HETEROPTERA STUDY GROUP

Newsletter No. 3 - May 1984

Recording Schemes

Since Newsletter No. 2, Dr Bernard Nau has agreed to act as national organiser for a terrestrial Heteroptera recording scheme. Several more area representatives have also come forward, so the list now covers over half the vice-counties in England and Wales:

Channel Isles	W.J. Le Quesne
Derbyshire	D. Budworth
Dorset	M.G. Morris
Durham & Northumberland	M.D. Eyre
East Anglia & Bedfordshire	B.S. Nau
Essex	C. Plant
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	D. Appleton
Kent	E.G. Philp
Leicestershire	D. Lott
Lincolnshire	P. Kirby
London area	E.W. Groves
Oxfordshire	J.M. Campbell
Sussex	P. Hodge
North Wales	Mrs M.J. Morgan
South Wales	A.F. Amsden

(An address list appears at the end of the Newsletter.)

There are no further additions to the verification panel for critical identification except that queries relating to terrestrial genera lacking a specialist may in the first instance be referred to Dr Nau.

The aquatic scheme now has a recording card (example enclosed). For land bugs, Bill Dolling has drawn up a new species-list and a card based on it should be ready for the July meeting (with an instructions package including cross-references to Southwood & Leston names).

The Newsletter

Because newsletters are ephemeral, three contributions which seem likely to be of longer term value have been omitted, and produced as separates. These are the keys to Berytinus and Phytocoris, and the bibliography. Despite these omissions the Newsletter is still longer than is usual for BRC schemes. Whether two such newsletters a year will be able to provide enough space for our purposes can be discussed in July.

In addition to the separate items, this issue contains a thorough compilation of notes on Miridae (Bill Dolling), an account of how recording is progressing in North-East England, and a collection of short notes giving some surprising new records, suggestions for new habitats/foodplants and providing potentially valuable identification hints. A couple of notes from Andorra (Dr Patrick Roche) provide scope for interesting comparisons between different parts of a species' range.

Summer Field & Workshop Meeting

As suggested in Newsletter No. 2, this is to take place at Monks Wood Experimental Station near Huntingdon on the weekend of 6-8 July. The programme is still being arranged, but will include: discussion of the aims and methods of the recording schemes; the uses of recording data; identification problems; rare, local and declining species (for which extra details are desirable); collecting techniques; future field meetings; the possibilities of a heteropterists' dinner; publications; and visits to local fenland and woodland sites.

Further details of the meeting and general information about Monks Wood are enclosed. Please return the lower portion of the booking form to Mrs J. Welch at Monks Wood as soon as possible.

Brian Eversham

Kent Field Club Excursions 1984

Among the many field meetings organised by the Kent Field Club, the following are of particular interest to Heteropterists. Non-members are very welcome.

Sun. May 13	Larkfield Lakes. Meet just off main road, at 51 (TQ) 707600, at 10.30 a.m. Leader: G.A.L. Dicker
Sat. May 26	Pegwell Bay. Meet at new car park, at 61 (TR) 343636, at 11.00 a.m. Leader: Dr I. White
Sun. August 12	Gibbins Brook Fen. Meet on common at 61 (TR) 116386 at 11.00 a.m. Leader: J.S. Badmin
Sun. August 19	Burham Down K.T.N.C. Reserve. Meet by roadside beyond public house, at 51 (TQ) 732628 at 11.00 a.m. Leader: W.R. Dolling
Sun. September 2	Faggs Wood, in search of a pink leafhopper, Platymetopius undatus, common in 1930s but not seen since. Meet in Forestry car park at 51 (TQ) 987348 at 11.00 a.m. Leader: J.S. Badmin

Further details of these and other meetings can be obtained from John Badmin.

An international newsletter

British heteropterists may wish to receive the following. It is primarily a directory of professional and amateur heteropterists and their interests, cross-referenced by subject and by taxonomic group. It is much longer than this newsletter (the first three issues amounting to over 180 pages); a copy will be available for browsing at the July meeting.

> The Heteropterists' Newsletter, which first appeared in 1973, seeks to acquaint students of the Heteroptera with one another's interests and research needs. Notes, anecdotes, speculations, short bibliographies and biographies, and anything else of heteropterological

interest (however peripheral), are eagerly accepted and cheerfully printed. The fourth issue will be mailed in late Spring, 1984, to some 350 heteropterists worldwide. Anyone not on the list is encouraged to write to

C.W. Schaefer
Biological Sciences Group
University of Connecticut
Storrs, Conn. 06268, USA.

Notes on British Miridae

W.R. Dolling

Over the years, I have compiled an index of about four or five hundred literature references to British Heteroptera since 1959, the year of publication of Southwood & Leston's Land and Water Bugs of the British Isles. Some changes in nomenclature are made in the 1964 Royal Ent. Soc. Check List and others are noted in the feature on the British Insect Fauna in Antenna (Bulletin of the Royal Ent. Soc.). Most of the items of biological or biogeographical interest have appeared in the Entomologist's monthly Magazine or the Entomologist (abbreviated below to E.m.M. and Ent. respectively), many of them from the pen of the late Gerry Woodroffe. The family Miridae have featured in many of these notes and still remain rather poorly known in comparison with other families in Britain. Accordingly, I have abstracted the information that I judge to have added materially to our understanding of the biology and distribution of British Miridae since 1959. I number the species below in accordance with the numbering system (and occasionally page references) of Southwood & Leston, with '+' signs for additional species at the appropriate position in the sequence. A name change without a reference is one which has been made since the 1964 Check List and has been recorded in Antenna. A few notes, referring mainly to Bedfordshire, have been provided by Dr Bernard Nau.

224+ Fulvius brevicornis cannot be regarded as an established British species but it was recorded breeding among stored Brazil nuts at Slough, probably preying on Dipteran larvae and/or mites, by Woodroffe & Halstead (1959), E.m.M. 95: 130-133. It belongs to subfamily Cylapinae, tribe Fulviini.

227 Bothynotus pilosus occurs mainly in the Scottish Highlands, where Woodroffe had adults and nymphs in the moss Hypnum cupressiforme in three different habitats: on floor of oakwood, under Juniper in clearings in pinewood, and among Calluna and Vaccinium. See Woodroffe (1970) E.m.M. 105: 165, (1972) E.m.M. 107: 172-173. Southgate (1959) E.m.M. 95: 119 reports it from beneath heather on cliffs in S. Devon.

230 Deraeocoris scutellaris. Recorded from Corylus at wood margin on chalk, miles from any Ericaceae, by Woodroffe (1961) E.m.M. 96: 123 in Oxfordshire and in a similar habitat by Side (1962) E.m.M. 98: 12 in Kent.

231 Deraeocoris olivaceus was recorded from Hants N. by Woodroffe (1964) E.m.M. 99: 161-162.

232+ Tuponia carayoni Wagner - since discovering this Tamarisk bug on the Isle of Wight and on the mainland at Lee-on-Solent (1980) (E.m.M. 116: 83-84), Bernard Nau has seen it at two more mainland coastal sites in Hants: Mudeford and Stansore Point. In both cases the Tamarisk host was within 100 m. of the beach.

235 Conostethus griseus (= frisicus) probably feeds on Puccinellia maritima and Festuca rubra (grasses) and not Limonium, according to Nau (1979), E.m.M. 114: 130, who reported it from Essex, Lincs and Cumbria.

236 Conostethus brevis feeds on Puccinellia maritima and probably Festuca rubra, like C. griseus, and both species occur in areas where bare ground is present. Adults were found in June and July around much of the Scottish coast and Northumberland and Norfolk according to Nau (1979), E.m.M. 114: 130.

238+ Placochilus seladonius (Fallén, 1807) was found in Bedfordshire on Scabious by Nau (1978), E.m.M. 114: 157-159.

242 Amblytylus delicatus: a detailed description of the nymph is given by Woodroffe (1959) Ent. 92: 6-13.

245 Macrotylus solitarius is absent from the south-west of England and from coastal areas west of Sussex according to Woodroffe (1961), E.m.M. 96: 152.

249 Tytthus pygmaeus: See Rothschild (1964), E.m.M. 99: 157-161 for biology and life history.

251 Brachyarthrum limitatum found in Berkshire by Woodroffe (1960), E.m.M. 95: 240. Recently found in Yorkshire by Stuart Foster. See Crossley (1984) Naturalist 109: 29-30.

256 Psallus betuleti on Alnus in Cardigans. Ryle (1959), E.m.M. 95: 68.

257 Psallus ambiguus on Carpinus and Rowan by Woodroffe (1961), E.m.M. 96: 128, (1970) E.m.M. 105: 66; on Betula pubescens, Claridge et al (1968), Ent. 101: 253-263.

258/9 Psallus perrisi/wagneri. Woodroffe (1972) E.m.M. 107: 255-256 suggests that wagneri is only a variety of perrisi.

261 Psallus variabilis on Quercus - Ryle (1959) E.m.M. 95: 68; on Apple, Oak, Sallow, Aspen, Birch - Massee (1959) E.m.M. 95: 72.

263 Psallus roseus: name change to haematodes (Gmelin, 1788).

266 Psallus falleni taken on Betula pubescens: Claridge et al (1968) Ent. 101: 253-263.

267 Psallus alnicola: name change to scholtzi Fieber, 1861.

269 Psallus massei: name change to mollis (Mulsant, 1852); more common than diminutus in Lake District woodlands (v.c. 69) - Satchell & Southwood (1963) Trans. Soc. Brit. Ent. 15: 132; not uncommon on oaks and oakwood ground flora, especially Umbelliferae, at Braemar (v.c. 92) - Woodroffe (1972) E.m.M. 107: 172-173. - A male found on Oak in Maulden Wood, Beds. on 14th July 1981 (B.S. Nau, pers. comm.).

270 Psallus albicinctus (Kirschbaum) - a male found on oak at Gravenhurst, Beds., 27th June 1981. The brown speckled head and pronotum was very distinctive, identification was confirmed by dissection. There are few British records of this species (B.S. Nau).

273 Psallus (subgenus Pityopsallus) luridus taken in E. Yorks by Crossley (1973) E.m.M. 108: 231; usually on young Larix but on old, lichen-covered Larix tree in Wilts according to Woodroffe (1961) E.m.M. 96: 152.

274 Psallus salicellus to genus Compsidolon Reuter, 1899 (synonym: Coniortodes).

276+ Atractotomus mirificus (in subgenus Heterocapillus) added by Woodroffe (1971) Ent. 104: 265-267, from Pinus sylvestris in Surrey; revised key given in this paper; situation more complex than this paper suggests, requiring much further examination of aedeagus of material from conifers according to McGavin (pers. comm.). Nau finds 'mirificus' is widespread and common on Scots Pine in Beds., and also has a record of two females from the Suffolk Brecks, and a male from Cornwall (Rosewarne).

285 Monosynamma bohemani of British authors a complex of three species (incl. maritima Wagner, 1947 and sabulicola Wagner, 1947) according to Woodroffe (1967) Ent. 100: 217-222. Monosynamma was common in a dense growth of Salix alba saplings on a silt bed in a gravel quarry at Odell in July-September 1980-81. After discovering it at Odell, B.S. Nau checked a similar habitat a few kilometres east, at Radwell, and found it there too. A search at a third site about 20 km. south proved negative. Most of the few records of the British Monosynamma are from coastal dune slacks, where Salix repens is said to be the host, but Woodroffe found M. bohemani (Fallen) in a sand quarry in Surrey. The Beds. specimens fall in the sabulicola region of Woodroffe's diagnostic scatter diagram but the pattern of the upperparts is variable and the illustrations in Woodroffe's paper and in Wagner and Weber (1964, "Faune de France - Heteroptères: Miridae") appear unreliable for identification.

286+ Campylomma annulicorne (Sig.) - since first noting this species in Britain (1979, Entomologist's mon. Mag. 114: 157-159), Nau has found that it is widespread in southern England on Salix viminalis, noting it in the following counties: Bucks, Herts, Isle of Wight, Northants. and Wilts. A 1976 record is given by Allen (Ent. Record 96: 66-68) who points out that, since the ending -omma is neuter, the correct spelling of the trivial name is annulicorne.

287 Salicarius roseri name change to Sthenarus (Phoenicocoris) roseri.

289 Asciodema obsoletum: Mymarid egg parasite recorded by Richards & Waloff (1966) E.m.M. 101: 202; aggregation behaviour described by Dempster (1968) E.m.M. 103: 280-283.

292 Hallodapus montandoni recorded from Dorset by Woodroffe (1961) E.m.M. 96: 109.

Page 238 Dicyphus key characters in couplets 2-4 concerning colour of antennal segments and antennal ratios are not wholly reliable (unpublished).

299 Dicyphus stachydis is not present in extreme south-western England, where 296 D. constrictus occurs on Stachys instead - Woodroffe (1958) E.m.M. 94: 24.

302+ Dicyphus rhododendri, a predator of aphids on Rhododendron in the home counties, added by Dolling (1972) E.m.M. 107: 244-245; transferred to genus Neodicyphus; spread to Derbyshire - Kirby (1983) E.m.M. 119: 116. It is evidently well established in Britain, as Nau has found it on Rhododendron everywhere he has examined its host in Beds., as well as single sites in Herts. and Hants. where he happened to check for it.

303 Campyloneura virgula: Massee (1960) E.m.M. 95: 240 remarks on its resemblance to the beetle Malthinus flaveolus (family Cantharidae), with which it is often found. Has anyone taken a male?

Page 244 Halticini is preoccupied in Coleoptera; correct tribal name is now Halticocorini.

312 Strongylocoris leucocephalus is definitely associated with Galium erectum and not Helianthemum according to Woodroffe (1963) E.m.M. 98: 166.

314 Pachytomella parallela: various records now exist for N. England and Gloucestershire. Massee (1962) E.m.M. 97: 220 claims host-plant is a grass, Festuca rubra.

317 Malacocoris chlorizans (Panzer) - in Southwood & Leston it is stated, apparently on the basis of Continental experience, that this species is double-brooded. However, my own experience is that, in Beds. at least, there is only a single brood, maturing in late July or August. (B.S. Nau)

318 Fieberocapsus flaveolus: Rothschild (1964) E.m.M. 99: 157-161 found that it fed on aphids but not on Delphacidae nymphs.

322 Globiceps woodroffei (= salicicola sensu Woodroffe). Woodroffe (1959) Ent. 92: 6-13, 61-64 and (1966) E.m.M. 101: 144; 103: 220 associates this species with Erica and Calluna on heaths in Surrey and Sussex and with Arctostaphylos in the Scottish Highlands, where it occurred together with G. cruciatus. He found adults and larvae to be strongly predaceous and cannibalistic in captivity. The taxonomy of the genus, with the original description of G. woodroffei, is dealt with by Wagner (1960) Comment. Biol. Soc. Sci. Fenn. 23 (5): 1-26.

328 Pachylops bicolor taken in Yorkshire by Crossley (1973) E.m.M. 108: 231 and by Nau at Anston Stones Wood near Sheffield and adjacent to Askham Bog near York, both in September 1979. The illustration of the diagnostic rostrum in Southwood & Leston is rather poor, the apical segment being broader than shown; also, in Wagner and Weber (1964) the illustration of the genitalia appears to be of some species of Orthotylus (Nau, pers. comm.).

332 Orthotylus marginalis on Betula pubescens in N. Scotland - Claridge et al (1968) Ent. 101: 255-263.

347 Cyrtorhinus caricis: Rothschild (1964) E.m.M. 99: 157-161 and 100: 260 describes egg, nymph; he found it fed on Juncus stems and on all stages of Conomelus anceps (Homoptera: Delphacidae) except the egg; adults fed on various other live and moribund arthropods including their own nymphs.

348 Neomecomma reduced to a subgenus of Orthotylus.

350 Mecomma dispar found in E. Gloucestershire by Woodroffe (1961) E.m.M. 96: 113, who comments that it is perhaps usually associated with legiminous plants among grasses. Name change to Globiceps.

353 Lygus punctatus in Speyside is virtually confined to Teucrium scorodonia according to Woodroffe (1972) E.m.M. 107: 255-256; Massee (1965) E.m.M. 100: 211 reports it from Herefordshire and Ireland.

354 Lygus wagneri taken in N. Lincs. by Ryle (1961) E.m.M. 96: 214 and on Succisa pratensis in woodland rides in N. Hants by Woodroffe (1960) E.m.M. 96: 4. According to Woodroffe (1961) E.m.M. 96: 144 it is the dominant Lygus on Rhum, where it occurs on track-sides and flowery banks.

358 Liocoris tripustulatus was recorded breeding on garden mint (Mentha ?spicata) by Allen (1960) E.m.M. 95: 268, Woodroffe (1960) E.m.M. 95: 287-288 and Southwood (1962) Ent. 95: 141-142. It was found breeding on Parietaria diffusa by Davis & Lawrence (1974) E.m.M. 109: 252-254, who also recorded adults but not nymphs from Urtica urens.

359-364 Orthops spp. 'Giant' forms occur in at least two of the species: 361 cervinus according to Allen (1961) E.m.M. 96: 218, and 363 campestris according to Woodroffe (1970) E.m.M. 106: 94.

361 Orthops cervinus. Allen (1961) E.m.M. 96: 218 records Buxus as a regular host plant and finds that this species is bivoltine at Blackheath; Woodroffe (1961) E.m.M. 96: 144 believes that it overwinters as an egg, at least on Rhum.

363, 364, & 364+ Orthops campestris, kalmi and newly discovered basalis are keyed by Woodroffe (1973) Ent. 106: 183-186, who found basalis (Costa, 1853) from Dorset to Aberdeens., campestris throughout Britain and kalmi only as far north as Yorks. and had no Scottish material of it.

366, 368 Lygocoris contaminatus, viridis seem to have a much wider host plant range than Southwood & Leston cite (various authors). Woodroffe (1974) E.m.M. 109: 224 describes a largely blue-green variant of viridis from Rhum and Northumberland on Sorbus aucuparia.

367 Lygocoris populi Leston - B.S. Nau found this relatively recent addition to the British list at two Beds. sites, in each case on Populus canescens. Contrary to the key in Southwood & Leston (op. cit.) the Bedfordshire specimens are not "very pale blue-green" but are virtually indistinguishable from L. pabulinus (L.).

371 Agnocoris reclairei (Wagner)-B.S. Nau found this fenland species on Salix alba in Beds. at sites in the valleys of the R. Great Ouse and R. Ivel. Generally the sites have been mature trees in riverside pasture or beside flooded gravel lagoons.

372+ Zygimus nigriceps is apparently thriving on Juniperus communis in the Scottish Highlands: Waterston (1964) Ent. 97: 248-249; Woodroffe, (1966) E.m.M. 101: 144, (1972) E.m.M. 107: 172-173; Ward (1977) J. appl. Ecol. 14: 81-120.

374 Polymerus unifasciatus: most northern records, from Yorks and Scotland, refer to 'var. lateralis (Hahn, 1834)', which feeds on Galium saxatile. Typical unifasciatus not certainly recorded north of Cambridgeshire according to Crossley (1981) E.m.M. 116: 155-156.

375 Polymerus palustris recorded from Yorks by Crossley (1973) E.m.M. 108: 231, (1977) E.m.M. 112: 238. Also known from Perthshire.

378+ Charagochilus weberi Wagner, 1953 is the form known to British workers as the "macropter of Ch. gyllenhali" and was found in southern England on Melampyrum and described by Woodroffe (1966) E.m.M. 101: 200-201.

380 Dichrooscytus valesianus was recorded from Juniper in eight vice-counties by Ward (1977) J. appl. Ecol. 14: 81-120.

383 Calocoris sexguttatus of British authors is C. stysi Wagner, 1968.

391-392 Megacoelum spp. Can anyone distinguish British Megacoelum ex Pine from that ex Oak? I can't. (Unpublished)

391-392, 394-403 Megacoelum, Miridius and Phytocoris adults can jump, as remarked by Massee (1959) E.m.M. 95: 104.

405 Capsus wagneri was recorded from Rhum, probably in error, by Woodroffe (1963) E.m.M. 98: 207.

407 Capsodes flavomarginatus: Woodroffe (1960) E.m.M. 95: 207 established that the association with Cow-wheat is spurious; the larval hostplants are Lotus and other Leguminosae.

410 Acetropis gimmerthali is known from as far north as E. Yorks - Crossley (1973) E.m.M. 108: 231.

412 Stenodema trispinosum: E. Yorks is also the most northerly record for this species - Crossley (1973) E.m.M. 108: 231.

414 Stenodema holsatum is not absent from the south-east: Massee (1963) Proc. South London Ent. & Nat. Hist. Soc. for 1962: 173 gives two Kent records. Woodroffe (1960) E.m.M. 96: 4 notes that it occurs in open, grassy situations in the north and west but in woodland glades and rides in the south-east.

415,415+ Notostira elongata, N. erratica (Linnaeus, 1758) both occur in the British Isles. All Irish records and possibly one from Wiltshire refer to N. erratica according to Woodroffe (1977) Ent. Gaz. 28: 123, who gives characters for separating the species.

417 Trigonotylus psammaecolor recorded from E. Yorks by Crossley (1977) E.m.M. 112: 238.

417,418 Trigonotylus psammaecolor, ruficornis: Lansbury (1964) E.m.M. 99: 230-232 points out that the antennae of ruficornis are sometimes green and gives alternative characters for separation of the two species.

421+ Teratocoris 'elegans' described as new species and all British species of the genus keyed, 'elegans' from Westmorland, Scotland, Woodroffe (1967) Ent. 100: 229-237. Woodroffe (1969) E.m.M. 105: 105 sinks his name as synonym of the otherwise North American T. caricis Kirkaldy, 1909.

Short Notes

ACANTHOSOMATIDAE

Elasmostethus (Cyphostethus) tristriatus (Fabr.): Southwood & Leston state that ripe juniper berries are the principal food. However, in Andorra, I have found that one gets the species only from those parts of bushes which have both ripe and green berries.

Dr P. Roche

PENTATOMIDAE

Holcostethus vernalis (Wolff) - I was sent a specimen of this rarity from a Rothamsted-type light trap at Rhandirmwyn (Carms.). It was caught on the night of 28th November 1979. Southwood and Leston (1959) give eight records of individuals; these are in southern coastal counties except for one in "... dubiously, Cumberland". This Welsh record makes the latter more credible. Apart from a record from Kent about 1950 all others are 1918 or earlier. This species is undistinguished in appearance and may have been overlooked.

Villiers (1951, "Hemiptères de France") gives the three distal antennal segments as black apically and orange basally; however Southwood and Leston follow Saunders (1892) in saying that the fourth segment is orange with a black median band. The present specimen has the fourth and fifth as in Villiers while the third is orange with a scattering of dark speckling apically.

Dr B. S. Nau

Palomena prasina (L.) - although Southwood and Leston (op. cit.) state that this species is common and widespread in England (scarcer north of the Humber) this is not the case in Bedfordshire, where I have only seen one in ten years of active fieldwork. Either this species has declined or it was never common in this part of the country.

Dr B. S. Nau

LYGAEIDAE

Nysius ericae (Schilling) and N. thymi (Wolff) - in his review of the British Nysius, Woodroffe (1959) E.m.M. 95: 265-268 records both these species from counties in southern England and East Anglia. In Bedfordshire N. ericae is very common on open dry mossy ground and I have records from Essex, Herts, Isle of Wight, Northants, Suffolk and Yorkshire (at Goodmanham). N. thymi, however, seems to be very local. I only have records from single sites in Beds (at Sewell), Essex (Walton-on-Naze), and Derbyshire (Millers Dale). At the Essex site it was with N. ericae, on level ground at the base of the landward side of a sea-wall. If the two species have different habitat preferences then it may be that N. thymi prefers damper (clay) ground.

Dr B. S. Nau

LYGAEIDAE (continued)

Peritrechus nubilus (Fallén) and P. geniculatus (Hahn) - in Beds the latter is fairly common in dry places whilst P. nubilus is not infrequent on the Lower Greensand. Southwood and Leston regard the latter as a coastal species and were therefore doubtful of a Surrey record. However, in the light of Beds experience a Surrey record is not unreasonable.

Dr B. S. Nau

Stygnocoris pedestris (Fallén): I have taken adults of this species in March, so it does not always over-winter as an egg, as stated by Southwood and Leston.

D. Appleton

Gastrodes grossipes (De Geer). Abundant in Andorra but only obtainable by knocking out the ripe cones of Pinus on the southern aspect of the trees.

Dr P. Roche

CIMIDAE

Anthocoris limbatus Fieber - I have several Beds records of this fen species, also a record of two found with Mr A.Norris in Yorks (near Tadcaster on 23rd September 1979). The preferred host appears to be Osier, Salix viminalis.

Dr B. S. Nau

Anthocoris simulans Reuter - I have males, for which I have checked the parameres against those given by Péricart (see Jessop, L. (1983) E.m.M. 119: 221-223), from Beds (several), Essex, and Oxfordshire. All were collected from Ash. It appears that this species is generally distributed in small numbers in this part of England.

Dr B. S. Nau

Orius laticollis (Reuter) and O. vicinus (Ribaut) - the latter appears common and widely distributed in south-east England. In addition to Beds, where it is ubiquitous on Ash, I have dissected males from Berks (per Dr B. Verdcourt), Essex, Herts, Norfolk, and Northants. Although less common than O. vicinus, O. laticollis also seems to be quite widely distributed in southern England; I have dissected males from Hants (Beaulieu), Isle of Wight (Duver), Oxfordshire (Copredy), Northants (Southwick), and Essex (Hatfield).

Dr B. S. Nau

GERRIDAE

Gerris lateralis Schummel - this northern pond-skater has a thriving colony at Flitwick Moor in Beds, where it occurs particularly in Carex rostrata swamp. I have also found the species at Wicken Fen in Cambs, a female of which I found in passing on 23rd May 1982.

Dr B. S. Nau

CORIXIDAE

Sigara striata (L.) A single specimen from a pool at Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe NNR, on the North Lincolnshire coast. S. dorsalis (Leach) has been taken from the same site, with no indication of striata-like forms. This may well have been an isolated straggler.

Dr P. Kirby

Heteroptera recording in the north-east of England

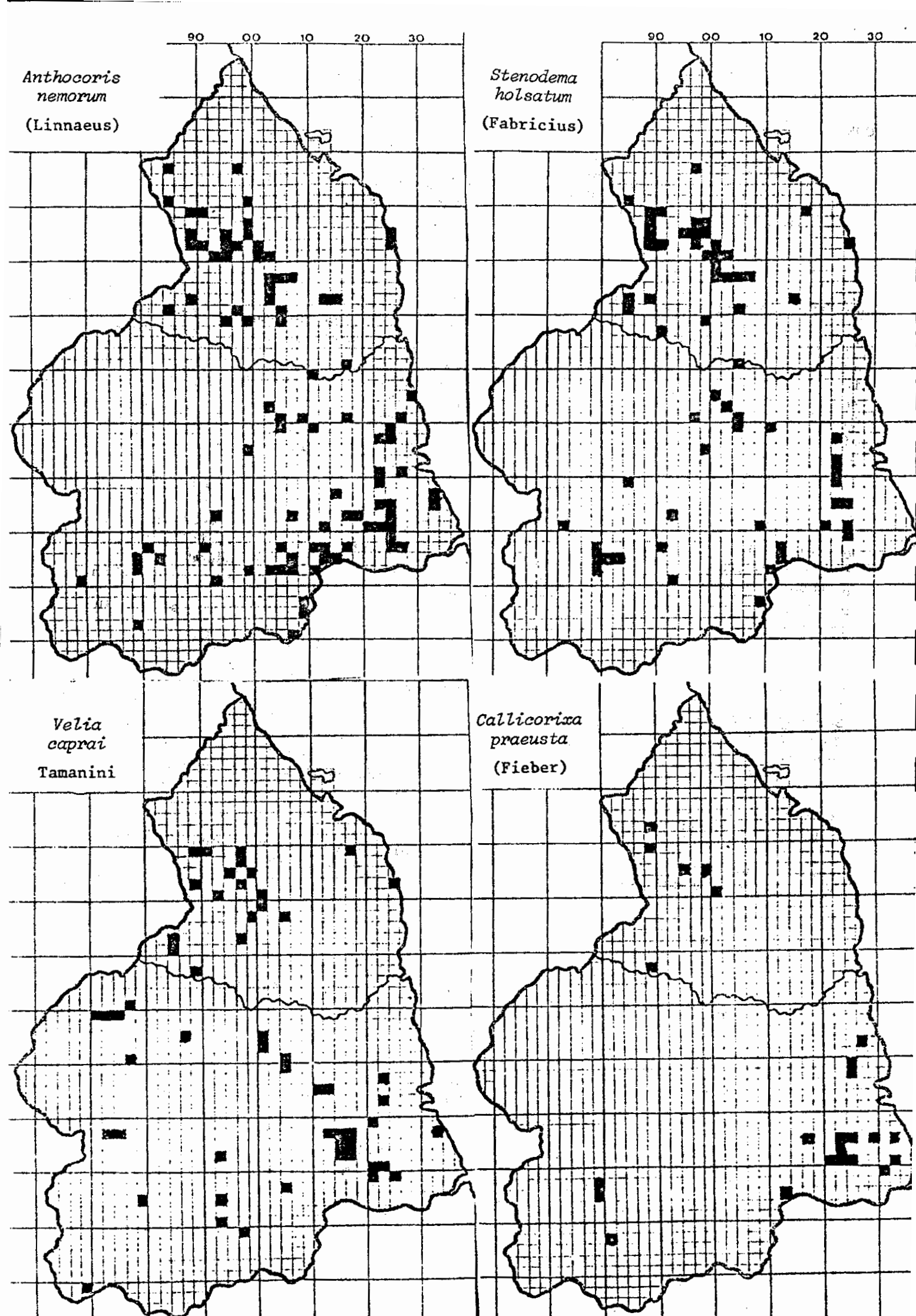
James Hardy and Thomas John Bold were the first to record Heteroptera from the north-east of England, between about 1850 and 1880. Bold published a catalogue in 1872 (Nat. Hist. Trans. Northumb. 4: 348-371), whilst most of Hardy's records are in the reports of his Cheviot expeditions (Hist. Berwicks. Nat. Club 6: 160-172; 251-267; 390-395; 7: 152-157; 328-334). Between 1900 and 1960 there was some recording of Heteroptera, mainly from County Durham, by J.W. Heslop-Harrison, M.L. Thompson and R.S. Bagnall but there has been no systematic work on the group until recently.

Modern recording of terrestrial Heteroptera in the north-east was begun by Dave Sheppard, mainly as a by-product of work on other groups of insects. For example, bugs were collected when sweeping for Hymenoptera or when beating for Neuroptera, which produced records of the widespread, abundant, foliage-dwellers. However, in 1983 more specialised techniques were introduced, e.g. grass tufting, which yielded members of some families previously not often taken, especially the Lygaeids.

So far, most Acanthosomidae records are of Elasmostethus interstinctus (L.) and Elasmucha grisea (L.); the Pentatomidae are mainly represented by Pentatoma rufipes (L.). The most recorded Lygaeids are Drymus sylvaticus (F.) and Scolopostethus affinis (Schill.), with Gastrodes grossipes (Degeer) being found on conifers at several sites. There are only three records of Berytinidae, one from County Durham for Cymus glandicolor Hahn and one for each of the two counties for C. melanocephalus Fieber. The most recorded Lacebug is Tingis cardui (L.) but this family is under-recorded. Inexperience in finding Reduviidae has led to only two records for Empicoris culiciformis (Degeer) and four for E. vagabundus (L.).

A number of species in several families are relatively well-recorded because they are easily collected while sweeping and beating for other Orders: for instance

Nabidae:	Nabis flavomarginatus Scholtz
	N. rugosus (L.)
	Dolichonabis limbatus (Dahl.)
Cimicidae:	Anthocoris nemorum (L.) the most recorded Heteropteron: see map
	A. confusus Reuter
	A. nemoralis (Fabr.)
Miridae:	Monalocoris filicis (L.)
	Plagiognathus arbustorum (Fabr.)
	Liocoris tripustulatus (Fabr.)
	Lygocoris pabulinus (L.)
	Stenodema calcaratum (Fallen)
	S. holsatum (Fabr.) (see map)


90 00 10 20 30
Anthocoris nemorum (Linnaeus)
90 00 10 20 30
Stenodema holsatum (Fabricius)
Velia caprai Tamanini
Callicorixa praeusta (Fieber)

The most recorded Saldid is Saldula saltatoria (L.), but records for this family are being checked.

The aquatic Heteroptera received a good deal of attention between 1980 and 1983. This concentrated on the subsidence ponds of south-east Northumberland, as shown in the map for Callicorixa praeusta (Fieber), probably the most abundant lowland corixid in the area. Velia caprai Tam. has been recorded frequently (see map) whilst V. saulii Tam., although recorded in the past, has not been found recently. The commonest Pond-skaters appear to be Gerris thoracicus Schummel, G. lacustris (L.) and G. odontogaster (Zett.). Nepa cinerea L. is still found in shallow, well-vegetated lowland water whilst Notonecta glauca L. is abundant in lowland ponds. The commonest other corixids are Corixa punctata (Illiger), Hesperocorixa sahlbergi (Fieber), Sigara dorsalis (Leach), S. distincta (Fieber) and S. nigrolineata (Fieber). A reappraisal of the aquatic Heteroptera of the area has now been completed.

So far, all that recent recording of Heteroptera in the north-east of England tells us is what is relatively abundant. The lack of collecting aimed specifically at Heteroptera means that we cannot yet comment on the relative status of the vast majority of the species. From a literature review, it appears that we are taking many species new to the area. To establish their distribution and reach conclusions about rarity will take a long time.

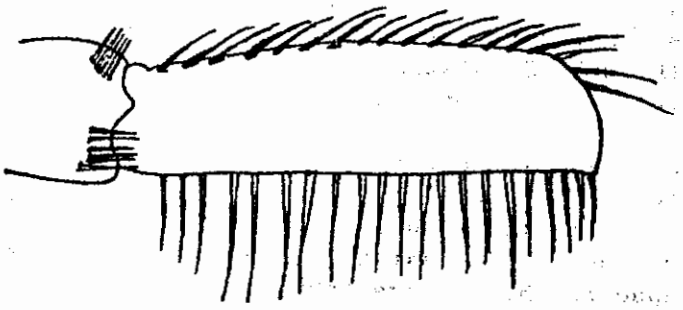
Mick Eyre & Guy Forrester

CHARACTERS FOR SEPARATING ♂ Corixa punctata and C. panzeri

The differences between the two species in the form of the genital forceps are, I hope, fairly obvious from my drawings. The fore tarsus of C. punctata is narrower in proportion to its length than that of C. panzeri and is parallel sided for most of its length. In contrast, the fore tarsus of C. panzeri is not parallel sided, being broadest at the point approximately two thirds along its length. This distinction should, with practice, be quite easy to spot under quite low magnifications although it may prove difficult with live specimens. I would certainly be interested to know how easy, or difficult, collectors find these distinctions to use.

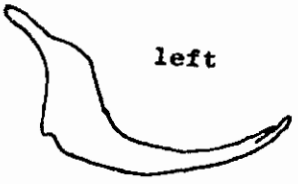
Corixa punctata ♂

Fore tarsus

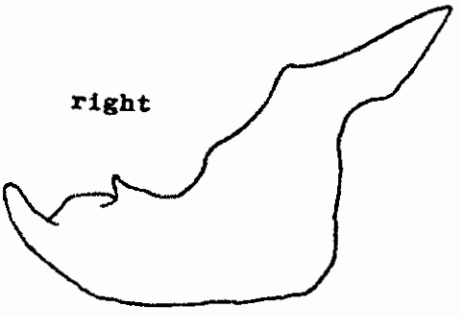


Genital forceps

left

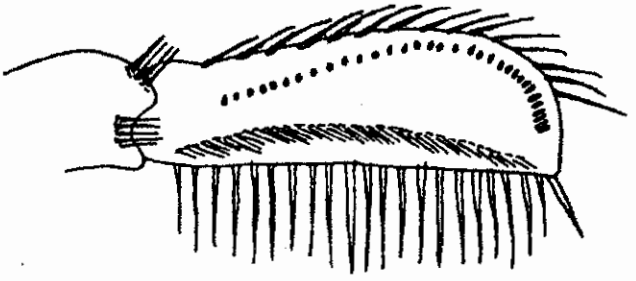


right



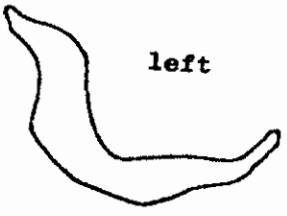
Corixa panzeri ♂

Fore tarsus



Genital forceps

left



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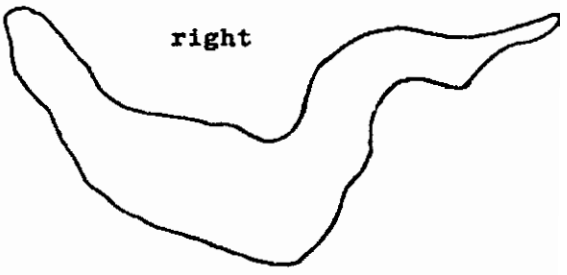

HETEROPTERA STUDY GROUP CIRCULATION - APRIL 1984

ALLEN, Mr A.A., 46 Montcalm Road, London, SE7 8QG
ADAMS, Dr K.J., Capstone Farm House, 343 Capstone Rd, Gillingham, Kent ME7 3JE
7/84 ALEXANDER, Mr K.N.A., National Trust, Phoenix Hse, Phoenix Way, Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 1QG
AMSDEN, Mr A.F., Keeper of Entomology, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NP
ANDREWES, Sir Christopher H., Overchalke, Coombe Bissett, Salisbury, Wiltshire SI5 4LF
APPLETON, Mr D., 86 Southampton Road, Park Gate, Southampton, Hampshire
BADMIN, Mr J.S., 26 Arundel Avenue, Sittingbourne, Kent ME10 4RG
BARLOW, Mr A.C., 71 Lower Ford Street, Coventry, West Midlands CV1 5PS
BLACKBURN, Mr J.H., Freshwater Biological Association, River Laboratory, East Stoke, Wareham, Dorset BH20 6BB
BROWN, Dr V.K., Imperial College Field Station, Silwood Park, Ascot, Berks.
BRATTON, Mr J.H., Botany Dept., Westfield College, Hampstead, London NW3 7ST
COOTER, Mr J., Hereford City Museum, Broad Street, Hereford HR4 9AU
BUDWORTH, Mr D., 121 Wood Lane, Newhall, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire
CAMPBELL, Mr J.K., 16 West Newington Place, Edinburgh EH9 1QU
CAMPBELL, Mr J.M., Oxfordshire County Museum, Fletcher's House, Woodstock, Oxford OX7 1SP
CLARIDGE, Dr M.F., Dept. of Zoology, University College, Park Place, Cardiff
CLEMONS, Mr L., 76 Tonge Road, Sittingbourne, Kent
COLLINS, Mr P., City Museum, Hatfield Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire
CROPPER, Mr R., 14 Rosewood Close, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset
7/84 CROSSLEY, Mr R., 46 St David's Road, Otley, West Yorkshire
DICKER, Dr G.A.L., 41 Ash Grove, Maidstone, Kent
DOLLING, Mr W.R., Dept. of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD
DULWICH, Mr P., c/o Epping Forest Conservation Centre, High Beach, Loughton, Essex
ELSE, Mr G.R., 6 Greenhill Close, West Hill Park Estate, Winchester, Hampshire SO22 5DZ
ELY, Mr W.A., 30 Broom Terrace, Rotherham, South Yorkshire S65 1JH
EYRE, Mr M.D., 69 Mayfair Road, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE2 3DN
FLINT, Mr J.H., 7 Norfolk Mount, Leeds, West Yorkshire
FORRESTER, Mr G.J., Countryside Education Trust, Beaulieu Manor, Hampshire SO4 7ZN
FOSTER, Mr A., Nature Conservancy Council, 19/20 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PY
FOSTER, Mr S., 33 Arden Gate, Balby, Doncaster, South Yorkshire DN4 9DW
GEORGE, Mr R.S., 8 St Peter's Street, Duxford, Cambridge CB2 4RP
GIBSON, Dr C., Dept. of Zoology, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PS
GILLER, Dr P.S., Dept. of Zoology, University College, Lee Maltings, Prospect Row, Cork, Eire
GILLESPIE, Mrs E., 11 Drylaw Crescent, Edinburgh EH4 2AU
GODDARD, Mr D.G., 7 Saxon Close, Clifton-on-Teme, Worcester
7/84 GROVES, Mr E.W., 143 Westleigh Avenue, Coulsdon, Surrey
HALSTEAD, Mr K.H., Mistletoe Cottage, Masseys Lane, East Boldre, Brockenhurst, Hampshire
HEWITT, Mrs V., c/o WWF/IUCN, Greenfield House, Guiting Power, Nr Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL54 5TZ
HODGE, Mr P., 8 Harvard Road, Ringmer, Lewes, Sussex
HORSFIELD, Mr D., c/o Nature Conservancy Council, 12 Hope Terrace, Edinburgh EH9 2AS

JENNER, Mr D., Kennaways, Painters Forstal, Faversham, Kent
JESSOP, Mr L., Dept. of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD
JONES-WALTERS, Mr L., Nature Conservancy Council, Calthorpe House, Calthorpe Street, Banbury, Oxfordshire OX16 8EX
JONES, Mr R., 29 Dean Road, Willesden Green, London NW2 5AB
JUDD, Mr S., Dept. of Invertebrate Zoology, Merseyside County Museums, William Brown Street, Liverpool L3 8EN
HOLLIER, Mr J.A., 29 Periton Lane, Minehead, Somerset TA24 8AQ
KENWARD, Dr H.K., York Archaeological Trust, St Anthony's Hall Annexe, 47 Aldwark, York YO1 2BX
KEY, Mrs R., Southville, Wellington Road, Llandrindod Wells, Powys LD1 4NH
KIRBY, Dr P., ~~c/o Dept. of Biology, Derbyshire College, Kedleston Road, Derby~~
KIRK-SPRIGGS, Mr A.H., 11 Wellfield Place, Roath, Cardiff CF2 3PD
LE QUESNE, Mr W.J., Anne Cottage, 70 Lye Green Road, Chesham, Buckinghamshire
LOTT, Mr D., 7 Crossley Close, Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough, Leicestershire
MACAN, Dr T.T., Stevney, Outgate, Ambleside, Cumbria LA22 ONH
McGAVIN, Dr G., Imperial College Field Station, Silwood Park, Ascot, Berkshire
McLEAN, Dr I.F.G., Nature Conservancy Council, 19/20 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PY
MORAN, Mr S., Assistant Curator (Natural Sciences), Museum & Art Gallery, Castle Wynd, Inverness IV2 3ED
MORGAN, Mrs M.J., Dept. of Applied Zoology, University College of North Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2UW
MORRIS, Dr M.G., Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Furzebrook Research Station, Wareham, Dorset BH20 5AS
NAU, Dr B.S., 15 Park Hill, Toddington, Dunstable, Bedfordshire LU5 6AW
NEWCOMBE, Mr M., 2 Old Cottages, Bladbean, Elham, Canterbury, Kent CT4 6NB
O'CONNOR, Dr J.P., Entomology Section: Natural History Division, National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin 2
O'SHEA, Mr R., 6 Seacliffe, South Coast Road, Telscombe Cliffs, East Sussex BN9 7AE
PAYNE, Mr K., "Greywethers", Bath Road, West Overton, Marlborough SN8 1QE
PÉRICART, Monsieur J., 10 Rue Habert, F-77130, Montereau, France
PHILP, Mr E.G., Maidstone Museum & Art Gallery, St Faith's Street, Maidstone, Kent ME14 1LH
PLANT, Mr C., 16 Alexandra Road, East Ham, London E6 4HB
PORTER, Mr D., 76 London Road, Hailsham, East Sussex
READ, Mr R.W.J., 43 Holly Terrace, Hensingham, Whitehaven, Cumbria CA28 8RF
REDGATE, Mr N.D., 3 The Cottages, Myles Farm, Tranent, East Lothian EH33 2LE
ROBINSON, Mr C.C., 28 Ontario Crescent, Lakes Estate, Redcar, Cleveland
ROCHE, Dr P., Casa Nuri Jordana, 3º-3ª, Av. Verge de Canolich, 97, Sant Julia de Loria, Principat d'Andorra
ROTHERAY, Dr G.E., Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF
RYAN, Mr R.P., Trinity College, Oxford OX1 3BH
SCHAEFER, Prof. C.W., Biological Sciences Group, U-43, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut 06268, USA
SHEPPARD, Dr D., Nature Conservancy Council, Calthorpe House, Calthorpe Street, Banbury, Oxfordshire OX16 8EX
SKIDMORE, Mr P., Doncaster Museum & Art Gallery, Chequer Road, Doncaster, South Yorkshire DN1 2AE
SOUTHWOOD, Prof. Sir Richard, Dept. of Zoology, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PS
STUBBS, Mr A.E., Nature Conservancy Council, 19/20 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PY
TILT, Mr R.D., 50 Hindover Road, Seaford, East Sussex BN25 3NR
WATERSTON, Mr A.R., 9 Moray Place, Edinburgh 3
WETTON, Mr M., Dept. of Zoology, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PS
WHITELEY, Mr D., Sheffield City Museum, Weston Park, Sheffield S10 2TP
WILSON, Mr P.J., 'Penates', Reepham, Lincoln
WOODWARD, Mr F.R., Dept. of Natural History, Art Gallery & Museum, Kelvingrove, GLASGOW G3 8AG

LITERATURE ON HETEROPTERA

(1) MAJOR CONTINENTAL WORKS — W.R. Dolling, January 1984

Kerzhner, I.M. (1981). Fauna SSSR n.s. 124. Poluzhestkokrylye semeistva Nabidae. 326 pages. Published by Nauka, Leningrad. Price 5 roubles, 10 kopeks.

Péricart, J. (1972). Faune de l'Europe et du Bassin méditerranéen 7. Hémiptères Anthocoridae, Cimicidae et Microphysidae. 402 pages. Published by Masson et Cie, Paris.

Péricart, J. (1983). Faune de France 69. Hémiptères Tingidae Euro-méditerranéens. 618 pages. Published by Fédération Francaise des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles; obtainable from Libraire de la Faculté des Sciences, 7 Rue des Ursulines, 75005 Paris. Price FF520 (about £45).

These works are copiously illustrated and technically very reliable. All of them cover the British Isles and, indeed, the whole of Europe despite the restricted geographical scope suggested by the titles. The first is in Russian, the other two in French.

I do not know the present price of No. 1. If British Hemipterists are unable to purchase these works for financial reasons, they may be able to persuade their local public libraries to buy or borrow them. Even now, public libraries have usually got some money to purchase new books and can never spend it all on books requested by the public but have to cast around for titles likely to appeal to the reading public. They are usually only too glad to receive suggestions from their readers. From my own experience in using the two books by Péricart I can vouch for their usefulness and comprehensiveness. My knowledge of Russian is rather limited, so I quote from a review of Kerzhner's work by Pavel Stys, published in English in Acta ent. bohemosl. 80 : 318 - "An excellent, complete, taxonomically perfect treatment of the predaceous family Nabidae ..... I can find only words of praise and regard Kerzhner's book as the best monograph on Palaearctic Heteroptera ever produced. ..... Kerzhner's monograph should belong to basic literature of any heteropterist, and it is a pity that its full utilization remains restricted to the Russian-reading public."

Kerzhner, I.M. & Jaczewski, T.L. (1964). Order Hemiptera (Heteroptera). In Bei-Bienko, G. Ya. (ed.) Keys to the Insects of the European USSR. Vol. 1. Opred. Faune SSSR 84: 655-845.

In Russian. English translation, pp 851-1118. Published in 1967 by Israel Program for Scientific Translations, Jerusalem.

Poisson, R. (1957). Faune de France 61. Hétéroptères Aquatiques.

In French. Waterbugs proper and pondskaters etc.

Stichel, W. (1955-1962). Illustrierte Bestimmungstabellen der Wanzen. II. Europa. Berlin (Hermsdorf). 4 Vols.

Numerous small illustrations. Text in German. Sequence of families approximately the reverse of British works, starting with the waterbugs. Covers all of the European Heteroptera in the keys and has checklists of all palaearctic species. Not easy to obtain.

Wagner, R. (1970/1971). Die Miridae Hahn, 1831, des Mittelmeerraumes und der Makaronesischen Inseln (Hemiptera, Heteroptera) Teil 1. Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk Dresden 37 (Suppl.) 484 pp.

--- 1973. Ibid. Teil 2. Ibid. 39 (Suppl.) 421 pp.
--- 1975. Ibid. Teil 3. Ibid. 40 (Suppl.) 483 pp.
--- 1978. Ibid. Nachträge zu den Teilen 1-3. Ibid. 43 (Suppl.) 96 pp.

In German. Numerous figures. Does not include Northern Europe.

Wagner, E. (1952). DieTierwelt Deutschlands. 41. Blindwanzen oder Miriden.

Wagner, E. (1966). Die Tierwelt Deutschlands. 54. Wanzen oder Heteropteren. I. Pentatomorpha.

Includes Pentatomidae, Coreidae, Lygaeidae, Aradidae etc and also Saldidae. In German.

Wagner, E. & Weber, H.H. (1964). Faune de France 67. Hétéroptères Miridae.

In French. Numerous illustrations. Some non-French species included.

(2) PAPERS Compiled by B.C. Eversham, March 1984

The following list is not comprehensive, but includes most of the recent (post-1959) papers which add species to the British list or which solve taxonomic and identification problems. Certain notes which extend the geographic range of species or increase our knowledge of foodplants, life histories etc, are also included.

Papers published before 1959 are mostly listed in Southwood & Leston's 'Land and Water Bugs of the British Isles' (Warne (London) 1959) and are repeated here only if they remain of value as a supplement or alternative to S. & L.

Allen, A.A. (1961). (Biology of Orthops cervinus) Ent. mon. Mag. 96, 218.

Allen, A.A. (1977). Peritrechus gracilicornis established at Studland. Ent. mon. Mag. 116, 65.

Allen, A.A. (1984). First occurrences of two plant-bugs (Hem.-Het.). Ent. Record 96, 66-68.

(Adds Nysius graminicola to the British list, and gives a 1976 record of Campylomma annulicorne).

Aukena, B. (1981). A survey of the Dutch species of the subgenus Hylopsallus of Psallus. Tijdschrift voor Ent. 124, 1-25 (in English).

Bannister, R.T. (1968). Halticus macrocephalus in Cornwall. Ent. mon. Mag. 104, 284.

Butler, E.A. (1923). A biology of the British Hemiptera - Heteroptera. London.

Campbell, J.K. (1980). The true bugs (Heteroptera) of Tentsmuir Point, Fife. Forth Naturalist & Historian 5, 72-85.

Chalmers-Hunt, J.M. (1969). Insect conservation in mixed woodland and ancient parkland. Ent. Record 81, 156-162.

Crossley, R. (1973). Ent. mon. Mag. 108, 231.

Crossley, R. (1977). Ent. mon. Mag. 112, 238.

(Polymerus palustris, Acetropis gimmerthali, Stenodema trispinosum and Trigonotylus psammaecolor in Yorkshire).

Crossley, R. (1980). Polymerus unifasciatus var. lateralis in Britain. Ent. mon. Mag. 116, 155-156.

Crossley, R. (1982). Anthocoris amplicollis new to Britain. Ent. mon. Mag. 118, 111.

Crossley, R. (1984). Naturalist 109, 29-30.

(Recent Yorkshire records).

Dolling, W.R. (1970). Macroplax preyssleri new to Britain. Ent. mon. Mag 106, 155-156.

Dolling, W.R. (1972). A new species of Dicyphus from southern England. Ent. mon. Mag. 107, 244-245.

Dolling, W.R. (1978). The British species of Stictopleurus. Ent. Gaz. 29, 261-264.

Dolling, W.R. (1983). Two county records for Berytinus hirticornis (Brullé) (Hem., Berytinidae). Ent. mon. Mag. 119, 70.

Douglas, J.W. & Scott, J. (1865). The British Hemiptera: I Hemiptera-Heteroptera. London.

(Fine illustrations : still useful).

Halbert, J.N. (1935). Proc. R. Irish Acad. (B) 42, 211-318.

(Irish records).

Jessop, L. (1983). The British species of Anthocoris. Ent. mon. Mag. 119, 221-223.

(Adds A. minki to the British list, and provides a key to all the British species).

Jones, R. (1977). Aradus aterrimus in Sussex. Ent. mon. Mag 113, 120.

Kirby, P. (1983). Ent. mon. Mag. 119, 116.

(Neodicyphus rhododendri in Derbyshire).

Lansbury, I. (1960). A further record of Chlamydatus pulicarius. Ent. mon. Mag. 96, 183.

Lansbury, I. (1964). A review of the British Trigonotylus. Ent. mon. Mag. 97, 230-232.

Le Quesne, W.J. (1956). Ent. mon. Mag. 92, 337-341.

(Taxonomy and key to Drymus).

Le Quesne, W.J. (1957). Ent. mon. Mag. 93, 57-62.

(Illustrated key to Rhyparochromine genera).

Leston, D. & Southwood, T.R.E. (1961). New county records of Heteroptera. Ent. mon. Mag. 97, 32-33.

Lindskøg, P. (1974). Distributional and systematic notes on Saldula fucicola and some other shore-bugs of eastern Fennoscandia. Notulae Ent. 54, 33-56.

McGavin, G.C. (1982). A new genus of Miridae (Neodicyphus - for D. rhododendri). Ent. mon. Mag 118, 79-86.

Massee, A.M. (1955). Ent. mon. Mag. 91, 7-27.

(Tables of county distribution : contains errors and omissions, but gives an indication of the range of most species).

Massee, A.M. (1960). Berytinus hirticornis recorded at the Lizard, Cornwall. Ent. mon. Mag. 96, 104.

Massee, A.M. (1960a). Cimex pipestrelli recorded in Kent. Ent. mon. Mag. 96, 183.

Massee, A.M. (1960b). A further record of Zygimus nigriceps from Scotland. Ent. mon. Mag. 96, 227.

Massee, A.M. (1962). Ent. mon. Mag. 97, 220.

(Foodplant of Pachytomella parallela is Festuca rubra).

Massee, A.M. (1963). Proc. S. London Ent. & Nat. Hist. Soc. 1962, 173.

(Stenodema holsatum in Kent).

Massee, A.M. (1965). A further capture of Xanthochilus quadratus in Devon. Ent. mon. Mag. 101, 202.

Nau, B.S. (1978). On the habitat and distribution of Conostethus brevis and C. griseus. Ent. mon. Mag. 114, 130.

Nau, B.S. (1978). Two plant bugs new to Britain, Placochilus seladonicus and Campylomma annulicornis. Ent. mon. Mag. 114, 157-159.

Nau, B.S. (1978). Relative frequency of Hertfordshire aquatic Heteroptera. Ent. mon. Mag. 114, 163-165.

Nau, B.S. (1980). Tuponia carayoni new to Britain. Ent. mon. Mag. 116, 83-84.

Péricart, J. (1976). Introduction à une révision de Berytinidae ouest-paléarctique (Hemiptera). Ann. Ent. Soc. France 12 (2), 355-382.

Ryle, G.B. (1959). Ent. mon. Mag. 95, 68.

(Psallus betuleti on Alnus etc).

Ryle, G.B. (1960). Further county records and notes on Heteroptera. Ent. mon. Mag. 96, 214.

Ryle, G.B. (1961). Ent. mon. Mag. 96, 214.

(Lygus wagneri in N. Lincolnshire).

Saunders, E. (1892). The Hemiptera - Heteroptera of the British Islands. London.

Scudder, G.G.E. (1956). A contribution to a survey of the distribution of Heteroptera in Wales. Ent. mon. Mag. 92, 54-64.

Southwood, T.R.E. (1953). Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond. 104, 415-449.

(Morphology and taxonomy of Orthotylus)

Southwood, T.R.E (1963). Megalonotus sabulicola in Britain. Entomologist 96, 124-126.

Ward, L.K. (1977). The conservation of Juniper : the associated fauna with special reference to southern England. J. appl. Ecol. 14, 81-120.

Ward, L.K. & Lakhani, K.H. (1977). The conservation of Juniper : the fauna of foodplant island sites in southern England. J. appl. Ecol. 14, 121-135.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1956). Some Heteroptera from Virginia Water, Surrey, including Pilophorus confusus new to Britain. Entomologist 89, 84-87.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1957). On the identity of the British Macrolophus with a key to the European species. Entomologist 90, 125-127.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1957). A preliminary revision of the British Psallus with a description of a new species. Ent. mon. Mag. 93, 258-271.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1957). Phytocoris insignis - a mirid hitherto unrecognized in Britain. Entomologist 90, 258-259.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1959). A note on the British species of Capsodes. Ent. mon. Mag. 95, 34.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1959a). Globiceps salicicola new to Britain. Entomologist 92, 61-65.

(Discovery of what later became G. woodroffei).

Woodroffe, G.E. (1959b). Drymus pumilio in Buckinghamshire. Ent. mon. Mag. 95, 203.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1959c). Taphropeltus hamulatus - a good species. Ent. mon. Mag. 95, 262-264.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1959d). The identity of the British Nysius. Ent. mon. Mag. 95, 265-268.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1959e). Rare Lygaeids in the Oxfordshire Chilterns. Ent. mon. Mag. 95, 280.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1959f). Two forms of Coranus subapterus from distinct habitats. Entomologist 92, 125-128.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1960). The identity of the British Trapezonotus. Entomologist 93, 218-224.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1960a). Some new county records of Heteroptera. Ent. mon. Mag. 96, 152.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1963). Pterotmetus staphyliniformis - a genus and species new to Britain. Ent. mon. Mag. 98, 214-215.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1963). The identity of the British Eremocoris. Ent. mon. Mag. 98, 262-263.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1964). An anomalous example of Temnostethus in Britain. Ent. mon. Mag. 100, 160.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1965). Charagochilus weberi new to Britain. Ent. mon. Mag. 101, 200-201.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1966). Piesma spergulariae sp. nov. from the Isles of Scilly. Entomologist 102, 67-69.

(Now a subspecies of quadratus).

Woodroffe, G.E. (1966). A taxonomic note on Saldula pallipes and S. palustris. Entomologist 99, 190-192.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1966). The Lygus pratensis complex in Britain. Entomologist 99, 201-206.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1967). The identity of the British Monosynamma. Entomologist 100, 217-222.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1967). The British Teratocoris including T. elegans sp. nov. Entomologist 100, 229-237.

(Later synonomised with T. caricis).

Woodroffe, G.E. (1971). The identity of the British Orius. Entomologist 104, 258-259.

Woodroffe, G.E. (1971). An undescribed British Atractotomus. Entomologist 104, 265-267.

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HETEROPTERA OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

W J LeQuesne, March 1984

Channel Island records of insects always raise something of a problem, since non-British species occurring there are not included in the British keys and check-lists, although British floras have traditionally included species from the islands. The Biological Recording Schemes in general include them which, as a Jerseyman, I welcome. I have done a fair amount of collecting in Jersey over the past 40 years or so, although for most of this period it was only while I was on holiday. I will be happy to collate any records from the Islands and to check any specimens that cause you difficulty. Since my records are in the rather obscure Bulletin of the Société Jersiaise, I thought it worth summarizing my findings here.

The Guernsey entomologist, W A Luff, collected this group around the turn of the century. More recently, I have added a substantial number of species to the Jersey list, and some collecting has been done by Mr H Last. There remain several common British mainland species which have yet to be found in the Channel Islands, but the present total for Jersey is 259 spp., nearly half the British list, and including 15 non-British species and one form of uncertain status. Two other non-British species have been reported from Guernsey and Herm respectively. Most of these species are coastal, a number being associated with the sandhills of St Ouen's Bay.

The non-British species (and 'form') from the Channel Islands are listed below.

Cydnus (Brachypelta) aterrimus (Forster) Coastal parts of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark and Herm.

Ochetostethus nanus H.-S. One at Grouville in 1959 and one at St Helier, Jersey since that date.

Menaccarus arenicola (Scholtz) On sandhills of St Ouen's Bay, Jersey.

[Eurydema herbaceum (H.-S.) (= cognatum Fieber) was reported by Luff in 1894 and 1897 from St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, on flowers of Sea Rocket (Cakile maritima). Eurydema (Strachia) ornatum (L.) was reported from Petit Port, Guernsey in 1889 by Luff. Neither has been seen recently, and I have not seen specimens for verification. Though not synonymous in Stichel's European catalogue, these records may refer to a single species; from Stichel's distribution notes, E. ornatum is the more likely.]

Dyroderes umbraculatus Fabricius One at Archirondel, Jersey, in 1961.

Bothrostethus annulipes (H.-S.) St Ouen's Bay and Queen's Road, Jersey in the 1950s.

Melanocoryphus superbus (Pollich) (= Lygaeus punctatoguttatus Fabricius) This pretty little red and black Lygaeid is reported from Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and Herm at foxglove roots. It was earlier reported in some numbers, but appears to be less common in recent years.

Lygaeosoma sardeum Spinola (= reticulatum H.-S.) Fairly common on cliffs in Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney and also on sandhills of St Ouen's Bay, Jersey.

Nysius senecionis (Schilling) Widely common in Jersey. Bill Dolling tells me he has found it in recent years in Guernsey.

Nysius cymoides (Spinola) One taken at St Ouen's Bay in 1951.

Microplax albofasciata (Costa) First reported from Jersey in 1906. I found one example there at St Ouen's Bay in 1976.

Coranus aegyptius (Fabricius) Several found on the sand-hills at the Quennevais, Jersey, about 35 years ago. Not found again in recent years.

Deraeocoris cordiger (Hahn) Several swept from a mixture of young broom and grasses in the Grands Vaux and Tesson Mill area of Jersey about 30 years ago.

Heterocordylus parvulus Reuter On dwarf gorse on cliffs, Jersey and Guernsey.

Leptopus marmoratus (Goeze) (= boopis (Geoffrey)) A specimen of this number of the Leptopodidae (allied to Saldids) was reported from Herm by Luff in 1904. I have not seen the specimen.

Naucoris maculatus Fabricius Found in 1940 in Jersey in a pond at Tesson Mill which was filled in a few years later.

Notonecta glauca rufescens Poisson Specimens taken in Jersey and Guernsey named as N. fulva Fuente (and recorded as such in my 1952 paper) were examined afterwards by Poisson, who gave them this name. This form has also been reported from Herm.

Three other species were recognized in Jersey before they were added to the British list. These are:-

Metopoplax ditomoides (Costa)
Pilophorus confusus (Kirschbaum)
Tuponia carayoni Wagner

I have also taken the latter species in Guernsey.

A number of other species may be mentioned which are found in the Channel Isles but are very rare, or casual introductions, in Britain.

Aethus flavicornis F. Several found on sandhills at St Ouen's Bay, Jersey.

Holcostethus vernalis Wlf. Single records each from Jersey (1943), Guernsey, Alderney and Sark.

Carpocoris purpureipennis Deg. (= fuscispinus auctt.) Formerly reported as common on cliffs in Jersey and Guernsey. I found a number about 30 years ago, but have not seen it in recent years.

Jalla dumosa L. Luff, writing in 1892, recorded two "many years ago" from Guernsey.

Liorhyssus hyalinus F. One, Grands Vaux, Jersey in 1951.

Stictopleurus abutilon (Rossi) Several from Jersey around 1950.

Xanthochilus brevirostris (Ribaut) Quite common near the coast in Jersey, especially at St Ouen's Bay. Also reported from Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and Jethou.

Peritrechus gracilicornis Puton Quite common in Jersey. Also reported from Guernsey.

Drymus pumilio Puton Two, St Ouen's Bay, Jersey, 1950.

Pyrrhocoris apterus L. Quite common in Jersey, usually at roots of tree mallow. Also reported from Guernsey, Herm and the Minquiers Reef.

Lasiacantha capucina Germar. In numbers on wild thyme, St Ouen's Bay, Jersey.

Prostemma guttula Fabricius I have taken several in Jersey.

Aepophilus bonnairei Signoret In cracks in granite rocks towards low tide level at Corbière and Elizabeth Castle, Jersey.

Most of the records have been published in Rep. Trans. Guernsey Soc. nat. Sci. (now Rep. Trans. Société Guernésiaise) and Ann. Bull. Soc. Jersiaise, though two of Luff's lists also appeared in Ent. mon. Mag. (1891, 37 : 129-131 and 1892, 38 : 7-8).

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