cumbria* publication. He ran a moth trap in his garden for many years, carefully listing all the species and numbers found throughout the seasons and over the years.

Geoff was a regular volunteer at Tullie House Museum for over 20 years, becoming a key member of the natural sciences team there. In that time he did an immense amount of invaluable work on the records of the collections and in particular the Cumbria wildlife records database now operated by Cumbria Biodiversity Data Centre. In this time he personally typed 231,558 records of individual wildlife sightings into the computer database. He was also most helpful with natural history events and activities both at Tullie House and with Carlisle Natural History Society, where his experience as a former teacher was a great asset.

Geoff died at home on 20th August 2012 whilst working at his desk writing up his natural history records. He had been volunteering in Tullie House Museum as usual just a couple of days before his death. His archives and books have been given to Carlisle Natural History Society and Tullie House Museum.

*Taken from an obituary that first appeared in Lakeland Naturalist I(2) 2012.*

## Appendix 1. List of species recorded during the 2013/14 survey

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<b>FUNGI</b>			
<i>Crocicreas coronatum</i>	Crocicreas coronatum	Helotiaceae	
<i>Ascocoryne sarcoides</i>	Purple Jellydisc	Helotiales	
<i>Mitrula paludosa</i>	Bog Beacon	Helotiales	
<i>Bulgaria inquinans</i>	Black Bulgar	Bulgariaceae	
<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i>	Tar-Spot Fungus	Rhytismataceae	
<i>Helvella crispa</i>	White Saddle	Helvellaceae	
<i>Sarcoscypha austriaca</i>	Scarlet Elfcup	Sarcoscyphaceae	
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i>	Coral-Spot Fungus	Nectriaceae	
<i>Biscogniauxia nummularia</i>	Beech Tarcrust	Xylariaceae	
<i>Hypoxylon fragiforme</i>	Beech Woodward	Xylariaceae	
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Candle-Snuff Fungus	Xylariaceae	
<i>Amanita fulva</i>	Tawny Grisette	Amanitaceae	
<i>Cortinarius anomalus</i>	Variable Webcap	Cortinariaceae	
<i>Cortinarius hemitrichus</i>	Frosty Webcap	Cortinariaceae	
<i>Entoloma cetratum</i>	Honey Pinkgill	Entolomataceae	
<i>Entoloma rhodopolium</i>	Wood Pinkgill	Entolomataceae	
<i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	Amethyst Deceiver	Hydnangiaceae	
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	Deceiver	Hydnangiaceae	
<i>Ampulloclitocybe clavipes</i>	Club Foot	Hygrophoraceae	
<i>Crepidotus cesatii</i>	Crepidotus cesatii	Inocybaceae	
<i>Crepidotus variabilis</i>	Variable Oysterling	Inocybaceae	
<i>Lyophyllum connatum</i>	White Domecap	Lyophyllaceae	
<i>Marasmius androsaceus</i>	Horsehair Parachute	Marasmiaceae	
<i>Mycena arcangeliana</i>	Angel's Bonnet	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena galericulata</i>	Common Bonnet	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena galopus</i> var. <i>candida</i>	White Milking Bonnet	Mycenaceae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Mycena hiemalis</i>	Mycena hiemalis	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena metata</i>	Mycena metata	Mycenaceae	
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Honey Fungus	Physalacriaceae	
<i>Pluteus cervinus</i>	Deer Shield	Pluteaceae	
<i>Coprinellus micaceus</i>	Glistening Ink-Cap	Psathyrellaceae	
<i>Psathyrella corrugis</i>	Red Edge Brittlestem	Psathyrellaceae	
<i>Galerina marginata</i>	Funeral Bell	Strophariaceae	
<i>Gymnopilus penetrans</i>	Common Rustgill	Strophariaceae	
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i> var. <i>fasciculare</i>	Sulphur Tuft	Strophariaceae	
<i>Hypholoma marginatum</i>	Snakeskin Brownie	Strophariaceae	
<i>Clitocybe ditopa</i>	Mealy Frosted Funnel	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Clitocybe fragrans</i>	Fragrant Funnel	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	Clouded Funnel	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Clitocybe phyllophila</i>	Frosty Funnel	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Collybia butyracea</i> var. <i>butyracea</i>	Greasy Tough-Shank	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Collybia confluens</i>	Clustered Toughshank	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Lepista nuda</i>	Wood Blewit	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Tricholoma fulvum</i>	Birch Knight	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Exidia recisa</i>	Exidia recisa	Auriculariaceae	
<i>Pseudohydnum gelatinosum</i>	Jelly Tooth	Auriculariales	
<i>Boletus chrysenteron</i>	Red Cracking Bolete	Boletaceae	
<i>Leccinum scabrum</i>	Brown Birch Bolete	Boletaceae	
<i>Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca</i>	False Chanterelle	Hygrophoropsidaceae	
<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	Brown Rollrim	Paxillaceae	
<i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>	Common Earthball	Sclerodermataceae	
<i>Scleroderma verrucosum</i>	Scaly Earthball	Sclerodermataceae	
<i>Clavulina cinerea</i> forma <i>cinerea</i>	Grey Coral	Clavulinaceae	
<i>Hydnum repandum</i>	Wood Hedgehog	Hydnaceae	
<i>Schizopora paradoxa</i>	Split Porecrust	Schizoporaceae	



Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Phallus impudicus</i> var. <i>impudicus</i>	Stinkhorn	Phallaceae	
<i>Daedalea quercina</i>	Oak Mazegill	Fomitopsidaceae	
<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>	Chicken of the Woods	Fomitopsidaceae	
<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Birch Polypore	Fomitopsidaceae	
<i>Fomes fomentarius</i>	Tinder Bracket	Polyporaceae	
<i>Lactarius aurantiacus</i>	Orange Milkcap	Russulaceae	
<i>Lactarius quietus</i>	Oak Milk-Cap	Russulaceae	
<i>Lactarius subumbonatus</i>	<i>Lactarius subumbonatus</i>	Russulaceae	
<i>Lactarius tabidus</i>	Birch Milkcap	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula atropurpurea</i>	Purple Brittlegill	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula betularum</i>	Birch Brittlegill	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>	Ochre Brittlegill	Russulaceae	
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy Curtain Crust	Stereaceae	
<i>Stereum rugosum</i>	Bleeding Broadleaf Crust	Stereaceae	
<i>Calocera viscosa</i>	Yellow Stagshorn	Dacrymycetaceae	
<b>SLIME MOULDS</b>			
<i>Lycogala epidendrum</i>	Wolf's Milk	Reticulariaceae	
<i>Fuligo septic</i> var. <i>flava</i>	Scrambled Egg Slime	Phycaraceae	
<b>VASCULAR PLANTS</b>			
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue	Aspleniaceae	
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern	Athyriaceae	
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard-fern	Blechnaceae	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	Dennstaedtiaceae	
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern	Dryopteridaceae	
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Narrow Buckler-fern	Dryopteridaceae	
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	Dryopteridaceae	
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern	Dryopteridaceae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Oreopteris limbosperma</i>	Lemon-scented Fern	Thelypteridaceae	
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	Equisetaceae	
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water Horsetail	Equisetaceae	
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail	Equisetaceae	
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed	Araceae	
<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Broad-leaved Pondweed	Potamogetonaceae	
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder	Apiaceae	
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	Fool's Parsley	Apiaceae	
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica	Apiaceae	
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	Apiaceae	
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	Apiaceae	
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	Apiaceae	
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle	Apiaceae	
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley	Apiaceae	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	Araliaceae	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	Aquifoliaceae	
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	Asparagaceae	
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted-orchid	Orchidaceae	
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved Helleborine	Orchidaceae	
<i>Epipactis phyllanthes</i>	Green-flowered Helleborine	Orchidaceae	Nationally scarce
<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	Bird's-nest Orchid	Orchidaceae	Near Threatened
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	Asteraceae	
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	Asteraceae	
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	Asteraceae	
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Greater Knapweed	Asteraceae	
<i>Cicerbita macrophylla</i>	Common Blue-sow-thistle	Asteraceae	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	Asteraceae	
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	Asteraceae	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	Asteraceae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	Asteraceae	
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	Asteraceae	
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort	Asteraceae	
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	Asteraceae	
<i>Taraxacum</i>	Dandelion Agg.	Asteraceae	
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot	Asteraceae	
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebell	Campanulaceae	
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	Brassicaceae	
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress	Brassicaceae	
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower	Brassicaceae	
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	Caryophyllaceae	
<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	Three-nerved Sandwort	Caryophyllaceae	
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	Caryophyllaceae	
<i>Stellaria alsine</i>	Bog Stitchwort	Caryophyllaceae	
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	Caryophyllaceae	
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort	Caryophyllaceae	
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	Caryophyllaceae	
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water-pepper	Polygonaceae	
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	Polygonaceae	
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	Polygonaceae	
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	Polygonaceae	
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock	Polygonaceae	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	Adoxaceae	
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae	
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious	Caprifoliaceae	
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian	Caprifoliaceae	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather	Ericaceae	
<i>Pyrola minor</i>	Common Wintergreen	Ericaceae	
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron	Ericaceae	



Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
Vaccinium myrtillus	Bilberry	Ericaceae	
Lysimachia nemorum	Yellow Pimpernel	Primulaceae	
Lysimachia nummularia	Creeping-Jenny	Primulaceae	
Primula vulgaris	Primrose	Primulaceae	
Cytisus scoparius	Broom	Fabaceae	
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling	Fabaceae	
Lotus pedunculatus	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	Fabaceae	
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick	Fabaceae	
Trifolium medium	Zigzag Clover	Fabaceae	
Trifolium repens	White Clover	Fabaceae	
Ulex gallii	Western Gorse	Fabaceae	
Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch	Fabaceae	
Vicia sepium	Bush Vetch	Fabaceae	
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	Betulaceae	
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	Betulaceae	
Betula pubescens	Downy Birch	Betulaceae	
Corylus avellana	Hazel	Betulaceae	
Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut	Fagaceae	
Fagus sylvatica	Beech	Fagaceae	
Quercus petraea	Sessile Oak	Fagaceae	
Quercus petraea x robur = Q. x rosacea	Hybrid Oak	Fagaceae	
Cruciata laevipes	Crosswort	Rubiaceae	
Galium aparine	Cleavers	Rubiaceae	
Galium mollugo subsp. erectum	Upright Hedge Bedstraw	Rubiaceae	
Galium palustre	Marsh-bedstraw	Rubiaceae	
Galium saxatile	Heath Bedstraw	Rubiaceae	
Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	Geraniaceae	
Ajuga reptans	Bugle	Lamiaceae	
Galeopsis tetrahit	Common Hemp-nettle	Lamiaceae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	Yellow Archangel		
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Corn Mint	Lamiaceae	
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	Lamiaceae	
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort	Lamiaceae	
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	Lamiaceae	
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	Lamiaceae	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	Oleaceae	
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia	Orobanchaceae	
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Common Water-starwort	Plantaginaceae	
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	Plantaginaceae	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	Plantaginaceae	
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	Plantaginaceae	
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	Plantaginaceae	
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	Plantaginaceae	
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	Plantaginaceae	
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort	Scrophulariaceae	
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great Mullein	Scrophulariaceae	
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury	Euphorbiaceae	
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Slender St John's-wort	Hypericaceae	
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	Salicaceae	
<i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>oleifolia</i>	Rusty Willow	Salicaceae	
<i>Viola palustris</i>	Marsh Violet	Violaceae	
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet	Violaceae	
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	Onagraceae	
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade	Onagraceae	
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb	Onagraceae	
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	Onagraceae	
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb	Onagraceae	
<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	Short-fruited Willowherb	Onagraceae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	Marsh Willowherb	Onagraceae	
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel	Oxalidaceae	
<i>Carex curta</i>	White Sedge	Cyperaceae	
<i>Carex echinata</i>	Star Sedge	Cyperaceae	
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Glaucous Sedge	Cyperaceae	
<i>Carex pilulifera</i>	Pill Sedge	Cyperaceae	
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge	Cyperaceae	
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood-sedge	Cyperaceae	
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush	Cyperaceae	
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush	Juncaceae	
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	Juncaceae	
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact Rush	Juncaceae	
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush	Juncaceae	
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender Rush	Juncaceae	
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Heath Wood-rush	Juncaceae	
<i>Luzula pilosa</i>	Hairy Wood-rush	Juncaceae	
<i>Luzula sylvatica</i>	Great Wood-rush	Juncaceae	
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	Poaceae	
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	Poaceae	
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Marsh Foxtail	Poaceae	
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	Poaceae	
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	Poaceae	
<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>	Hairy-brome	Poaceae	
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	Poaceae	
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	Poaceae	
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-Grass	Poaceae	
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Wavy Hair-grass	Poaceae	
<i>Festuca gigantea</i>	Giant Fescue	Poaceae	
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	Poaceae	



Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating Sweet-grass	Poaceae	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	Poaceae	
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass	Poaceae	
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	Poaceae	
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	Poaceae	
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	Poaceae	
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass	Poaceae	
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	Typhaceae	
<i>Ceratocarpus claviculata</i>	Climbing Corydalis	Papaveraceae	
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh-marigold	Ranunculaceae	
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	Ranunculaceae	
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine	Ranunculaceae	
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	Ranunculaceae	
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	Ranunculaceae	
<i>Alchemilla glabra</i>	Smooth Lady's-mantle	Rosaceae	
<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>	Garden Lady's-mantle	Rosaceae	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Rosaceae	
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	Rosaceae	
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	Rosaceae	
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens	Rosaceae	
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	Rosaceae	
<i>Malus pumila</i>	Apple	Rosaceae	
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	Rosaceae	
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	Rosaceae	
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry	Rosaceae	
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	Rosaceae	
<i>Prunus padus</i>	Bird Cherry	Rosaceae	
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose	Rosaceae	
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	Rosaceae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
Rubus idaeus	Raspberry	Rosaceae	
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	Rosaceae	
Ulmus glabra	Wych Elm	Ulmaceae	
Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	Urticaceae	
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	Sapindaceae	
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	Sapindaceae	
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut	Sapindaceae	
Ribes uva-crispa	Gooseberry	Grossulariaceae	
Chrysosplenium oppositifolium	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage	Saxifragaceae	
Myosotis arvensis	Field Forget-me-not	Boraginaceae	
Myosotis scorpioides	Water Forget-me-not	Boraginaceae	
Myosotis sylvatica	Wood Forget-me-not	Boraginaceae	
Larix kaempferi	Japanese Larch	Pinaceae	
Picea abies	Norway Spruce	Pinaceae	
Picea sitchensis	Sitka Spruce	Pinaceae	
Pinus sylvestris	Scots Pine	Pinaceae	Nationally scarce
Taxus baccata	Yew	Taxaceae	
<b>TICKS (IXODIDA)</b>			
Ixodes ricinus	Sheep Tick	Ixodidae	
<b>SPIDERS (ARACHNIDA)</b>			
Bathypantes nigrinus	a spider	Linyphiidae	
Bolyphantes luteolus	a spider	Linyphiidae	
Ceratinella brevipes	a spider	Linyphiidae	
Dicymbium tibiale	a spider	Linyphiidae	
Diplocephalus latifrons	a spider	Linyphiidae	
Diplocephalus picinus	a spider	Linyphiidae	
Drapetisca socialis	a spider	Linyphiidae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Linyphia triangularis</i>	a spider	Linyphiidae	
<i>Microneta viaria</i>	a spider	Linyphiidae	
<i>Neriere peltata</i>	a spider	Linyphiidae	
<i>Palliduphantes pallidus</i>	a spider	Linyphiidae	
<i>Tenuiphantes cristatus</i>	a spider	Linyphiidae	
<i>Tenuiphantes mengei</i>	a spider	Linyphiidae	
<i>Tenuiphantes tenebricola</i>	a spider	Linyphiidae	
<i>Tenuiphantes zimmermanni</i>	a spider	Linyphiidae	
<b>HARVESTMEN (OPILIONES)</b>			
<i>Nemastoma bimaculatum</i>	<i>Nemastoma bimaculatum</i>	Nemastomatidae	
<b>WOODLICE (ISOPODA)</b>			
<i>Asellus aquaticus</i>	Water Louse	Asellidae	
<i>Oniscus asellus</i>	a woodlouse	Oniscidae	
<i>Porcellio scaber</i>	a woodlouse	Porcellionidae	
<i>Trichoniscus pusillus</i>	a woodlouse	Trichoniscidae	
<b>BETLES (COLEOPTERA)</b>			
<i>Aphodius luridus</i>	a beetle	Aphodiidae	
<i>Cantharis pellucida</i>	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	
<i>Rhagonycha lignosa</i>	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	
<i>Rhagonycha limbata</i>	a soldier beetle	Cantharidae	
<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	a ground beetle	Carabidae	
<i>Amara plebeja</i>	a ground beetle	Carabidae	
<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	a ground beetle	Carabidae	
<i>Patrobus atrorufus</i>	a ground beetle	Carabidae	
<i>Pterostichus cristatus</i>	a ground beetle	Carabidae	Nationally Scarce
<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	a ground beetle	Carabidae	
<i>Pachytodes cerambyciformis</i>	a longhorn beetle	Cerambycidae	



Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
Rhagium mordax	a longhorn beetle	Cerambycidae	
Gastrophysa viridula	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	
Oulema obscura	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	
Plateumaris discolor	a leaf beetle	Chrysomelidae	
Adalia decempunctata	10-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	
Calvia quattuordecimguttata	Cream-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	
Coccinella septempunctata	7-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	
Propylea quattuordecimpunctata	14-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	
Archarius pyrrhoceras	a weevil	Curculionidae	
Barypeithes araneiformis	Spider Weevil	Curculionidae	
Ceutorhynchus cochleariae	a weevil	Curculionidae	
Ceutorhynchus typhae	a weevil	Curculionidae	
Hypera plantaginis	a weevil	Curculionidae	
Leiosoma deflexum	a weevil	Curculionidae	
Nedyus quadrimaculatus	Small Nettle Weevil	Curculionidae	
Orchestes quercus	a weevil	Curculionidae	
Otiorhynchus singularis	Clay-coloured Weevil	Curculionidae	
Parathelcus pollinarius	a weevil	Curculionidae	
Pelenomus quadrituberculatus	a weevil	Curculionidae	
Phyllobius argentatus	Silver-Green Leaf Weevil	Curculionidae	
Phyllobius glaucus	a weevil	Curculionidae	
Phyllobius pyri	Common Leaf Weevil	Curculionidae	
Polydrusus pterygomalis	a weevil	Curculionidae	
Scolytus ratzeburgi	Birch Bark Beetle	Curculionidae	Nationally Scarce
Strophosoma melanogrammum	Nut Leaf Weevil	Curculionidae	
Agabus sturmii	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
Agabus bipustulatus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
Agabus nebulosus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
Colymbetes fuscus	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Hydroporus erythrocephalus</i>	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
<i>Hydroporus gyllenhalii</i>	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
<i>Hydroporus incognitus</i>	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
<i>Hydroporus memnonius</i>	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
<i>Hydroporus nigrita</i>	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
<i>Hydroporus palustris</i>	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
<i>Hydroporus planus</i>	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
<i>Hydroporus pubescens</i>	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
<i>Hydroporus tristis</i>	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
<i>Hygrotus impressopunctatus</i>	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
<i>Hygrotus inaequalis</i>	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
<i>Hyphyrus ovatus</i>	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
<i>Ilybius ater</i>	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
<i>Ilybius fuliginosus</i>	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
<i>Ilybius montanus</i>	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
<i>Rhantus exsoletus</i>	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	
<i>Stictonectes lepidus</i>	a water beetle	Dytiscidae	Near Threatened
<i>Agriotes pallidulus</i>	a click beetle	Elateridae	
<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i>	a click beetle	Elateridae	
<i>Dalopius marginatus</i>	a click beetle	Elateridae	
<i>Gyrinus substriatus</i>	a beetle	Gyrinidae	
<i>Haliphus ruficollis</i>	a beetle	Halipidae	
<i>Haliphus fulvus</i>	a beetle	Halipidae	
<i>Anacaena globulus</i>	a beetle	Hydrophilidae	
<i>Anacaena lutescens</i>	a beetle	Hydrophilidae	
<i>Coelostoma orbiculare</i>	a beetle	Hydrophilidae	
<i>Enochrus affinis</i>	a beetle	Hydrophilidae	
<i>Helochares punctatus</i>	a beetle	Hydrophilidae	Nationally Scarce
<i>Helophorus brevipalpis</i>	a beetle	Hydrophilidae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Helophorus aequalis</i>	a beetle	Hydrophilidae	
<i>Helophorus grandis</i>	a beetle	Hydrophilidae	
<i>Hydrobius fuscipes</i>	a beetle	Hydrophilidae	
<i>Megasternum concinnum</i>	a beetle	Hydrophilidae	
<i>Amphicyllis globus</i>	a beetle	Leiodidae	
<i>Anisotoma humeralis</i>	a beetle	Leiodidae	
<i>Sinodendron cylindricum</i>	Rhinoceros Beetle	Lucanidae	
<i>Melolontha melolontha</i>	Common Cockchafer	Melolonthidae	
<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>	Common Pollen Beetle	Nitidulidae	
<i>Cyphon coarctatus</i>	a beetle	Scirtidae	
<i>Cyphon padi</i>	a beetle	Scirtidae	
<i>Cyphon palustris</i>	a beetle	Scirtidae	
<i>Cyphon variabilis</i>	a beetle	Scirtidae	
<i>Neuraphes elongatulus</i>	a beetle	Scydmaenidae	
<i>Stenichnus collaris</i>	a beetle	Scydmaenidae	
<i>Silpha atrata</i>	Black Snail Beetle	Silphidae	
<i>Atrecus affinis</i>	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	
<i>Bryaxis bulbifer</i>	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	
<i>Bryaxis curtisii</i>	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	
<i>Bryaxis puncticollis</i>	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	
<i>Dropephylla ioptera</i>	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	
<i>Gabrius splendidulus</i>	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	
<i>Lathrobium brunnipes</i>	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	
<i>Lesteva sicula</i>	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	
<i>Othius subuliformis</i>	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	
<i>Philonthus cognatus</i>	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	
<i>Philonthus decorus</i>	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	
<i>Quedius fuliginosus</i>	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	
<i>Stenus fulvicornis</i>	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	



Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Stenus tarsalis</i>	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	
<i>Stenus nitidiusculus</i>	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	
<i>Stenus junco</i>	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	
<i>Syntomium aeneum</i>	a rove beetle	Staphylinidae	
<i>Trixagus dermestoides</i>	a beetle	Throscidae	
<b>EARWIGS (DERMAPTERA)</b>			
<i>Forficula auricularia</i>	Common Earwig	Forficulidae	
<b>FLIES (DIPTERA)</b>			
<i>Phytomyza ilicis</i>	Holly Leaf Gall Fly	Agromyzidae	
<i>Chirosia betuleti</i>	a fly	Anthomyiidae	
<i>Bibio leucopterus</i>	a fly	Bibionidae	
<i>Dilophus febrilis</i>	Fever Fly	Bibionidae	
<i>Dilophus femoratus</i>	a fly	Bibionidae	
<i>Taxomyia taxi</i>	a gall fly	Cecidiomyidae	
<i>Clusiodes ruficollis</i>	a fly	Clusiidae	
<i>Triogma trisulcata</i>	a crane fly	Cylindrotomidae	RDB3 - Rare
<i>Diastata nebulosa</i>	a fly	Diastatidae	
<i>Anepsiomyia flaviventris</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	
<i>Argyra argentina</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	
<i>Argyra leucocephala</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	
<i>Argyra perplexa</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	
<i>Campsicnemus curvipes</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	
<i>Campsicnemus loripes</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	
<i>Campsicnemus pusillus</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	Nationally Scarce
<i>Dolichopus discifer</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	
<i>Dolichopus plumipes</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	
<i>Dolichopus popularis</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Dolichopus trivialis</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	
<i>Hercostomus aerosus</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	
<i>Hercostomus brevicornis</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	
<i>Hercostomus cupreus</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	
<i>Rhaphium caliginosum</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	
<i>Rhaphium crassipes</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	
<i>Sciapus platypterus</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	
<i>Sybistroma obscurellum</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	
<i>Sympycnus desoutteri</i>	a long-headed fly	Dolichopodidae	
<i>Chelipoda albiseta</i>	a dance fly	Empididae	
<i>Clinocera fontinalis</i>	a dance fly	Empididae	
<i>Dolichocephala guttata</i>	a dance fly	Empididae	
<i>Dolichocephala oblongoguttata</i>	a dance fly	Empididae	
<i>Empis opaca</i>	a dance fly	Empididae	
<i>Empis stercorea</i>	a dance fly	Empididae	
<i>Empis tessellata</i>	a dance fly	Empididae	
<i>Gloma fuscipennis</i>	a dance fly	Empididae	
<i>Hilara fuscipes</i>	a dance fly	Empididae	
<i>Phyllodromia melanocephala</i>	a dance fly	Empididae	
<i>Rhamphomyia anomalipennis</i>	a dance fly	Empididae	
<i>Rhamphomyia crassirostris</i>	a dance fly	Empididae	
<i>Rhamphomyia laevipes</i>	a dance fly	Empididae	
<i>Rhamphomyia pilifer</i>	a dance fly	Empididae	
<i>Rhamphomyia stigmosa</i>	a dance fly	Empididae	
<i>Rhamphomyia sulcata</i>	a dance fly	Empididae	
<i>Hydrellia obscura</i>	a shore fly	Ephydriidae	
<i>Hybos culiciformis</i>	a fly	Hybotidae	
<i>Hybos femoratus</i>	a fly	Hybotidae	
<i>Ocydromia glabricula</i>	a fly	Hybotidae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Oedalea holmgreni</i>	a fly	Hybotidae	
<i>Platypalpus longicornis</i>	a fly	Hybotidae	
<i>Platypalpus pallidiventris</i>	a fly	Hybotidae	
<i>Tachypeza nubila</i>	a fly	Hybotidae	
<i>Meiosimyza rorida</i>	a fly	Lauxaniidae	
<i>Tricholauxania praeusta</i>	a fly	Lauxaniidae	
<i>Austrolimnophila ochracea</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Cheilotrichia cinerascens</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Dicranomyia fusca</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Dicranomyia mitis</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Dicranomyia modesta</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Eloeophila maculata</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Epiphragma ocellare</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Erioconopa trivialis</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Erioptera lutea</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Ilisia occoecata</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Limonia macrostigma</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Limonia nubeculosa</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Limonia phragmitidis</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Lipsothrix remota</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Molophilus appendiculatus</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Molophilus griseus</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Molophilus medius</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Molophilus occultus</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Molophilus ochraceus</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Molophilus serpentiger</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Neolimnomyia nemoralis</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Ormosia depilata</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Phylidorea ferruginea</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Phylidorea fulvonervosa</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Phylidorea longicornis</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Pilaria discicollis</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Rhipidia maculata</i>	a crane fly	Limoniidae	
<i>Lonchoptera lutea</i>	a fly	Lonchopteridae	
<i>Calobata petronella</i>	a stilt fly	Micropezidae	
<i>Neria ephippium</i>	a stilt fly	Micropezidae	
<i>Mesembrina meridiana</i>	Noon Fly	Muscidae	
<i>Opomyza germinationis</i>	a fly	Opomyzidae	
<i>Dicranota pavidata</i>	a crane fly	Pediciidae	
<i>Padicia rivosa</i>	a crane fly	Pediciidae	
<i>Tricyphona immaculata</i>	a crane fly	Pediciidae	
<i>Ptychoptera albimana</i>	a crane fly	Ptychopteridae	
<i>Ptychoptera minuta</i>	a crane fly	Ptychopteridae	
<i>Chrysopilus cristatus</i>	Black Snipefly	Rhagionidae	
<i>Rhagio scolopaceus</i>	Downlooker Snipefly	Rhagionidae	
<i>Hydromya dorsalis</i>	a snail-killing fly	Sciomyzidae	
<i>Renocera pallida</i>	a snail-killing fly	Sciomyzidae	
<i>Tetanocera silvatica</i>	a snail-killing fly	Sciomyzidae	
<i>Beris chalybata</i>	Murky-legged Black Legionnaire	Stratiomyidae	
<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>	Broad Centurion	Stratiomyidae	
<i>Sargus iridatus</i>	Iridescent Centurion	Stratiomyidae	
<i>Arctophila superbiens</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Cheilosia bergenstammi</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Cheilosia fraterna</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Cheilosia pagana</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Cheilosia variabilis</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Cheilosia vernalis</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Chrysogaster virescens</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	



Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Chrysogaster solstitialis</i>	A hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Dasysyrphus venustus</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Eristalis interruptus</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Leucozona glaucia</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Leucozona lucorum</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Melanostoma scalare</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Neoscia podagrica</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Parasyrphus punctulatus</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Platycheirus rosarum</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Rhingia campestris</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Sericomyia lappona</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Sericomyia silentis</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Sphegina clunipes</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Sphegina elegans</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Syrphus ribesii</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Xylota segnis</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Xylota sylvarum</i>	a hoverfly	Syrphidae	
<i>Haematopota pluvialis</i>	Common Cleg	Tabanidae	
<i>Tephritis conura</i>	a fly	Tephritidae	
<i>Ctenophora pectinicornis</i>	a crane fly	Tipulidae	Nationally Scarce
<i>Dolichocheira albipes</i>	White-Footed Ghost	Tipulidae	
<i>Tipula submarmorata</i>	a crane fly	Tipulidae	
<i>Xylophagus ater</i>	Common Awl-fly	Xylophagidae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<b>TRUE BUGS (HEMIPTERA)</b>			
<i>Elasmotherus interstinctus</i>	Birch Shieldbug	Acanthosomatidae	
<i>Elasmucha grisea</i>	Parent Bug	Acanthosomatidae	
<i>Anthocoris confusus</i>	a flower bug	Anthocoridae	
<i>Anthocoris nemorum</i>	Common Flower Bug	Anthocoridae	
<i>Temnostethus gracilis</i>	a bug	Anthocoridae	
<i>Aphrophora alni</i>	a plant hopper	Aphrophoridae	
<i>Gerris lacustris</i>	Common Pondskater	Gerridae	
<i>Hydrometra stagnorum</i>	Water Measurer	Hydrometridae	
<i>Lamproplax picea</i>	a seed bug	Lygaeidae	
<i>Blepharidopterus angulatus</i>	Black-Kneed Apple Capsid	Miridae	
<i>Bryocoris pteridis</i>	Fernbug	Miridae	
<i>Calocoris alpestris</i>	a plant bug	Miridae	
<i>Calocoris stysi</i>	a plant bug	Miridae	
<i>Dicyphus constrictus</i>	a plant bug	Miridae	
<i>Dicyphus stachydis</i>	a plant bug	Miridae	
<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i>	Nettle Capsid	Miridae	
<i>Lygocoris pabulinus</i>	Common Green Capsid	Miridae	
<i>Lygocoris rugicollis</i>	a plant bug	Miridae	
<i>Lygocoris contaminatus</i>	a plant bug	Miridae	
<i>Lygus wagneri</i>	a plant bug	Miridae	
<i>Mecomma ambulans</i>	a plant bug	Miridae	
<i>Monalocoris filicis</i>	Bracken Bug	Miridae	
<i>Orthops campestris</i>	a plant bug	Miridae	
<i>Orthops kalmii</i>	a plant bug	Miridae	
<i>Orthotylus marginalis</i>	Dark Green Apple Capsid	Miridae	
<i>Phylus melanocephalus</i>	a plant bug	Miridae	
<i>Phylus palliceps</i>	a plant bug	Miridae	
<i>Phytocoris tiliae</i>	a plant bug	Miridae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Plagiognathus arbustorum</i>	a plant bug	Miridae	
<i>Psallus falleni</i>	a plant bug	Miridae	
<i>Stenodema calcarata</i>	a grassbug	Miridae	
<i>Stenodema holsata</i>	a grassbug	Miridae	
<i>Stenotus binotatus</i>	Timothy Grassbug	Miridae	
<i>Nabis limbatus</i>	Marsh Damselbug	Nabidae	
<i>Notonecta glauca</i>	Common Backswimmer	Notonectidae	
<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>	Forest Bug	Pentatomidae	
<i>Saldula saltatoria</i>	A shorebug	Saldidae	
<i>Velia caprai</i>	Water Cricket	Veliidae	
<b>BEES, WASPS &amp; SAWFLIES (HYMENOPTERA)</b>			
<i>Bombus hypnorum</i>	Tree Bumblebee	Apidae	
<i>Bombus lucorum</i>	White-Tailed Bumble Bee	Apidae	
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common Carder Bee	Apidae	
<i>Bombus pratorum</i>	Early Bumble Bee	Apidae	
<i>Andricus kollari</i>	Marble Gall Wasp	Cynipidae	
<i>Tenthredo scrophulariae</i>	Figwort Sawfly	Tenthredinidae	
<i>Dolichovespula vulgaris</i>	Common Wasp	Vespidae	
<b>MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES (LEPIDOPTERA)</b>			
<i>Eilema depressa</i>	Buff Footman	Arctiidae	
<i>Eilema lurideola</i>	Common Footman	Arctiidae	
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	Arctiidae	Priority Species
<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	Buff Ermine	Arctiidae	Priority Species
<i>Agriphila straminella</i>	Straw Grass-veneer	Crambidae	
<i>Catoptria falsella</i>	Chequered Grass-veneer	Crambidae	
<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>	Garden Grass-veneer	Crambidae	
<i>Dipleurina lacustrata</i>	Little Grey	Crambidae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Elophila nymphaeata</i>	Brown China-mark	Crambidae	
<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i>	Mother of Pearl	Crambidae	
<i>Udea prunalis</i>	Dusky Pearl	Crambidae	
<i>Ochropacha duplaris</i>	Common Lutestring	Drepanidae	
<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	Snout	Erebidae	
<i>Zanclognatha tarsipennalis</i>	Fan-foot	Erebidae	
<i>Aethalura punctulata</i>	Grey Birch	Geometridae	
<i>Alcis repandata</i>	Mottled Beauty	Geometridae	
<i>Cabera pusaria</i>	Common White Wave	Geometridae	
<i>Campaea margaritata</i>	Light Emerald	Geometridae	
<i>Chloroclysta citrata</i>	Dark Marbled Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Chloroclysta truncata</i>	Common Marbled Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	Green Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Cosmorhoe ocellata</i>	Purple Bar	Geometridae	
<i>Deileptenia ribeata</i>	Satin Beauty	Geometridae	
<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Small Phoenix	Geometridae	Priority Species
<i>Ectropis</i>	Engrailed Moth	Geometridae	
<i>Ectropis bistortata</i>	Engrailed	Geometridae	
<i>Electrophaes corylata</i>	Broken-barred Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	Common Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Epirrita dilutata</i> agg.	November Moth agg.	Geometridae	
<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>	Mottled Umber	Geometridae	
<i>Eupithecia lariciata</i>	Larch Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Eupithecia pulchellata</i>	Foxglove Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Eupithecia tantillaria</i>	Dwarf Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Eupithecia virgaureata</i>	Golden-rod Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Geometra papilionaria</i>	Large Emerald	Geometridae	
<i>Hydriomena furcata</i>	July Highflyer	Geometridae	
<i>Hydriomena impluviata</i>	May Highflyer	Geometridae	



Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Idaea aversata</i>	Riband Wave	Geometridae	
<i>Idaea biselata</i>	Small Fan-footed Wave	Geometridae	
<i>Lampropteryx suffumata</i>	Water Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	Clouded Border	Geometridae	
<i>Lomographa temerata</i>	Clouded Silver	Geometridae	
<i>Macaria liturata</i>	Tawny-barred Angle	Geometridae	
<i>Odontopera bidentata</i>	Scalloped Hazel	Geometridae	
<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Brimstone Moth	Geometridae	
<i>Perizoma alchemillata</i>	Small Rivulet	Geometridae	
<i>Perizoma didymata</i>	Twin-spot Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>	Brown Silver-line	Geometridae	
<i>Plagodis dolabraria</i>	Scorched Wing	Geometridae	
<i>Rheumaptera undulata</i>	Scallop Shell	Geometridae	
<i>Scopula floslactata</i>	Cream Wave	Geometridae	
<i>Selenia lunularia</i>	Lunar Thorn	Geometridae	
<i>Thera britannica</i>	Spruce Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Thera obeliscata</i>	Grey Pine Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Venusia cambrica</i>	Welsh Wave	Geometridae	
<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>	Flame Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>	Drinker	Lasiocampidae	
<i>Micropterix aureatella</i>	Yellow-barred Gold	Micropterigidae	
<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i> agg.	Copper Underwings	Noctuidae	
<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	Dark Arches	Noctuidae	
<i>Apamea scolopacina</i>	Slender Brindle	Noctuidae	
<i>Cerapteryx graminis</i>	Antler Moth	Noctuidae	
<i>Chortodes pygmina</i>	Small Wainscot	Noctuidae	
<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>	Dun-bar	Noctuidae	
<i>Diachrysia chrysitis</i>	Burnished Brass	Noctuidae	
<i>Diarsia brunnea</i>	Purple Clay	Noctuidae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Diarsia dahlia</i>	Barred Chestnut	Noctuidae	
<i>Gortyna flavago</i>	Frosted Orange	Noctuidae	
<i>Lacanobia thalassina</i>	Pale-shouldered Brocade	Noctuidae	
<i>Mesapamea secalis</i> agg.	Common Rustic	Noctuidae	
<i>Mythimna impura</i>	Smoky Wainscot	Noctuidae	
<i>Noctua janthe</i>	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	Noctuidae	
<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctuidae	
<i>Oligia strigilis</i> agg.	Marbled Minor agg.	Noctuidae	
<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>	Middle-barred Minor	Noctuidae	
<i>Orthosia gothica</i>	Hebrew Character	Noctuidae	
<i>Photodes minima</i>	Small Dotted Buff	Noctuidae	
<i>Xestia baja</i>	Dotted Clay	Noctuidae	
<i>Xestia sexstrigata</i>	Six-striped Rustic	Noctuidae	
<i>Xestia triangulum</i>	Double-square Spot	Noctuidae	
<i>Nola confusalis</i>	Least Black Arches	Nolidae	
<i>Pseudoips prasinana</i>	Green Silver-lines	Nolidae	
<i>Furcula furcula</i>	Sallow Kitten	Notodontidae	
<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>	Iron Prominent	Notodontidae	
<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>	Pebble Prominent	Notodontidae	
<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>	Lesser Swallow Prominent	Notodontidae	
<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>	Pale Prominent	Notodontidae	
<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	Ringlet	Nymphalidae	
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock	Nymphalidae	
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Orange-tip	Pieridae	
<i>Pieris napi</i>	Green-veined White	Pieridae	
<i>Laothoe populi</i>	Poplar Hawk-moth	Sphingidae	
<i>Apotomis betuletana</i>	Birch Marble	Tortricidae	
<i>Epinotia brunnichana</i>	Large Birch Bell	Tortricidae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix	Tortricidae	
<i>Pandemis cinnamomeana</i>	White-faced Twist	Tortricidae	
<i>Syndemis musculana</i>	Dark-barred Twist	Tortricidae	
<i>Yponomeuta evonymella</i>	Bird-cherry Ermine	Yponomeutidae	
<b>SCORPIONFLIES (MECOPTERA)</b>			
<i>Panorpa germanica</i>	<i>Panorpa germanica</i>	Panorpidae	
<b>LACEWINGS (NEUROPTERA)</b>			
<i>Chrysotropia ciliata</i>	<i>Chrysotropia ciliata</i>	Chrysopidae	
<i>Nineta vittata</i>	<i>Nineta vittata</i>	Chrysopidae	
<i>Hemerobius marginatus</i>	<i>Hemerobius marginatus</i>	Hemerobiidae	
<i>Hemerobius micans</i>	<i>Hemerobius micans</i>	Hemerobiidae	
<b>DRAGONFLIES &amp; DAMSELFLIES (ODONATA)</b>			
<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	Southern Hawker	Aeshnidae	
<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Azure Damselfly	Coenagrionidae	
<i>Pyrrosoma nymphula</i>	Large Red Damselfly	Coenagrionidae	
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Common Blue Damselfly	Coenagrionidae	
<i>Lestes sponsa</i>	Emerald Damselfly	Lestidae	
<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Four-spotted Chaser	Libellulidae	
<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Common Darter	Libellulidae	
<b>MILLIPEDES (DIPLOPODA)</b>			
<i>Glomeris marginata</i>	Pill Millipede	Glomeridae	
<b>AMPHIBIANS (AMPHIBIA)</b>			
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	Ranidae	
<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	Palmate Newt	Salamandridae	

Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<b>BIRDS (AVES)</b>			
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	Anatidae	Amber species
Scolopax rusticola	Eurasian Woodcock	Scolopacidae	Amber species
Columba palumbus	Common Wood Pigeon	Columbidae	
Buteo buteo	Common Buzzard	Accipitridae	
Phasianus colchicus	Common Pheasant	Phasianidae	
Certhia familiaris	Eurasian Treecreeper	Certhiidae	
Fringilla coelebs	Chaffinch	Fringillidae	
Ficedula hypoleuca	Pied Flycatcher	Muscicapidae	Amber species
Cyanistes caeruleus	Blue Tit	Paridae	
Parus major	Great Tit	Paridae	
Regulus regulus	Goldcrest	Regulidae	
Erithacus rubecula	European Robin	Saxicolidae	
Sitta europaea	Wood Nuthatch	Sittidae	
Phylloscopus collybita	Common Chiffchaff	Sylviidae	
Phylloscopus sibilatrix	Wood Warbler	Sylviidae	Red species, Priority Species
Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	Sylviidae	Amber species
Sylvia atricapilla	Blackcap	Sylviidae	
Troglodytes troglodytes	Winter Wren	Troglodytidae	
Turdus merula	Common Blackbird	Turdidae	
Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush	Turdidae	Red Species
Dendrocopos major	Great Spotted Woodpecker	Picidae	
<b>MAMMALS (MAMMALIA)</b>			
Capreolus capreolus	Roe Deer	Cervidae	
Vulpes vulpes	Red Fox	Canidae	



Species Name	Common Name	Family	National Status
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	Mustelidae	Near Threatened, Priority Species
<i>Meles meles</i>	Eurasian Badger	Mustelidae	
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog	Erinaceidae	Priority Species
<i>Talpa europaea</i>	European Mole	Talpidae	
<i>Sorex minutus</i>	Pygmy Shrew	Soricidae	
<i>Clethrionomys glareolus</i>	Bank vole	Muridae	
<i>Apodemus sylvatica</i>	Wood mouse	Muridae	
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Grey Squirrel	Sciuridae	

## Appendix 2. Species recorded from Miltonrigg Wood before 2013

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<b>SLIME MOULDS</b>			
Lycogala epidendrum	Lycogala epidendrum	Tubiferaceae	
<b>LICHENS</b>			
Lobaria scrobiculata	Textured Lungwort	Lobariaceae	
<b>FUNGI</b>			
Geoglossum cookeanum	Geoglossum cookeanum	Geoglossaceae	
Cudoniella acicularis	Oak Pin	Helotiaceae	
Rodwayella citrinula	Rodwayella citrinula	Hyaloscyphaceae	
Ascocoryne cylichnium	Ascocoryne cylichnium	Helotiales	
Ascocoryne sarcoides	Purple Jellydisc	Helotiales	
Bisporella citrina	Lemon Disco	Helotiales	
Chlorociboria aeruginascens	Green Elfcup	Helotiales	
Chlorociboria aeruginosa	Chlorociboria aeruginosa	Helotiales	
Bulgaria inquinans	Black Bulgar	Bulgariaceae	
Leotia lubrica	Jellybaby	Leotiaceae	
Rhytisma acerinum	Tar-Spot Fungus	Rhytismataceae	
Helvella atra	Helvella atra	Helvellaceae	
Helvella lacunosa	Elfin Saddle	Helvellaceae	
Helvella macropus	Felt Saddle	Helvellaceae	
Peziza badia	Bay Cup	Pezizaceae	
Aleuria aurantia	Orange-Peel Fungus	Pyronemataceae	
Melastiza chateri	Orange Cup	Pyronemataceae	
Rhizina undulata	Pine Firefungus	Rhizinaceae	
Claviceps purpurea	Ergot	Clavicipitaceae	
Nectria cinnabarina	Coral-Spot Fungus	Nectriaceae	
Hypoxylon multiforme	Birch Woodwart	Xylariaceae	
Xylaria carpophila	Beechmast Candlesnuff	Xylariaceae	
Xylaria hypoxylon	Candle-Snuff Fungus	Xylariaceae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Xylaria polymorpha</i>	Dead Man's Fingers	Xylariaceae	
<i>Agaricus campestris</i> var. <i>campestris</i>	Field Mushroom	Agaricaceae	
<i>Coprinus comatus</i>	Shaggy Inkcap	Agaricaceae	
<i>Coprinus plicatilis</i>	<i>Coprinus plicatilis</i>	Agaricaceae	
<i>Cystoderma amianthinum</i>	Earthy Powdercap	Agaricaceae	
<i>Lepiota ochraceofulva</i>	<i>Lepiota ochraceofulva</i>	Agaricaceae	
<i>Lycoperdon nigrescens</i>	Blackish Puffball	Agaricaceae	
<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i>	Common Puffball	Agaricaceae	
<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>	Stump Puffball	Agaricaceae	
<i>Phaeolepiota aurea</i>	Golden Bootleg	Agaricaceae	
<i>Amanita citrina</i>	False Death Cap	Amanitaceae	
<i>Amanita fulva</i>	Tawny Grisette	Amanitaceae	
<i>Amanita muscaria</i>	Fly Agaric	Amanitaceae	
<i>Amanita rubescens</i> var. <i>rubescens</i>	Blusher	Amanitaceae	
<i>Amanita vaginata</i> var. <i>vaginata</i>	Grisette	Amanitaceae	
<i>Amanita virosa</i>	Destroying Angel	Amanitaceae	
<i>Conocybe apala</i>	Milky Conecap	Bolbitiaceae	
<i>Clavaria argillacea</i>	Moor Club	Clavariaceae	
<i>Cortinarius anomalus</i>	Variable Webcap	Cortinariaceae	
<i>Cortinarius armillatus</i>	Red Banded Webcap	Cortinariaceae	
<i>Cortinarius brunneus</i> var. <i>brunneus</i>	<i>Cortinarius brunneus</i> var. <i>brunneus</i>	Cortinariaceae	
<i>Cortinarius decipiens</i> var. <i>decipiens</i>	Sepia Webcap	Cortinariaceae	
<i>Cortinarius delibutus</i>	Yellow Webcap	Cortinariaceae	
<i>Cortinarius hemitrichus</i>	Frosty Webcap	Cortinariaceae	
<i>Cortinarius livido-ochraceus</i>	Wrinkled Webcap	Cortinariaceae	
<i>Cortinarius malicorius</i>	<i>Cortinarius malicorius</i>	Cortinariaceae	
<i>Cortinarius obtusus</i>	<i>Cortinarius obtusus</i>	Cortinariaceae	
<i>Cortinarius paleaceus</i>	Pelargonium Webcap	Cortinariaceae	
<i>Cortinarius phoeniceus</i>	<i>Cortinarius phoeniceus</i>	Cortinariaceae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Cortinarius sanguineus</i>	Bloodred Webcap	Cortinariaceae	
<i>Clitopilus prunulus</i>	The Miller	Entolomataceae	
<i>Entoloma clypeatum</i>	Shield Pinkgill	Entolomataceae	
<i>Entoloma hirtipes</i>	Entoloma hirtipes	Entolomataceae	
<i>Entoloma nigroviolaceum</i>	Dark Purple Leptonia	Entolomataceae	
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	Deceiver	Hydnangiaceae	
<i>Laccaria proxima</i>	Scurfy Deceiver	Hydnangiaceae	
<i>Ampulloclitocybe clavipes</i>	Club Foot	Hygrophoraceae	
<i>Hygrophorus hypothejus</i>	Herald of Winter	Hygrophoraceae	
<i>Crepidotus mollis</i>	Peeling Oysterling	Inocybaceae	
<i>Crepidotus variabilis</i>	Variable Oysterling	Inocybaceae	
<i>Flammulaster carpophilus</i> var. <i>carpophilus</i>	<i>Flammulaster carpophilus</i> var. <i>carpophilus</i>	Inocybaceae	
<i>Inocybe asterospora</i>	Star Fibrecap	Inocybaceae	
<i>Inocybe dulcamara</i>	<i>Inocybe dulcamara</i>	Inocybaceae	
<i>Inocybe eutheles</i>	<i>Inocybe eutheles</i>	Inocybaceae	
<i>Inocybe geophylla</i> var. <i>geophylla</i>	White Fibrecap	Inocybaceae	
<i>Inocybe hystrix</i>	Scaly Fibrecap	Inocybaceae	
<i>Inocybe lacera</i>	<i>Inocybe lacera</i>	Inocybaceae	
<i>Inocybe lanuginosa</i> var. <i>lanuginosa</i>	Woolly Fibrecap	Inocybaceae	
<i>Inocybe petiginosa</i>	Scurfy Fibrecap	Inocybaceae	
<i>Inocybe pusio</i>	<i>Inocybe pusio</i>	Inocybaceae	
<i>Inocybe pyriodora</i>	Pear Fibrecap	Inocybaceae	
<i>Inocybe rimosa</i>	Split Fibrecap	Inocybaceae	
<i>Phaeomarasmium erinaceus</i>	<i>Phaeomarasmium erinaceus</i>	Inocybaceae	
<i>Asterophora parasitica</i>	Silky Piggyback	Lyophyllaceae	
<i>Lyophyllum connatum</i>	White Domecap	Lyophyllaceae	
<i>Baeospora myosura</i>	Conifercone Cap	Marasmiaceae	
<i>Marasmiellus candidus</i>	<i>Marasmiellus candidus</i>	Marasmiaceae	
<i>Marasmius alliaceus</i>	Garlic Parachute	Marasmiaceae	



Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Marasmius androsaceus</i>	Horsehair Parachute	Marasmiaceae	
<i>Marasmius rotula</i>	Collared Parachute	Marasmiaceae	
<i>Micromphale foetidum</i>	Foetid Parachute	Marasmiaceae	
<i>Rhodocollybia maculata</i> var. <i>maculata</i>	Spotted Tough-Shank	Marasmiaceae	
<i>Hemimycena lactea</i>	Milky Bonnet	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena acicula</i>	Orange Bonnet	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena aurantiomarginata</i>	<i>Mycena aurantiomarginata</i>	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena capillaris</i>	Beechleaf Bonnet	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena filopes</i>	Iodine Bonnet	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena galericulata</i>	Common Bonnet	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena galopus</i> var. <i>galopus</i>	Milking Bonnet	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena galopus</i> var. <i>nigra</i>	Black Milking Bonnet	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena haematopus</i>	Burgundydrop Bonnet	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena hiemalis</i>	<i>Mycena hiemalis</i>	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena inclinata</i>	Clustered Bonnet	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena leptcephala</i>	Nitrous Bonnet	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena olivaceomarginata</i>	Browndge Bonnet	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena polygramma</i>	Grooved Bonnet	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena pseudocorticola</i>	<i>Mycena pseudocorticola</i>	Mycenaceae	
<i>Mycena sanguinolenta</i>	Bleeding Bonnet	Mycenaceae	
<i>Panellus mitis</i>	Elastic Oysterling	Mycenaceae	
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Honey Fungus	Physalacriaceae	
<i>Armillaria ostoyae</i>	Dark Honey Fungus	Physalacriaceae	
<i>Flammulina velutipes</i> var. <i>velutipes</i>	Velvet Shank	Physalacriaceae	
<i>Oudemansiella mucida</i>	Porcelain Fungus	Physalacriaceae	
<i>Xerula radicata</i>	Rooting Shank	Physalacriaceae	
<i>Pleurotus dryinus</i>	Veiled Oyster	Pleurotaceae	
<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>	Oyster Mushroom	Pleurotaceae	
<i>Pluteus cervinus</i>	Deer Shield	Pluteaceae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Pluteus podospileus</i>	Pluteus podospileus	Pluteaceae	
<i>Pluteus semibulbosus</i>	Pluteus semibulbosus	Pluteaceae	
<i>Coprinellus disseminatus</i>	Fairies' Bonnets	Psathyrellaceae	
<i>Coprinellus micaceus</i>	Glistening Ink-Cap	Psathyrellaceae	
<i>Coprinopsis atramentaria</i>	Common Ink-Cap	Psathyrellaceae	
<i>Coprinopsis lagopus</i>	Hare'sfoot Inkcap	Psathyrellaceae	
<i>Coprinopsis radiata</i>	Coprinopsis radiata	Psathyrellaceae	
<i>Lacrymaria lacrymabunda</i>	Weeping Widow	Psathyrellaceae	
<i>Lacrymaria pyrotricha</i>	Lacrymaria pyrotricha	Psathyrellaceae	
<i>Psathyrella artemisiae</i>	Psathyrella artemisiae	Psathyrellaceae	
<i>Psathyrella candolleana</i>	Pale Brittlestem	Psathyrellaceae	
<i>Psathyrella corrugis</i>	Red Edge Brittlestem	Psathyrellaceae	
<i>Psathyrella pennata</i>	Psathyrella pennata	Psathyrellaceae	
<i>Psathyrella piluliformis</i>	Common Stump Brittlestem	Psathyrellaceae	
<i>Agrocybe praecox</i>	Spring Fieldcap	Strophariaceae	
<i>Agrocybe sphaleromorpha</i>	Agrocybe sphaleromorpha	Strophariaceae	
<i>Galerina paludosa</i>	Bog Bell	Strophariaceae	
<i>Gymnopilus junonius</i>	Spectacular Rustgill	Strophariaceae	
<i>Gymnopilus penetrans</i>	Common Rustgill	Strophariaceae	
<i>Hebeloma crustuliniforme</i>	Poisonpie	Strophariaceae	
<i>Hebeloma mesophaeum</i> var. <i>mesophaeum</i>	Veiled Poisonpie	Strophariaceae	
<i>Hebeloma pusillum</i>	Hebeloma pusillum	Strophariaceae	
<i>Hypholoma capnoides</i>	Conifer Tuft	Strophariaceae	
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i> var. <i>fasciculare</i>	Sulphur Tuft	Strophariaceae	
<i>Hypholoma lateritium</i>	Brick Caps	Strophariaceae	
<i>Hypholoma marginatum</i>	Snakeskin Brownie	Strophariaceae	
<i>Kuehneromyces mutabilis</i>	Sheathed Woodtuft	Strophariaceae	
<i>Pholiota adiposa</i>	Pholiota adiposa	Strophariaceae	
<i>Pholiota alnicola</i>	Pholiota alnicola	Strophariaceae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Pholiota gummosa</i>	Sticky Scalycap	Strophariaceae	
<i>Pholiota highlandensis</i>	Charcoal Pholiota	Strophariaceae	
<i>Psilocybe crobula</i>	Psilocybe crobula	Strophariaceae	
<i>Psilocybe semilanceata</i>	Liberty Cap	Strophariaceae	
<i>Clitocybe fragrans</i>	Fragrant Funnel	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Clitocybe geotropa</i>	Trooping Funnel	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Clitocybe hydrogramma</i>	Clitocybe hydrogramma	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Clitocybe infundibuliformis</i>	Common Funnel Cap	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Clitocybe metachroa</i>	Clitocybe metachroa	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	Clouded Funnel	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Clitocybe obsoleta</i>	Clitocybe obsoleta	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Clitocybe odora</i>	Aniseed Funnel	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Clitocybe rivulosa</i>	Fool's Funnel	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Clitocybe vibecina</i>	Mealy Funnel	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Collybia butyracea</i> var. <i>butyracea</i>	Butter Cap	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Collybia confluens</i>	Clustered Toughshank	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Collybia dryophila</i>	Russet Toughshank	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Collybia peronata</i>	Wood Woollyfoot	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Lepista flaccida</i>	Tawny Funnel	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Lepista nuda</i>	Wood Blewit	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Melanoleuca melaleuca</i>	Melanoleuca melaleuca	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Pseudoclitocybe cyathiformis</i>	Goblet	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Tricholoma fulvum</i>	Birch Knight	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Tricholoma virgatum</i>	Ashen Knight	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Tricholomopsis rutilans</i>	Plums and Custard	Tricholomataceae	
<i>Panaeolus acuminatus</i>	Dewdrop Mottlegill	Agaricales	
<i>Plicatura crispa</i>	Plicatura crispa	Agaricales	
<i>Exidia glandulosa</i>	Witches' Butter	Auriculariaceae	
<i>Pseudohydnum gelatinosum</i>	Jelly Tooth	Auriculariales	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Boletus badius</i>	Bay Bolete	Boletaceae	
<i>Boletus chrysenteron</i>	Red Cracking Bolete	Boletaceae	
<i>Boletus edulis</i>	Cep	Boletaceae	
<i>Boletus luridiformis</i> var. <i>luridiformis</i>	Scarletina Bolete	Boletaceae	
<i>Boletus pruinatus</i>	Matt Bolete	Boletaceae	
<i>Boletus subtomentosus</i>	Suede Bolete	Boletaceae	
<i>Chalciporus piperatus</i>	Peppery Bolete	Boletaceae	
<i>Leccinum scabrum</i>	Brown Birch Bolete	Boletaceae	
<i>Leccinum variicolor</i>	Mottled Bolete	Boletaceae	
<i>Leccinum versipelle</i>	Orange Birch Bolete	Boletaceae	
<i>Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca</i>	False Chanterelle	Hygrophoropsidaceae	
<i>Paxillus atrotomentosus</i>	<i>Paxillus atrotomentosus</i>	Paxillaceae	
<i>Paxillus involutus</i>	Brown Rollrim	Paxillaceae	
<i>Scleroderma areolatum</i>	Leopard-Spotted Earthball	Sclerodermataceae	
<i>Scleroderma citrinum</i>	Common Earthball	Sclerodermataceae	
<i>Scleroderma verrucosum</i>	Scaly Earthball	Sclerodermataceae	
<i>Suillus grevillei</i>	Larch Bolete	Suillaceae	
<i>Suillus luteus</i>	Slippery Jack	Suillaceae	
<i>Cantharellus cibarius</i>	Chanterelle	Cantharellaceae	
<i>Clavulina cinerea</i> forma <i>cinerea</i>	Grey Coral	Clavulinaceae	
<i>Clavulina coralloides</i>	Crested Coral	Clavulinaceae	
<i>Hymenochaete rubiginosa</i>	Oak Curtain Crust	Hymenochaetaceae	
<i>Phellinus igniarius</i>	Willow Bracket	Hymenochaetaceae	
<i>Mutinus caninus</i>	Dog Stinkhorn	Phallaceae	
<i>Phallus impudicus</i>	Common Stinkhorn	Phallaceae	
<i>Vuilleminia comedens</i>	Waxy Crust	Corticiaceae	
<i>Daedalea quercina</i>	Oak Mazegill	Fomitopsidaceae	
<i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>	Chicken of the Woods	Fomitopsidaceae	
<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Birch Polypore	Fomitopsidaceae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Postia caesia</i>	Conifer Blueing Bracket	Fomitopsidaceae	
<i>Postia stiptica</i>	Bitter Bracket	Fomitopsidaceae	
<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	Southern Bracket	Ganodermataceae	
<i>Bjerkandera adusta</i>	Smoky Bracket	Meruliaceae	
<i>Phlebia tremellosa</i>	Jelly Rot	Meruliaceae	
<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	Blushing Bracket	Polyporaceae	
<i>Fomes fomentarius</i>	Tinder Bracket	Polyporaceae	
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkeytail	Polyporaceae	
<i>Peniophora quercina</i>	<i>Peniophora quercina</i>	Peniophoraceae	
<i>Lactarius aurantiacus</i>	Orange Milkcap	Russulaceae	
<i>Lactarius blennius</i>	Beech Milkcap	Russulaceae	
<i>Lactarius camphoratus</i>	Curry Milkcap	Russulaceae	
<i>Lactarius chrysorrheus</i>	Yellowdrop Milkcap	Russulaceae	
<i>Lactarius glycosmus</i>	Coconut Milkcap	Russulaceae	
<i>Lactarius helvus</i>	Fenugreek Milkcap	Russulaceae	
<i>Lactarius hepaticus</i>	Liver Milkcap	Russulaceae	
<i>Lactarius pubescens</i>	Bearded Milkcap	Russulaceae	
<i>Lactarius pyrogalus</i>	Fiery Milkcap	Russulaceae	
<i>Lactarius quietus</i>	Oak Milk-Cap	Russulaceae	
<i>Lactarius rufus</i>	Rufous Milkcap	Russulaceae	
<i>Lactarius subdulcis</i>	Mild Milkcap	Russulaceae	
<i>Lactarius tabidus</i>	Birch Milkcap	Russulaceae	
<i>Lactarius torminosus</i>	Woolly Milkcap	Russulaceae	
<i>Lactarius turpis</i>	Ugly Milk-Cap	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula aeruginea</i>	Green Brittlegill	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula atropurpurea</i>	Purple Brittlegill	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula betularum</i>	Birch Brittlegill	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula claroflava</i>	Yellow Swamp Russula	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula cyanoxantha</i>	Charcoal Burner	Russulaceae	



Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Russula delica</i>	Milk-White Russula	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula fellea</i>	Geranium-Scented Russula	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula foetens</i>	Stinking Brittlegill	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula fragilis</i>	Fragile Russula	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula grata</i>	Bitter Almond Brittlegill	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula heterophylla</i>	Greasy Green Brittlegill	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula ionochlora</i>	Oilslick Brittlegill	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula nigricans</i>	Blackening Brittlegill	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula nitida</i>	Purple Swamp Brittlegill	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula nobilis</i>	Beechwood Sickener	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula ochroleuca</i>	Ochre Brittlegill	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula sanguinea</i>	Russula sanguinea	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula vesca</i>	Bare-Toothed Russula	Russulaceae	
<i>Russula xerampelina</i>	Crab Brittlegill	Russulaceae	
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy Curtain Crust	Stereaceae	
<i>Thelephora palmata</i>	Stinking Earthfan	Thelephoraceae	
<i>Thelephora terrestris</i> forma <i>terrestris</i>	Earth-Fan	Thelephoraceae	
<i>Rickenella fibula</i>	Orange Moss-cap	Agaricomycetes	
<i>Calocera cornea</i>	Small Stagshorn	Dacrymycetaceae	
<i>Calocera viscosa</i>	Yellow Stagshorn	Dacrymycetaceae	
<i>Tremella foliacea</i>	Leafy Brain	Tremellaceae	
<i>Tremella mesenterica</i>	Golden Jelly Fungus	Tremellaceae	
<b>MOSESSES &amp; LIVERWORTS</b>			
<i>Mnium hornum</i>	Swan's-neck Thyme-moss	Mniaceae	
<i>Dicranella heteromalla</i>	Silky Forklet-moss	Dicranaceae	
<i>Dicranum scoparium</i>	Broom Fork-moss	Dicranaceae	
<i>Dicranum tauricum</i>	Fragile Fork-moss	Dicranaceae	
<i>Funaria hygrometrica</i>	Common Cord-moss	Funariaceae	
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Rough-stalked Feather-moss	Brachytheciaceae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
Hypnum cupressiforme	Hypnum cupressiforme	Hypnaceae	
Atrichum undulatum	Common Smoothcap	Polytrichaceae	
<b>VASCULAR PLANTS</b>			
Epipactis helleborine	Broad-leaved Helleborine	Orchidaceae	
Epipactis phyllanthes	Green-flowered Helleborine	Orchidaceae	Nationally Scarce
Neottia nidus-avis	Bird's-nest Orchid	Orchidaceae	Near Threatened
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass	Poaceae	
<b>MOLLUSCS</b>			
Pisidium casertanum	Pisidium casertanum	Pisidiidae	
Pisidium personatum	Pisidium personatum	Pisidiidae	
Pisidium subtruncatum	Pisidium subtruncatum	Pisidiidae	
Carychium minimum seg.	Carychium minimum seg.	Carychiidae	
Carychium tridentatum	Carychium tridentatum	Carychiidae	
Cochlicopa cf. lubrica	Slippery Moss Snail	Cochlicopidae	
Cepaea nemoralis	Brown Lipped Snail	Helicidae	
Trochulus striolatus	Strawberry Snail	Hygromiidae	
Lehmannia marginata	Tree Slug	Limacidae	
Limax cinereoniger	Ash-Grey Slug	Limacidae	
Galba truncatula	Dwarf Pond Snail	Lymnaeidae	
Aegopinella nitidula	Aegopinella nitidula	Oxychilidae	
Aegopinella pura	Aegopinella pura	Oxychilidae	
Oxychilus alliarius	Garlic Snail	Oxychilidae	
Oxychilus cellarius	Cellar Snail	Oxychilidae	
Discus rotundatus	Rounded Snail	Patulidae	
Vitrea contracta	Vitrea contracta	Pristilomatidae	
Vitrea crystallina seg.	Vitrea crystallina seg.	Pristilomatidae	
Vitrina pellucida	Vitrina pellucida	Vitrinidae	
Arianta arbustorum	Arianta arbustorum	Pulmonata	
Lauria cylindracea	Common Chrysalis Snail	Pulmonata	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<b>BEETLES</b>			
<i>Oulema melanopus</i>	Cereal Leaf Beetle	Chrysomelidae	
<i>Adalia bipunctata</i>	2-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	
<i>Aphidecta oblitterata</i>	Larch Ladybird	Coccinellidae	
<i>Chilocorus renipustulatus</i>	Kidney-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	
<i>Coccinella hieroglyphica</i>	Hieroglyphic Ladybird	Coccinellidae	
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	7-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	
<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>	14-spot Ladybird	Coccinellidae	
<i>Strophosoma melanogrammum</i>	Nut Leaf Weevil	Curculionidae	
<i>Agabus bipustulatus</i>	Agabus (Gaurodytes) bipustulatus	Dytiscidae	
<i>Hydroporus gyllenhalii</i>	Hydroporus gyllenhalii	Dytiscidae	
<i>Hydroporus incognitus</i>	Hydroporus incognitus	Dytiscidae	
<i>Hydroporus melanarius</i>	Hydroporus melanarius	Dytiscidae	
<i>Hydroporus pubescens</i>	Hydroporus pubescens	Dytiscidae	
<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i>	Athous (Athous) haemorrhoidalis	Elateridae	
<i>Anacaena globulus</i>	Anacaena globulus	Hydrophilidae	
<i>Phyllopertha horticola</i>	Garden Chafer	Rutelidae	
<i>Oiceoptoma thoracicum</i>	Red-Breasted Carrion Beetle	Silphidae	
<i>Ontholestes tessellatus</i>	Ontholestes tessellatus	Staphylinidae	
<b>EARWIGS</b>			
<i>Forficula auricularia</i>	Common Earwig	Forficulidae	
<b>FLIES</b>			
<i>Chirosia betuleti</i>	Chirosia betuleti	Anthomyiidae	
<i>Baccha</i>	Baccha	Syrphidae	
<i>Cheilosia antiqua</i>	Cheilosia antiqua	Syrphidae	
<i>Cheilosia bergenstammi</i>	Cheilosia bergenstammi	Syrphidae	
<i>Cheilosia illustrata</i>	Cheilosia illustrata	Syrphidae	
<i>Chrysotoxum arcuatum</i>	Chrysotoxum arcuatum	Syrphidae	
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	Marmalade Hoverfly	Syrphidae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	Syrphidae	
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	Syrphidae	
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	Syrphidae	
<i>Leucozona glaucia</i>	<i>Leucozona glaucia</i>	Syrphidae	
<i>Leucozona lucorum</i>	<i>Leucozona lucorum</i>	Syrphidae	
<i>Melanostoma scalare</i>	<i>Melanostoma scalare</i>	Syrphidae	
<i>Parasyrphus malinellus</i>	<i>Parasyrphus malinellus</i>	Syrphidae	
<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>	<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>	Syrphidae	
<i>Platycheirus scutatus</i>	<i>Platycheirus scutatus</i>	Syrphidae	
<i>Rhingia campestris</i>	<i>Rhingia campestris</i>	Syrphidae	
<i>Sericomyia silentis</i>	<i>Sericomyia silentis</i>	Syrphidae	
<i>Syrphus vitripennis</i>	<i>Syrphus vitripennis</i>	Syrphidae	
<i>Xylota sylvarum</i>	<i>Xylota sylvarum</i>	Syrphidae	
<i>Hybomitra distinguenda</i>	Bright Horsefly	Tabanidae	
<b>TRUE BUGS</b>			
<i>Elasmotethus interstinctus</i>	Birch Shieldbug	Acanthosomatidae	
<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>	Meadow Plant Bug	Miridae	
<i>Stenodema calcarata</i>	<i>Stenodema (Brachystira) calcarata</i>	Miridae	
<i>Piezodorus lituratus</i>	Gorse Shieldbug	Pentatomidae	
<b>BEEES, WASPS, SAWFLIES</b>			
<i>Tenthredo livida</i>	<i>Tenthredo (Tenthredella) livida</i>	Tenthredinidae	
<b>BUTTERFLIES &amp; MOTHS</b>			
<i>Adela reaumurella</i>	Green Long-horn	Adelidae	
<i>Nemophora degeerella</i>	Yellow-barred Long-horn	Adelidae	
<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>	Garden Grass-veneer	Crambidae	
<i>Crambus lathoniellus</i>	Hook-streak Grass-veneer	Crambidae	
<i>Scoparia ambigualis</i>	Common Grey	Crambidae	
<i>Elachista argentella</i>	Swan-feather Dwarf	Elachistidae	
<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>	Common Wave	Geometridae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Cabera pusaria</i>	Common White Wave	Geometridae	
<i>Colotois pennaria</i>	Feathered Thorn	Geometridae	
<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	Common Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Eupithecia indigata</i>	Ochreous Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Idaea aversata</i>	Riband Wave	Geometridae	
<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	Clouded Border	Geometridae	
<i>Odezia atrata</i>	Chimney Sweep	Geometridae	
<i>Operophtera brumata</i>	Winter Moth	Geometridae	
<i>Scopula floslactata</i>	Cream Wave	Geometridae	
<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Shaded Broad-bar	Geometridae	Priority Species
<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>	Silver-ground Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Glyphipterix simplicella</i>	Cocksfoot Moth	Glyphipterigidae	
<i>Hepialus hecta</i>	Gold Swift	Hepialidae	
<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>	Large Skipper	Hesperiidae	
<i>Incurvaria masculella</i>	Feathered Bright	Incurvariidae	
<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Small Copper	Lycaenidae	
<i>Neozephyrus quercus</i>	Purple Hairstreak	Lycaenidae	
<i>Micropterix calthella</i>	Plain Gold	Micropterigidae	
<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y	Noctuidae	
<i>Conistra vaccinii</i>	Chestnut	Noctuidae	
<i>Diarsia mendica</i> subsp. <i>mendica</i>	Ingrailed Clay	Noctuidae	
<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	Angle Shades	Noctuidae	
<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	Ringlet	Nymphalidae	
<i>Boloria selene</i>	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Nymphalidae	Priority Species
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath	Nymphalidae	Priority Species
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown	Nymphalidae	
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red Admiral	Nymphalidae	
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady	Nymphalidae	
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Orange-tip	Pieridae	



Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White	Pieridae	
<i>Pieris napi</i>	Green-veined White	Pieridae	
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White	Pieridae	
<i>Prays fraxinella</i>	Ash Bud Moth	Praydidae	
<i>Platyptilia gonodactyla</i>	Triangle Plume	Pterophoridae	
<i>Aphelia paleana</i>	Timothy Tortrix	Tortricidae	
<i>Celypha lacunana</i>	Common Marble	Tortricidae	
<i>Epinotia trigonella</i>	White-blotch Bell	Tortricidae	
<i>Eulia ministrana</i>	Brassy Twist	Tortricidae	
<i>Pammene regiana</i>	Regal Piercer	Tortricidae	
<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix	Tortricidae	
<i>Zeiraphera isertana</i>	Cock's-head Bell	Tortricidae	
<b>SCORPIONFLIES</b>			
<i>Panorpa communis</i>	<i>Panorpa communis</i>	Panorpidae	
<i>Panorpa germanica</i>	<i>Panorpa germanica</i>	Panorpidae	
<b>LACEWINGS</b>			
<i>Chrysopa perla</i>	<i>Chrysopa perla</i>	Chrysopidae	
<b>DRAGONFLIES</b>			
<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	Southern Hawker	Aeshnidae	
<i>Aeshna juncea</i>	Common Hawker	Aeshnidae	
<i>Anax imperator</i>	Emperor Dragonfly	Aeshnidae	
<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Azure Damselfly	Coenagrionidae	
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Common Blue Damselfly	Coenagrionidae	
<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Blue-tailed Damselfly	Coenagrionidae	
<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large Red Damselfly	Coenagrionidae	
<i>Lestes sponsa</i>	Emerald Damselfly	Lestidae	
<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Four-spotted Chaser	Libellulidae	
<i>Sympetrum danae</i>	Black Darter	Libellulidae	
<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Common Darter	Libellulidae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>			
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	Ranidae	
<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	Palmate Newt	Salamandridae	
<b>BIRDS</b>			
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	Anatidae	Bird-Amber
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe	Scolopacidae	Bird-Amber
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock	Scolopacidae	Bird-Amber
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Eurasian Jay	Corvidae	
<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Eurasian Siskin	Fringillidae	
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling	Fringillidae	
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Common Crossbill	Fringillidae	
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Pied Flycatcher	Muscicapidae	Bird-Amber
<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Marsh Tit	Paridae	Bird-Red
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest	Regulidae	
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Common Redstart	Saxicolidae	
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Wood Nuthatch	Sittidae	
<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Common Grasshopper Warbler	Sylviidae	Priority Species, Bird-Red
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Common Chiffchaff	Sylviidae	
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler	Sylviidae	Priority Species, Bird-Red
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	Sylviidae	Bird-Amber
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	Sylviidae	
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker	Picidae	
<b>MAMMALS</b>			
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Roe Deer	Cervidae	
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	Canidae	
<i>Meles meles</i>	Eurasian Badger	Mustelidae	
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog	Erinaceidae	Priority Species
<i>Sorex araneus</i>	Eurasian Common Shrew	Soricidae	
<i>Talpa europaea</i>	European Mole	Talpidae	

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Taxon Family</b>	<b>National Status</b>
Lepus europaeus	Brown Hare	Leporidae	Priority Species
Oryctolagus cuniculus	European Rabbit	Leporidae	
Apodemus sylvaticus	Wood Mouse	Muridae	
Microtus agrestis	Field Vole	Muridae	
Myodes glareolus	Bank Vole	Muridae	
Sciurus carolinensis	Eastern Grey Squirrel	Sciuridae	
Sciurus vulgaris	Eurasian Red Squirrel	Sciuridae	Priority Species

### Appendix 3. Lepidoptera recorded by Geoff Naylor in his garden and Miltonrigg Wood

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Triodia sylvina</i>	Orange Swift	Hepialidae	
<i>Korscheltellus lupulina</i>	Common Swift	Hepialidae	
<i>Korscheltellus fusconebulosa</i>	Map-winged Swift	Hepialidae	
<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Ghost Moth	Hepialidae	Priority Species
<i>Nemophora degeerella</i>	Yellow-barred Long-horn	Adelidae	
<i>Yponomeuta evonymella</i>	Bird-cherry Ermine	Yponomeutidae	
<i>Ypsolopha dentella</i>	Honeysuckle Moth	Ypsolophidae	
<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	Diamond-back Moth	Plutellidae	
<i>Endrosia sarcitrella</i>	White-shouldered House-moth	Oecophoridae	
<i>Hofmannophila pseudospretella</i>	Brown House-moth	Oecophoridae	
<i>Diurnea fagella</i>	March Tubic	Chimabachidae	
<i>Carcina quercana</i>	Long-horned Flat-body	Pelepodidae	
<i>Agonopterix arenella</i>	Brindled Flat-body	Depressariidae	
<i>Alucita hexadactyla</i>	Twenty-plume Moth	Alucitidae	
<i>Stenoptilia pterodactyla</i>	Brown Plume	Pterophoridae	
<i>Pterophorus pentadactyla</i>	White Plume	Pterophoridae	
<i>Archips podana</i>	Large Fruit-tree Tortrix	Tortricidae	
<i>Pandemis corylana</i>	Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix	Tortricidae	
<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix	Tortricidae	
<i>Pandemis heparana</i>	Dark Fruit-tree Tortrix	Tortricidae	
<i>Aphelia paleana</i>	Timothy Tortrix	Tortricidae	
<i>Exapate congelatella</i>	Autumnal Shade	Tortricidae	
<i>Acleris forsskaleana</i>	Maple Button	Tortricidae	
<i>Acleris variegana</i>	Garden Rose Tortrix	Tortricidae	
<i>Agapeta hamana</i>	Common Yellow Conch	Tortricidae	
<i>Agapeta zoegana</i>	Knapweed Conch	Tortricidae	
<i>Hedya nubiferana</i>	Marbled Orchard Tortrix	Tortricidae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Orange-tip	Pieridae	
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White	Pieridae	
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White	Pieridae	
<i>Pieris napi</i>	Green-veined White	Pieridae	
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath	Nymphalidae	Near Threatened, Priority Species
<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	Ringlet	Nymphalidae	
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown	Nymphalidae	
<i>Boloria selene</i>	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Nymphalidae	Near Threatened, Priority Species
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red Admiral	Nymphalidae	
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady	Nymphalidae	
<i>Aglais io</i>	Peacock	Nymphalidae	
<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Small Tortoiseshell	Nymphalidae	
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma	Nymphalidae	
<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Small Copper	Lycaenidae	
<i>Favonius quercus</i>	Purple Hairstreak	Lycaenidae	
<i>Celastrina argiolus</i> subsp. <i>britannica</i>	Holly Blue	Lycaenidae	
<i>Aphomia sociella</i>	Bee Moth	Pyralidae	
<i>Dioryctria abietella</i>	Dark Pine Knot-horn	Pyralidae	
<i>Pyralis farinalis</i>	Meal Moth	Pyralidae	
<i>Hypsopygia costalis</i>	Gold Triangle	Pyralidae	
<i>Anania hortulata</i>	Small Magpie	Crambidae	
<i>Udea lutealis</i>	Pale Straw Pearl	Crambidae	
<i>Udea prunalis</i>	Dusky Pearl	Crambidae	
<i>Udea olivalis</i>	Olive Pearl	Crambidae	
<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i>	Mother of Pearl	Crambidae	
<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>	Rush Veneer	Crambidae	
<i>Evergestis forficalis</i>	Garden Pebble	Crambidae	
<i>Evergestis pallidata</i>	Chequered Pearl	Crambidae	
<i>Scoparia ambigualis</i>	Common Grey	Crambidae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Crambus lathoniellus</i>	Hook-streak Grass-veneer	Crambidae	
<i>Agriphila tristella</i>	Common Grass-veneer	Crambidae	
<i>Catoptria margaritella</i>	Silver-stripe Grass-veneer	Crambidae	
<i>Catoptria falsella</i>	Chequered Grass-veneer	Crambidae	
<i>Elophila nymphaeata</i>	Brown China-mark	Crambidae	
<i>Nymphula nitidulata</i>	Beautiful China-mark	Crambidae	
<i>Drepana falcataria</i>	Pebble Hook-tip	Drepanidae	
<i>Cilix glaucata</i>	Chinese Character	Drepanidae	
<i>Thyatira batis</i>	Peach Blossom	Drepanidae	
<i>Ochropacha duplaris</i>	Common Lutestring	Drepanidae	
<i>Cymatophorina diluta hartwegi</i>	Oak Lutestring	Drepanidae	Priority Species
<i>Polyploca ridens</i>	Frosted Green	Drepanidae	
<i>Achlya flavicornis</i>	Yellow Horned	Drepanidae	
<i>Poecilocampa populi</i>	December Moth	Lasiocampidae	
<i>Trichiura crataegi</i>	Pale Eggar	Lasiocampidae	Priority Species
<i>Lasiocampa quercus subsp. callunae</i>	Northern Eggar	Lasiocampidae	
<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i>	Fox Moth	Lasiocampidae	
<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>	Drinker	Lasiocampidae	
<i>Saturnia pavonia</i>	Emperor Moth	Saturniidae	
<i>Laothoe populi</i>	Poplar Hawk-moth	Sphingidae	
<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	Elephant Hawk-moth	Sphingidae	
<i>Idaea seriata</i>	Small Dusty Wave	Geometridae	
<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>	Single-dotted Wave	Geometridae	
<i>Idaea biselata</i>	Small Fan-footed Wave	Geometridae	
<i>Idaea aversata</i>	Riband Wave	Geometridae	
<i>Scopula immutata</i>	Lesser Cream Wave	Geometridae	
<i>Scopula floslactata</i>	Cream Wave	Geometridae	
<i>Scotopteryx mucronata</i>	Lead Belle	Geometridae	
<i>Scotopteryx luridata subsp. plumbaria</i>	July Belle	Geometridae	



Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Shaded Broad-bar	Geometridae	Priority Species
<i>Orthonama vittata</i>	Oblique Carpet	Geometridae	Priority Species
<i>Xanthorhoe decoloraria</i> subsp. <i>decoloraria</i>	Red Carpet	Geometridae	Priority Species
<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>	Garden Carpet	Geometridae	Priority Species
<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>	Flame Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>	Silver-ground Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	Common Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>	Galium Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Earophila badiata</i>	Shoulder Stripe	Geometridae	
<i>Anticlea derivata</i>	Streamer	Geometridae	
<i>Hydriomena furcata</i>	July Highflier	Geometridae	
<i>Pennithera firmata</i>	Pine Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Thera britannica</i>	Spruce Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Thera obeliscata</i>	Grey Pine Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Thera juniperata</i>	Juniper Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Plemyria rubiginata</i>	Blue-bordered Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Cidaria fulvata</i>	Barred Yellow	Geometridae	
<i>Electrophaes corylata</i>	Broken-barred Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Cosmorhoe ocellata</i>	Purple Bar	Geometridae	
<i>Eulithis prunata</i>	Phoenix	Geometridae	
<i>Eulithis testata</i>	Chevron	Geometridae	
<i>Eulithis populata</i>	Northern Spinach	Geometridae	
<i>Eulithis mellinata</i>	Spinach	Geometridae	Priority Species
<i>Gandaritis pyraliata</i>	Barred Straw	Geometridae	
<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Small Phoenix	Geometridae	Priority Species
<i>Chloroclysta siterata</i>	Red-Green Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Chloroclysta miata</i>	Autumn Green Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Chloroclysta truncata</i>	Common Marbled Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Chloroclysta citrata</i>	Dark Marbled Carpet	Geometridae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	Green Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Colostygia multistrigaria</i>	Mottled Grey	Geometridae	
<i>Nebula salicata</i> subsp. <i>latentaria</i>	Striped Twin-spot Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Lampropteryx suffumata</i>	Water Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Operophtera fagata</i>	Northern Winter Moth	Geometridae	
<i>Operophtera brumata</i>	Winter Moth	Geometridae	
<i>Epirrita dilutata</i> agg.	November Moth agg.	Geometridae	
<i>Epirrita filigrammaria</i>	Small Autumnal Moth	Geometridae	
<i>Venusia cambrica</i>	Welsh Wave	Geometridae	
<i>Hydria undulata</i>	Scallop Shell	Geometridae	
<i>Odezia atrata</i>	Chimney Sweeper	Geometridae	
<i>Perizoma didymata</i>	Twin-spot Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Perizoma affinitata</i>	Rivulet	Geometridae	
<i>Perizoma alchemillata</i>	Small Rivulet	Geometridae	
<i>Perizoma flavofasciata</i>	Sandy Carpet	Geometridae	
<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>	Double-striped Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Chloroclystis v-ata</i>	V-Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Pasiphila rectangulata</i>	Green Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Eupithecia tenuiata</i>	Slender Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Eupithecia linariata</i>	Toadflax Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Eupithecia pulchellata</i>	Foxglove Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Eupithecia abbreviata</i>	Brindled Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Eupithecia pusillata</i>	Juniper Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Eupithecia nanata</i>	Narrow-winged Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Eupithecia innotata</i>	Angle-barred Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>	Lime-speck Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Eupithecia absinthiata</i>	Wormwood Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Eupithecia assimilata</i>	Currant Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>	Common Pug	Geometridae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Eupithecia icterata</i>	Tawny Speckled Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Eupithecia subfuscata</i>	Grey Pug	Geometridae	
<i>Aplocera plagiata</i>	Treble-bar	Geometridae	
<i>Chesias legatella</i>	Streak	Geometridae	Priority Species
<i>Trichopteryx carpinata</i>	Early Tooth-striped	Geometridae	
<i>Abraxas grossulariata</i>	Magpie	Geometridae	
<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	Clouded Border	Geometridae	
<i>Macaria liturata</i>	Tawny-barred Angle	Geometridae	
<i>Macaria wauaria</i>	V-Moth	Geometridae	Priority Species
<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Latticed Heath	Geometridae	Priority Species
<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>	Brown Silver-line	Geometridae	
<i>Plagodis dolabraria</i>	Scorched Wing	Geometridae	
<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Brimstone Moth	Geometridae	
<i>Apeira syringaria</i>	Lilac Beauty	Geometridae	
<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>	Canary-shouldered Thorn	Geometridae	
<i>Ennomos erosaria</i>	September Thorn	Geometridae	Priority Species
<i>Selenia dentaria</i>	Early Thorn	Geometridae	
<i>Selenia lunularia</i>	Lunar Thorn	Geometridae	
<i>Selenia tetralunaria</i>	Purple Thorn	Geometridae	
<i>Odontopera bidentata</i>	Scalloped Hazel	Geometridae	
<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>	Scalloped Oak	Geometridae	
<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>	Swallow-tailed Moth	Geometridae	
<i>Colotois pennaria</i>	Feathered Thorn	Geometridae	
<i>Alsophila aescularia</i>	March Moth	Geometridae	
<i>Phigalia pilosaria</i>	Pale Brindled Beauty	Geometridae	
<i>Biston strataria</i>	Oak Beauty	Geometridae	
<i>Biston betularia</i>	Peppered Moth	Geometridae	
<i>Agriopis leucophaearia</i>	Spring Usher	Geometridae	
<i>Agriopis aurantiaria</i>	Scarce Umber	Geometridae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Agriopsis marginaria</i>	Dotted Border	Geometridae	
<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>	Mottled Umber	Geometridae	
<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	Willow Beauty	Geometridae	
<i>Alcis repandata</i>	Mottled Beauty	Geometridae	
<i>Ectropis crepuscularia</i>	Engrailed	Geometridae	
<i>Bupalus piniaria</i>	Bordered White	Geometridae	
<i>Cabera pusaria</i>	Common White Wave	Geometridae	
<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>	Common Wave	Geometridae	
<i>Lomographa temerata</i>	Clouded Silver	Geometridae	
<i>Theria primaria</i>	Early Moth	Geometridae	
<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>	Light Emerald	Geometridae	
<i>Hylaea fasciaria</i>	Barred Red	Geometridae	
<i>Pseudoterpna pruinata atropunctaria</i>	Grass Emerald	Geometridae	
<i>Geometra papilionaria</i>	Large Emerald	Geometridae	
<i>Cerura vinula</i>	Puss Moth	Notodontidae	
<i>Furcula furcula</i>	Sallow Kitten	Notodontidae	
<i>Drymonia ruficornis</i>	Lunar Marbled Brown	Notodontidae	
<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>	Iron Prominent	Notodontidae	
<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>	Pebble Prominent	Notodontidae	
<i>Pheosia tremula</i>	Swallow Prominent	Notodontidae	
<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>	Lesser Swallow Prominent	Notodontidae	
<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>	Pale Prominent	Notodontidae	
<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>	Coxcomb Prominent	Notodontidae	
<i>Phalera bucephala</i>	Buff-tip	Notodontidae	
<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>	Herald	Erebidae	
<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	Straw Dot	Erebidae	
<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	Snout	Erebidae	
<i>Euproctis similis</i>	Yellow-tail	Erebidae	
<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>	Vapourer	Erebidae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine	Erebidae	Priority Species
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	Erebidae	Priority Species
<i>Diaphora mendica</i>	Muslin Moth	Erebidae	
<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>	Ruby Tiger	Erebidae	
<i>Arctia caja</i>	Garden Tiger	Erebidae	Priority Species
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar	Erebidae	Priority Species
<i>Nudaria mundana</i>	Muslin Footman	Erebidae	
<i>Cybosia mesomella</i>	Four-dotted Footman	Erebidae	
<i>Eilema lurideola</i>	Common Footman	Erebidae	
<i>Herminia tarsipennalis</i>	Fan-foot	Erebidae	
<i>Herminia grisealis</i>	Small Fan-foot	Erebidae	
<i>Schrankia costae</i>	Pinion-streaked Snout	Erebidae	
<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>	Spectacle	Noctuidae	
<i>Abrostola triplasia</i>	Dark Spectacle	Noctuidae	
<i>Diachrysis chrysitis</i>	Burnished Brass	Noctuidae	
<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y	Noctuidae	
<i>Autographa pulchrina</i>	Beautiful Golden Y	Noctuidae	
<i>Autographa jota</i>	Plain Golden Y	Noctuidae	
<i>Autographa bractea</i>	Gold Spangle	Noctuidae	
<i>Macdunnoughia confusa</i>	Dewick's Plusia	Noctuidae	
<i>Plusia festucae</i>	Gold Spot	Noctuidae	
<i>Plusia putnami</i>	Lempke's Gold Spot	Noctuidae	
<i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i>	Figure of Eight	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Acronicta alni</i>	Alder Moth	Noctuidae	
<i>Acronicta psi/tridens</i>	Grey/Dark Dagger	Noctuidae	
<i>Acronicta leporina</i>	Miller	Noctuidae	
<i>Acronicta menyanthidis</i>	Light Knot Grass	Noctuidae	
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>	Poplar Grey	Noctuidae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Cucullia umbratica</i>	Shark	Noctuidae	
<i>Stilbia anomala</i>	Anomalous	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Amphipyra berbera</i> subsp. <i>berbera</i>	Svensson's Copper Underwing	Noctuidae	
<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	Mouse Moth	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i>	Sprawler	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	Green-brindled Crescent	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Xylocampa areola</i>	Early Grey	Noctuidae	
<i>Bryophila domestica</i>	Marbled Beauty	Noctuidae	
<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	Mottled Rustic	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Caradrina clavipalpis</i>	Pale Mottled Willow	Noctuidae	
<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Rustic	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Rusina ferruginea</i>	Brown Rustic	Noctuidae	
<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	Angle Shades	Noctuidae	
<i>Euplexia lucipara</i>	Small Angle Shades	Noctuidae	
<i>Celaena leucostigma</i>	Crescent	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Gortyna flavago</i>	Frosted Orange	Noctuidae	
<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Rosy Rustic	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Amphipoea oculea</i> agg.	Ear Moth agg.	Noctuidae	
<i>Luperina testacea</i>	Flounced Rustic	Noctuidae	
<i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>	Large Wainscot	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Nonagria typhae</i>	Bulrush Wainscot	Noctuidae	
<i>Denticucullus pygmina</i>	Small Wainscot	Noctuidae	
<i>Photodes minima</i>	Small Dotted Buff	Noctuidae	
<i>Apamea remissa</i>	Dusky Brocade	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Apamea epomidion</i>	Clouded Brindle	Noctuidae	
<i>Apamea crenata</i>	Clouded-bordered Brindle	Noctuidae	
<i>Apamea sordens</i>	Rustic Shoulder-knot	Noctuidae	
<i>Apamea unanimitis</i>	Small Clouded Brindle	Noctuidae	
<i>Apamea scolopacina</i>	Slender Brindle	Noctuidae	



Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	Dark Arches	Noctuidae	
<i>Apamea lithoxylaea</i>	Light Arches	Noctuidae	
<i>Lateroligia ophiogramma</i>	Double Lobed	Noctuidae	
<i>Mesapamea secalis</i> agg.	Common Rustic agg.	Noctuidae	
<i>Litoligia literosa</i>	Rosy Minor	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Mesoligia furuncula</i>	Cloaked Minor	Noctuidae	
<i>Oligia strigilis</i> agg.	Marbled Minor agg.	Noctuidae	
<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>	Middle-barred Minor	Noctuidae	
<i>Xanthia togata</i>	Pink-barred Sallow	Noctuidae	
<i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>	Sallow	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	Beaded Chestnut	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Agrochola litura</i>	Brown-spot Pinion	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Agrochola lota</i>	Red-line Quaker	Noctuidae	
<i>Agrochola macilenta</i>	Yellow-line Quaker	Noctuidae	
<i>Agrochola circellaris</i>	Brick	Noctuidae	
<i>Omphaloscelis lunosa</i>	Lunar Underwing	Noctuidae	
<i>Conistra vaccinii</i>	Chestnut	Noctuidae	
<i>Lithophane semibrunnea</i>	Tawny Pinion	Noctuidae	
<i>Lithophane leautieri</i>	Blair's Shoulder-knot	Noctuidae	
<i>Xylena vetusta</i>	Red Sword-grass	Noctuidae	
<i>Eupsilia transversa</i>	Satellite	Noctuidae	
<i>Enargia paleacea</i>	Angle-striped Sallow	Noctuidae	
<i>Ipimorpha subtusa</i>	Olive	Noctuidae	
<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>	Dun-bar	Noctuidae	
<i>Atethmia centrago</i>	Centre-barred Sallow	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Brachylomia viminalis</i>	Minor Shoulder-knot	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Parastichtis suspecta</i>	Suspected	Noctuidae	
<i>Gripesia aprilina</i>	Merveille du Jour	Noctuidae	
<i>Antitype chi</i>	Grey Chi	Noctuidae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Dasypolia templi</i>	Brindled Ochre	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Mniotype adusta</i>	Dark Brocade	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Panolis flammea</i>	Pine Beauty	Noctuidae	
<i>Orthosia incerta</i>	Clouded Drab	Noctuidae	
<i>Orthosia cerasi</i>	Common Quaker	Noctuidae	
<i>Orthosia cruda</i>	Small Quaker	Noctuidae	
<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	Powdered Quaker	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Orthosia gothica</i>	Hebrew Character	Noctuidae	
<i>Anorthoa munda</i>	Twin-spotted Quaker	Noctuidae	
<i>Tholera cespitis</i>	Hedge Rustic	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	Feathered Gothic	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Cerapteryx graminis</i>	Antler Moth	Noctuidae	
<i>Polia hepatica</i>	Silvery Arches	Noctuidae	
<i>Polia nebulosa</i>	Grey Arches	Noctuidae	
<i>Lacanobia thalassina</i>	Pale-shouldered Brocade	Noctuidae	
<i>*Lacanobia contigua</i>	<i>Beautiful Brocade</i>	<i>Noctuidae</i>	
<i>Lacanobia suasa</i>	Dog's Tooth	Noctuidae	
<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>	Bright-line Brown-eye	Noctuidae	
<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Dot Moth	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Ceramica pisi</i>	Broom Moth	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Hada plebeja</i>	Shears	Noctuidae	
<i>Mamestra brassicae</i>	Cabbage Moth	Noctuidae	
<i>Sideridis rivularis</i>	Campion	Noctuidae	
<i>Hadena bicruris</i>	Lychnis	Noctuidae	
<i>Mythimna pallens</i>	Common Wainscot	Noctuidae	
<i>Mythimna impura</i>	Smoky Wainscot	Noctuidae	
<i>Mythimna ferrago</i>	Clay	Noctuidae	
<i>Leucania comma</i>	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Peridroma saucia</i>	Pearly Underwing	Noctuidae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
<i>Actebia praecox</i>	Portland Moth	Noctuidae	
<i>Euxoa tritici</i>	White-line Dart	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>*Euxoa nigricans</i>	<i>Garden Dart</i>	<i>Noctuidae</i>	<i>Priority Species</i>
<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	Heart & Dart	Noctuidae	
<i>Agrotis segetum</i>	Turnip Moth	Noctuidae	
<i>Agrotis puta</i>	Shuttle-shaped Dart	Noctuidae	
<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	Dark Sword-grass	Noctuidae	
<i>Axylia putris</i>	Flame	Noctuidae	
<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	Flame Shoulder	Noctuidae	
<i>Diarsia dahlii</i>	Barred Chestnut	Noctuidae	
<i>Diarsia brunnea</i>	Purple Clay	Noctuidae	
<i>Diarsia mendica</i>	Ingrailed Clay	Noctuidae	
<i>Diarsia mendica</i> subsp. <i>mendica</i>	Ingrailed Clay	Noctuidae	
<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-spot	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Cerastis rubricosa</i>	Red Chestnut	Noctuidae	
<i>Lycophotia porphyrea</i>	True Lover's Knot	Noctuidae	
<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large Yellow Underwing	Noctuidae	
<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>	Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	Noctuidae	
<i>Noctua comes</i>	Lesser Yellow Underwing	Noctuidae	
<i>Noctua interjecta</i>	Least Yellow Underwing	Noctuidae	
<i>Noctua janthe</i>	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	Noctuidae	
<i>Eurois occulta</i>	Great Brocade	Noctuidae	
<i>Graphiphora augur</i>	Double Dart	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Anaplectoides prasina</i>	Green Arches	Noctuidae	
<i>Xestia baja</i>	Dotted Clay	Noctuidae	
<i>Xestia castanea</i>	Neglected Rustic	Noctuidae	Priority Species
<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>	Square-spot Rustic	Noctuidae	
<i>Xestia sexstrigata</i>	Six-striped Rustic	Noctuidae	
<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	Setaceous Hebrew Character	Noctuidae	

Species	Common Name	Taxon Family	National Status
Xestia ditrapezium	Triple-spotted Clay	Noctuidae	
Xestia triangulum	Double Square-spot	Noctuidae	
Eugnorisma glareosa	Autumnal Rustic	Noctuidae	Priority Species
Pseudoips prasinana	Green Silver-lines	Nolidae	

\* Record requires confirmation

