

The RUTLAND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was founded in February 1965 and now has over 300 members. The objectives of the Society are to further the cause of Natural History, to study, record and help preserve Rutland's wild-life in particular, to meet and exchange information with other bodies, and to encourage people to take an interest in wildlife and its conservation. The Society organises monthly field outings to places of interest both inside and outside the County and holds indoor meetings on the first Tuesday of each month between October and April. It publishes a newsletter, *Fieldfare*, six times a year (which can be received electronically if requested), and an *Annual Report*, and maintains a Website ([www.rnhs.org.uk](http://www.rnhs.org.uk)).

NB Sightings are documented; Recorders or Secretary may be contacted for details.

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*Cover drawing of Fieldfare, by Chris Park*

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**Rutland Natural History Society**

www.rnhs.org.uk

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## CHAIRMAN'S REPORT 2014

I continue to be delighted by the support and enthusiasm of Committee members, all of whom have put in a great deal of time and effort in carrying out activities for the benefit of the membership. Every single member who has served on your Committee has done a tremendous job, and I thank them on your behalf.

We have had an active year, continuing to provide a full programme of activities, indoor and out, to entertain and educate our members. We began in early January walking along the peninsula at Hambleton on a cold blustery morning; followed by a fascinating evening meeting on recording dragonflies in Leicestershire and Rutland by Ian Merrill. Ian later led an outdoor meeting along the Oakham Canal where we discovered at least 8 species of dragonfly, an example of wildlife diversity within very easy reach of many of us. During February our own Tim Newton took a searching look at Beetles, and some members visited the Raptor Foundation in Cambridgeshire. Our March visit to Collyweston Great Wood was followed by a talk on the alien species bringing threats to the health of our forests. Unfortunately the late spring meant that there was little in the way of birdsong at Prior's Coppice in April, but we enjoyed the bluebells, and signs of spring. Our winter talk on the secrets of the River Nene was followed by a wonderful summer trip to Caistor, where we were treated to a look at the invertebrates found in the margins of the river, with the help of Sarah Lambert and Peter Kirby.

Our autumn evening programme began with Terry Barnatt describing and playing recordings of the songs of our native birds, together with superb photographs of each species. The September outdoor meeting was a fungal foray, led by Vin Fleming of the Bourne group of the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, where we were joined by some keen non-members from Barrowden.

These are just a few of our programme of activities, ably arranged by Dawn Whitefield, who continues to work hard sorting out times, dates and details, and we are indebted to her for this.

There has been some concern among the Committee that membership has slowly fallen over the last few years, though it appears to have stabilised at around 280. When the Society was formed the membership consisted of people of all ages. I joined some years later in my twenties, and at that time there were many people in their 20s, 30s and 40s. The world has changed, technology, mobile phones, internet and social media are now the major ways of communicating. We need to create the atmosphere that encourages all age groups to join our Society.

Our experienced and knowledgeable team of Recorders need to be enriched by some new and enthusiastic supporters, so that we are able to continue as a Society for another 50 years, passing on our knowledge to the next generation of naturalists.

In view of this, your committee has been working on ways to recruit more members. They have produced new leaflets publicising the Society and encouraging new membership. *Fieldfare* is going colourful in the new year and we hope will attract more readers. The publicity boards purchased some years ago have been updated and were used at the BIG BIOLOGY DAY at Stamford High School, where several of your Committee spent the day talking to people about our activities, and making contact with other groups with similar interests in the area. The positive feedback gained at this event encourages us to plan further similar events in 2015. We are trying to raise the profile of the Society in our local community, as many people in the area are at present unaware of our activities.

Your Committee is in the process of producing a new-look website, and hope to have this up and running soon. If you have never logged on, then please do so – there will be notice of the new website in the weeks to come. Peter Scott, our website Editor, has been joined by a small subcommittee overseeing progress. We are also investigating entry to other forms of media, such as Facebook and Twitter. I can almost hear some members muttering at this, but we hope that by doing so we shall be able to make contact with a wider audience without neglecting the interests and importance of our present membership.

There have been two meetings between Recorders and Committee, partly to recognise the importance of recording to the Society and conservation in general, but also to help with the introduction of a digital recording system which comes into effect during 2014. There has been a mixed reception to this, some members embracing the system, others finding it difficult and preferring to continue recording on paper. We realise that the new system will take time to get used to, and expect to make some changes to it. It is heartening that our recording sheets compare closely with those of other groups sending in reports to national and international recording bodies, and so there will probably be little change to the basic idea. Please do continue to send in all your records, by whatever method – it is the RECORDS which are of value, not the method of sending them. We thank our Recorders for their continued hard work, willingness to try something different and reliable production of reports.

2014 sadly saw the loss of Sir David Davenport-Handley, our president for many years from 1981 to 2000, who was a great supporter of the Society, allowing us access to Clipsham Quarry, to monitor and record the flora and fauna, and allowing us to carry out some shrub clearance where necessary. Sir David and his wife hosted RNHS social events at Clipsham Hall, very much enjoyed by members. He is greatly missed by many. The Society is grateful to his daughter Mrs Sue Thomas, for continuing to allow access to Clipsham Quarry. A small group of dedicated members have been working on recording flora and fauna at this lovely quarry area for many years, and we look forward to hearing about their findings, perhaps at a future evening meeting.

**Now to the 50th anniversary** of the formation of the Society – a major milestone in our history – which takes place in 2015.

The Society has seen and recorded many changes since 1965. We have followed the development of Rutland Water, a major change to the local environment. Many members had campaigned against it and considered it a loss when work on the reservoir started in 1971. A momentous study of the area was published as 'Before Rutland Water' in 1971, involving many hours of observation and records. However, Rutland Water filled up and the nature reserve developed. Over the years many members have volunteered on the reserve, and recorded the wonderful changes in habitat and resulting mass of species colonising the area. These species not only include many wetland birds, but as the reserve has developed, flowers, insects, mammals and a whole range of wildlife. The importance of Rutland Water as a stronghold for species to colonise the rest of the countryside is immense, in spite of initial loss of a large area of typical Rutland countryside.

There have been many occasions when, as a result of our careful monitoring and recording, we have been able to influence events; for example, protection of glow-worms in the 80s and 90s. Several colonies were discovered and hence rescued from oblivion, though they are still under serious threat and need constant surveillance. We also are proud that we have been involved in monitoring the conservation verges set up by the LRWT and continue to do so. These verges are under constant threat from inappropriate mowing regimes, careless implementation of council strategies, or damage by outside agencies. These blunders are seldom deliberate attempts to damage wildlife, and usually when it is pointed out that damage is being done to flora or fauna, the operatives are regretful and profess ignorance. This is of no consolation when a valuable verge, carrying an important flora and associated fauna, which cannot be replaced, is

ploughed up or used as a depository for waste material, and our members need to remain vigilant. We really do need everyone to maintain a watchful eye over the environment in our area, not just the Recorders and a few stalwarts of the Society – please report any infringements to me (or a member of the Committee). During 2014 I raised this problem – loudly – with the local Environmental Forum, and it is hoped that the resulting changes to RCC procedures will improve the situation.

In the last 50 years, the Society recorded the decline of many birds of prey due to harmful insecticides in the 60s and 70s, but has enjoyed the recovery of some of them since the millennium, some naturally, sparrowhawk, peregrine falcon, for example, and others by reintroduction – as with red kite and osprey. Sadly, small birds appear to be in serious decline in our area as elsewhere, and the reasons for this are complex and not yet sufficiently understood to enable their protection. Mammals too have seen cycles of rise and fall in populations. Badgers, for example, are present now in fairly high numbers following their protection in 1971 when they were uncommon, and otters are making a resurgence after almost disappearing in the 70s and 80s.

So we consider our Society to have been useful to conservation and wildlife. We have been able to record wildlife presence, its increases and declines; and ensured that these records may be used by others to further the protection of our local wildlife. We have also provided education and interest/enjoyment to members over the last 50 years, as many will be happy to tell you. We want to relaunch the Society in 2015, so that we go on doing so for many years to come. There may be changes in the way our Society operates. We have to be prepared to adapt to a changing world, which is unfortunately not always possible for the wildlife we value so highly.

As a Society we owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to the early members who have worked in so many ways, recording, presenting and organising activities, inspiring others to take up interest in natural history, and all those members who have unfailingly given support. The only way to honour their efforts and to ensure their lasting legacy is to continue their work, cherishing and promoting their aims and ideals, and appreciating the wonderful world of nature around us.

*Linda Biddle*

# TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 2014

## Rutland Natural History Society

### Income and Expenditure Account for Year Ended 31st December 2014

2013		2014
	<b>Income</b>	
2645	Subscriptions for Year	2440
533	Gift Aid tax refund	467
18	Visitors' donations	25
575	Field trips	
30	Donations	30
357	Interest	212
4158	<b>Total Income</b>	3174
	<b>Expenditure</b>	
560	Hall hire & caretaker	511
15	Refreshments	17
130	Speakers & visit leaders	408
696	Field trips	
630	Fieldfare printing	643
142	Fieldfare distribution	272
400	Annual report printing	358
120	Annual report distribution	110
112	Record & programme cards	62
135	Insurance	135
97	Postage, website etc	74
40	LRWT membership	40
79	Donations & gifts	20
	Big Bio Day	72
3156	<b>Total expenditure</b>	2722
1002	Excess of Income	452
	<b>Reserves</b>	
9377	Balance brought forward	10379
1002	Surplus for year	452
10379	<b>Balance carried forward</b> (includes £2000 Insurance Reserve)	10831
	<b>Represented by</b>	
9720	Melton Mowbray Building Society	9932
1191	Lloyds Bank	1745
4	Petty Cash	1
135	Insurance paid in advance	166
40	Tax refund	
-640	Less Subs paid in advance	-940
-71	Hall hire owing	-73
<b>10379</b>		<b>10831</b>
	<b>Other assets not included in above</b>	
	Awards for All Purchases	
	GPS units	
	Refreshment flasks	

Martin Grimes, *Treasurer* 17.1.2015

The above Accounts are in accordance with the records produced to me.

**George Kirk, ACIB.**      **11.2.2015**

### **Treasurer's Report for 2014**

The Accounts show a drop in Subscriptions and Gift Aid but it is hoped the decline will be reversed during the current year.

Overall, the Society had a surplus for the year of £452 and accumulated funds of £10831. There is no need to increase subscriptions.

**Martin Grimes, *Treasurer***      **17.1.2015**

## WEATHER REPORT 2014

*The first two months were relatively warm and wet due to cyclonic conditions, and these were followed by two warm but dry months. May was very wet, followed by another two dry months. August was noted as cool, windy and very wet. The rest of the year was both relatively warm and, apart from September, with good rainfall. It has been a generally bright year with good sunshine levels. Growing conditions were very favourable.*

**Roy Lemmon**

### Legends and abbreviations

- 1 = Temperature**      min = night minimum in the month. max = daytime maximum in the month.  
**2 = Rainfall**            LTM = long-term mean of 24 years.

### January

- 1** Min -3.2 °C on 10–11th; max 12.2 °C on 5th. Mean min 2.00 °C, mean max 8.57 °C.  
**2** Total 111.0 mm, 220% of LTM.

*A very cyclonic month with high rainfall. No rain was recorded here on just 3 days of the month.*

### February

- 1** Min -1.7 °C on 8–9th, max 12.9 °C on 20th. Mean min 2.76 °C, mean max 9.53 °C.  
**2** Total 49.8 mm, 137% of LTM.

*Another cyclonic month, again warmer than average and wetter. Only on four nights did the temperature go below 0.0 °C.*

### March

- 1** Min -2.1 °C on 22–23rd, max 18.8 °C on 31st. Mean min 3.30 °C, mean max 13.27 °C.  
**2** Total 27.2 mm, 76% of LTM.

*A warmer, drier and sunnier month. The atmospheric pressure on 8th, 1026 mb, was the highest since 13th December last.*

### April

- 1** Min -0.6 °C on 14–15th, max 20.0 °C on 30th. Mean min 5.93 °C, mean max 15.92 °C.  
**2** Total 24.1 mm. 54% of LTM.

*A warm and dry month. There was a double earthquake north of Oakham on 17th and 18th, 3.2 and 3.5 Richter respectively, and an aftershock on 28th of 1.7 Richter.*

### May

- 1** Min -1.1 °C on 1st–2nd, max 26.5 °C on 19th. Mean min 7.87 °C, mean max 18.26 °C.  
**2** Total 111.9 mm, 240% of LTM.

*A warm and very wet month with some respite from the rain on 14–20th, which was very warm and mostly dry.*

### June

- 1** Min 5.4 °C on 4–5th, max 27.0 °C on 23rd. Mean min 10.71 °C, mean max 21.83 °C.  
**2** Total 38.4 mm, 76 % of LTM.

*A warm and sunny month, most of the rain fell in the first and last weeks of the month.*

### July

- 1** Min 7.0 °C on 31–1st, max 30.8 °C on 18th. Mean min 13.31 °C, mean max 25.55 °C.  
**2** Total 25.3 mm, 45 % of LTM.

*A very sunny month, nationally in the top 10% of the Julys in the past 100 years. It was also a warm month, but rather dry.*

**August**

- 1 Min 5.1 °C on 19–20th and 22–23rd, max 26.0 °C on 1st and 7th. Mean min 10.65 °C, mean max 21.48 °C.
- 2 Total 112.2 mm, 173% of LTM.

*Temperatures started high until the 9th, after which they were relentlessly cool. This cooling coincided with the tail end of Hurricane Bertha, and the last 3 days of the month were also windy.*

**September**

- 1 Min 4.6 °C on 20–21st, max 24.5 °C on 3rd. Mean min 10.01°C, mean max 21.01 °C.
- 2 Total 5.4 mm, 11% of LTM.

*A very dry month which was also warm and sunny.*

**October**

- 1 Min 2.5 °C on 10–11th, max 20.9 °C on 31st. Mean min 8.41 °C, mean max 16.59 °C.
- 2 Total 79.9 mm, 126% of LTM.

*A warm, wet and unsettled month with some windy days including the remnants of Hurricane Gonzalo on 21st.*

**November**

- 1 Min -2.0 °C on 23–24th, max 16.9 °C on 1st. Mean min 4.33 °C, mean max 11.22 °C.
- 2 Total 69.0 mm, 119% of LTM.

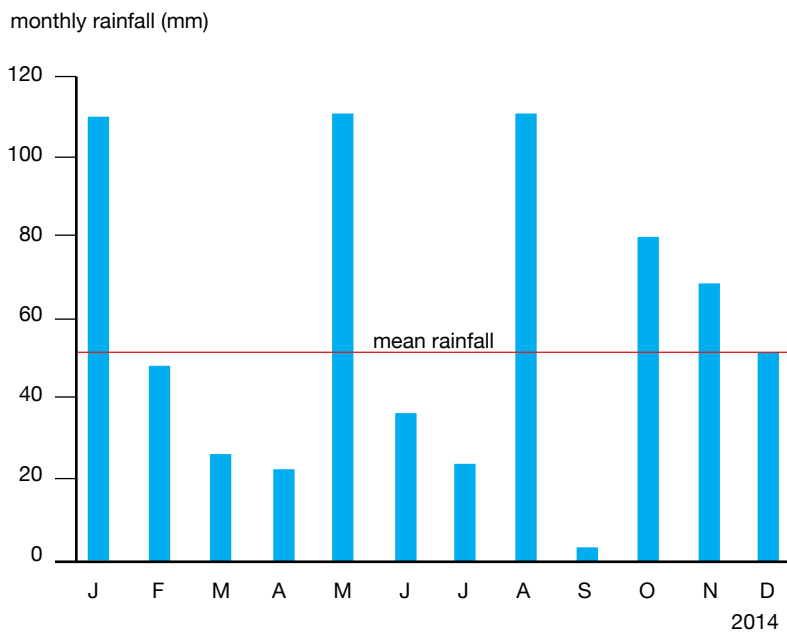
*Again a warm wet month, nationally only 3 were warmer on average in the past 100 years.*

**December**

- 1 Min -2.5 °C on 27–28th and 28–29th, max 13.5 °C on 18th. Mean min 2.11 °C, mean max 7.95 °C.
- 2 Total 49.8 mm, 100% of LTM.

*An average December, winds were predominantly westerly and gusty at times, snow fell here on 26th but was gone by the month's end.*

Total local annual rainfall 704.0 mm (27.2 inches), 115% of LTM.



**Figure 1** Local monthly rainfall for 2014 (these are my own observations)



## AMPHIBIAN AND REPTILE REPORT 2014

There were more records of frogs and toads than last year and there was no significant change in the reporting of other amphibians or the four native reptile species. A number of new sites for amphibians and reptiles were discovered. Frogs and toads were both recorded from Belton for the first time and frogs were also recorded from Pickworth, while a Grass Snake was seen at Normanton for the first time. An unwelcome alien was a Red-eared Slider in the Oakham Canal, although there had been a previous record at Eye Brook Reservoir in 2003.

The taxonomists have, in their wisdom, decided that the Smooth Newt belongs in a separate genus to the Great Crested Newt and have placed it in the genus *Lissotriton*, so I have used both names in this report, and may continue to do so, unless they helpfully change the name again.

### **Common Frog** *Rana temporaria*

Frogs were recorded from 25 sites in 15 parishes (Barrowden, Belton, Braunston, Egleton, Empingham, Exton, Greetham, Leighfield, Morcott, North Luffenham, Oakham, Pickworth, Tickencote, Uppingham and Wing). Evidence of breeding was recorded at 15 sites in 12 parishes (all of the above except Braunston, Tickencote and Uppingham). There have been no previous records from either Belton or Pickworth.

The first record of spawn was on 6th March in Barrowden and then in Oakham on 11th March. The first spawn in field ponds was on 14th March in Greetham and 16th March in Egleton. These dates are fractionally later than the mean date for the first spawn over the past 33 years, which is 4th March. The first report of tadpoles was on 25th March in Barrowden.

The first sighting of frogs was on 17th February in Barrowden and the last was 14th November in Wing.

### **Common Toad** *Bufo bufo*

Toads were recorded from 16 sites in 8 parishes (Belton, Exton, Ketton, Leighfield, Manton, Oakham, Tickencote and Wing). Breeding was confirmed to occur in Belton, Oakham and Wing and probably occurred in Leighfield and Manton. There have been no previous records from Belton.

The first record was on 16th March in Wing. The first spawn was found on 12th April in Wing. The last toads were found under a shelter in Wing on 17th November.

As usual many dead toads were found on roads, mainly in and around Wing, but also Leighfield

and Exton. This is not the usual well publicised slaughter en route to breeding ponds, but is a less obvious continual mortality occurring in all months from May to November. A total of 24 dead toads were found in all seven months, with maxima in July (10) and October (6).

### **Smooth Newt** *Triturus/Lissotriton vulgaris*

Smooth Newts were recorded from 19 sites in 8 parishes (Barrowden, Belton, Egleton, Exton, Greetham, Hambleton, Leighfield and Wing). They were found in 9 ponds at Rutland Water Nature Reserve, one of which was a new site. The Belton record is the first from that parish for 43 years. The first record of the year was on 11th January in Wing and the last on 8th September, also in Wing.

### **Great Crested Newt** *Triturus cristatus*

Great Crested Newts were recorded from 12 sites in 5 parishes (Barrowden, Belton, Empingham, Hambleton and Wing). They were found in 7 ponds at Rutland Water Nature Reserve, one of which is a new site. The record from Belton is the first from that parish for 50 years. The first record was on 11th January in a pond in Wing and the last record was in the recorder's cellar in Wing on 18th December.

### **Viviparous Lizard** *Zootoca vivipara*

Viviparous Lizards were found at 4 sites in 4 parishes (Ketton, Manton, Pickworth and Tickencote). The first record was on 29th March from Ketton Quarry, where they were seen on many occasions over the summer until August, the maximum being 8 seen together at any one time. One was seen at Pickworth Great Wood for the first time for 27 years. They were also seen at Bloody Oaks Quarry on a couple of occasions. Finally they were found at a new site in Manton, where 8 were seen on one occasion. Although this is a new site there have been records from Manton at two separate sites less than a quarter of a mile away in 2002 and 2009. The last record was on 7th September at Bloody Oaks.

### **Slow Worm** *Anguis fragilis*

A Slow Worm was seen at Rutland Water near the Lyndon Centre on 24th April. This is a new site for this species, and, although nominally in the parish of Hambleton, where there have been records previously, it is somewhat isolated from previous sites by a large body of water. There was also a record from Clipsham Quarry in July when two adults and two young were seen.

**Grass Snake** *Natrix natrix*

Grass Snakes were recorded from 14 sites in 12 parishes (Barrowden, Belton, Egleton, Exton, Hambleton, Ketton, Leighfield, Manton, Normanton, Pickworth, Uppingham and Wing). The first sighting was on 31st March at Leighfield and the last on 8th August at Normanton. This is the first record from Normanton and the records from Belton and Pickworth are only the second from those parishes. Eight of the records were in close proximity to water. One record was of a dead snake in a field and another had to be rescued from garden netting.

**Adder** *Vipera berus*

Between 29th March and 6th June Adders were recorded from Ketton Quarry from three different areas. The maximum number seen on any occasion was three.

**Red-eared Slider** *Trachemys scripta*

A Red-eared Slider was seen and photographed in Oakham Canal on 27th March. These non-native (American) species are unwelcome as they prey on our native fauna.

*Dr C H Gallimore*

## BIRD REPORT 2014

2014 added one species to the county list when an American Pied-billed Grebe was found at Rutland Water in mid-April. It was a good year for our more regular grebes with all five species present in November. Herons too fared well, with winter Bitterns, Spoonbill, Glossy Ibis and three egret species, reflecting their colonisation of southern England. A good variety of wildfowl included high autumn Teal counts, Ring-necked Duck, Common Scoter and Long-tailed Duck, whilst large Greylag flocks in autumn attracted several wild geese.

In the wider countryside, Nightingale and Corn Bunting are just about hanging on as Rutland birds but there are few signs of a revival in the fortunes of many resident and migrant species, with Cuckoo and Spotted Flycatcher becoming ever scarcer. Garden records from the first winter period were of small numbers of Siskins, Lesser Redpolls and Reed Buntings, whilst Blackcaps were scarce at both ends of the year. Jays, however, do seem to be visiting more garden feeders, as do Nuthatches.

Terry Mitcham

See also Wildfowl Count Tables on pages 18-22. Site abbreviations, see pages 72 and inside back cover.

**Mute Swan** Bred at FHP, Ext Park and Banthorpe Gravel Pit (single pairs) as well as RW and EBR.

**Bewick's Swan** The only record was of one flying SE at Leigh on 30.11.

**Whooper Swan** 11 were at RWNA on 20.01, 15 flew SW there on 04.02 and there were five at RW and nine at EBR on 10.02. In March there were seven at RWNA on 08.03, 18 at Eg on 12.03 and nine on 09.03, when there were 31 at EBR. In the second winter period two at RWEg on 29.10 were the first with six at EBR on 31.10. 24 flew ENE over Tin/Stam on 05.11 and up to six were at EBR on three dates to 02.12. One was at RWDam on 05.12 with two on 28.12.

**Pink-footed Goose** Singles were at FHP on 05.01 and RW on 17.01 and two were at Geest on 26.02. Two were at FHP on 07.03 with one at RW on 09.03 and three there on 15.03. A juvenile was at EBR from 12.10 with two from 30.11 to 31.12. 12 flew over Leigh on 15.10. Two were at RW on 13.12 with one to the end of the year.

**Greylag Goose** High FHP counts were 279 on 05.01 and 217 on 01.12. Two pairs bred there. Also bred at RWEg and EBR.

**White-fronted Goose** A juvenile of the Greenland race was at RW from 13.11 to the end of the year and two of the European race from 29.11 to 31.12.

**Canada Goose** Present at both reservoirs in high nos all year. 34 were at Geest on 26.02. Bred at RW and EBR.

**Barnacle Goose.** In addition to the regular wintering RW birds, a single was at FHP on 05.01, 19.10 and 01.12.

**Brent Goose** Five were at RWDam on 12.01.

**Egyptian Goose.** Away from RW up to five were noted at Pilt, Martinthorpe, BW, Lynd and Leigh (bred six goslings). A pair at Ext Park bred (eight goslings) and a pair was back there from Ext Park from 06.11 to the end of the year with three at FHP from 24.12.

**Shelduck** Present at FHP from 23.01 to 28.06 with a max of four plus two ducklings on 06.06. Noted at Martinthorpe from 13.02 to 01.05 with a max of 18 on 16.04. Pairs were at LFP on 15.03 and 17.05, and over BurlW on 18.05. Three pairs were at EBR on 24.03, with breeding there and at RW.

**Mandarin Duck** At RWNorm a pair plus an extra male were noted from 09.01 to 25.04, with April birds feeding at Park House. A pair was in TunnW on 25.03 and FHP on 19.04. A female flew over the R. Chater near Wg on 28.07.

**Wigeon** Regular in winter at both reservoirs, FHP (76 on 23.02) and Ext Park (54 on 21.12). 12 were on a pool in KQ on 16.01 and c.200 flew over Leigh on 20.11.

**Gadwall** Resident at both reservoirs and FHP, where good numbers winter (e.g. 223 on 10). Bred at RW, EBR and FHP (two pairs). Nine were on Rygate Lake, Ext Park on 02.03.

**Teal** Present at FHP to 29.03 and from 06.09 to the end of the year, with a max of 81 on 06.11. Nine were on Rygate Lake in Ext Park on 02.03. 43 were at Banthorpe Gravel Pit on 30.09. There were high nos at RW during the second winter period.

**Mallard** Rarely reported but widespread on most water bodies. At least four pairs bred at FHP where there was a max winter count of 159 on 02.11.

**Pintail** Away from the reservoirs one was at FHP on 05.01, with birds again from 13.07 to 31.12, and a max of five on 03.10.

**Garganey** There were three at RWEg on 15.03, with a pair from 18.04 to 10.05 and up to three between 01.06 and 03.07. Regular at RWEg from 01.08 to 03.09, with a max of four on 30.08. At EBR there was a male on 01.06 and between two and five (29.08) between 02.08 and 29.08.

**Shoveler** Regular in winter at EBR with occasional birds in summer and resident at RW with a good autumn passage. A pair summered at FHP with autumn birds from 26.07 and a peak of 66 on 18.10.

**Red-crested Pochard** Noted at RW from 08.03 to 08.04 (max of four on 18.03) and from 10.07 to 31.12 with a max of 13 on 10.11. At EBR there were four on 31.03, two on 15/16.09, four on 26.10 and six on 06.11.

**Ring-necked Duck** A female was at EBR to 27.01. A male was at RWNA/BFP from 24.09 to 30.11 and a female was at EBR on 30.11.

**Tufted Duck** A resident at both reservoirs with birds also noted at Banthorpe Gravel Pit, Ext Park and FHP, with single pairs breeding at the two latter sites, at least six pairs at RW and one at EBR.

**Scaup** Up to two were at RW between 09.01 and 15.04. A male was at RWDam on 01 and 04.07, with a female at Eg/Man Bay between 01 and 19.08; and up to three at RW from 21.09 to the end of the year. We had no records from EBR this year.

**Long-tailed Duck** Three remained at RWNA from early Jan to 11.04, with one on 16.04. A female was in the same area from 10.11 to 08.12.

- Common Scoter** A male was at RWDam on 13.01 with three there on 31.03. Three or four were at RW between 06 and 28.06, with one in NA on 27.07. A female at LFP on 20.09 was a good record. Eight were at RWDam on 19.09, with two in NA on 14.10. Six there on 30.11 decreased to one by 25.12.
- Goldeneye** A regular winter visitor to both reservoirs – one remained at RW to at least 25.06.
- Smew** In the first winter period birds were at RW to at least 18.03, with a max of eight on 27.01. Five or six were at EBR to 25.01. A redhead at EBR on 28.11 was the first autumn bird, with up to seven at RW from 02.12 to 31.12, including a male in BFP.
- Red-breasted Merganser** A female was at RWNA to at least 21.04 – a long stay – and a female/imm was in the same area on 26/28.12.
- Goosander** A male was at FHP with two over Martinthorpe on 05.01, and one at LFP on 08.01. Regular at RW to 22.02, our last record, with four on 05.02. Autumn birds were noted at RW from 15.11 with ten on 15.12.
- Ruddy Duck** Out of county, two males were at Holywell on 08.09. This species has been virtually exterminated in the UK by the recent DEFRA cull.
- Quail** One singing near Lynd on 08.06 was the only record.
- Red-legged Partridge** Well distributed across the county. A covey of 16 was at RWLynd on 07.02 and there was a pair in a Wg garden on 16.03. Two pairs were at QF on 24.04 and there was a covey of 12 near Woodhead on 19.11.
- Grey Partridge** Noted at Pilt in April, June, July and Sept - with a covey of 14 on 21.09. One was at Spy Corner, Cott Airfield on 05.04. Two were near Ing on 10.05. In Ext Park there were records in April, July (including a pair with 12 young) and Sept, when coveys of 13 and seven were seen.
- Pheasant** A female and four downy chicks were seen at Burl on 23.07.
- Red-throated Diver** One was reported at RWDam on 05.12.
- Black-throated Diver** One was at RWDam/Whit from 01.01 to 28.02.
- Great Northern Diver** In the first winter period one was at RWDam/SA from 01.01 to 30.04, when it had moulted into breeding plumage. From 08.11 to the end of Dec, one was at RW with two from 18.11, and one was at EBR on 16.11.
- Fulmar** One flew through at RWSA on 14.10.
- Gannet** Adults were at EBR on 28.04 and 27/28.06.
- Bittern** At RW one was seen intermittently from 01.01 to 21.02, with one at EBR from 04.02 to 24.02. RW birds were again present from 10.07 to the end of the year, usually singles but three on 31.12. How long before they breed here? One was again at EBR from 09.12 to the end of Dec.
- Cattle Egret** One was at RWEg on 11.11.
- Little Egret** Regular all year at RW with 65 in July and breeding again confirmed. One was at HM on 23.01 and 04.02. Three or four were at EBR in March, April and July. At Banthorpe Gravel Pit there were six on 17.09 and nine on 30.09. Singles were there on 05.12 and at FHP on 29.12.
- Great White Egret** There was a remarkable series of records of this species, which is beginning to colonise the UK. There was a pair at RWEg on 30.03, and from 29.09 to the end of the year a pair was at RWNA/Eg.
- Glossy Ibis** This is another southern water bird seemingly set to colonise Britain – a pair were nest building at RSPB Frampton in Lincs this year. One was at RW between 07.05 and 13.06.
- Spoonbill** Two were at RWEg on 25.06, with four present on 08.07.
- Pied-billed Grebe** An adult of this North American species in breeding plumage at RWEW on 09/10.04 was a first Rutland record and much appreciated by many bird watchers.
- Little Grebe** Good nos winter at FHP; in the first winter period birds were present to 05.04 with 21 on 17.01. Autumn birds, with a max of 23 on 14.12, were noted from 13.09. Present and breeding on the Eg lagoons in summer.
- Red-necked Grebe** An adult in breeding plumage was at RWDam from 28.08 to 02.11. A first winter bird was on RWEg3 from 13.11 to 01.12; and a third bird was off Hamb peninsula from 12.12 to the end of the year.
- Slavonian Grebe** One remained in RWNA from 07.03 to 13.04, and one was in the same area between 12 and 24.11.
- Black-necked Grebe** Present in RWNA from 01.01 to 29.03, with five on 05.03. Five were at EBR on 31.03. Birds returned to RWNA on 18.08 with two noted from 23.09 to the end of the year.
- Red Kite** A widespread resident with multiple counts now common. Four were over Bden on 17.03, ten were over a newly cut hayfield near Lydd Crossing on 06.07, and five were near Ryll on 01.08. Displaying pairs were noted over four woodlands and at least two pairs bred, fledging broods of two and three.
- Marsh Harrier** Spring passage birds were at RWEg on five dates between 17.03 and 26.04. Singles were at EBR on 23.05 and Greet GC on 02.06. A female at FHP on 19.07 was the first autumn bird, with a male and a juvenile there on 26.08. At RWEg birds passed through from 06.08 to 30.10, with two juvs between 02.09 and 12.09. A winter bird was there on 16.12. A female/imm was at Martinthorpe on 08.08.
- Sparrowhawk** Garden records came from Stam, Oak and Norm of birds attracted to feeders. Display was noted over Burl, Pick and Westland Woods. Most records were of singles but two were at FHP on 03.08.
- Buzzard** A widespread and common raptor with records from sites across Rutland. There were records of up to four displaying over many woodlands. Occupied nests were at Upp and near Cott Airfield, whilst fledged young were seen or heard at Greet GC, FHP and Ext Park between 29.06 and the end of July. Seven were soaring over Wg on 30.08.
- Osprey** The first bird returned to RW on 16.03. The Man Bay pair failed this year but other Rutland nests (three) were successful. There were regular sightings at EBR throughout the summer and at FHP from 11.05. Last dates were 06.09 at RW and 12.09 at EBR.
- Kestrel** Reports came from 15 sites (18 last year). Nestboxes were used at RWLynd and Ext Park, where two young were ringed on 02.06. Six at Martinthorpe on 28.07 were probably a family party. One was a

road casualty near HM on 03.11; and by 17.10 one had returned to roost on a house at Wg, with 46 pellets having accumulated by 24.12.

**Merlin** Records were received from open country sites: NLuff Airfield on 03.01 and 15.02, EBR on 17 and 24.01, and Cott Airfield on 28.03. Singles were near Martinthorpe on 05.11 and Pilt on 24.12.

**Hobby** The first was at RWEg on 27.04 with records from 17 sites (five more than 2013). Most were singles but pairs were at three sites and four hawked insects at FHP on 11.05. There was no confirmed breeding but birds were very active at one site and probably bred. The last date, also at RW, was 10.10.

**Peregrine** Present throughout the year with most records away from a regular breeding site at RWEg/Lynd, Martinthorpe and LFP. One was at FHP on 07.03.

**Water Rail** Resident and breeding at RWEg/Lynd. One was at FHP on 05.01 and at LFP from 03–16.11, with two at FHP on 01.12 and one there on 14.12.

**Spotted Crake** A well-watched juvenile was at RWLynd between 23–29.08.

**Moorhen** An adult with nine chicks was at DP on 16.07. The peak count at FHP was 64 on 13.09.

**Coot** Resident on many water bodies with a large winter influx. 111 on 23.10 was the FHP max. (See also Rutland Water Wader Counts page 19.)

**Avocet** A pair at RWEg on 08.03 were returning birds, the first with eight present on 27.03 and nine on 14.06. Three pairs bred but no chicks fledged. The last RW date was 17.06. One was on a pool at KQ on 11.06.

**Oystercatcher** One returned to RWEg on 03.02, with three back on 16.02 and 23 on 16.03. Bred on the Egleton lagoons but no indication of numbers.

**Golden Plover** There were very few records in the first winter period – 200 at RW on 31.01 and 100 there on 16.02. The first autumn birds were c.80 over Ext Park on 21.09, with 84 there on 29.09. 348 were near Horn House on 06.11; and at EBR there were 500 on 09.11 and 150 on 07.12. Just four were at RWEg on 21.12.

**Grey Plover** Two were at RWEg on 27.01. One was there on 22.04, with three on 22.05 and one between 01–06.06. Seven flew over Eg Reserve on 23.09.

**Lapwing.** On 19.01 there were 570 at EBR. An early pair were on territory near Mounts Lodge on 04.02 and 650 were at EBR on 16.02. c.300 flew east at Martinthorpe on 22.02, and two pairs held territory at Ext Park from 29.03 but were unsuccessful. Bred at RWEg and present at EBR in June, when autumn migrants began to arrive with 100 near Pilt on 24.06. There were 470 at EBR on 07.07, when a bird with café au lait wings, back, and crown, and fawn neck was present. Other EBR counts were 350 on 07.09, 600 on 12.10, 410 on 09.11 and 1200 on 07.12.

**Little Ringed Plover** One at EBR on 31.03 was the earliest arrival. Noted at RWEg from 04.04 (two) to 13.09 (last date) with max counts of eight on 18.07 and 12 on 12.08. Up to five were at EBR between 07 and 19.07.

**Ringed Plover** Noted at RW between 16.02 and 16.10. Spring passage of 'tundrae' birds produced counts of 11 on 09.05, 18 on 01.06 and 22 on 03.06. Bred on the Eg lagoons but success was low due to predation. One or two were at EBR between 12.09 and 02.11, the last date.

**Whimbrel** Spring passage at RW was between 25.03 and 11.05, with reports on nine dates and max counts of five

on 28–30.04, and six on 03.05. Singles were over Leigh on 21.04 and by a pond at PC on 29–30.04. Autumn records, all at RWEg, were of one on 18.07, two on 19.07 and one on 10.08.

**Curlew** A regular passage and winter visitor, now breeding. The RW winter flock numbered 21 on 12.01. One flew over Leigh on 30.03, and displaying pairs were at Cott Airfield, Seat Meadows and MM between 05.04 and 25.05. One flew over Pilt on 31.05, with up to five over Martinthorpe/LFP between 14–20.07, and two at RWEg on 19.07. Six were there on 12.09, building up to 12 on 12.12.

**Black-tailed Godwit** Spring birds were noted at RWEg between 09.03 and 24.04, up to four on most dates but 47 on the latter date. Singles were at EBR between 11–13.06 and on 29.06. Autumn passage began with three at RWEg on 13.07, with birds present in generally low nos (up to four) to 13.12; but with 20 at RWEg on 19.07 and 35 on 27.07. One was at EBR on 29.08, with two there on 05.11.

**Bar-tailed Godwit** One was at RWEg between 28.01 and 16.02. Spring passage there produced singles on six dates between 20.04 and 02.05, two on 05.05 and seven on 22.05.

**Turnstone** Up to three were at RW between 10 and 23.05. Autumn records were of one at RW on 17.07 and three flying over on 12.08, with one at EBR on 22.08.

**Knot** Four were at RWEg on 22.05 and 27.06. There were singles there between 24–25.07 and 08–10.08, and two on 12.09.

**Ruff** A poor year for this species with just two on spring passage at EBR on 16/17.05. There were generally single figure totals in autumn at both reservoirs from 18.07 to 03.12. Max counts were 11 at RW on 01.09 and four at EBR on 12.10.

**Curlew Sandpiper** In spring, singles were at EBR on 14 and 18.05, with one at RWEg on 04.06. One or two were at RWEg between 26.08 and 07.10, and EBR between 09.09 and 14.10.

**Sanderling** Spring passage at RWEg was between 27.04 and 24.05, with a max of 13 on 09.05. Autumn singles were at RW on 02.09 and EBR on 09–10.09.

**Dunlin** Present at the reservoirs in all months with peak counts in the first winter period and spring passage. 14 were at EBR on 01.03 and there were regular double figure counts there between 05.05 and 11.05, with 39 on 08.05. RW counts were 22 on 11.05 and 30 on 12.05. There were only single figure counts from 14.05 to 14.10, when there were 14 at EBR, with up to 17 there to the end of the year.

**Little Stint** Singles were at RW on 25–27.08 and from 12.09 to 12.10, with two on 10.10. At EBR singles were noted on 07.07 and from 07.10 to 30.10.

**Red-necked Phalarope** A male was at EBR on 13.06.

**Common Sandpiper** The first record was from EBR on 18.04, with one at RW on 25.04. Spring passage extended to 20.05, with singles at both reservoirs on seven dates. One was at RWLynd on 24.06, and autumn migration got underway with one at LFP on 01.07. From that date there were records from both reservoirs, mainly single figures, but 11 at RW on 12.08. Passage lasted into October, with two at RW on 12.10 the last birds.

- Green Sandpiper** One was at EBR on 21.01 and one or two were at RW to 18.02. One was at LFP on 15.03. The first autumn bird was at Banthorpe Gravel Pit on 29.06 with records from RW from 03.07 and from EBR next day. Peak passage counts were 12 at RW on 18.07 and four at EBR on 19.07. From 16.10, only one or two were present at the reservoirs to 26.12 at RW. LFP had one from 24 to 20.08, and again on 10.09. One was in Ext Park on 18.08, with two at Banthorpe Gravel Pit on 05.09. Singles were over Martinthorpe on 09 and 28.08 and on 03.10, when one was at FHP.
- Spotted Redshank** A spring bird was at RWEg on 11.04. Autumn birds were at EBR on 16.07 and 29.08 and at RW on 03.09.
- Greenshank** Singles were at RWEg between 11.04 and 22.05, with one at EBR on 24.04. Autumn birds were noted from 08.07 at EBR and 13.07 at RW to 10.10, with a max count of six at RW on 19.07 and three at RW on 01.09.
- Wood Sandpiper** One was at RWEg on 08.06 and two at EBR on 12–13.07. Autumn saw four at RWEg on 15.07 which heralded a good passage there, with one or two present to 07.09.
- Redshank** Numbers were low this year at RW with five on 28.03 and just one or two noted between 12.04 and 25.07. A juvenile was at Lynd on 25.08. Two were at EBR on 09.11.
- Jack Snipe** Two were at RW on 16.02, one between 17–20.09 and two on 24.10.
- Woodcock** In the first winter period, to 01.04, birds were noted at ten, mainly woodland, sites. Peak counts were ten, flushed during a shoot at CottW on 13.01, and six there on 03.03. Three were in TunnW on 17.01 and in Westland Wood on 02.03. Autumn birds were reported at eight sites from 03.11 (Leigh) to 21.12 at TunnW, when five were present. High counts were 16 at Emp on 13.11 and three at Greet Wood Near on 06.12.
- Snipe** Five were at EBR on 01.03 and six at LFP on 05.03, with an excellent 23 there on 30.03. One or two were at FHP and Banthorpe Gravel Pit between 14.03 and 19.04, with seven at EBR on 22.04 and a late bird at RWEg on 10.05. Autumn birds were first noted at EBR with four on 20.07. At RW there were nine on 30.08, with a max of 12 on 07.12. Six were at LFP on 03.11 and at EBR on 13.12. They were regular at LFP in December with eight on 13.12. Ten were at EBR on 21.12 and two at QF on 29.12.
- Arctic Skua** A pale phase bird flew through at RW on 21.10.
- Long-tailed Skua** A juvenile was mobbed by Carrion Crows at Ext Park on 31.10 and later found dead. This is the third Rutland record.
- Great Skua** Two were in RWNA on 13.10 with one remaining early next day.
- Little Tern** Singles were at RWEg on 10 and 19.05, and at EBR on 10.07 and 25.09.
- Black Tern** Spring-summer birds were at RW between 17.04 and 24.06 on 12 dates with a max of six on 05 and 19.05. One was at EBR on 20.04. All autumn records were from RW between 18.07 and 02.09, with a max of nine on 28.08.
- Sandwich Tern** It was a good year for this species with one or two at EBR on 01.04, singles at RW on 08-09.04 and EBR on 17.04, and two at EBR on 22.04. Two were at RW on 20.05 and 26.08.
- Common Tern** First seen at EBR on 01.04 with the next at RW/BFP on 04.04. Bred at both reservoirs on rafts and islands (RW) with 32 at RW and 15 at EBR in June. Three were at RW on 07.09 and one at EBR on 15.09. A very late bird was at RW on 09.11.
- Arctic Tern** Spring birds were at RW between 17.04 and 30.05, with a peak of 19 on 22.04. 16 were at EBR on 20.04. Two autumn birds were at RW on 13.10.
- Kittiwake** A first-winter bird was at RWNA on 01.01 and 14 were there on 19.03.
- Black-headed Gull** Present throughout the year with a large winter influx. 10,000 were at RW on 09.01. Bred at RW, where 30 were noted in May. Post-breeding numbers increased with 3,000 at RW in August and 4,000 there in September, when 350 were at FHP and EBR. 800 were at FHP on 29.11 with 500 there on 24.12. A colour-ringed bird at RW on 10.12 had been ringed as a chick near Poznan in Poland in June 2011. It has been seen at RW in each subsequent winter.
- Little Gull** A winter adult was at RWEg on 28–29.03 and EBR on 31.03. Nine were at RW on 21.04. Up to three were at RWEg between 05 and 12.05. One was there between 19.08 and 27.09, with one on 13.10 and five on 14.10.
- Mediterranean Gull** One or two were at RW and EBR between 21.02 and 04.04. Two were at RW on 06.06, with singles on 05.07 and 23.08 and one at EBR on 02.08. Autumn singles were at RW on 24.09, and 14 and 16.10, with further records on 15 and 25.11 and 12.12.
- Great Black-backed Gull** At RW there were 450 in Jan and 400 in Feb with much reduced numbers in summer – 35 on 25.07 and 46 in Sept, with an increase to 95 in Oct.
- Common Gull** Large numbers are present in winter with a few present in summer. At RW there were 8,000 on 19.01, 12,000 on 07.02 and 4,500 in March, increasing to 8,000 on 01.04 as passage birds moved through. Just 35 were noted on 06.05 and three were at Lynd Top on 20.06. 210 were at RW on 23.09.
- Lesser Black-backed Gull** Most common on passage but very few reports – 82 were noted in July.
- Herring Gull** Good numbers roosted at RW in winter with 1,000 in Jan and 350 in Feb. There were 10 in May and 15 on 24.06, increasing to 110 in Oct.
- Yellow-legged Gull** Up to five were at RW between Jan and June with an increase to 20 in July and 23 in August, with one in Sept. Singles were at EBR in Jan, and June to Sept.
- Caspian Gull** Three were at RW in Jan, with one in Feb, and an adult and juvenile in Aug.
- Iceland Gull** Single first-winter birds were at RWNA on 11.01 and EBR on 10.03.
- Glaucous Gull** An adult roosted at RW on 07.01.
- Feral Pigeon** No counts were received, but resident at Castle Cement, Oak and Upp.
- Stock Dove.** Eight were at the Park House feeding station on 19.02, and 31 were on stubble at Chapel Farm Burl on 04.03. One or two fed in two Oak gardens in March. A widespread breeder in most woodlands. c.90 left a Pilt roost on 14.12.

- Woodpigeon** A very common species, now well established in suburban gardens (six in a Bden garden on 01.12). Most records were of autumn passage birds over Pilt, Martinsthorpe, Leigh and Wg. Flocks of between 400 and 2,580 totalling 4,615 were noted between 18.10 and 05.11.
- Collared Dove** The only records were of garden birds at Oak between 03.01 and 09.02, with a max of 12 on the first date. Records of double figure flocks would be very welcome.
- Turtle Dove** One singing by the Lincs border at Banthorpe on 22.06 was the only record.
- Cuckoo** Song was heard first on 17.04 at RWEg and Leigh with the next at GreetW Far on 19.04. There were records from 15 well scattered sites (the same as last year) with the last song at RW on 27.06.
- Barn Owl** There were records for 18 sites (20 last year) and in all months. It was a better year for breeding birds with boxes used at Ext Park (four young), Wing (five young) and Teigh (two young) and at Stoke Dry (two young) plus birds at RW. One was dead by the A1 at Strett on 06.12.
- Little Owl** There were records for all months between March and June with birds noted at EBR, BCF, near Burl, Pilt (bred), Bden (bred), Wg Burrows, Upp and RWEg/Lynd.
- Tawny Owl** Well reported with records for all months except Jan and July from 16 sites (12 last year). Occupied nestboxes were at PGW, Chapel Farm Burl, TunnW (one chick), Horn Spinney (nest failed) and RWEg. One drowned in netting over an Emp pond on 28.02. An adult and three fledged young called in BW on 26.06. One was dead by the A606 at Shacklewell on 31.08. There were autumn records of pairs or more calling at Bden, Martinsthorpe (four), Upp, Leigh (three), Oak and Lynd (three). One was seen in a nestbox at RWEg on 08.11.
- Short-eared Owl** Single birds were at RWEg from 28.01 to 17.02, RWEW on 16.02 (same?), EBR on 08.03, Cott airfield on 28.03 and RWEg on 10.04.
- Swift** The first record was from RWMan Bay on 19.04. There were six at RW on 04.05 but no large numbers were reported. Small screaming parties were noted at Bden and Stam in June and July. Two flew SW at Tin Meadows on 21.08 and the last were three W over Man on 29.08.
- Kingfisher** There were no records for March, June or July. One or two were noted at 12 sites, two less than last year, and there was no confirmed breeding but birds were at one regular nesting site. We need all records of Kingfishers – they appear to be in decline.
- Wryneck** One was at RWEg on the typical autumn date of 08.09.
- Green Woodpecker** Well distributed and noted at 14 sites, two fewer than last year. Adults and juveniles were at Banthorpe Gravel Pit and RWMan Bay in June. Three were feeding on the bank of Lagoon 4 at RWEg on 09.11.
- Great Spotted Woodpecker** Noted at 14 sites, two fewer than last year, with drumming heard at nine up to 27.04. There were garden records from Clip, Norm and Lang, and feeders were also visited at RWEg and TunnW in the winter months. Drumming had resumed at TunnW on 21.12.
- Red-backed Shrike** A male was at MM on 17.06. This is the first Rutland record since one at EBR in October 1998.
- Magpie** Bred in Bden garden with six noted there in December. 29 were going to roost in scrub at Wytchley Warren on 18.12.
- Jay** Well distributed in woodlands with an increasing number of garden records, with one or two at Oak, Wg and Upp in March, Nov and Dec. Five were at DP on 16.07, there were ten in BW on 14.09 and six flew west at Leigh and five at Martinsthorpe on 22.09.
- Rook** The only record was a nest count of 32 in the RWMan Bay rookery. There are now well established rookeries near the Eg Centre at RW and near Man Bay.
- Raven** Well established in Rutland with records from 18 sites, just one less than 2013. Sightings of up to four were common with peak counts of six near Man cemetery (!) on 29.06, 14 at LFP on 27.08 and eight at Martinsthorpe on 03.09. At least two pairs bred successfully, one with a fledged youngster on 04.05 and one with three fledged young on 13.05.
- Goldcrest** 19 were noted around BW on 19.04, with 18 in song. One was in an Oak garden on 28.05. Well distributed wherever there are mature conifers.
- Blue Tit** c.45 were noted in BW on 14.09.
- Coal Tit** A regular visitor at garden feeders across Rutland between Sept and April.
- Willow Tit** There were records for all months except March, mainly from sites in the west of the county – RWLynd/Gorse, Pilt, Martinsthorpe, Wg and Leigh, and provided by one observer. One was ringed at RW on 25.06.
- Marsh Tit** Noted at 16 sites, mainly in RW and Ext Park woodlands. Two were regular at Tunn feeders in both winter periods and two fed on Spindle berries in PGW on 19.02. A family party of five was at Leigh on 30.05 and there were eight in BW on 06.07, with 15 on 24.08 and 17 on 14.09.
- Bearded Tit** One was reported from RWEg3 on 18.09.
- Skylark** There were no reports of winter flocks apart from ten near Mounts Lodge on 25.01. Skylarks remain widespread on farmland in reduced numbers. In Ext Park breeding birds have benefited from the inclusion of wide grass margins around most fields.
- Sand Martin.** Two at RW on 11.03 were the earliest arrivals with the first at EBR on 21.03. c.300 were at RW on 22.03. The artificial nesting 'banks' at RWEg remain very successful with over 1,000 chicks ringed this year. Several pairs bred in an old wall at Stoke Dry farm and there were regular sightings at FHP throughout the summer. Several were at EBR on 20.09, our last date.
- Swallow.** An early bird was over RWNA on 16.03. The first at FHP was on 05.04. At Bden three nests were well monitored throughout the summer with birds present from 15.04 to 29.08, but not all young fledged due possibly to a shortage of insects in August. There were good counts from LFP between 19.06 and 07.09, with up to 200 present on three July dates and 170 on 07.08. 100 were noted on 07.09. There were three Oct records: four at RWDam on 14 and singles at LFP on 20 and Martinsthorpe on 26 – the last bird.
- House Martin** The first reports were one at EBR on 05.04, with two there on 14.04 and one over Bden on 16.04. Monitored Bden nests had birds from 09.05 to the end

of August, when 250 were at RWLynd on 25.08. Seven were over Man on 03.10 and the last was one at Norm on 07.10.

**Cetti's Warbler** One was at RWLynd throughout January to 14.02, and song was heard at RWEg from at least 16.03 through the summer to 07.09. Two were calling in the same area on 09 and 16.11.

**Long-tailed Tit** 14 were at RWLynd on 19.01, and there were garden records from Wg, Clips, Oak and Bden, with a max of 12 in Wg on 14.01.

**Chiffchaff** With birds now wintering regularly, it is difficult to quote a 'first date'. Two were at RWGgorse on 10.01, one was RWWhit on 13.01 (the Siberian Chiffchaff?) and one at Martinthorpe on 20.01. One was in song at HambW on 02.02 and there were again two at Ggorse on 19 and 24.02. The first likely migrants were one in song at Ggorse (not a winter bird) between 02 and 08.03. Singing birds were noted from 09.03 at Leigh, Martinthorpe, PGW, BW and in an Oak garden on 01.04. Up to four were noted at the woodland sites. By 27.04, 43 were in BW, with 42 in song, increasing to 46 singing on 18.05. Post-breeding there were 48 at BW on 24.08. One or two were noted across the county throughout Sept and Oct with 16 around Leigh on 01.10 (three singing) and one at Banthorpe Gravel Pit on 12.10. One or two were at LFP, RWEg/Lynd/Ggorse and Martinthorpe between 03.11 and 12.12, with four at Lynd on 07.12.

**Siberian Chiffchaff** One of this eastern race was in bushes at RWDam between 13–22.01, with it or a second bird at Whit on 22.01.

**Willow Warbler** Our first birds were at Kett on 04.04 and TunnW next day. Four sang at QF on 24.04 and 17 in BW on 27.04. 25 were in song around Leigh on 30.04, increasing to 40 on 21.05. Although still widespread, there seems to have been a decrease locally in recent years. 31 were still around Leigh on 29.07, and post-breeding song was heard at RWLynd on 25.08 and at Man to 19.09, the last record.

**Blackcap** One or two were in two Oak gardens from 31.01 to 26.03. Two singing at CPW on 31.03 were likely migrants with song in BW from 01.04 and 29 singing there on 27.04, increasing to 47 on 18.05. Birds were well distributed by mid-April. One was at HM on 27.09, with ten at Leigh and one at Man on 29.09. Eight were at Leigh on 01.10, with one or two there and at Martinthorpe and Pilt to 12.10, the last record.

**Garden Warbler** Three singing at RW on 22.04 were the first birds. Reported from all RW and Ext Park woodlands with 14 singing on the RW cycle track near Man on 28.04 and 27 in BW on 18.05. No significant last date was received.

**Lesser Whitethroat** First noted at Leigh on 12.04, with one at RW next day. Five passed through BCF on 14.04. Song was also heard at QF, Mounts Lodge, MM and Martinthorpe (four on 01.05, up to 18.05). The only autumn records were singles at GHW on 31.08 and FHP on 02.09.

**Whitethroat** One at RW on 13.04 was the first record with the next on 24.04 at QF and Mounts Lodge. Whitethroats seem to be thriving at present, with birds singing from hedgerows in many areas, with some good totals – 15 at Leigh on 30.04, 31 around Wg on 14.05 and 31 at Leigh on 20.05. The last record was from Leigh on 29.09.

**Grasshopper Warbler** One was reeling at RWEg on 19.04, with one at Man Bay on 24 and 28.04. The only other RW record was of two ringed at Man Bay on 25.06. All other records were from the Leigh/Bushy Wood area, where one or two sang between 21.04 and 05.08. No records came from previously regular sites at CPW or TunnW.

**Sedge Warbler** First noted at RW on 04.04, by far the Rutland stronghold of this species with birds present to at least 14.09. The only other records were from LFP, where up to three passage birds were present between 07.08 and 17.09.

**Reed Warbler** One at RWEg on 18.04 was the earliest bird, with subsequently good numbers around the Eg lagoons. Later singles sang at LFP on 11 and FHP on 29.06, and at Bushy Wood on 01.07. One was present at LFP on ten dates between 29.06 and 25.09, the last date.

**Nuthatch** A seemingly expanding resident with records from suburban Oak (02.01) and gardens in Wg (Jan and Feb), Norm (July, Aug) and Upp (Dec.). Well established in all the Ext woodlands, including FHP and at CPW, PGW, PC and HambW.

**Treecreeper** Well established in mixed and deciduous woodlands throughout Rutland. One roosted in a Wellingtonia in a Wg garden in Jan, and a confiding juvenile was watched in Kett on 27.05.

**Wren** 43 singing birds were noted in BW on 27.04.

**Starling** 'Several hundred' were over Bden on the evening of 10.02. Autumn birds were flying W or SW over Leigh/Martinthorpe between 20.10 and 08.11, with a total of 4,065 logged on six dates. c.350 were over HM on 16.12 and a pre-roost gathering of c.1,000 was over Oak on 20.12.

**Blackbird** Most records referred to winter counts. c.52 were along RW South Shore on 13.01. 38 were at Leigh on 31.10 rising to 47 on 09.11, with 54 along RW South Shore on 25.11, and 57 at RWEg on 10.12.

**Fieldfare** Large flocks in the first winter period included 450 in Ext Park on 11.01, 150 there on 04.03 and 200 on 25.03. 300 were near Rid on 29.03. Leucistic (pale) birds were seen in Tick Park on 22.01 and at Teigh on 15.03. There were April records on 18 and 29, with the last at RWEg on 02.05. The first autumn birds were two over Leigh and five at NLuff on 15.10, with 390 SW over Leigh on 31.10 the first large flock. Passage over Leigh and Martinthorpe between 01 and 10.11 saw 2,110 moving S and SW. November saw flocks of c.50 at HM, Greet GC and Belm, with similar flocks at BCF and Upp between 08 and 28.11. A brief cold spell at the end of December saw c.45 perched around Bden gardens.

**Song Thrush** A fairly scarce garden bird now with records only from Oak and Bden. In Sept 13 were at RWLynd on 15, 12 at LFP on 21 and 12 at Leigh on 29.

**Redwing** Less numerous than the Fieldfare, the largest flock was 120 at RWEg on 18.01. There were 52 at PGW on 19.02, 77 at Norm on 04.02 and 50 there on 22.02. Fifty were at CPW on 12.03 and the last birds were five at FHP on 05.04. There were similarly low numbers in autumn with 20 over EBR and ten over Upp on 11.10 the first birds; with three at Banthorpe Gravel Pit on 12.10, the next. The only large flocks were 300 SW over Leigh on 15.10 and 270 W at Pilt on 07.12.

**Mistle Thrush** Pairs were at Norm in early Feb and in a Wg garden on 06.03 (breeding). Three were singing in BW on 09.04 and a vicious fight between two birds was



witnessed in the Eg reserve car park on 15.05. Flocks exceeding 13 birds in the Wg, Martinthorpe. Leigh and Pilt areas were noted on 14 dates between 13.07 and 03.10. The largest flocks were 30 at Martinthorpe on 21.07, 22 at Pilt on 02.08 and 20 at Leigh and LFP on 25.09 and 02.10 respectively.

**Spotted Flycatcher** One near Lynd church on 16.05 was the first bird with reports from 15 sites during the summer (one less than last year), mostly singles or pairs but five at Lynd on 15.07, seven at LFP on 20.07 and nine there on 05.08. Breeding was confirmed at Cott, Norm, Wg Burrows and Upp. One was at Wg on 02.09, and the last were four at LFP on 07.09.

**Robin** c.34 were along RW South Shore on 13.01. There were some good September counts with 35 around Martinthorpe on 24, 32 around Leigh on 28 and 42 around Pilt on 30.

**Nightingale** Two were singing at GreetW Far on 19.04 and 10.05. Between 29.04 and 6.05 one sang at Leigh/Bushy Wood.

**Black Redstart** The overwintering bird at RWDam remained until at least 15.03. One was at Martinthorpe on 30.07.

**Redstart** The only spring migrant was one at RWNorm on 12.04. An excellent autumn passage began with a male at Martinthorpe on 02.07 with further birds there on 14 and 17.07. Singles were at LFP between 23–29.07 and near Wg between 27.30–01.08. Martinthorpe had up to five on ten dates between 01.08 and 05.09, with the last at RWsl the next day.

**Whinchat** No spring records were received. Autumn passage was between 18.08 and 29.09, with singles at RW/Eg/Man Bay, LFP, Leigh and GHW. Two were at EBR on 18.08 and at RWLynd on 23–27.08.

**Stonechat** One or two were at RWEg between 02.01 and 10.02, with three on 19.01. Autumn records were between 23.09 and 17.12 at EBR, Martinthorpe (17.10) and RWEg. Three were at EBR between 12.10 and 09.11, and at RWEg on 30.11.

**Wheatear** One or two were noted on spring passage between 11.03 and 10.05 at NLuff Airfield, RWDam/EW and Eg, Martinthorpe, LFP and Eg village. A late bird of the Greenland race was ringed at NLuff Airfield on 15.06. One or two autumn birds were reported from RWNA, Leigh, Pilt and Martinthorpe between 30.07 and 03.10.

**Dunnock** Five were noted in a Bden garden on 11.07.

**House Sparrow** An Oak garden supported c.30 throughout the year. Double figure counts from other feeding stations would be very valuable.

**Tree Sparrow** 12 were on feeders at EBR Fishing Lodge on 12.01, with three on RWLynd feeders on 07.02, and eight there on 12.04. Three were at FHP on 26.07.

**Yellow Wagtail** One at EBR on 21.03 was the first with one at RWWhit on 04.04. Eight were at RWDam on 11.04. There were breeding season records from Ext Park, near Emp, EBR and Pilt. Autumn passage flocks were noted between 25.08 and 27.09. Ten were at Man on that date, 28 over Martinthorpe on 28.08 and 25 on 30.08; and similar numbers there to 12.09. Two at Martinthorpe on 27.09 were the last birds.

**Grey Wagtail** There was an improved showing for this species this year with records for all months except April. Most records were of singles with RWEg/Lynd/

Dam, LFP, FHP(North Brook) and EBR the most regular sites. Two were at EBR on 16.03, with two or three at LFP in July and two at FHP on 18.10. Two were regular in an Oak garden in Jan with one there in Dec.

**Pied Wagtail** 20 were at RWNorm on 27.02. All other records were of autumn passage birds. There were 27 at Martinthorpe on 17.09, 30 there on 21.09 and 28 next day. 44 flew SE at RWLynd on 18.09. 25 were at Man on 09.10 and 83 flew from a LFP roost on 22.10.

**White Wagtail** Spring passage birds were noted at RWEg/Dam between 11.04 and 24.04, with six on 17.04.

**Tree Pipit** One sang at Leigh on 26.06 but, sadly, did not linger. Single autumn passage birds were seen over LFP, Pilt and Martinthorpe on four dates between 13.08 and 21.09.

**Meadow Pipit** On spring migration, 40 flew NW at Leigh on 17.03, 80 at RW on 19.03, with 100 there on 21.03.

Displaying birds were noted between 26.03 and 01.07 at NLuff and Cott Airfields and GHW (four on 01.07). The first autumn birds were 20 at Banthorpe Gravel Pit on 06.09, with 110 over Leigh on 10.09 and 30 in Ext Park on 17.09. c.316 flew S at Martinthorpe on 27.09. Five were on farmland near Rid on 12.10.

**Rock Pipit** A spring migrant was at RWEg on 25.03. Autumn birds were noted on five dates between 07.10 and 03.11 at RW and EBR with four at EBR on 12.10.

**Water Pipit** Singles were at RWMan Bay on 25.03 and EBR on 26.10.

**Chaffinch** A winter finch roost at Leigh was monitored between 08.01 and 30.03. A max of 560 were noted on the first date, with 480 on 10.02 declining to 45 by 30.03. 180 were at LFP on 21.08, and autumn passage over Leigh/Martinthorpe between 15.10 and 26.10 saw c.360 pass west. The finch roost was watched again from 30.11 to 13.12, with 500 on the first date and on 06.12, and 480 on 13.12. On 26.12, 55 flew from a small roost near Pilt.

**Brambling** Good numbers were present in the first winter period. Up to 27 (17.01) were at RWNA between 02.01 and 08.04. The Leigh finch roost had many birds between 08.01 and 30.03, with a max of 270 on 09.03 and 200 still noted on the last date. Up to seven were heard/seen at Lincs Gate, Martinthorpe, BW and Rid to 19.04; and there were still 25 along Hamb Road at RW on 14.04. The last was a late bird at RWEg on 04.05. Few were reported in autumn with one at Bushy Wood on 29.09 the first. The peak count was 28 W at Leigh on 24.10, and one or two were at Pilt, Man, RWGg/Man Bay to 26.12.

**Greenfinch** Although widespread, this species shows little sign of recovery with the peak garden count of 12 in an Oak garden on 29.01. c.80 were at LFP on 03.11.

**Goldfinch** In contrast to the previous species, Goldfinches are doing well with good numbers reported both winter periods. c.100 roosted at Man on 26.01 and 05.02 and there were flocks of 50-70 at RWSA, Pilt and KQ with 23 at BCF to 19.03. Few resorted to gardens with six in Oak in March the max reported. In Aug, there were 55 at FHP on 18, with 80 at GHW on 22. c.100 were at RWLynd on 25.11.

**Siskin** In the first winter period the largest flocks were 12 at RWEg on 19.01, c.70 at RWLynd on 28.01, 30 at Martinthorpe on 25.02 and 35 at RW Heron Bay on 27.02. Up to four visited garden feeders in two Oak and a Man garden between 19.02 and 28.03, the last

date. There were few autumn records with four S at Martinsthorpe on 27.09 the first. No birds were noted in Oct or Nov, with 70 at RWLynd on 07.12 the only large flock. c. 12 were at Greet GC in Dec and one was near Pilt on 20.12.

**Linnet** c.60 were near Mounts Lodge on 25.01. 60 were at Wg Burrows on 10 and 30 near Pilt on 22.05. Martinsthorpe attracted large nos from 03.09 with 300 on that date and into Oct (300 on 15.10) and 150 to 24.10. 155 flew S over Leigh on 17.10.

**Lesser Redpoll** Between 26.01 and 25.04, up to seven were noted in single Clips, Man and Oak gardens. Birds were present at RWMan from 19.01 to 27.03, with 45 on 27.02 and 17 at RW/Heron Bay on the last date. Three flew over LFP on 25 and one over Leigh on 29.04. Autumn records were limited to ten in PGW on 31.10 and eight there on 11.12, with ten at RWLynd on 04 and 12 there on 27.12.

**Common (Mealy) Redpoll** Two were at RWSA on 01.01.

**Common Crossbill** Singles were over Pilt on 22.03 and RWBarnsW on 11.04. Seven were in BW on 05.04.

**Bullfinch** This attractive species was reported regularly from PGW, with 14 noted on 26.03. One or two were in a Bden garden in May and Dec, and in Aug there were c.20 around Wg on 02 and 25 around Leigh on 05.

**Hawfinch** One was at the Stoke Dry carpark at EBR on 14.10.

**Snow Bunting** A male was on the RW/Green Bank on 03.11.

**Yellowhammer** c.70 were at Martinsthorpe on 01.01 and 80 near Mounts Lodge on 25.01. 12 were in song at QF on 18.07. Low numbers of singing males were widely reported.

**Reed Bunting** Up to four visited gardens in Stam, Man and Oak between 27.01 and 30.03, the Oak observer noting a reduction on previous winters. c.50 flew from a roost at RWLynd on 14.02, with 36 on 21.02. Two flocks totalling 30 birds were at Leigh on 17.09 and one was in a Stam garden on 28.12.

**Corn Bunting**, Just hanging on in the county, a male sang north of GtCast on 25–26.06.

## Rutland Water Wildfowl Counts 2014

	19.1	16.2	16.3	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	7.9	12.10	9.11	7.12
Mute Swan	198	78	91	130	240	272	347	419	403	303	291	312
Pink-footed Goose												2
European White-fronted Goose												2
Greenland White-fronted Goose												1
Greylag Goose	555	251	316	203	264	833	890	614	631	331	332	595
Canada Goose	559	351	133	84	91	970	987	963	779	280	767	529
Barnacle Goose	8	10	2		1	1		2	1	2	3	1
Egyptian Goose	21	27	44	36	26	43	28	97	147	35	70	68
Shelduck	21	18	25	83	59	14	11	3				12
Mandarin Duck	2	2			3		3		1	1		
Wigeon	2981	2295	1457	14	1	1	24	24	971	4485	2717	2648
Gadwall	502	213	132	91	152	289	514	808	1207	951	633	374
Teal	1278	681	149	67		20	31	121	450	870	1693	1339
Mallard	617	450	384	390	442	615	939	1223	1156	846	1094	1249
Pintail	56	2		1				11	9	66	59	137
Garganey			1						1			
Shoveler	37	38	17	19	19	11	24	92	500	304	182	169
Red-crested Pochard									1		35	
Pochard	90	73	8	5	7	5	8	38	77	163	228	120
Tufted Duck	1241	992	555	592	267	263	1628	2271	3560	4095	3841	3479
Scaup	4	3	3	2						3	4	2
Long-tailed Duck	3	3	3								1	1
Common Scoter												5
Goldeneye	282	312	160	11		1			1	2	142	250
Smew	4	4	1									2

Red-breasted Merganser				1									
Goosander	16	9	2										14
Black-throated Diver	1												
Great Northern Diver	1	1	1										1
Cormorant	108	114	130	NC	NC	NC	210	259	264	252	188	143	
Bittern	1						1						
Little Egret	5	3	7	10	9	2	65	45	27	28	41	24	
Great White Egret										1	2	2	
Grey Heron	12	7	6	8	5	11	18	21	21	27	19	18	
Little Grebe	62	110	14	3	5	2	18	52	168	163	121	151	
Great Crested Grebe	254	208	174	154	142	94	190	267	427	415	418	242	
Slavonian Grebe			1										
Black-necked Grebe	4	4							1	2	3		
Water Rail		1		12	10		6		14	16	4	2	
Moorhen	84	54	28	43	40	42	99	151	228	243	152	115	
Coot	1406	1082	467	216	246	395	670	1653	2624	3565	3324	2528	
Kingfisher	1	1							4	3			

## Rutland Water Wader Counts 2014

	19.1	16.2	16.3	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	7.9	12.10	9.11	7.12
Avocet			4	4	6	4						
Oystercatcher		3	23	24	17	19	19	4				
Golden Plover		100								418	43	
Lapwing	2820	1941	23	38	50	106	395	328	811	808	1773	2479
Little Ringed Plover				3	4	1	5	6				
Ringed Plover		3	3	14	34	4	5	11	2	6		
Whimbrel							1					
Curlew	5	18	10	9	3		4		1	6	8	9
Black-tailed Godwit				3			2					
Turnstone								3				
Ruff									8	2		
Sanderling					7							
Dunlin	25		3	6			3	1		1	1	14
Little Stint										1		
Common Sandpiper					1		5	11	7	2		
Wood Sandpiper									1			
Green Sandpiper	1			2		1	14	12	5	4	1	1
Greenshank					4		5	4	3			
Redshank	10	8		7	5	2	1	1		3	18	18
Jack Snipe		2										
Snipe	4	30	3		2		2	1	9	26	5	12

## Banthorpe Gravel Pit Wildfowl Counts 2014

	16.01	17.01	14.03	17.04	16.05	22.06	13.07	18.08	5.09	14.10	6.11	5.12
Mute Swan	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	1
Greylag Goose	22	55	22	7	5			7				
Canada Goose		2		1	2							
Wigeon										1		
Teal	63	32	2					5	17	35	9	51
Mallard	26	32	5	1	1		5	13	24	53	57	28
Shoveler									3			
Pochard		1										
Tufted Duck	17	28	8						2	5		1
Cormorant		2				1						
Little Egret				1					2			1
Grey Heron						1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Little Grebe					2							
Moorhen		3	3		3	1		1		5	3	1
Coot		2		5	5	4	4	4	1	7		
Kingfisher				1								

## Eyebrook Reservoir Wildfowl Counts 2014

	19.01	16.02	16.03	07.09	12.10	09.11	07.12
Mute Swan	77	41	46	111	67	86	91
Pink-footed Goose						1	1
Greylag Goose	115	64	22	318	350	390	332
Canada Goose	51	42	18	206	55	185	202
Barnacle Goose				1			
Ruddy Shelduck	2						
Shelduck		2	5	5	2	1	3
Mandarin Duck	1						
Wigeon	595	564	41	12	122	371	295
Gadwall	16	38	14	17	52	72	52
Teal	461	264	64	119	146	412	531
Mallard	93	68	13	231	151	226	188
Pintail				7	8		
Shoveler	12	2		6	11	11	
Pochard	2	4				13	115
Tufted Duck	24	75	43	22	21	39	145
Goldeneye	39	34	26		1	22	28
Smew	1						
Cormorant	9	8	13	52	99	19	57
Little Egret	3	3	1	6			
Grey Heron	4	6	2	5	2	1	3
Little Grebe					3	2	
Great Crested Grebe	2	4	17	35	41	58	35

Moorhen	3		5	4	16	5	6
Coot	4	10	5	53	116	72	67
Kingfisher					1		1

## Holywell Lake Wildfowl Counts 2014

	05.01	16.02	30.03	07.09	No count	09.11	07.12
Mute Swan	2	1	2	2			2
Greylag Goose	18	67	7	97		148	151
Canada Goose	4	11	28	63		64	56
Wigeon		2	4			2	10
Gadwall	48	24	16	2		16	16
Teal	38	4	2			16	13
Mallard	128	36	20	98		79	154
Shoveler	2					2	
Tufted Duck	30	18	19	10		31	30
Ruddy Duck						1	
Grey Heron						1	
Little Grebe	4	5	5	20		10	14
Moorhen	21	18	12	20		14	15
Coot	22	25	15	14		4	7
Kingfisher		1				1	1

## Fort Henry Ponds and Exton Park Wildfowl Counts 2014

	17.01	17.02	14.03	19.04	16.05	6.06	13.07	18.08	6.09	14.10	6.11	8.12
Mute Swan	8	7	7	8	10	11	8	16	17	17	17	17
Pink-footed Goose			2									
Greylag Goose	1	106	184	18	15	27	6	9		43	197	74
Canada Goose	2		4	26	4			4		10		2
Egyptian Goose	2			2	10	10	1				3	
Shelduck				3	2	4						
Mandarin Duck				2								
Wigeon	37	113	69						1	89	78	96
Gadwall	127	87	37	22	6	18	8	42	73	152	172	114
Teal	16	6	2					1	15	54	83	36
Mallard	143	86	60	27	39	54	116	78	155	105	151	131
Pintail							1		1	4	1	1
Shoveler		1	1			2		3	18	52	9	3
Pochard		1								1	1	2
Tufted Duck	60	57	74	24	10	18	23	7	17	10	36	57
Cormorant		2	1				1			1		
Grey Heron									2	1	1	1
Little Grebe	21	7	3						1	4	8	22
Moorhen	21	17	14	5	8	7	13	62	58	35	41	18
Coot	91	80	56	32	36	42	49	59	75	91	117	111

**Beaumont Chase Farm, Uppingham, Rutland**

FARMLAND CBC PLOT (1450) – Grid Ref: SP845995, Plot Size: 65.4ha

**2014 Season**

Visit Dates:	A	24th March (3hr. 20mins.)	F	27th April (3hr. 22mins.)
	B	30th March (3hr. 17mins.)	G	13th May (3hr 25mins.)
	C	6th April (3hr. 1min.)	H	26th May (3hr. 17mins.)
	D	14th April (3hr 30mins.)	J	3rd June (3hr. 10mins.)
	E	20th April (3hr 7mins.)	K	23rd June (3hr 50mins.)

Total survey time: 33hrs 9mins

**Species recorded in 2014 (figures in brackets refer to 2013)**

Greylag Goose	1	(F)	Jackdaw	21N	(18N)	Wren	23	(12)
Canada Goose	F	(1)	Rook	19N	(24N)	Starling	P	(–)
Mallard	2	(1)	Carrion Crow	2N	(1N)	Blackbird	22	(17)
Red-legged Partridge	1	(1)	Raven	1	(P)	Song Thrush	1	(P)
Pheasant	6	(2)	Goldcrest	1	(P)	Mistle Thrush	P	(P)
Cormorant	F	(F)	Blue Tit	15	(13)	Robin	21	(12)
Grey Heron	F	(F)	Great Tit	8	(8)	Dunnock	17	(9)
Red Kite	1	(P)	Coal Tit	1	(1)	House Sparrow	11N	(12N)
Sparrowhawk	P	(P)	Skylark	7	(8)	Pied Wagtail	1	(P)
Buzzard	1	(1)	Swallow	P	(P)	Meadow Pipit	P	(P)
Hobby	P	(–)	Long-tailed Tit	P	(1)	Chaffinch	18	(16)
Stock Dove	6	(5)	Chiffchaff	4	(1)	Greenfinch	4	(4)
Woodpigeon	47N	(41N)	Willow Warbler	1	(1)	Goldfinch	4	(3)
Cuckoo	1	(–)	Blackcap	4	(5)	Linnet	6	(1)
Little Owl	1	(–)	Garden Warbler	1	(P)	Bullfinch	1	(3)
Green Woodpecker	P	(P)	Lesser Whitethroat	4	(1)	Yellowhammer	15	(10)
Great Spotted Woodpecker	1	(1)	Whitethroat	11	(6)	Reed Bunting	1	(P)
Magpie	1	(1)	Nuthatch	P	(P)	Treecreeper	P	(P)
Jay	P	(P)						

No. of species holding territory in 2014: 40 (34)

Total no. on territories/nests in 2014: 313 (242)

Key:	–	Not recorded
	P	Present
	11	No. of territories
	N	No. of nests
	F	Flying over (not mapped)

## BOTANY 2014

After the gap left by Graham Worrall's death, 2014 was the first full year in which there was a Recorder in post, which I hope encouraged people to send in records. There were 202 plant species recorded, mostly flowering plants but also including some grasses, sedges, rushes and trees. In 2003 Graham published a list of plants recorded between 1992 and 2003. The total was 796. Some of those might have been vagrants, some may now have disappeared from the county but I guess that the numbers seen in 2014 represent a reduction in recording; fewer people sending in records. I'm sure that most of our members do go out and about in the county and that many think that all they have seen are common plants and not worth recording. That's not the case. We need records of everything seen, by everybody. The same people who send in records month by month are in the main those who also do verge recording. Our numbers are slowly declining. We need more recorders and more recording.

Amongst the records received was that of Amphibious Bistort (*Persicaria amphibia* in its land form) which turned up on the steps of the Town Hall in Uppingham, a *Corydalis* (*Corydalis cheilanthifolia*) which is only the second record for Rutland, and Corn Marigolds (*Chrysanthemum segetum*) recorded in a field margin near Ridlington. These are becoming rare in the county and their record in Fieldfare led to requests for information from English Nature. Our newsletter is read much further afield than amongst our members. The first orchids were recorded on the last day of April – Early Purple Orchids (*Orchis mascula*). There was also the discovery of an unusual bee orchid (*Ophrys apifera* var *trolli*) often called the Wasp Orchid.

The number of verges recorded fell, in part because of a reduction in the number of recorders, but also because of damage to some verges destroying the vegetation, caused by contractors working for the Ministry of Defence or for the County Council. One such verge was by Foster's Bridge between South Luffenham and Ketton, where the Pyramidal Orchids (*Anacamptis pyramidalis*) were swamped by roadworks. The future of these roadside habitats and the way in which they are handled by the County Council has been the subject of several meetings in 2015. We are also reviewing which verges should be recorded if the number of recorders continues to dwindle. **We do need more recorders.**

John Rodgers

## Flowering plants recorded in 2014

Common Name	Scientific name	Places	Common Name	Scientific name	Places
Alder buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	Egl	Bush Vetch	<i>Vicia sepium</i>	CPW CQ
Amphibious Bistort	<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Upp	Butterfly Orchid	<i>Platanthera chorantha</i>	CQ
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Kett	Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Kett
Autumn Gentian	<i>Gentianella amarella</i>	KQ	Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Kett
Barren Strawberry	<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	BW	Clustered Bellflower	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Tix
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Kett	Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	CPW Tin
Bee orchid	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Kett Ryll BOQ KQ CQ	Common Birdsfoot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Kett
Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Egl	Common Catsear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	CQ
Birdsfoot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Egl CQ	Common Centuary	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	CQ
Black Horehound	<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Kett Egl	Common Dog Violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>	BW
Black Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Tix	Common Field Speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	Kett
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Kett CPW	Common Fumitory	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Kett
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	BarnsW BOQ	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	CPW Kett
Bladder Campion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Kett	Common Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	CPW
Blue Fleabane	<i>Erigeron acer</i>	KQ	Common Mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Tix
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides nonscripta</i>	BarnsLW CPW BW	Common Milkwort	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	CQ
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	CPW Kett OakC	Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	CPW
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Kett Egl	Common Poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Tix, Kett
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Kett Egl	Common Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Kett
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Egl	Common Rockrose	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	CQ
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	CPW	Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	CPW
Bulrush	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Egl	Common Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	EGL PGW QF BOQ CQ
			Common Storksbill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	CQ
			Common Twayblade	<i>Listera ovata</i>	CQ

Common Name	Scientific name	Places	Common Name	Scientific name	Places
Common Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	CPW	Heath speedwell	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Egl
Compact Rush	<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	CPW	Hedge Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Kett
Corn Marigold	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	Rid	Hedge Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Kett
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	CPW	Hedge Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Kett
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	BOQ verge 7	Hedge Woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Kett
Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Egl	Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Kett
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	CPW Kett	Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	CPW Kett
Creeping Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Kett			QF OakC
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Kett	Hoary Ragwort	<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	KQ
Cuckoo Flower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	BW	Hoary Willowherb	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Kett
Cultivated Flax	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	Kett	Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Kett
Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Kett	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	BarnsLW
Cut leaved Cranesbill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Pick CPW	Horsetail	<i>Equisitum arvense</i>	CQ
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Kett	Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Kett
		CPW Kett	Knotgrass	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Kett
		Tix	Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	CQ Tix
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	BarnsW	Lady's Mantle	<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i>	CQ
		Kett Egl	Lady's Smock	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	CPW Egl
		CPW	Lesser Celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>	BarnsW
Dark Mullein	<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	BW			BarnsLW
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	CPW Egl			PGW
Dog's Mercury	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	BarnsW	Lesser Trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Kett
		BarnsLW	Lords and ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Egl Kett
Dovesfoot Cranesbill	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Pick	Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	CPW Kett
Dwarf Thistle	<i>Cirsium acaule</i>	Kett			CQ
Early Purple Orchid	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	CPW Pick	Meadow Cranesbill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>	CQ Tix
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	CPW Kett	Meadow Fox-tail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	CPW
		Egl	Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Kett OakC
Elm species	<i>Ulnus sp</i>	Kett	Mistletoe	<i>Viscum album</i>	Kett
Equal-leaved Knotgrass	<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Kett	Moschatel	<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>	BarnsW
					BarnsLW
Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia sp</i>	CQ	Mouse-ear Hawkweed	<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Kett
Fairy Flax	<i>Linum catharticum</i>	CQ	Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Kett
Fern-leaved Corydalis	<i>Corydalis cheilanthifolia</i>	Lydd	Narrow-leaved Birdsfoot Trefoil	<i>Lotus glaber</i>	KQ
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Kett Tix	Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Kett
Field Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	CPW Kett	Perforate St John's Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Tix CQ
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	CPW Kett	Pignut	<i>Conopodium majus</i>	CPW
Field Rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Kett	Pineapple weed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Tix Kett
Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Ket Egl Tix	Ploughman's Spikenard	<i>Inula conyzae</i>	KQ
Field Woodrush	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	CPW	Prickly Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Kett
Fox and cubs	<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Egl	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	BarnsW
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Kett			PGW
Germander	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	CPW Kett	Purging Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Kett
Speedwell		CQ	Pyramidal Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	BW
Glaucous sedge	<i>Carex flacca</i>	PGW	Pyramidal orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	BOQ KQ
Goat's Beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	CPW Kett	Quaking Grass	<i>Briza media</i>	Kett
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	CPW	Ragged Robin	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	CPW
Grass Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>	Egl Oak	Ransoms	<i>Allium ursinum</i>	CPW
Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	OakC	Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Kett
Greater Burdock	<i>Articum lappa</i>	OakC	Red Campiom	<i>Silene dioica</i>	Kett OakC
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	Kett Tix	Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	CPW Kett
Greater Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	CPW BW			Tix
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	BarnsW	Red Deadnettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	OakC Tix
		CPW BW	Redshank	<i>Polygonum maculosa</i>	Kett
Ground-elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Kett	Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	CPW Kett
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	CPW Egl	Rosebay Willow Herb	<i>Epilobium augustifolium</i>	Egl CQ
Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Egl	Rough Chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum temulentum</i>	Kett
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Tix			
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	BarnsW			
		BarnsLW			
		Egl			



Common Name	Scientific name	Places	Common Name	Scientific name	Places
Rough Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Tix	Viper's Bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	CQ
Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	CQ	Water Avens	<i>Geum rivale</i>	CPW PGW
Scentless Mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Kett	Water Figwort	<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	OakC
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Kett CQ	Water-Plantain	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	OakC
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	CPW BW CQ	Wavy Bittercress	<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	BW
Slender Speedwell	<i>Veronica filiformis</i>	BW	Wetted Thistle	<i>Carduus crispus</i>	Kett
Slender Tare	<i>Vicia parviflora</i>	Pick	White Bryony	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	Kett
Small Flowered Cranesbill	<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	Pick	White Champion	<i>Silene latifolia</i>	Kett
Small Scabious	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Kett	White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Kett Egl
Small Teasel	<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i>	Kett	White Deadnettle	<i>Lamium album</i>	CPW Kett Egl Tix
Small Toadflax	<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	GtCast Greet	Wild Angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Egl
Smooth Hawksbeard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Egl Kett	Wild Mignonette	<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Kett
Smooth Sow Thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Egl	Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	CPW CQ
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpa albus</i>	Egl	Wild Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Kett Egl
Southern Marsh Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Tick KQ	Willow-leaved Bridewort	<i>Spiraea pseudosalicifolia</i>	Egl
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Kett OakC	Wood Anemone	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	BarnsW PGW
Spurge Laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>	BOQ PGW	Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Kett
Stinging Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	CPW Kett	Wood Sedge	<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	CPW PGW
Stinking Chamomile	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Egl	Wood Sorrel	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	BW
Sweet Violet	<i>Viola odorata</i>	BOQ	Wood Speedwell	<i>Veronica montana</i>	BW
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	CPW Kett	Wood Vetch	<i>Vicia sylvatica</i>	CQ
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Egl	Woodruff	<i>Galium odoratum</i>	CPW
Thyme	<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	CQ	Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Kett Tix
Thyme-leaved Speedwell	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	CPW	Yellow Archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	CPW
Traveller's Joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Kett	Yellow Birdsnest	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>	KQ
Tufted Sedge	<i>Carex elata</i>	CPW	Yellow Rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Greet
Upright Hedge-parsley	<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Kett	Yellow-wort	<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	CQ

## Botany Verges 2014 (see map page 29)

### Verge 4 Empingham

Recorder *J Mallett*

#### North side

Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Common Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dovesfoot Cranesbill	<i>Geranium molle</i>
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Herb Bennet	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Lesser Celandine	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>
Lesser Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Sweet Violet	<i>Viola odorata</i>
Thyme-leaved Speedwell	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>
White Champion	<i>Silene latifolia</i>
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
White Deadnettle	<i>Lamium album</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>

#### South side

Autumn Hawksbit	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>
Broomrape	<i>Orobanche minor</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aperine</i>
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Goldilocks	<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Lesser Celandine	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>
Lesser Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Restharrow	<i>Ononis repens</i>

Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Sweet Violet	<i>Viola odorata</i>
Scabious, Field	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	White Campion	<i>Silene latifolia</i>
Smooth Sow Thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Star of Bethlehem	<i>Ornithogalum angustifolium</i>	White Deadnettle	<i>Lamium album</i>
		Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>

**Verge 5 Essendine**

Agrimony  
Autumn Hawkbit  
Bristly Oxtongue  
Burnet Saxifrage  
Common Knapweed  
Common Ragwort  
Common Teasel  
Creeping Thistle  
Field Bindweed  
Great Willowherb  
Greater Knapweed  
Hedge Bedstraw  
Hedge Parsley  
Lesser Burdock

**Recorders R Lemmon, M Grimes**

*Agrimonia eupatoria*  
*Leontodon autumnalis*  
*Helmanthoeca echioides*  
*Pimpinella saxifraga*  
*Centaurea nigra*  
*Senecio jacobaea*  
*Dipsacus follonum*  
*Cirsium arvense*  
*Convolvulus arvensis*  
*Epilobium hirsutum*  
*Centaurea scabiosa*  
*Galium mollugo*  
*Torilis japonica*  
*Arctium minus*

Meadow Vetchling  
Nipplewort  
Red Bartsia  
Restharrow  
Rosebay  
Rough Sowthistle  
Scentless Mayweed  
  
Smaller Catstail  
Timothy  
White Deadnettle  
Wild Carrot  
Yorkshire Fog

*Lathyrus pratensis*  
*Lapsana communis*  
*Odontites vernus*  
*Ononis repens*  
*Chamerion angustifolium*  
*Sonchus asper*  
*Tripleurospermum inodorum*  
*Phleum bertolonii*  
*Phleum pratense*  
*Lamium album*  
*Daucus carota*  
*Holcus lanatus*

**Rusts:** *Phragmidium violaceum* on bramble; *Pucciniastrum agrimoniae* on agrimony. **Galls:** Midges, *Dasineura Crataegi* button top gall on common hawthorn, *Dasineura Rosae* on dog rose, *Dasineura Urticae* on nettle.

**Fly,** *Urophora Cardui* on creeping thistle; **Gall wasps,** *Diplolepis nervosa* pea gall on dog rose, *Diplolepis Rosae* Robin's Pincushion on dog rose. **Insect,** 7-spot ladybird on meadow vetchling.

**Verge 6 Exton**

Blackthorn  
Black Bryony  
Black Medick  
Bladder Campion  
Bluebell  
Bramble  
Bulbous Buttercup  
Bush Vetch  
Charlock  
Cleavers  
Common Birdsfoot Trefoil  
Common Poppy  
Common Sorrel  
Common Vetch  
Cow Parsley  
Cowslip  
Creeping Buttercup  
Creeping Cinquefoil  
Cuckoo Flower  
Daffodil  
Daisy  
Dandelion  
Dog Rose  
Dog's Mercury  
Early Dog Violet  
Elder  
Garlic Mustard

**Recorder R Edwards**

*Prunus spinosa*  
*Tamus communis*  
*Medicago lupulina*  
*Silene vulgaris*  
*Hyacinthoides nonscripta*  
*Rubus fruticosus*  
*Ranunculus bulbosus*  
*Vicia sepium*  
*Sinapis arvensis*  
*Galium aparine*  
*Lotus corniculatus*  
*Papaver rhoeas*  
*Rumex acetosa*  
*Vicia sativa*  
*Anthriscus sylvestris*  
*Primula veris*  
*Ranunculus repens*  
*Potentilla reptans*  
*Cardamine pratensis*  
*Narcissus sp*  
*Bellis perennis*  
*Taraxacum officinale agg*  
*Rosa canina*  
*Mercurialis perennis*  
*Viola reichenbachiana*  
*Sambucus nigra*  
*Alliaria petiolata*

Germander Speedwell  
Goatsbeard  
Ground Ivy  
Hairy Tare  
Hawthorn  
Hedge Bedstraw  
Hedge Woundwort  
Herb Bennet/ Wood Avens  
Herb Robert  
Hoary Plantain  
Knapweed Broomrape  
Lesser Celandine  
Lesser Stitchwort  
Meadow Cranesbill  
Moschatel  
Ox-eye Daisy  
Red Campion  
Red Clover  
Red Deadnettle  
Ribwort Plantain  
Salad Burnet  
Spear Thistle  
White Campion  
White Clover  
White Deadnettle  
Wild Privet

*Veronica chamaedrys*  
*Tragopodon pratensis*  
*Glechoma hederacea*  
*Vicia hirsuta*  
*Crataegus monogyna*  
*Galium mollugo*  
*Stachys sylvatica*  
*Geum urbanum*  
*Geranium robertianum*  
*Plantago media*  
*Orobanche elatior*  
*Ranunculus ficaria*  
*Stellaria graminea*  
*Geranium pratense*  
*Adoxa moschatellina*  
*Leucanthemum vulgare*  
*Silene dioica*  
*Trifolium pratense*  
*Lamium purpureum*  
*Plantago lanceolata*  
*Sanguisorba minor*  
*Cirsium vulgare*  
*Silene latifolia*  
*Trifolium repens*  
*Lamium album*  
*Ligustrum vulgare*

## Verge 7 Great Casterton

## Recorders R Lemmon, M Grimes

Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Knotgrass	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Annual Meadow Grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	Ladies Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>
Birdsfoot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Lesser Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Black Bindweed	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Lesser Celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>
Black Bryony	<i>Tamus commmunis</i>	Lesser Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Black Horehound	<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Lucerne	<i>Medicago sativa ssp sativa</i>
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Bladder Campion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides nonscripta</i>	Midland Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Nettle-leaved Bellflower	<i>Campanula trachelium</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Bulbous Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Burnet Saxifrage	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Perforated St-John's Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Clustered Bellflower	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>
Common Field Speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>	Prickly Sow Thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Quaking Grass	<i>Briza media</i>
Common Mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Common Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Common Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Red Dead Nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Restharrow	<i>Ononis repens</i>
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Rosebay	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Creeping Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Salad Burnet	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>
Crow Garlic	<i>Allium vineale</i>	Shepherd's Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus sp</i>	Small-leaved Timothy	<i>Phleum betholinii</i>
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Smooth Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale agg</i>	Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Spurge Laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
Dog's Mercury	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Stinging Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Duke of Argyll's Teaplat	<i>Lycium barbatum</i>	Sun Spurge	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Sweet Violet	<i>Viola odorata</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>
False Oat Grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	Tor Grass	<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i>
Field Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>
Field Poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Wayfaring Tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
Garden Grape Hyacinth	<i>Muscari armeniacum</i>	White Bryony	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	White Campion	<i>Silene latifolia</i>
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Glaucous Sedge	<i>Carex flacca</i>	White Deadnettle	<i>Lamium album</i>
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Wild Basil	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>
Goatbeard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Goldilocks Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	Wild Liquorice	<i>Astragalus glycyotphyllos</i>
Greater Burnet Saxifrage	<i>Pimpinella major</i>	Wild Mignonette	<i>Reseda lutea</i>
Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Wild Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Greater Knapweed	<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>		
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>		
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>		
Hairy Bittercress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>		
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>		
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>		
Hedge Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>		
Hedge Parsley, Upright	<i>Torilis Japonica</i>		
Hedge Woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>		
Hoary Plantain	<i>Plantago media</i>		
Hop Trefoil	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>		
Horse Radish	<i>Amoracia rusticana</i>		
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>		
Ivy-leaved Speedwell	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>		
Knapweed Broomrape	<i>Orobanche elatior</i>		

**Verge 9 Greetham**

Agrimony  
Common Birdsfoot Trefoil  
Black Medick  
Bramble  
Common Knapweed  
Common Poppy  
Cut-leaved Cranesbill  
Elder  
Fat Hen  
Field Pansy  
Mouse-eared Hawkweed  
Ox-eye Daisy  
Purple Loosestrife

**Recorder S Moyce**

*Agrimonia eupatoria*  
*Lotus corniculatus*  
*Medicago lupulina*  
*Rubus fruticosus*  
*Centaurea nigra*  
*Papaver rhoeas*  
*Geranium dissectum*  
*Sambucus nigra*  
*Chenopodium album*  
*Viola arvensis*  
*Pilosella officinarum*  
*Leucanthemum vulgare*  
*Lythrum salicaria*

Red Campion  
Red Clover  
Common Restharrow  
Ribwort Plantain  
Scentless Mayweed

Field Bindweed  
Stinging Nettle  
White Campion  
Wild Basil  
Wild Mignonette  
Yarrow

*Silene dioica*  
*Trifolium pratense*  
*Ononis repens*  
*Plantago lanceolata*  
*Tripleurospermum inodorum*  
*Convolvulus arvensis*  
*Urtica dioica*  
*Silene latifolia*  
*Clinopodium vulgare*  
*Reseda lutea*  
*Alchillia millefolium*

**Verge 10 Ketton, Barrowden**

Agrimony  
Blackthorn  
Common Birdsfoot Trefoil  
Common Knapweed  
Common Sorrel  
Cow Parsley  
Cowslip  
Creeping Buttercup  
Creeping Thistle  
Curled Dock  
Dog Rose  
Elder  
Field Bindweed  
Greater Knapweed

*Agrimonia eupatoria*  
*Prunus spinosa*  
*Lotus corniculatus*  
*Centaurea nigra*  
*Rumex acetosa*  
*Anthriscus sylvestris*  
*Primula veris*  
*Ranunculus repens*  
*Cirsium arvense*  
*Rumex crispus*  
*Rosa canina*  
*Sambucus nigra*  
*Convolvulus arvensis*  
*Centaurea scabiosa*

**Recorder A Tomlinson**

Hoary Plantain  
Hogweed  
Meadow Buttercup  
Meadow Cranesbill  
Meadow Vetchling  
Nettle  
Red Bartsia  
Red Clover  
Restharrow  
Silverweed  
Tufted Vetch  
White Clover  
Yarrow

*Plantago media*  
*Heracleum sphondylium*  
*Ranunculus acris*  
*Geranium pratense*  
*Lathyrus pratensis*  
*Urtica dioica*  
*Odontites verna*  
*Trifolium pratense*  
*Ononis repens*  
*Potentilla anserina*  
*Vicia cracca*  
*Trifolium repens*  
*Achillea millefolium*

**Verge 14 South Luffenham, Foster's Bridge**

Agrimony  
Black Medick  
Bladder Campion  
Common Birdsfoot Trefoil  
Common Knapweed  
Common Restharrow  
Cow Parsley  
Dog Rose  
Field Bindweed  
Field Scabious  
Greater Knapweed  
Ground Ivy

*Agrimonia eupatoria*  
*Medicago lupulina*  
*Silene vulgaris*  
*Lotus corniculatus*  
*Centaurea nigra*  
*Ononis repens*  
*Anthriscus sylvestris*  
*Rosa canina*  
*Convolvulus arvensis*  
*Knautia arvensis*  
*Centaurea scabiosa*  
*Glechoma hederacea*

**Recorder A Tomlinson**

Herb Robert  
Hogweed  
Meadow Cranesbill  
Meadow Vetchling  
Perforate St John's Wort  
Pyramidal Orchid  
Red Clover  
Selfheal  
Tufted Vetch  
White Clover  
Yarrow

*Geranium robertianum*  
*Heracleum sphondylium*  
*Geranium pratense*  
*Lathyrus pratensis*  
*Hypericum perforatum*  
*Anacamptis pyramidalis*  
*Trifolium pratense*  
*Prunella vulgaris*  
*Vicia cracca*  
*Trifolium repens*  
*Achillea millefolium*

**Verge 16 Empingham, Bloody Oaks**

Agrimony  
Bee Orchid  
Birdsfoot Trefoil  
Black Medick  
Bramble  
Bugle  
Bulbous Buttercup  
Charlock  
Cleavers  
Coltsfoot  
Common Poppy  
Common Spotted Orchid

*Agrimonia eupatoria*  
*Ophrys apifera*  
*Lotus corniculatus*  
*Medicago lupulina*  
*Rubus fruticosus*  
*Ajuga reptans*  
*Ranunculus bulbosus*  
*Sinapis arvensis*  
*Galium aparine*  
*Tussilago farfara*  
*Papaver rhoeas*  
*Dactylorhiza fuchsia*

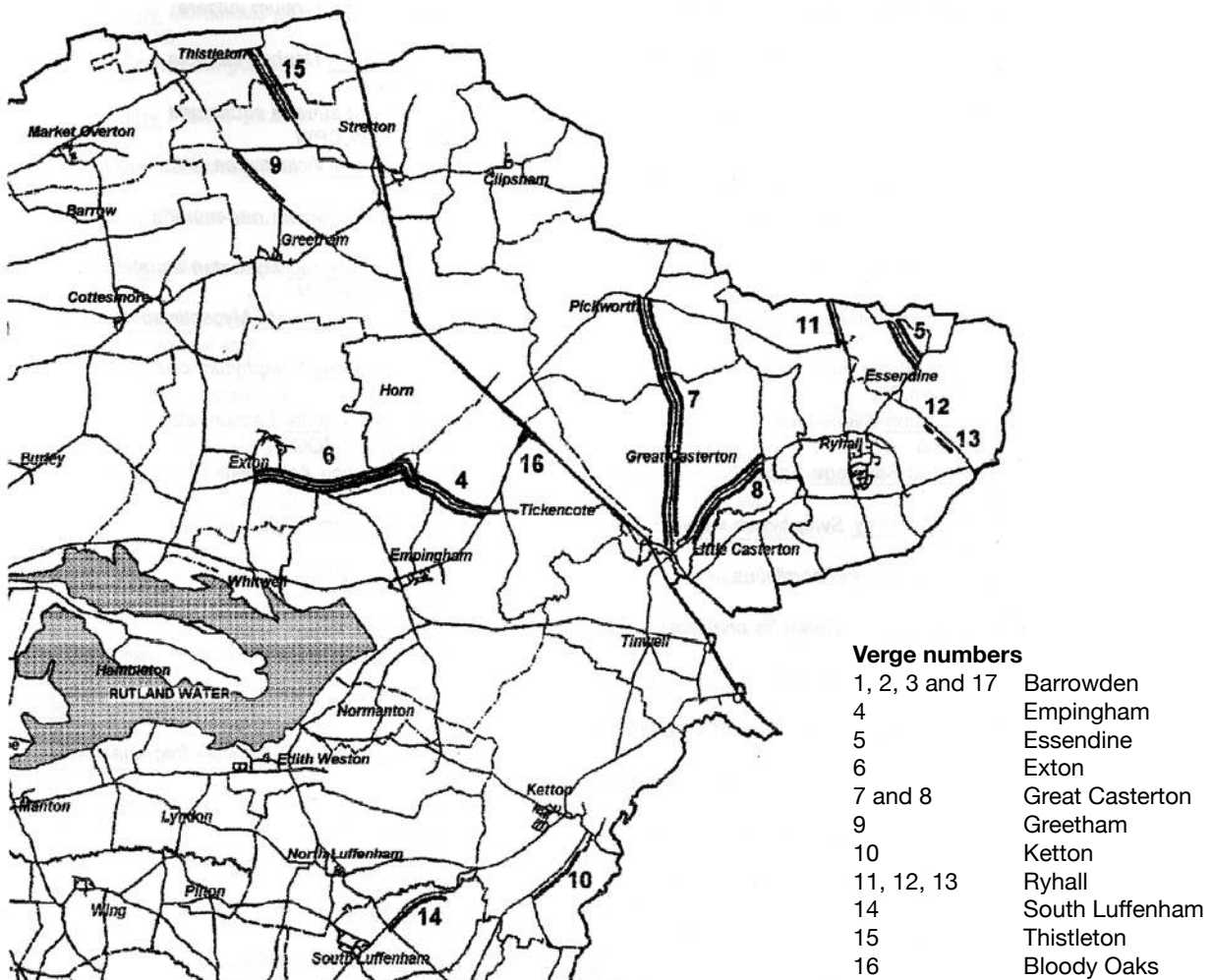
**Recorder R Edwards**

Common Vetch  
Comon Mouse-ear  
Cow Parsley  
Cowslip  
Creeping Buttercup  
Creeping Cinquefoil  
Cut-leaved Cranesbill  
Daisy  
Dandelion  
Dog Rose  
Dog's Mercury  
Dogwood

*Vicia sativa*  
*Cerastium fontanum*  
*Anthriscus sylvestris*  
*Primula veris*  
*Ranunculus repens*  
*Potentilla reptans*  
*Geranium dissectum*  
*Bellis perennis*  
*Taraxacum officinale agg*  
*Rosa canina*  
*Mercurialis perennis*  
*Cornus sanguinea*

Dovesfoot Cranesbill	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Meadow Cranesbill	<i>Geranium pratense</i>
Early Dog Violet	<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia sp</i>	Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Field Forgetmenot	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Field Madder	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Red Deadnettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Thale Cress	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>
Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	White Campion	<i>Silene latifolia</i>
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Hoary Plantain	<i>Plantago media</i>	White Deadnettle	<i>Lamium album</i>
Hop Trefoil	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Wild Mignonette	<i>Reseda lutea</i>
Hounds-tongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Lesser Stitchwort	<i>Stelaria graminea</i>	Yellow Rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>
Marsh Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria palustris</i>		

## Roadside Verge Nature Reserves



## ENTOMOLOGY REPORT 2014

'Entomology' has six sections: *Lepidoptera (butterflies)*, 30; *Lepidoptera (moths)*, 34; *Orthoptera*, 44; *Plant Galls*, 47; *Other insects and invertebrates*, 50; and *Glow-worms*, 53.

Site abbreviations are given on page 72 and inside back cover.

### LEPIDOPTERA (butterflies) 2014

After a sunny dry spring and warm weather in June and July, 2014 was another good year that enabled many species of butterfly to consolidate their numbers, such as Small Tortoiseshell and Red Admiral.

Chalkhill Blues maintained a presence at Bloody Oaks Quarry for the second year running which is encouraging for the future. Dark Green Fritillaries considerably increased their numbers at Clipsham Quarry whilst the first Purple Emperor in Rutland for 100 years appeared at Rutland Water Egleton Reserve in July. Other species such as Holly Blue and Painted Lady were seen in disappointingly low numbers, whilst no records were received this year for Purple Hairstreak or White Admiral.

A total of 32 species of butterfly were recorded in the county during 2014. I should like to thank all members who have contributed to the following report.

Alistair Lawrence

#### Small Skipper *Thymelicus sylvestris*

This species was observed at nine sites but the counts were down considerably over 2013. First record came from George Henry Wood on 22 June and the highest count was 12+ at Walk Farm Great Casterton between 17 and 21 July. Other sites were Dawn's Paddock, Ketton Quarry, Pickworth, Quarry Farm, Ridlington, RW Lyndon and Stocken.

#### Essex Skipper *Thymelicus lineola*

Sightings were of ones and twos of this species and came from four sites. The first record came from Ridlington on 16 July. Other sites were Pickworth, Tixover and Walk Farm Great Casterton.

#### Large Skipper *Ochlodes venata*

An improving picture over last year with the first record coming from Ketton Quarry on 7 June and the highest count 11 at Clipsham Park Wood on 20 July. The last record came from Quarry Farm on 2 August. Other sites were Bloody Oaks Quarry Verge 4, Clipsham Quarry, George Henry Wood, Great Casterton, Pickworth Great Wood, RW Egleton, RW Lyndon, Stocken, Thorpe by Water, Verge 7 and Walk Farm Great Casterton.

#### Dingy Skipper *Erynnis tages*

The first and last sightings for this species came from Ketton Quarry on 23 April and 15 July respectively. The highest count was at Clipsham Quarry with 34 recorded on 18 May. Other sites were Bloody Oaks Quarry, Clipsham Park Wood, Pickworth Great Wood and Quarry Farm.

#### Grizzled Skipper *Pyrgus malvae*

For this butterfly the position remains substantially unchanged from 2013. The first sighting came from Bloody Oaks Quarry on 28 April and the highest count was 14 at Clipsham Quarry on 18 May. Clipsham Quarry was where the last record came from on 8 June. This species was also seen at Ketton Quarry.

#### Brimstone *Gonepteryx rhamni*

This butterfly maintained a strong presence in Rutland throughout the year with the first record coming from Ryhall on 4 March. 13 males were counted at Burley Wood on 9 April but the highest counts were 40 at Clipsham Park Wood on 9 March and 16 at Clipsham Quarry on 18 May. The last record came from Morcott on 17 December. Other sites were Barrowden, Bloody Oaks Quarry, Braunston, Dawn's Paddock, Empingham, Exton, Glaston, George Henry Wood, Great Casterton, Ketton Quarry, Langham, Little Casterton, Market Overton, Oakham, Pickworth, Pilton, Pickworth Great Wood, RW Egleton, RW Lyndon, The Seek, Stamford Quarry, Stocken, Tickencote, Uppingham and Wing.

#### Large White *Pieris brassicae*

The first sighting for this species came from RW Lyndon at the beginning of April and thereafter there were numerous records from a variety of habitats throughout the summer. The largest count was in excess of 50 at Eyebrook Reservoir on 11 July. Other high counts were 11 at Clipsham Quarry on 20 July and 8 at Clipsham Park Wood and Pickworth on 20 July and 26 July respectively. The last record came from George Henry Wood on 28 September.

Other sites were Burley Wood, Great Casterton, Ketton, Ketton Quarry, Oakham Canal, Quarry Farm, RW Egleton, Stocken and Uppingham.

#### **Small White** *Pieris rapae*

The first record came from RW Egleton where 3 were seen on 3 April. The highest count was in excess of 10 at Ridlington on 29 July. All other sightings were in single figures and came from Bloody Oaks Quarry, Clipsham Park Wood, Clipsham Quarry, Dawn's Paddock, George Henry Wood, Great Casterton, Ketton Quarry, Langham, Oakham, Quarry Farm, RW Lyndon, The Seek and Uppingham. The last record came from Braunston on 13 September.

#### **Green Veined White** *Pieris napi*

The earliest sighting was of a pair on Verge 7 on 10 April and was followed by many reports from a lot of sites around Rutland. Highest count was 13 at Burley Wood on 27 April. The last record came from Clipsham Quarry on 31 August. Other sightings came from Barrowden, Bloody Oaks Quarry, Burley, Eyebrook Reservoir, Exton, Great Casterton, Ketton, Ketton Quarry, Merry's Meadow, Oakham, Oakham Canal, Quarry Farm, RW Egleton, RW Lyndon, Ridlington, The Seek, Stocken and Uppingham.

#### **Orange Tip** *Anthocharis cardamines*

The overall position for this species compared with 2013 was an improving picture with good numbers being reported from a greater variety of locations. The first sighting was of 6 at Wing on 8 April. The highest count was 8 males and 2 females at RW Lyndon on 14 May. The last sighting was of a singleton at Clipsham Park Wood on 1 June. Other reports came from Barrowden, Bloody Oaks Quarry, Brooke, Burley Wood, Clipsham, George Henry Wood, Langham, Market Overton, Oakham, RW Egleton, Stocken, Uppingham and Verge 7.

#### **Clouded Yellow** *Colias croceus*

A pair was seen at Clipsham Quarry on 22 June. Other sightings were of singletons and came from Bloody Oaks Quarry, George Henry Wood, Stocken and Oakham where the last report came on 10 September.

#### **Green Hairstreak** *Callophrys rubi*

As in 2013, reports for this species came from three sites with the highest count of 17 recorded at George Henry Wood on 18 May. Single figure sightings came from Clipsham Quarry and Ketton Quarry.

#### **Purple Hairstreak** *Quercusia quercus*

No reports were received of any sightings in Rutland of this butterfly.

#### **White Letter Hairstreak** *Satyrium w-album*

The only record received was of a singleton at Clipsham Quarry on 20 July. This is a new location for this butterfly.

#### **Small Copper** *Lycaena phlaeas*

The first sighting of this species came from Oakham on 5 May (much earlier than in 2013). The highest count was 4 at Merry's Meadow on 20 May and the last record came from RW Lyndon on 24 August. Other sites were Banthorpe Gravel Pit, Bloody Oaks Quarry, Ketton Quarry and Martinsthorpe.

#### **Brown Argus** *Aricia agestis*

Sightings of this butterfly were not as widespread as in 2013, with most records coming from Ketton Quarry where the highest figure reported was 3 on 22 July. Other locations were Bloody Oaks Quarry and Clipsham Park Wood.

#### **Common Blue** *Polyommatus icarus*

The first record came from Clipsham Quarry where 6 were observed on 18 May and where a large count of 11 was recorded on 2 July. The highest count came from Stocken where 15 were seen on 12 June. The last record came from fields near Braunston on 13 September. Other locations were Bloody Oaks Quarry/Verge 4, Clipsham Park Wood, Exton, George Henry Wood, Great Casterton, Ketton Quarry, Pickworth, Verge 7 and Verge 16.

#### **Chalkhill Blue** *Lysandra coridon*

This species maintained its presence at Bloody Oaks Quarry throughout July and August with the highest count of 4 males and 1 female being recorded on 7 August.

#### **Holly Blue** *Celastrina argiolus*

The position improved slightly for this butterfly compared with 2013, with the first record coming from Ketton Quarry on 21 April. Apart from 2 at Barrowden on 25 April, all other sightings were of singletons during the summer and came from Clipsham Quarry, Market Overton, Oakham, Stocken and Uppingham, where the last report came on 31 July.

#### **White Admiral** *Limenitis camilla*

There was no record of any sighting of this species during 2014.

#### **Purple Emperor** *Apatura iris*

For the first time since 1905 this butterfly has been recorded in Rutland – a single male specimen was seen and photographed at RW Egleton on 3 July.

**Red Admiral** *Vanessa atalanta*

There were numerous sightings of this species from the end of May throughout the summer, mostly in ones and twos. The highest count was 12 at George Henry Wood on 28 September and 5 at RW Egleton on 21 September. The last sighting came from Market Overton on 12 November. Other records came from the following sites: Barrowden, Bloody Oaks Quarry, Burley, Clipsham Park Wood, Clipsham Quarry, Eyebrook Plantation, Fort Henry, Greetham, Ketton, Ketton Quarry, Lyddington, Oakham, RW Lyndon, Stoke Dry Wood, Stocken, Uppingham and Verge 16.

**Painted Lady** *Cynthia cardui*

Like last year there were a handful of sightings, all of singletons beginning on 1 June at Verge 7. The last record came from RW Egleton on 21 September. Other sites were Bloody Oaks Quarry, Oakham and Uppingham.

**Small Tortoiseshell** *Aglais urticae*

This butterfly maintained a very strong presence in Rutland and was frequently seen in substantial numbers. The first record came from Ketton/Barrowden on 26 February and the last from Market Overton on 9 November. The highest counts were 70 at Martinsthorpe on 12 August, 21 at Clipsham Quarry on 2 July and 10 each at Burley and RW Lyndon in early July. Other sites were Barrowden, Bloody Oaks Quarry, Clipsham Park Wood, Empingham, Eyebrook Plantation, Great Casterton, Ketton Quarry, Langham, Lyddington, Oakham, Oakham Canal, Pickworth Great Wood, Pickworth, Pilton, RW Egleton, Ridlington, The Seek, Stamford Quarry, Stocken, Uppingham and Verge 7.

**Peacock** *Inachis io*

This species was observed for much of the year with the first record coming from Oakham on 8 March. Thereafter it was seen regularly throughout the summer and autumn with the last records coming from Clipsham Park Wood and RW North Arm on 30 November. The highest counts were 14 at RW Egleton on 14 April, 20 at Clipsham Park Wood on 13 April, 29 at Clipsham Quarry on 20 July and 17 at Ketton Quarry on 22 July. Other sites were Barrowden, Bloody Oaks Quarry, Burley Wood, Empingham, Exton, George Henry Wood, Great Casterton, Greetham, Langham, Little Casterton/Tolethorpe, Market Overton, Quarry Farm, RW Lyndon, The Seek, Stocken, Tickencote, Uppingham and Verge 7.

**Comma** *Polygonia c-album*

As in 2013, this species was seen regularly with the first record coming from Empingham on 7 March and the last, a pair, from Market Overton on

28 October. The biggest counts were 6 at Ketton Quarry on 9 March and 11 at Clipsham Park Wood on 28 September. Other sites were Barrowden, Bloody Oaks Quarry, Burley Wood, Clipsham Quarry, Dawn's Paddock, Fort Henry, George Henry Wood, Ketton, Little Casterton/Tolethorpe, Lyddington, Oakham, Oakham Canal, Pickworth, RW Egleton, RW Hambleton, RW Lyndon, Stocken, Uppingham and Verge 7.

**Dark Green Fritillary** *Argynnis aglaja*

This butterfly was seen frequently at three sites during June and July, with the first record from Ketton Quarry where a singleton was seen on 9 June. The highest count was 49 at Clipsham Quarry on 2 July. The last record came from Bloody Oaks Quarry on 22 July.

**Silver-washed Fritillary** *Argynnis paphia*

There were just three single sightings of this species at Ketton Quarry on 20 June, 15 July and 12 August.

**Speckled Wood** *Parage aegeria*

Reports of this butterfly came from a wide variety of locations, with the first record being of a singleton at Clipsham Park Wood on 12 April. The highest counts were 11 from the same site on 1 June and 13 at RW Egleton on 10 June. The last record came from George Henry Wood on 28 September. Other sites were Braunston, Clipsham Quarry, Great Casterton, Greetham, Ketton, Ketton Quarry, Market Overton, Oakham Canal, Pickworth Great Wood, Quarry Farm, RW Lyndon, The Seek and Uppingham.

**Marbled White** *Melanargia galathea*

Another good year for this butterfly with high counts at the Quarries. In excess of 100 were recorded at Ketton Quarry on 2 July, 50 at Bloody Oaks Quarry on 25 June and 28 at Clipsham Quarry on 20 July. Other sites were Great Casterton, Pickworth Great Wood and Quarry Farm.

**Gatekeeper** *Pyronia tithonus*

With the first record coming from Ketton Quarry on 24 June, this species was reported from a wide range of habitats throughout July and August. The highest counts were 60 at Martinsthorpe on 24 July and in excess of 30 near Great Casterton on 21 July. The last record was of 10 at Clipsham Park Wood on 17 August. Other sites were Barrowden, Bloody Oaks Quarry, Clipsham Quarry, Dawn's Paddock, Exton, Fort Henry Ponds, George Henry Wood, Greetham, Oakham, Pickworth, Quarry Farm, RW Egleton, RW Lyndon, The Seek, Stocken, Uppingham and Wing.



**Meadow Brown** *Maniola jurtina*

This butterfly contrives to thrive in Rutland with numerous sightings and good counts from early June to mid August. Highest figures were 50+ near Great Casterton on 21 July, 30+ at George Henry Wood on 22 June, and in excess of 20 at Ketton Quarry and RW Lyndon Reserve on 21 June and 7 July respectively. Other sites were Banthorpe Gravel Pit, Bloody Oaks Quarry, Burley, Clipsham Park Wood, Clipsham Quarry, Dawn's Paddock, Exton, Great Casterton/Tickencote, Ketton, Oakham Canal, Pickworth Great Wood, Quarry Farm, Ridlington, RW Egleton, The Seek, Stocken, Tixover, Uppingham, Verge 4 and Verge 7.

**Small Heath** *Coenonympha pamphilus*

Numbers were not so high as in 2013 but it was seen regularly in a variety of locations from mid-May through to early September. The highest count came from George Henry Wood where 15 were recorded on 22 June. Other sites where this butterfly was observed were Bloody Oaks Quarry, Clipsham Quarry, Great Casterton, Little Casterton/Tickencote, Ketton, Ketton Quarry, Quarry Farm, Stocken, Verge 4 and Verge 7.

**Ringlet** *Aphantopus hyperantus*

As in 2013 this butterfly produced some very high counts and was seen on the wing from early June through to late July. In excess of 50 specimens were recorded at Ketton Quarry on 21 June and at Leighfield CP on 22 June. At George Henry Wood 30+ were counted on 22 June, and at RW Lyndon a similar number on 7 July. Other sites were Barrowden, Burley, Caldecott, Clipsham Park Wood, Clipsham Quarry, Great Casterton, Ketton, Oakham, Oakham Canal, Pickworth Great Wood, Ridlington, Stamford Quarry and Stocken.

**LEPIDOPTERA (moths) 2014**

*The year has been very varied with a poor spring generally followed by some excellent mothing sessions in early summer. There were windy periods later with cool and wet evenings resulting in lower catches, but these were followed by a mild autumn.*

*In March the spring species began to emerge and good numbers were seen especially at Rutland Water. April and May were poor with the lowest numbers we have trapped at Eyebrook in the past 15 years. In June there was a big improvement and a wealth of records were received from members County wide. Clipsham Quarry was visited and the total of species for the night reached 192; these included three new micro and three new macro-species. Both June and July were good months throughout Rutland.*

*Eyebrook Reservoir was visited on 12 occasions between April and September and 10 species new for the site were added to the list, bringing the overall site total since the year 2000 to 505, made up of 178 micro-species and 327 macro-species. These new additions included Obscure Wainscot (also seen at Rutland Water), a species not recorded in the Vice-County for at least 40 years, Dark Spinach, not seen in Rutland since around 30 years ago at Empingham, and Telechrysis tripuncta which was only the second record for the Vice-County.*

*In the autumn some species had extra broods and stayed on the wing later than is normal, thus ending the year on a good note.*

*Jean Harvey*

**MICROMOTHS**

50	Stigmella aurella		RW
140	Nematopogon swammerdamella		CQ LHGC
148	Nemophera degeerella		RW
196	Morphaga choragella		LHGC
228	Monopis weaverella		EBR LHGC RW
246	Tinea semifulvella		CQ PC
247	Tinea trinotella		LHGC
256	Leucoptera spartifoliella		Bden
286	Caloptilia alchimiella		LHGC
287	Caloptilia robustella		RW
297	Calybites auroguttella		CQ
303	Parornix anglicella		LHGC
315	Phyllonorycter harisella		EBR RW
366a	Cameraria ohridella		Bden
410	Argyresthia brockeella		LHGC
411	Argyresthia goedartella		LHGC RW
419	Argyresthia semifusca		RW
424	Yponomeuta evonymella	BIRD-CHERRY ERMINE	Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC Rid(larvar) RW
425	Yponomeuta padella	ORCHARD ERMINE	Bden LHGC
427	Yponomeuta cagnagella	SPINDLE ERMINE	Bden EBR LHGC
430	Yponomeuta plumbella		Bden
436	Pseudoswammerdamia combinella		LHGC
440	Paraswammerdamia albicapitella		LHGC
449	Prays fraxinella	ASH-BUD MOTH	EBR
450	Scythropia crataegella	HAWTHORN MOTH	Bden CQ
453	Ypsolopha dentella	HONEYSUCKLE MOTH	PC
455	Ypsolopha scabrella		Bden KQ LHGC
456	Ypsolopha horridella		LHGC
460	Ypsolopha parenthesella		LHGC
462	Ypsolopha sequella		RW
464	Plutella xylostella	DIAMOND-BACK MOTH	Bden LHGC RW
481	Epermenia falciformis		PC
518	Coleophora mayrella		CQ
544	Coleophora albicosta		LHGC
609	Elachista maculicerusella		RW
610	Elachista argentella		LHGC
613	Elachista subocellea		CQ LHGC
640	Batia lunaris		LHGC

642	<i>Batia unitella</i>		Bden KQ RW
646	<i>Telechrysis tripuncta</i>		EBR
647	<i>Hofmannophila pseudospretella</i>	BROWN HOUSE-MOTH	Bden EBR PC
648	<i>Endrosis sarcitrella</i>	WHITE-SHOULDERED HOUSE-MOTH	Bden LHGC
649	<i>Esperia sulphurella</i>		LHGC
658	<i>Carcina quercana</i>		EBR LHGC PC RW
663	<i>Diurnea fagella</i>		Bden EBR RW
688	<i>Agonopteryx heracliiana</i>		Bden EBR LHGC RW
691	<i>Agonopterix purpurea</i>		Bden
695	<i>Agonopterix alstromeriana</i>		Bden LHGC RW
697	<i>Agonopterix arenella</i>		Bden EBR LHGC
706	<i>Agonopterix nervosa</i>		LHGC RW
709	<i>Agonopterix liturosa</i>		LHGC
718	<i>Ethmia dodecea</i>		Bden CQ LHGC
726	<i>Metzneria metzneriella</i>		CQ PC
731	<i>Eulamprotes atrella</i>		CQ
758	<i>Recurvaria leucatella</i>		LHGC
765	<i>Teleiodes vulgella</i>		CQ RW
779	<i>Bryotropha affinis</i>		Bden
787	<i>Bryotropha terrella</i>		Bden RW
819	<i>Scrobipulpa costella</i>		EBR LHGC RW
854	<i>Anacampsisblattariella</i>		LHGC
866	<i>Brachmia blandella</i>		RW
868	<i>Helcystogramma rufescens</i>		CQ LHGC RW
870x	<i>Oegoconia</i> sp.		Bden
873	<i>Blastobasis adustella</i>		RW
874	<i>Blastobasis lacticolella</i>		CQ LHGC PC RW
886	<i>Mompha ochraceella</i>		CQ RW
893	<i>Mompha epilobiella</i>		CQ RW
898	<i>Limnaecia phragmitella</i>		Bden RW
905	<i>Blastodacna hellerella</i>		Bden CQ LHGC RW
923	<i>Phtheochroa sodaliana</i>		CQ
925	<i>Phtheochroa rugosana</i>		LHGC
936	<i>Cochylimorpha straminea</i>		Bden LHGC
937	<i>Agapeta hamana</i>		Bden CQ KQ LHGC PC RW
938	<i>Agapeta zoegana</i>		KQ
946	<i>Aethes rubigana</i>		EBR
951	<i>Aethes beatricella</i>		CQ RW
965	<i>Cochylis hybridella</i>		Bden CQ LHGC
966	<i>Cochylis atricapitana</i>		Bden CQ LHGC
969	<i>Pandemis corylana</i>	CHEQUERED FRUIT-TREE TORTRIX	Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
970	<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	BARRED FRUIT-TREE TORTRIX	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
971	<i>Pandemis cinnamomeana</i>		CQ
972	<i>Pandemis heperana</i>	DARK FRUIT-TREE TORTRIX	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
977	<i>Archips podana</i>	LARGE FRUIT-TREE TORTRIX	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
980	<i>Archips xylostean</i>	VARIEGATED GOLDEN TORTRIX	EBR LHGC
986	<i>Syndemis musculana</i>		EBR LHGC RW
987	<i>Ptycholomoides aeriferanus</i>		PC
989	<i>Aphelia paleana</i>	TIMOTHY TORTRIX	Bden CQ LHGC
993	<i>Clepsia spectrana</i>	CYCLAMEN TORTRIX	EBR RW
994	<i>Clepsia consimilana</i>		Bden
1001	<i>Lozotaeniodes formosanus</i>		EBR LHGC
1002	<i>Lozotaenia forsterana</i>		Bden CQ EBR RW
1010	<i>Ditula angustiorana</i>	RED-BARRED TORTRIX	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1011	<i>Pseudargyrotoza conwagana</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1032	<i>Aleimma loeflingiana</i>		Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
1033	<i>Tortrix viridana</i>	GREEN OAK TORTRIX	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW

1036	<i>Acleris forsskaeana</i>		Bden EBR PC RW
1037	<i>Acleris holmiana</i>		Bden KQ LHGC RW
1038x	<i>Acleris laterana/comariana</i>		Bden EBR LHGC PC RW
1042	<i>Acleris rhombana</i>	RHOMBOID TORTRIX	Bden LHGC
1048	<i>Acleris variegana</i>	GARDEN ROSE TORTRIX	Bden EBR LHGC RW
1053	<i>Acleris hastiana</i>		RW
1062	<i>Acleris emargana</i>		Bden PC RW
1063	<i>Celypha striana</i>		Bden CQ EBR
1064	<i>Celypha rosaceana</i>		Bden
1076	<i>Celypha lacunana</i>		Bden BW CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1079	<i>Piniphila bifasciana</i>		EBR
1082	<i>Hedya pruniana</i>	PLUM TORTRIX	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1083	<i>Hedya nubiferana</i>	MARbled ORCHARD TORTRIX	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1084	<i>Hedya ochroleucana</i>		CQ
1086	<i>Hedya salicella</i>		CQ KQ RW
1087	<i>Orthotaenia undulana</i>		CQ
1093	<i>Apotomis betuletana</i>		KQ LHGC RW
1094	<i>Apotomis capreana</i>		CQ
1108	<i>Lobesia abscisana</i>		EBR LHGC RW
1113	<i>Eudemis profunda</i>		RW
1115	<i>Ancylis achatana</i>		Bden CQ LHGC RW
1120	<i>Ancylis mitterbacheriana</i>		RW
1126	<i>Ancylis badiana</i>		Bden
1133	<i>Epinotia bilunana</i>		LHGC RW
1134	<i>Epinotia ramella</i>		LHGC
1138	<i>Epinotia nisella</i>		RW
1154	<i>Epinotia caprana</i>		Bden
1159	<i>Rhopobota naevana</i>	HOLLY TORTRIX	Bden
1165	<i>Zeiraphera isertana</i>		Bden CQ LHGC RW
1169	<i>Gypsonoma dealbana</i>		Bden CQ EBR PC RW
1174	<i>Epiblema cynosbatella</i>		Bden LHGC RW
1175	<i>Epiblema uddmanniana</i>	BRAMBLE SHOOT MOTH	CQ EBR LHGC RW
1176	<i>Epiblema trimaculana</i>		Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1178	<i>Epiblema roborana</i>		Bden CQ LHGC
1187	<i>Epiblema costipunctana</i>		PC
1197	<i>Eucosma campoliliana</i>		KQ
1200	<i>Eucosma hohenwartiana</i>		KQ
1201	<i>Eucosma cana</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1205	<i>Spilonota ocellana</i>	BUD MOTH	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1211	<i>Rhyacionia pinicolana</i>		KQ LHGC
1212	<i>Rhyacionia pinivorana</i>	SPOTTED SHOOT MOTH	EBR
1219	<i>Lathronympha strigana</i>		CQ
1233	<i>Pammene aurita</i>		EBR
1234	<i>Pammene regiana</i>		Bden
1260	<i>Cydia splendana</i>		Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1261	<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	CODLING MOTH	Bden CQ PC
1288	<i>Alucita hexadactyla</i>	TWENTY PLUME MOTH	Bden
1290	<i>Chilo phragmitella</i>		RW
1292	<i>Calamotropha paludella</i>		Bden LHGC RW
1293	<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>	GARDEN GRASS-VENEER	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1294	<i>Crambus pascuella</i>		Bden CQ
1301	<i>Crambus lathoniellus</i>		Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1302	<i>Crambus perlella</i>		CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW

1304	<i>Agriphila straminella</i>		Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1305	<i>Agriphila tristella</i>		Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1309	<i>Agriphila geniculea</i>		Bden LHGC RW
1313	<i>Catoptria pinella</i>		Bden CQ KQ LHGC
1316	<i>Catoptria falsella</i>		Bden EBR KQ RW
1328	<i>Schoenobius gigantella</i>		Bden RW
1329	<i>Donacaula forficella</i>		KQ
1331	<i>Acentria ephemerella</i>	WATER VENEER	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1332	<i>Scoparia subfusca</i>		CQ
1333	<i>Scoparia pyralella</i>		CQ
1334	<i>Scoparia ambigualis</i>		Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1338	<i>Dipleurina lacustrata</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1342	<i>Eudonia angustea</i>		Bden EBR
1344	<i>Eudonia mercurella</i>		CQ EBR RW
1345	<i>Elophila nymphaeata</i>	BROWN CHINA-MARK	Bden EBR RW
1348	<i>Parapoynx stratiotata</i>	RINGED CHINA-MARK	Bden RW
1350	<i>Nymphula stagnata</i>	BEAUTIFUL CHINA-MARK	EBR RW
1354	<i>Cataclysta lemnata</i>	SMALL CHINA-MARK	Bden RW
1356	<i>Evergestis forficalis</i>	GARDEN PEBBLE	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
1361	<i>Pyrausta aurata</i>		Bden KQ LHGC
1362	<i>Pyrausta purpuralis</i>		KQ LHGC RW
1365	<i>Pyrausta despicata</i>		LHGC
1376	<i>Eurrhynx hortulata</i>	SMALL MAGPIE	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1378	<i>Phlyctaenia coronata</i>		Bden CQ LHGC
1380	<i>Phlyctaenia perlucidalis</i>		CQ EBR LHGC RW
1388	<i>Udea lutealis</i>		Bden LHGC RW
1390	<i>Udea prunalis</i>		Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1392	<i>Udea olivalis</i>		Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1395	<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>	RUSTY DOT PEARL	RW
1398	<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>	RUSH VENEER	LHGC
1405	<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i>	MOTHER OF PEARL	Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1413	<i>Hypsopygia costalis</i>	GOLD TRIANGLE	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1415	<i>Orthopygia glaucinalis</i>		Bden LHGC RW
1424	<i>Endotrichia flammealis</i>		Bden KQ LHGC RW
1426	<i>Achroia grisella</i>	LESSER WAX MOTH	PC
1428	<i>Aphomia sociella</i>	BEE MOTH	Bden CQ KQ LHGC PC RW
1436	<i>Conobathra repandana</i>		RW
1437	<i>Acrobasis consociella</i>		PC
1439	<i>Trachycera advenella</i>		Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1452	<i>Phycita roborella</i>		Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1458	<i>Myelois cribrella</i>	THISTLE ERMINE	LHGC RW
1462	<i>Argyresthia spinosella</i>		RW
1470	<i>Euzophera pinguis</i>		Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1474	<i>Ephestia parasitella unicolorella</i>		Bden CQ
1481	<i>Homoeosoma sinuella</i>		RW
1483	<i>Phycitodes binaevella</i>		Bden CQ EBR LHGC
1501	<i>Platyptilia gonodactyla</i>		Bden
1509	<i>Stenoptilia pterodactyla</i>		Bden CQ LHGC
1513	<i>Pterophorus pentadactyla</i>	WHITE PLUME MOTH	CQ
1519	<i>Euleioptilus carphodactyla</i>		CQ
1524	<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>		Bden

## MACROMOTHS 2014

14	<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	GHOST MOTH	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
15	<i>Hepialus sylvina</i>	ORANGE SWIFT	Bden EBR LHGC Oak RW
17	<i>Hepialus lupulinus</i>	COMMON SWIFT	Bden EBR LHGC PC RW
161	<i>Zeuzera pyrina</i>	LEOPARD MOTH	CQ KQ LHGC
169	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>	SIX-SPOT BURNET	CQ GtCast KQ RW
171	<i>Zygaena loniceræ</i>	NARROW-BORDERED FIVE-SPOT BURNET	Leigh
1631	<i>Poecilocampa populi</i>	DECEMBER MOTH	Bden RW
1632	<i>Trichiura crataegi</i>	PALE EGGAR	EBR LHGC
1634	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	THE LACKEY	Bden CQ LHGC
1640	<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>	THE DRINKER	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1645	<i>Falcaria lacertinaria</i>	SCALLOPED HOOK-TIP	LHGC
1646	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	OAK HOOK-TIP	EBR RW
1648	<i>Drepana falcataria</i>	PEBBLE HOOK-TIP	Bden KQ LHGC RW
1651	<i>Cilix glaucata</i>	CHINESE CHARACTER	Bden EBR LHGC Oak PC RW
1652	<i>Thyatira batis</i>	PEACH BLOSSOM	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1653	<i>Habrosyne pyritoides</i>	BUFF ARCHES	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1654	<i>Tethea ocularis</i>	FIGURE OF EIGHTY	CQ RW
1657	<i>Ochropacha duplaris</i>	COMMON LUTESTRING	PC
1663	<i>Alsophila aescularia</i>	MARCH MOTH	RW
1665	<i>Pseudoterpna pruinata</i>	GRASS EMERALD	LHGC
1666	<i>Geometra papilionaria</i>	LARGE EMERALD	CQ LHGC
1667	<i>Comibaena bajularia</i>	BLOTCHED EMERALD	Bden RW
1669	<i>Hemitheta aestivaria</i>	COMMON EMERALD	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
1673	<i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i>	SMALL EMERALD	LHGC
1680	<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>	MAIDEN'S BLUSH	EBR LHGC
1681	<i>Cyclophora linearia</i>	CLAY TRIPLE-LINES	EBR
1682	<i>Timandra griseata</i>	BLOOD-VEIN	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1690	<i>Scopula imitaria</i>	SMALL BLOOD-VEIN	Bden
1693	<i>Scopula floslactata</i>	CREAM WAVE	CQ
1699	<i>Idaea rusticata atrosignaria</i>	LEAST CARPET	Bden
1702	<i>Idaea biselata</i>	SMALL FAN-FOOTED WAVE	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1705	<i>Idaea fuscovenosa</i>	DWARF CREAM WAVE	Bden
1707	<i>Idaea seriata</i>	SMALL DUSTY WAVE	Bden
1708	<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>	SINGLE-DOTTED WAVE	Bden EBR LHGC RW
1709	<i>Idaea subsericeata</i>	SATIN WAVE	CQ
1712	<i>Idaea emarginata</i>	SMALL SCALLOP	Bden LHGC RW
1713	<i>Idaea aversata</i>	RIBAND WAVE	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1716	<i>Rhodometra sacraria</i>	THE VESTAL	LHGC
1722	<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>	FLAME CARPET	EBR LHGC PC RW
1724	<i>Xanthorhoe spadicearia</i>	RED TWIN-SPOT CARPET	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1726	<i>Xanthorhoe quadrfasiata</i>	LARGE TWIN-SPOT CARPET	Bden CQ EBRKQ LHGC PC RW
1727	<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>	SILVER-GROUND CARPET	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1728	<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>	GARDEN CARPET	Bden EBR LHGC Oak RW
1732	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	SHADED BROAD-BAR	Bden KQ LHGC PC RW
1738	<i>Epirrhone alternata</i>	COMMON CARPET	Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1742	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>	YELLOW SHELL	Bden GtCast KQ LHGC RW
1746	<i>Anticlea badiata</i>	SHOULDER STRIPE	Bden RW
1747	<i>Anticlea derivata</i>	THE STREAMER	RW
1749	<i>Pelurga comitata</i>	DARK SPINACH	EBR RW
1750	<i>Lampropteryx suffumata</i>	WATER CARPET	RW
1752	<i>Cosmorhoe ocellata</i>	PURPLE BAR	LHGC PC
1754	<i>Eulithis prunata</i>	THE PHOENIX	Bden Oak RW
1758	<i>Eulithis pyraliata</i>	BARRED STRAW	Bden EBR LHGC RW
1759	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	SMALL PHOENIX	Bden CQ KQ LHGC PC RW
1760	<i>Chloroclysta siterata</i>	RED-GREEN CARPET	Bden EBR LHGC RW
1762	<i>Chloroclysta citrata</i>	DARK MARBLED CARPET	PC
1764	<i>Chloroclysta truncata</i>	COMMON MARBLED CARPET	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1765	<i>Cidaria fulvata</i>	BARRED YELLOW	Bden CQ LHGC RW

1766	<i>Plemyria rubiginata</i>	BLUE-BORDERED CARPET	Bden
1768	<i>Thera obeliscata</i>	GREY PINE CARPET	Bden EBR LHGC Oak
1769	<i>Thera briannica</i>	SPRUCE CARPET	Bden EBR LHGC RW
1773	<i>Electrophaea corylata</i>	BROKEN-BARRED CARPET	CQ LHGC RW
1776	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	GREEN CARPET	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1777	<i>Hydriomena furcata</i>	JULY HIGHFLYER	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1782	<i>Horisme tersata</i>	THE FERN	KQ LHGC
1790	<i>Triphosa dubitata</i>	THE TISSUE	LHGC
1791	<i>Philereme vetulata</i>	BROWN SCALLOP	Bden CQ KQ LHGC
1792	<i>Philereme transversata</i>	DARK UMBER	Bden KQ LHGC RW
1795x	<i>Epirrita dilutata</i> agg.	NOVEMBER MOTH agg	Bden LHGC RW
1799	<i>Operophtera brumata</i>	WINTER MOTH	RW
1803	<i>Perizoma alchemillata</i>	SMALL RIVULET	Bden LHGC PC RW
1804	<i>Perizoma bifasciata</i>	BARRED RIVULET	EBR LHGC
1808	<i>Perizoma flavofasciata</i>	SANDY CARPET	LHGC RW
1809	<i>Perizoma didymata</i>	TWIN-SPOT CARPET	EBR
1812	<i>Eupithecia inturbata</i>	MAPLE PUG	PC
1813	<i>Eupithecia haworthiata</i>	HAWORTH'S PUG	LHGC
1817	<i>Eupithecia pulchellata</i>	FOXGLOVE PUG	Bden
1819	<i>Eupithecia exigua</i>	MOTTLED PUG	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1825	<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>	LIME-SPECK PUG	CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
1827	<i>Eupithecia intricata</i>	FREYER'S PUG	LHGC
1830	<i>Eupithecia absinthiata</i>	WORMWOOD PUG	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC
1832	<i>Eupithecia assimilate</i>	CURRANT PUG	Bden
1834	<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>	COMMON PUG	Bden CQ LHGC RW
1835	<i>Eupithecia tripunctaria</i>	WHITE-SPOTTED PUG	CQ LHGC
1837	<i>Eupithecia subfuscata</i>	GREY PUG	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1838	<i>Eupithecia icterata</i>	TAWNY SPECKLED PUG	Bden KQ LHGC
1839	<i>Eupithecia succenturiata</i>	BORDERED PUG	KQ
1840	<i>Eupithecia subumbrata</i>	SHADED PUG	CQ
1844	<i>Eupithecia indigata</i>	OCHREOUS PUG	EBR
1846	<i>Eupithecia nanata</i>	NARROW-WINGED PUG	Bden
1848	<i>Eupithecia innotata</i>	ASH PUG	Bden EBR
1851	<i>Eupithecia virgaureata</i>	GOLDEN-ROD PUG	Bden KQ LHGC
1852	<i>Eupithecia abbreviata</i>	BRINDLED PUG	Bden EBR LHGC RW
1853	<i>Eupithecia dodoneata</i>	OAK-TREE PUG	Bden CQ LHGC RW
1856	<i>Eupithecia lariciata</i>	LARCH PUG	KQ
1858	<i>Chloroclystis v-ata</i>	THE V-PUG	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
1860	<i>Chloroclystis rectangulata</i>	GREEN PUG	Bden CQ KQ LHGC RW
1862	<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>	DOUBLE-STRIPED PUG	Bden RW
1867	<i>Aplocera plagiata</i>	TREBLE-BAR	CQ
1870	<i>Odezia atrata</i>	CHIMNEY SWEEPER	Brk RW
1883	<i>Acasis viretata</i>	YELLOW-BARRED BRINDLE	Bden KQ LHGC
1884	<i>Abraxas grossulariata</i>	MAGPIE MOTH	Bden EBR Emp(larvae) LHGC PC
1887	<i>Lomasipilis marginata</i>	CLOUDED BORDER	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1888	<i>Ligdia adustata</i>	SCORCHED CARPET	CQ EBR LHGC
1889	<i>Macaria notate</i>	PEACOCK MOTH	RW
1893	<i>Semiothisa liturata</i>	TAWNY-BARRED ANGLE	EBR LHGC
1894	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	LATTICED HEATH	CQ EBR
1902	<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>	BROWN SILVER-LINE	CQ
1904	<i>Plagodis dolabraria</i>	SCORCHED WING	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
1906	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	BRIMSTONE MOTH	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1907	<i>Epione repandaria</i>	BORDERED BEAUTY	PC RW
1910	<i>Apeira syringaria</i>	LILAC BEAUTY	LHGC
1913	<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>	CANARY-SHOULDERED THORN	Bden RW
1914	<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	DUSKY THORN	Bden EBR LHGC
1915	<i>Ennomos erosaria</i>	SEPTEMBER THORN	LHGC
1917	<i>Selenia dentaria</i>	EARLY THORN	Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1919	<i>Selenia tetralunaria</i>	PURPLE THORN	EBR KQ RW
1920	<i>Odontopera bidentata</i>	SCALLOPED HAZEL	Bden LHGC RW
1921	<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>	SCALLOPED OAK	Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1922	<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>	SWALLOW-TAILED MOTH	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW

1923	<i>Colotois pennaria</i>	FEATHERED THORN	Bden LHGC RW
1926	<i>Apocheima pilosaria</i>	PALE BRINDLED BEAUTY	Bden RW
1927	<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	BRINDLED BEAUTY	Bden EBR RW
1930	<i>Biston strataria</i>	OAK BEAUTY	RW
1931	<i>Biston betularia</i>	PEPPERED MOTH	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1934	<i>Agriopsis marginaria</i>	DOTTED BORDER	RW
1935	<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>	MOTTLED UMBER	RW
1936	<i>Menophra abruptaria</i>	WAVED UMBER	Bden LHGC RW
1937	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	WILLOW BEAUTY	Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1941	<i>Alcis repandata</i>	MOTTLED BEAUTY	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1944	<i>Serraca punctinalis</i>	PALE OAK BEAUTY	CPW CQ LHGC
1947	<i>Ectropis bistortata</i>	THE ENGRAILED	KQ LHGC PC RW
1955	<i>Cabera pusaria</i>	COMMON WHITE WAVE	Bden CQ LHGC PC RW
1956	<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>	COMMON WAVE	CQ LHGC PC RW
1957	<i>Lomographa bimaculata</i>	WHITE-PINION SPOTTED	LHGC
1958	<i>Lomographa temerata</i>	CLOUDED SILVER	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1960	<i>Theria primaria</i>	EARLY MOTH	RW
1961	<i>Campaea margaritata</i>	LIGHT EMERALD	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
1962	<i>Hylaea fasciaria</i>	BARRED RED	EBR LHGC
1976	<i>Sphinx ligustri</i>	PRIVET HAWK-MOTH	Bden (larva) CQ EBR LHGC PC
1978	<i>Hyloicus pinastri</i>	PINE HAWK-MOTH	Bden EBR LHGC RW
1979	<i>Mimas tiliae</i>	LIME HAWK-MOTH	Bden LHGC RW
1980	<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>	EYED HAWK-MOTH	LHGC RW
1981	<i>Laothoe populi</i>	POPLAR HAWK-MOTH	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
1984	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	HUMMING-BIRD HAWK MOTH	Upp
1991	<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	ELEPHANT HAWK-MOTH	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW Upp
1992	<i>Deilephila porcellus</i>	SMALL ELEPHANT HAWK	Bden CQ LHGC
1994	<i>Phalera bucephala</i>	BUFF-TIP	Bden CQ EBR LHCC RW
1995	<i>Cerura vinula</i>	PUSS MOTH	CQ RW
1997	<i>Furcula furcula</i>	SALLOW KITTEN	KQ LHGC PC RW
1998	<i>Furcula bifida</i>	POPLAR KITTEN	RW
2000	<i>Notodonta dromedaries</i>	IRON PROMINENT	Bden CQ LHGC RW
2003	<i>Eligmodonta ziczac</i>	PEBBLE PROMINENT	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2006	<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>	LESSER SWALLOW PROMINENT	Bden LHGC RW
2007	<i>Pheosia tremula</i>	SWALLOW PROMINENT	Bden CQ KQ LHGC RW
2008	<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>	COXCOMB PROMINENT	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
2009	<i>Ptilodon cucullina</i>	MAPLE PROMINENT	LHGC
2011	<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>	PALE PROMINENT	Bden EBR KQ PC RW
2015	<i>Drymonia ruficornis</i>	LUNAR MARBLED BROWN	RW
2019	<i>Clostera curtula</i>	CHOCOLATE-TIP	RW
2020	<i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i>	FIGURE OF EIGHT	LHGC
2026	<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>	THE VAPOURER	Bden (larva)
2028	<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>	PALE TUSSOCK	Bden EBR LHGC PC RW
2030	<i>Euproctis similis</i>	YELLOW-TAIL	Bden EBR GtCast (larva)KQ LHGC PC RW
2031	<i>Leucoma salicis</i>	WHITE SATIN	Bden EBR KQ RW
2033	<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	BLACK ARCHES	Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2035	<i>Thumatha senex</i>	ROUND-WINGED MUSLIN	RW
2037	<i>Mittochrista miniata</i>	ROSY FOOTMAN	Bden
2038	<i>Nudaria mundane</i>	MUSLIN FOOTMAN	Bden CQ KQ LHGC RW
2040	<i>Cybosia mesomella</i>	FOUR-DOTTED FOOTMAN	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
2043	<i>Eilema sororcula</i>	ORANGE FOOTMAN	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
2044	<i>Eilema griseola</i>	DINGY FOOTMAN	Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2047	<i>Eilema complana</i>	SCARCE FOOTMAN	Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2049	<i>Eilema deplana</i>	BUFF FOOTMAN	KQ LHGC PC RW
2050	<i>Eilema lurideola</i>	COMMON FOOTMAN	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2057	<i>Arctia caja</i>	GARDEN TIGER	EBR LHGC
2060	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	WHITE ERMINE	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW



2061	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	BUFF ERMINE	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2063	<i>Diaphora mendica</i>	MUSLIN MOTH	Bden EBR LHGC RW
2064	<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>	RUBY TIGER	Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2068	<i>Callimorpha dominula</i>	SCARLET TIGER	Kett
2069	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	THE CINNABAR	Bden BOQ(larvae) CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW(larvae)
2077	<i>Nola cucullatella</i>	SHORT-CLOAKED MOTH	Bden CQ LHGC RW
2078	<i>Nola confusalis</i>	LEAST BLACK ARCHES	Bden LHGC RW
2087	<i>Agrotis segetum</i>	TURNIP MOTH	CQ EBR LHGC
2088	<i>Agrotis clavis</i>	HEART AND CLUB	Bden CQ LHGC
2089	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	HEART AND DART	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2091	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	DARK SWORD GRASS	EBR RW
2092	<i>Agrotis puta</i>	SHUTTLE-SHAPED DART	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
2098	<i>Axyilia putris</i>	THE FLAME	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
2102	<i>Ochroleura plecta</i>	FLAME SHOULDER	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2107	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	LARGE YELLOW UNDERWING	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2109	<i>Noctua comes</i>	LESSER YELLOW UNDERWING	Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2110	<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>	BROAD-BORDERED YELLOW UNDERWING	CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2111	<i>Noctua janthina</i>	LESSER BROAD-BORDERED YELLOW UNDERWING	Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2112	<i>Noctua interjecta</i>	LEAST YELLOW UNDERWING	EBR KQ LHGC RW
2114	<i>Graphiphora augur</i>	DOUBLE DART	LHGC
2120	<i>Diarsia mendica</i>	INGRAILED CLAY	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
2122	<i>Diarsia brunnea</i>	PURPLE CLAY	CQ PC
2123	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	SMALL SQUARE SPOT	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
2126	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	SETACEOUS HEBREW CHARACTER	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
2128	<i>Xestia triangulum</i>	DOUBLE SQUARE-SPOT	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2131	<i>Xestia rhomboidea</i>	SQUARE-SPOTTED CLAY	EBR LHGC RW
2133	<i>Xestia sexstrigata</i>	SIX-STRIPED RUSTIC	LHGC RW
2134	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>	SQUARE-SPOT RUSTIC	Bden EBR LHGC RW
2136	<i>Naenia typica</i>	THE GOTHIC	RW
2138	<i>Anaplectoides prasina</i>	GREEN ARCHES	CQ LHGC PC
2139	<i>Cerastis rubricosa</i>	RED CHESTNUT	EBR RW
2145	<i>Discestra trifolii</i>	THE NUTMEG	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
2147	<i>Hada plebeja</i>	THE SHEARS	Bden CQ
2150	<i>Polia nebulosa</i>	GREY ARCHES	CQ
2154	<i>Mamestra brassicae</i>	CABBAGE MOTH	Bden
2155	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	DOT MOTH	Bden CQ KQ LHGC RW
2157	<i>Lacanobia w-latinum</i>	LIGHT BROCADE	Bden
2158	<i>Lacanobia thalassina</i>	PALE-SHOULDERED BROCADE	Bden CQ LHGC
2160	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>	BRIGHT-LINE BROWN-EYE	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2164	<i>Hecatera bicolorata</i>	BROAD-BARRED WHITE	Bden CQ
2166	<i>Hadena rivularis</i>	THE CHAMPION	CQ KQ
2167	<i>Hadena perplexa</i>	TAWNY SHEARS	LHGC
2173	<i>Hadena bicurris</i>	THE LYCHNIS	Bden LHGC RW
2176	<i>Cerapteryx graminis</i>	ANTLER MOTH	LHGC
2178	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	FEATHERED GOTHIC	Bden EBR RW
2179	<i>Panolis flammea</i>	PINE BEAUTY	EBR RW
2182	<i>Orthosia cruda</i>	SMALL QUAKER	Bden EBR RW
2183	<i>Orthosia miniosa</i>	BLOSSOM UNDERWING	Bden
2185	<i>Orthosia populeti</i>	LEAD-COLOURED DRAB	RW
2186	<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	POWDERED QUAKER	Bden EBR RW
2187	<i>Orthosia stabilis</i>	COMMON QUAKER	Bden EBR RW
2188	<i>Orthosia incerta</i>	CLOUDED DRAB	Bden EBR RW
2189	<i>Orthosia munda</i>	TWIN-SPOTTED QUAKER	EBR RW
2190	<i>Orthosia gothica</i>	HEBREW CHARACTER	Bden EBR LHGC RW
2192	<i>Mythimna conigera</i>	BROWN-LINE BRIGHT-EYE	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
2193	<i>Mythimna farrago</i>	THE CLAY	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2197	<i>Mythimna straminea</i>	SOUTHERN WAINSCOT	RW

2198	<i>Mythimna impure</i>	SMOKY WAINSCOT	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2199	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>	COMMON WAINSCOT	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2204	<i>Mythimna obsolete</i>	OBSCURE WAINSCOT	EBR RW
2205	<i>Mythimna comma</i>	SHOULDER-STRIPED WAINSCOT	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
2216	<i>Cucullia umbratica</i>	THE SHARK	Bden KQ LHGC
2221	<i>Cucullia verbasci</i>	THE MULLEIN	Emp (larva)
2227	<i>Brachionycha sphinx</i>	THE SPRAWLER	Bden RW
2231	<i>Aporophyla lutulenta</i>	DEEP-BROWN DART	LHGC
2232	<i>Aporophyla nigra</i>	BLACK RUSTIC	LHGC
2235	<i>Lithophane semibrunnea</i>	TAWNY PINION	Bden
2236	<i>Lithophane hepatica</i>	PALE PINION	RW
2240	<i>Lithophane leautieri</i>	BLAIR'S SHOULDER-KNOT	Bden LHGC
2243	<i>Xylocampa areola</i>	EARLY GREY	Bden
2245	<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	GREEN-BRINDLED CRESCENT	Bden LHGC RW
2248	<i>Dryobotodes eremita</i>	BRINDLED GREEN	EBR LHGC RW
2252	<i>Polymixis flavicincta</i>	LARGE RANUNCULUS	Bden
2256	<i>Eupsilia transversa</i>	THE SATELLITE	Bden RW
2258	<i>Conistra vaccinii</i>	THE CHESTNUT	Bden EBR RW
2259	<i>Conistra ligula</i>	DARK CHESTNUT	RW
2262	<i>Agrochola circellaris</i>	THE BRICK	RW
2263	<i>Agrochola lota</i>	RED-LINE QUAKER	Bden LHGC RW
2264	<i>Agrochola macilentata</i>	YELLOW-LINE QUAKER	LHGC RW
2266	<i>Agrichola litura</i>	BROWN-SPOT PINION	Bden LHGC RW
2267	<i>Agrichola lychndis</i>	BEADED CHESTNUT	Bden EBR LHGC RW
2268	<i>Parastichtis suspecta</i>	THE SUSPECTED	Bden
2269	<i>Atethmia centrigo</i>	CENTRE-BARRED SALLOW	Bden EBR LHGC RW
2270	<i>Omphaloscelis lunosa</i>	LUNAR UNDERWING	Bden EBR LHGC RW
2272	<i>Xanthia aurago</i>	BARRED SALLOW	Bden LHGC RW
2273	<i>Xanthia togata</i>	PINK-BARRED SALLOW	RW
2274	<i>Xanthia icteritia</i>	THE SALLOW	EBR LHGC RW
2278	<i>Acronicta megacephala</i>	POPLAR GREY	Bden KQ LHGC PC RW
2279	<i>Acronicta aceris</i>	THE SYCAMORE	EBR LHGC
2280	<i>Acronicta leporine</i>	THE MILLER	CQ KQ RW
2281	<i>Acronicta alni</i>	ALDER MOTH	EBR LHGC RW
2284	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	GREY DAGGER	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2289	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	KNOT GRASS	EBR RW
2291	<i>Craniophora ligustri</i>	CORONET	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2293	<i>Cryphia domestica</i>	MARBLED BEAUTY	Bden Oak PC
2297	<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>	COPPER UNDERWING	Bden EBR KQ LHGC RW
2298	<i>A. berbera svenssoni</i>	SVENSSON'S COPPER U'WING	RW
2299	<i>Amphipyra tragopogonis</i>	MOUSE MOTH	Bden KQ LHGC RW
2300	<i>Mormo maura</i>	OLD LADY	RW
2302	<i>Rusina ferruginea</i>	BROWN RUSTIC	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
2303	<i>Thalophila matura</i>	STRAW UNDERWING	Bden KQ RW
2305	<i>Euplexia lucipara</i>	SMALL ANGLE SHADES	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
2306	<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	ANGLE SHADES	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
2312	<i>Ipimorpha subtusa</i>	THE OLIVE	RW
2314	<i>Enargia ypsiloh</i>	DINGY SHEARS	RW
2318	<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>	THE DUN-BAR	Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2319	<i>Cosmia pyralina</i>	LUNAR-SPOTTED PINION	Bden LHGC PC RW
2321	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	DARK ARCHES	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2322	<i>Apamea lithoxylaea</i>	LIGHT ARCHES	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
2326	<i>Apamea crenata</i>	CLOUDED-BORDERED BRINDLE	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
2327	<i>Apamea epomidion</i>	CLOUDED BRINDLE	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
2330	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	DUSKY BROCADE	CQ EBR LHGC RW
2331	<i>Apamea unanimitis</i>	SMALL CLOUDED BRINDLE	Bden EBR LHGC RW
2333	<i>Apamea anceps</i>	LARGE NUTMEG	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
2334	<i>Apamea sordens</i>	RUSTIC SHOULDER-KNOT	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
2335	<i>Apamea scolopacina</i>	SLENDER BRINDLE	Bden EBR LHGC PC RW
2336	<i>Apamea ophiogramma</i>	DOUBLE LOBED	Bden KQ LHGC RW

2337	<i>Oligia strigilis</i>	MARbled MINOR	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2338	<i>Oligia versicolor</i>	RUFous MINOR	EBR PC RW
2339	<i>Oligia latruncula</i>	TAWNY MARbled MINOR	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
2340	<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>	MIDDLE-BARred MINOR	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
2341	<i>Mesoligia furuncula</i>	CLOAKed MINOR	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PRW
2342	<i>Mesoligia literosa</i>	ROSY MINOR	Bden RW
2343	<i>Mesapamea secalis</i>	COMMON RUSTIC	Bden EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2343a	<i>Mesapamea didyma</i>	LESSER COMMON RUSTIC	Bden KQ LHGC RW
2345	<i>Photodes minima</i>	SMALL DOTTed BUFF	LHGC RW
2347	<i>Chortodes extrema</i>	THE CONcolorous	Bden LHGC
2349	<i>Chortodes fluxa</i>	MERE WAINScot	Bden KQ LHGC RW
2350	<i>Chortodes pygmina</i>	SMALL WAINScot	LHGC RW
2352	<i>Eremobia ochroleuca</i>	DUSKY SALLOW	Bden KQ PC RW
2353	<i>Luperina testacea</i>	FLOUNced RUSTIC	Bden EBR LHGC RW
2360x	<i>Amphipoea oculea</i> agg	EAR MoTH agg	KQ LHGC
2361	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	ROSY RUSTIC	Bden EBR LHGC RW
2364	<i>Gortyna flavago</i>	FROSTed ORANGE	EBR LHGC RW
2368	<i>Celaena leucostigma</i>	THE CRESCENT	RW
2369	<i>Nonagria typhae</i>	BULRUSH WAINScot	LHGC RW
2371	<i>Archanara dissolute</i>	BROWN-VEINed WAINScot	RW
2373	<i>Archanara sparganii</i>	WEBB'S WAINScot	RW
2375	<i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>	LARGE WAINScot	LHGC RW
2379	<i>Coenobia rufa</i>	SMALL RUFous	RW
2380	<i>Charanyca trigammica</i>	TREBLE LINES	Bden CQ EBR LHGC RW
2381	<i>Hoplodrina alsines</i>	THE UNCERTAIN	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2382	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	THE RUSTIC	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2384	<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>	VINE'S RUSTIC	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2387	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	MOTTLED RUSTIC	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2389	<i>Caradrina clavipalpis</i>	PALE MOTTLED WILLOW	Bden EBR
2391	<i>Chilodes maritimus</i>	SILKY WAINScot	RW
2397	<i>Panemeria tenebrata</i>	SMALL YELLOW UNDERWING	KQ
2399	<i>Pyrrhia umbra</i>	BORDERed SALLOW	CQ LHGC RW
2410	<i>Lithacodia pygarga</i>	MARbled WHITE SPOT	Bden CQ LHGC PC RW
2418	<i>Earias clorana</i>	CREAM-BORDERed GREEN PEA	EBR RW
2421	<i>Bena bicolorana</i>	SCARCE SILVER-LINES	RW
2422	<i>Pseudoips fagana</i>	GREEN SILVER-LINES	Bden EBR PC RW
2423	<i>Nicteola revayana</i>	OAK NYCTEOLINE	LHGC
2434	<i>Diachrysia chrysis</i>	BURNISHED BRASS	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
2439	<i>Plusia festucae</i>	GOLD SPOT	Bden
2441	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	SILVER Y	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC RW
2442	<i>Autographa pulchrina</i>	BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN Y	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
2443	<i>Autographa jota</i>	PLAIN GOLDEN Y	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
2450	<i>Abrostola triplasia</i>	THE SPECTACLE	Bden CQ EBR LHGC PC RW
2452	<i>Catocala nupta</i>	RED UNDERWING	EBR RW
2462	<i>Callistege mi</i>	MOTHER SHIPTON	KQ
2463	<i>Euclidia glyphica</i>	BURNET COMPANION	GtCast KQ
2466	<i>Lygephila pastinum</i>	THE BLACKNECK	CQ
2469	<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>	THE HERALD	Bden KQ RW
2473	<i>Laspeyria flexula</i>	BEAUTIFUL HOOK-TIP	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2474	<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	STRAW DOT	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2477	<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	THE SNOOT	Bden CQ EBR KQ LHGC PC RW
2484	<i>Schrankia costaestrigalis</i>	PINION-STREAKed SNOOT	RW
2489	<i>Herminia tarsipennalis</i>	THE FAN-FOOT	Bden CQ KQ LHGC RW
2492	<i>Herminia nemoralis</i>	SMALL FAN-FOOT	Bden CQ LHGC PC RW

## ORTHOPTERA 2014

*A good season for the Rutland Orthoptera! This has to be stated in my introduction – the weather was excellent for many insects; an early season, then a heat-wave followed by the driest September since records began. All of our orthopterans fared well in 2014, in particular the Long-winged Conehead, whose numbers were amazing in all its strongholds, and particularly the Egleton Reserve, Rutland Water.*

*The only species to stridulate in June was the Common Green Grasshopper (22nd), to the delight of the members attending the Society's field meeting at Clipsham Quarry. This orthopteran is usually the early one to be heard (the normal stridulating begins in early July for the grasshoppers).*

*It is always pleasing (in fact it is essential) to have new sites to visit in our quest for full coverage of the Rutland grasshoppers and crickets. This gives us an understanding of the numbers and health of populations. If this group of insects is successful, then it indicates rich habitat. However, it is important to monitor each season, because if numbers begin to decline, then it could be habitat loss/degradation, which the Society would need to know about.*

*Furthermore, as I have stated in the last two years, this is definitely the final season of sightings for the distribution maps for the Rutland Orthoptera. The results will be sent to the national body, for inclusion in the important National Orthoptera Atlas (which will also be a major contribution to our own historical records).*

*In relation to the above comments, it is very pleasing to report that we secured entry to two new farmlands. Firstly, Clive Jones negotiated entry to Park Farm, Ridlington, by kind permission of the manager, Mr Trevor Howkins. Secondly (although later in the season), Senior LRWT Conservation Officer Neill Talbot arranged entry to the Braunston Meadows complex. With kind permission of the owner, Mr Colin Roger, our small team carried out one survey of Braunston grassland 2, on 13 September. Mr Roger informed us that the farm has been in the Higher Level Stewardship Scheme since 1992. We were also invited back to carry out further surveys on the meadows in 2015.*

*I carried out a survey at a new site: 'The Drift', at Pickworth, a very interesting habitat at the eastern end of the village, on 26 July. This is a long, linear rough lane/track, incorporating fields of pasture and cereals, with a few grass margins, and some important rough herbage corners in field gateways. The track/lane goes right through to Ryhall Heath Farm, leading on to the B1176. Although a thorough survey was completed, I would not advise going through the whole length again, unless you have a 4X4, or a Land Rover.*

*2014 came to an abrupt end for the cricket fraternity, after two frosts on the 5th and 6th November; the longevity award went to the Speckled Bush Cricket, with four males slowly stridulating in an old Hawthorn hedge, on Verge 7, Great Casterton, on 9 November.*

*In the early days of my appointment as the Rutland Water Reserves Orthoptera Recorder in 2001, new species appeared on a regular basis for about the first three years (an exciting time indeed)! When I took on the role of RNHS Orthoptera Recorder in 2007, only one new species appeared. Each season since then I have been frustrated to report that no more new species have been found in Rutland! Ever the optimist, let us hope that at least one new orthopteran will be added to the list, before the final cut-off point for the National Atlas. My favourite to appear soon is the Great Green Bush Cricket, *Tettigonia viridissima*. Nevertheless, we are all pleased that the coverage for the Rutland Orthoptera is getting better each season. I would like to give credit and thanks to everyone who has contributed records over the years. One last final push in 2015 and I think that we can be very proud of our efforts since 2007.*

**Philip Rudkin**

*Following standard procedure, map references will be stated only for new sites, or for any particularly newsworthy events.*

### Bush Crickets

#### **Oak Bush Cricket** *Meconema thalassinum*

Under recorded! Only one report for this season!  
One male observed on leaves of hibiscus bush, 21st July, in the garden of Gower Lodge, Uppingham.

#### **Dark Bush Cricket** *Pholidoptera griseoptera*

Widespread and common! First sighting, four small nymphs, found in Burley Woods, 15th June. Large colony of nymphs observed in scrub on the Clay Bank, Clipsham Quarries, 22nd June.

The following are new sites: four stridulating males in hedgerow vegetation, edge of Ryhall village, on the Belmesthorpe Road, 23rd July,

TF041105; fourteen males heard in rank vegetation, Belmesthorpe Bridge, 23rd July, TF036100; four stridulating males in rough ditch vegetation, 'The Drift', Pickworth, SK995136; further up the lane of 'The Drift', back into TF, six males heard in rough vegetation at field corner, TF002134 – the last two sightings on 26th July.

During August, Ketton and the surrounding area were well reported, with the following new sites: four stridulating males, in the garden of 11 Aldgate; large colonies heard all along the Barrowden Road (including Verge 10), SK979033; another big number heard stridulating by the small signal box, SK984041.

#### **Roesel's Bush Cricket** *Metrioptera roeselii*

Widespread and common! First sighting: nymphs in grass rides, Prior's Coppice, 22 June.

The following are all welcome new squares for this species: one nymph, in Bushey Wood, Leighfield, 26 June, SK820053; the first survey at Park Farm, Ridlington (south-west of the farm), led to a new site and was visited on 16 July. The conservation grasslands and field margins were full of thriving and massive colonies of stridulating males (some females observed), SK829018. Down in the valley, more large numbers located in rough-ditch vegetation, SK825016.

On 23 July, I carried out a survey, starting out at The Viking Way, Thistleton Lane, Greetham. Five stridulating males in rough grasses, SK928154. From there, to the grass verges, on the B1176 (Careby to Ryhall Road), where a large colony of males were heard. 50 yards further, another 20 males stridulating in the verges, TF030132. Later, on reaching the verges on Tally Ho hill, Ryhall, four stridulating males located in the grasses, TF031116. Finally, at 4.0 pm, six stridulating males located in verges at Belmesthorpe Bridge, TF036100.

Carrying on with the welcome new sites, 'The Drift' at Pickworth was surveyed on 26 July. The day was hot, 29 °C, and this produced 10 stridulating males in rough grasses in a field gateway, and a further 16 located in field margins, SK995136. Further up the lane (into TF), circa 46 stridulating males in rough corner of cereal fields, TF00134. Just over half a mile further, a massive population located in conservation field margins, TF014130.

The second survey at Park Farm, Ridlington (north-east of the farm), took place on 29 July, at 11.30 am. Huge numbers heard (and some observations) in 6-metre field margins, and by 12.45 pm more large numbers of stridulating males were found in hedgerow grasses, and a few females were caught and photographed, SK837022. Richard Brown heard one stridulating male in a field edge along the southern part of Exton village, on 4 August, SK929113. Ann Tomlinson confirmed small colonies

along Verge 10, and also next to the small barn, Barrowden Road, Ketton, SK979033.

The final important new site was at the Braunston Meadows complex. The team surveyed Braunston Grassland 2, on 13 September, starting at 11.30 am. Four stridulating males in rough grasses and a further 20 plus in a thin, linear stretch of rank vegetation, were found. By 1.0 pm, the top of the hill was reached, with eight stridulating males, in rough edges of the meadow, SK818057.

Finally, the regular haunts were visited, and numbers were found to be maintained and healthy; Quarry Farm Stamford, George Henry Wood Stretton, the three Rutland Water surveys (two at the Egleton reserve, and one at Lyndon reserve), Wing Burrows, Bloody Oaks LRWT reserve, Ketton Quarry, Elaine's Field Lyddington.

Final stridulating heard from 2 males at Quarry Farm on 30 October, in rough grasses, 16 °C, dry, force 1, 3.30 pm.

#### **Long-winged Conehead** *Conocephalus discolor*

Widespread and common! First stridulating heard from four males, at 5.0 pm, in the wildflower meadow, Quarry Farm, 18 July.

Although there were no new sites for this species in 2014, encouraging news is the very large numbers found, in the traditional haunts: Quarry Farm, George Henry Wood, Wing Burrows, and the Orthoptera Survey at Egleton Reserve, RW, on 24 August, and the Lyndon Reserve survey on 7 September.

Final stridulating heard on 30 September, from Quarry Farm, first field (15 stridulating males), and two large colonies heard in the wildflower meadow of the second field. The songs were subdued, but constant; this was from 4.30 pm to 4.55 pm, 16 °C, dry, 4/8 cloud.

#### **Short-winged Conehead** *Conocephalus dorsalis*

An enigma; almost restricted to the Rutland Water complex! All sightings for 2014 were during the second Orthoptera survey at the Egleton Reserve, on 24 August. Compared to the low numbers recorded on the reserve in 2012 and 2013, the season of 2014 turned out to be very successful! Eight separate areas were monitored, with impressive healthy numbers.

#### **Speckled Bush Cricket** *Leptophyes punctatissima*

Widespread and common. Bat Detector essential for full research! First sightings: one nymph observed at new site on 6 June, followed by a further one on 17 June at Bushey Wood near Leighfield, SK820053.

More welcome new sites were visited, with six stridulating males, in Hawthorn hedgerow, at 'The Drift', Pickworth, on 26 July, SK995136. During

the second survey at Park Farm, Ridlington, four stridulating males were found in a Sycamore tree, 29 July, new site: SK838022.

Our small team surveyed the Braunston Meadows (Grassland 2) complex, on 13 September, starting at 11.50 am, with 16 stridulating males, located with the bat-detectors at 35 kHz. These were spread out in Ash and Oak trees, and Hawthorn hedge. New site: SK818057.

Generally, numbers were up for this attractive spotted creature! Usual haunts visited produced the goods, including Pilton; the second survey at the Egleton Reserve, on 24 August; the Lyndon Reserve survey, on 7 September (very much a stronghold).

Finally, the last stridulating was heard from four males at 1.30 pm on Verge 7, Great Casterton, on 9 November. This was in an old, patchy Blackthorn hedgerow, near the first farm field gateway. Temperature 14 °C, warm, sunny, force 1, 2/8 cloud, dry.

## Grasshoppers

**Common Green Grasshopper** *Omocestus viridulus*  
Local, and uncommon! First stridulating heard on the Clay Bank, Clipsham Quarry, during the RNHS field meeting on 22 June.

The following are all new sites: Park Farm, Ridlington, where the first survey took place on 16 July. One stridulating male found in conservation grassland, one heard in field margin, SK829018. One, caught and identified in fine grasses, SK825016.

One caught and identified in field edge, Exton Lane, 4 August, SK904104.

**Field Grasshopper** *Chorthippus brunneus*  
Widespread and locally common! First sighting: one nymph, Clipsham Quarry, during RNHS field meeting, 22 June. Welcome new site! One, found on garden patio, Aldgate, Ketton, SK984045.

**Meadow Grasshopper** *Chorthippus parallelus*  
Widespread and common! First sighting: many tiny nymphs, Ketton Quarry entrance area, 11 June. The following are all new sites: the first survey at Park Farm, Ridlington, on 16 July, starting at 11.30 am. Can only be described as massive numbers, in linear grass margins, in ditch vegetation, and in conservation grassland, SK825018.

Large numbers heard, and some observed, in the grass verges, alongside the B1176 (north of Ryhall), 23 July, TF031129. On the 26 July, 'The Drift' was visited, where large colonies of stridulating males (some females observed) in grass verges, SK995136. Further along the track, into TF, 16 males heard in the verges, TF002134. Further along, 10 males heard in verges, TF014130.

During the second Park Farm, Ridlington, survey (north-east of the farm), one female was caught and identified, and further along the farm track, 2 stridulating males were found in grasses, 29 July, SK837022.

The last of the new sites, Braunston Meadows (Braunston Grassland 2), produced 2 adults, 13 September, SK818057.

Regular hot spots held their usual high numbers: Ketton Quarry, Clipsham Quarry, Bloody Oaks, Quarry Farm, George Henry Wood, the Rutland Water surveys at the Egleton and Lyndon reserves, Horn Mill Exton, Lyddington.

### **Lesser Marsh Grasshopper** *Chorthippus albomarginatus*

Widespread and common! The following are all new sites: from the first survey at Park Farm (south-west of the farm), which took place on the 16 July, starting at 11.30 am. Large numbers of stridulating males were heard and observed, in the conservation grasslands, and more huge numbers in rough vegetation. Lower down the slope, huge numbers located in rough ditch herbage, SK825018. Four stridulating males found in grass verge, Ryhall village, 23 July, TF040108.

One found and identified in field edge near Thistleton, 31 July, SK907179. One caught and identified in rough grasses west of Greetham, 4 August, SK930144.

Last of the new sites: four courtship pairs, in rough vegetation under hedgerow, Braunston Meadows (Braunston Grassland 2) survey, on 13 September, SK818059.

Regular sites visited had their usual good numbers: Quarry Farm, Stamford, the Rutland Water surveys at Egleton and Lyndon reserves, George Henry Wood, a rubbish tip at Lyddington, Horn Mill Exton, Ketton Quarry, Elaine's Field Lyddington.

## PLANT GALLS 2014

Another good year for plant gall recording, probably partly due to a year with good growing conditions for plants and thereby improved opportunities for the appropriate parasites. It is, of course, nowhere that simple but it could have been a positive factor. The number of records submitted by members was up by 13% while the number of sites visited increased by around 60% and this reflects a growing trend within the Society in general to improve cover over the County. This is helped by an increasing tendency for landlords to welcome us and encourage us to survey the natural history on their properties. Long may it continue.

Summary: 308 records, 35 sites surveyed by 8 observers.

Roy Lemmon

### Bacteria – Rhizobiales

*Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, crown gall on Field Maple, *Acer campestre* PC  
*A. tumefaciens*, crown gall on Beech, *Fagus sylvatica* CPW

### Fungi

#### Ascomycota – Erysiphales

*Sphaerotheca macularis*, powdery mildew on Meadowsweet, *Filipendula ulmaria* SM

#### – Hypocreales

*Epichl e typhina*, choke on unidentified grass BW,Egl,SM

#### – Protomycetales

*Protomyces macrosporus* on Ground Elder, *Aegopodium podagraria* HM

#### – Taphrinales

*Taphrina alni* on Alder, *Alnus glutinosa* RWlh,BarnsW

#### Basidiomycota – Microbotryales, smut-like fungi

*Microbotryum lychnidis-dioicae* on Red Campion, *Silene dioica* PC,RWeg  
*M. lychnidis-dioicae* on White Campion, *Silene latifolia* Lynd,Vge7  
*M. stellariae* on Water Chickweed, *Myosoton aquaticum* EBP

#### – Uredinales, rusts

*Kuehneola uredinis* on Bramble, *Rubus fruticosus agg* RWlh  
*Melampsora amygdalinae* on Almond Willow, *Salix triandra* RWeg  
*M. caprearum* on Goat Willow, *Salix caprea* AddW,BFP,BLW,CQ,Egl,KQ,Lynd,MM,PC  
*M. populnea* on Dog's Mercury, *Mercurialis perennis* PC  
*Phragmidium bulbosum* on Bramble BLW,EBP,EBR,Egl,Kett,KQ,MM,PC,Pick,RWlh  
*P. mucronatum* on Dog Rose, *Rosa canina* BOQ,CPW,Egl,HambW,HM,KQ,Lynd,PC,  
 PGW,RWlh,Vge5  
*P. violaceum* on Bramble AddW,BFP,BLW,BrM,EBP,EBR,HambW,HM,  
 Kett,Lynd,MM,PC,PGW,RWlh,Vge5,WhdC  
*Puccinia calcitrapae* on Common Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra agg* HM  
*P. circaeae* on Enchanters Nightshade, *Circaea lutetiana* BLW,KQ,PC  
*P. cnici-oleracei* on Marsh Thistle *Cirsium palustre* RWeg  
*P. coronata* on Buckthorn, *Rhamnus cathartica* BOQ,Lynd,Rweg  
*P. glechomatis* on Ground Ivy, *Glechoma hederacea* AddW,BLW,EBP,EBR,HambW,Kett,KQ,PC  
*P. lagenophorae* on Groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris* EBR,Tick,Vge7  
*P. lapsanae* on Nipplewort, *Lapsana communis* BLW,Egl,HM,Vge7  
*P. malvacearum* on Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris* Kett,Tick,Vge7  
*P. menthae* on Marjoram, *Origanum vulgare* BOQ  
*P. poarum* on Coltsfoot, *Tussilago farfara* CQ,KQ  
*P. punctiformis* on Creeping Thistle, *Cirsium arvense* BOQ,RWeg,SM,Vge7  
*P. violae* on Hairy violet, *Viola hirta* BOQ,KQ  
*Triphragmium ulmariae* on Meadowsweet BrM,Clips,EBR,Egl,PC,RWeg,SM  
*Uromyces geranii* on Herb Robert, *Geranium robertianum* HM,RWlh  
*U. muscari* on Bluebell, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* BW

## Plants – Viscaceae

*Viscum album* Mistletoe on Apple, *Malus domestica*

Kett

## Arthropods

### Acari – Eriophyoidea: Gall mites

*Acalitus brevitarsus* on Alder

BarnsW, Lynd

*A. rudis* on Birch, *Betula pendula*

BarnsW, RWeg

*A. stenaspis* on Beech

KQ

*Aceria campestricola* on Elm, *Ulmus sp*

BLW

*A. cephalonea* on Sycamore, *Acer pseudoplatanus*

CPW, RWlh

*A. erinea* on Walnut, *Juglans regia*

Oak, Pick

*A. eriobia* on Field Maple

Kett

*A. fraxinicola* on Ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*

BFP

*A. labiatiflorae* on Marjoram

BOQ, CQ, KQ

*A. macrochela* on Field Maple

AddW, BrM, CQ, Egl, HambW, Kett, Lynd, MM, PC, Pick, RWlh

*A. macrorhynca* on Sycamore

AddW, BLW

*A. myriadeum* on Field Maple

AddW, BFP, BrM, Clips, CQ, Egl, HambW, Lynd, MM, PC, PGW, RWeg, RWlh, WhdC

*A. nervisequa* on Beech

BarnsW

*A. pseudoplatani* on Sycamore

BLW, BOQ, CPW, Lynd, RWlh, WhdC

*A. tetanothrix* on Crack Willow, *Salix fragilis*

Lynd

*Aculus fraxini* on Ash

KQ, MM, RWeg

*Cecidophyes nudus* on Wood Avens, *Geum urbanum*

HambW

*C. rouhollahi* on Cleavers, *Galium aparine*

Egl, Lynd, Vge5

*Cecidophyopsis psilaspis* on Yew, *Taxus baccata*

Clips

*Eriophyes crataegi* on Common Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna*

BFP, CQ,

*E. inangulis* on Alder

Egl, Lynd, RWlh

*E. laevis* on Alder

RWeg

*E. leiosoma* on Small-leaved Lime, *Tilia cordata*

RWlh

*E. leiosoma* on Large-leaved Lime, *Tilia platyphyllos*

BFP

*E. similis* on Sloe, *Prunus spinosa*

AddW, BarnsW, BrM, CQ, Egl, HambW, HM, Lynd, MM, PC, RWlh, RWeg, Vge5

*E. similis* on Wild Plum, *Prunus domestica*

WhdC

*Phyllocoptes goniothorax* on Common Hawthorn

AddW, BFP, BLW, BrM, CQ, EBR, Egl, HM, KQ, Lynd, MM, PC, RWlh, RWeg, Vge5, WhdC

*P. goniothorax* on Midland hawthorn, *Crataegus laevigata*

BLW, MM, PC, PGW, RWeg

*P. malinus* on Apple

HambW, PC

*P. malinus* on Crab Apple, *Malus sylvestris*

BLW, Egl, HambW, MM

*Phytoptus avellanae* big bud gall on Hazel, *Corylus avellana*

AddW, Egl

*Phyllocoptruta coryli* on Hazel

HambW

*Stenacis convolvens* on Spindle, *Euonymus europaeus*

BOQ, PGW, RWeg

## Insects

### Hemiptera – Psyllids

*Craspedolepta nebulosa* on Rosebay, *Chamerion angustifolium*

RWlag2

*Phylloopsis fraxini* on Ash

BFP, BLW, HM, Kett, Lynd, Pick

*P. fraxinicola* on Ash

MM

*Spanioneura buxi* on Box, *Buxus sempervirens*

Kett

*Tricochermes walkeri* on Buckthorn

Egl, HM

*Trioza remota* on Pedunculate Oak, *Quercus robur*

Clips

*T. rhamnii* on Buckthorn

Egl

### Sternorrhynca – Aphids

*Cryptomizus ribis* on Red Currant, *Ribes rubrum*

PC

*Eriosoma ulmi* on Wych Elm, *Ulmus glabra*

BFP, PC

### Diptera – Anthomyiidae

*Chirosia betuleti* on Broad buckler fern, *Dryopteris dilatata*

BW, PC

*C. betuleti* on Male fern, *D. filix-mas*

AddW, HambW, PGW



*C. grossicauda* on Bracken, *Pteridium aquilinum*

HambW

## Diptera – Cecidomyiidae: Gall midges

*Contarinia coryli* on Hazel

PC

*Craneiobia corni* on Dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*

CQ

*Cystiphora sonchi* on Corn Sow-thistle, *Sonchus arvensis*

RWlh

*Dasineura acrophila* on Ash

MM,RWeg

*D. aurita* on Willow, *Salix* sp

RWeg

*D. crataegi*, button top gall on Common Hawthorn

Egl,KQ,Pick,Vge5

*D. fraxini* on Ash

BrM,BLW,Egl,HambW,KQ,RWlh

*D. galliicola* on Cleavers

Vge7

*D. kiefferiana* on Rosebay

BOQ,KQ

*D. lupulinae* on Black Medick, *Medicago lupulina*

KQ

*D. pustulans* on Meadowsweet

PC

*D. rosae* on Dog Rose

BLW,Egl,KQ,Lynd,MM,PC,RWlag2,RWlh,Vge5

*D. ulmaria* on Meadowsweet

AddW,BFP,BrM,BW,Clips,CQ,Egl,PC,PGW,RWeg,RWlh,SM

*D. urticae* on Common Nettle, *Urtica dioica*

BLW,EBP,Egl,HambW,HM,Kett,KQ,PC,PGW,RWlh,Vge5

*Hartigiola annulipes* on Beech

BLW,Kett,KQ,RWlh

*Iteomyia capreae* on Goat Willow

BLW,CQ,HambW,RWeg

*I. capreae* on Grey Willow, *Salix cinerea*

Lynd

*I. major* on Goat willow

BarnsW,Lynd,PC

*Jaapiella veronicae* on Germander Speedwell, *Veronica chamaedrys*

BarnsW,BOQ,HM,Kett,KQ,WhdC

*Macrodiplosis pustularis* on Pedunculate oak

AddW,PGW

*Massalongia ruber* on Birch

RWeg

*Rabdophaga iteobia* on Goat Willow

PC

*R. rosaria* on Goat Willow

AddW,KQ

*Taxomyia taxi* on Yew

EBP,Kett

*Wachtliella persicariae* on Redleg, *Persicaria maculosa*

RWlag2

## Diptera – Tephritidae: Gall fly

*Urophora cardui* on Creeping thistle

BrM,CPW,Kett,KQ,Lynd,MM,PC,PGW,SK,Vge5

## Hymenoptera – Tenthredinidae: Sawflies

*Blennocampa phyllocolpa* on Dog Rose

Egl,PGW,Rweg

*Eupontania pedunculi* on Goat Willow

BLW,Egl,Lynd,MM

*Pontania proxima* on White Willow, *Salix alba*

EBP

*P. proxima* on Crack Willow

Lynd,Rweg

*P. triandrae* on Almond Willow

RWeg

## Hymenoptera – Cynipidae: Gall wasps

On Pedunculate Oak except where stated - *f.sexual* where not *f.agamic*.

*Andricus curvator*

BFP,CPW,Lynd,RWeg,RWlh,Vge7

*A. curvator* on Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*

BFP,Kett

*A. foecundatrix f. agamic* Artichoke/hop gall on Sessile oak

Wg

*A. grossulariae*

RWeg

*A. kollari f.agamic* Marble gall on *Quercus* sp.

PC

*A. kollari f.agamic* Marble gall

BFP,RWlh,Wg

*A. lignicolus f.agamic* Cola nut gall

BrM,MM

*A. quercuscalicis f.agamic* Knopper gall

BFP,BrM,HambW,Lynd,PC,RWlh,Wg

*A. quercuscalicis f.agamic* on Sessile oak

BFP

*Biorhiza pallida* Oak apple

Vge7

*Cynips divisa f.agamic* Pea gall

BFP

*C. divisa f.agamic* Pea gall on Sessile oak

BFP

*C. quercusfolii f.agamic*

AddW

*Diplolepis nervosa* Pea/sputnik gall on Dog rose

AddW,BFP,Kett,Lynd,MM,RWlh,Vge5

*D. rosae* Robin's pincushion on Dog rose

BarnsW,BOV,CQ,Egl,Kett,MM,PC,PGW,RWlh,SM,Vge5,Vge6

*Neuroterus albipes f.agamic* Smooth spangle gall

AddW,Pick,PC,RWlh

*N. anthracinus f.agamic* Oyster gall

AddW,BarnsW,EBP

*N. numismalis* Silk button gall

BarnsW,CPW,PGW,RWeg,RWlh

*N. quercusbaccarum* Currant gall

Clips,Lynd,RWeg

*N. quercusbaccarum* Currant gall on Sessile oak

BFP

*N. quercusbaccarum f.agamic* Common spangle gall

AddW,BarnsW,BrM,EBP,HambW,Kett, MM,PGW,RWlh

## OTHER INSECTS AND INVERTEBRATES 2014

*Many thanks to all those people who sent in records to me in 2014; please keep up the good work!*

*Gill Chiverton*

### DRAGONFLIES Odonata

#### DAMSELFLIES

BANDED DEMOISELLE *Calopteryx splendens*

In June singles noted Pilt and Bden, many both m. & f. at TbyW. In July and August singles reported Oak and OakC.

EMERALD DAMSELFLY *Lesetes sponsa*

In June one noted LFP. In July fourteen noted LFP. In August one noted OakC.

WHITE-LEGGED DAMSELFLY *Platycnemis pennipes*

In June one LFP, 3 TbyW, one PC. In July one LFP.

LARGE RED DAMSELFLY *Pyrrosoma nymphula*

In June a mating pair + a single at OakC.

RED-EYED DAMSELFLY *Erythromma najas*

In June nineteen at LFP. In August noted at OakC.

COMMON BLUE DAMSELFLY *Enallagma cyathigerum*

In June many noted on two occasions OakC. In August noted at OakC.

BLUE-TAILED DAMSELFLY *Ischnura elegans*

In June and August noted OakC.

AZURE DAMSELFLY *Coenagrion puella*

In August noted OakC.

#### TRUE DRAGONFLIES

MIGRANT HAWKER *Aeshna mixta*

In July singles noted several times on 2 days in Man.

SOUTHERN HAWKER *Aeshna cyanea*

In June noted OakC and QF. In August noted OakC. In October single noted EBR.

BROWN HAWKER *Aeshna grandis*

In July noted OakC. In August noted OakC, Tix, Bden. In September noted RWeg.

EMPEROR DRAGONFLY *Anax imperator*

In July noted LFP, Bden, OakC. In October two noted EBR.

HAIRY DRAGONFLY *Brachytron pratense*

In June one noted LFP.

FOUR-SPOTTED CHASER *Libellula quadrimaculata*

In August noted OakC.

BROAD-BODIED CHASER *Libellula depressa*

In June nineteen noted Wg, also noted Pilt and OakC. In July noted OakC.

COMMON DARTER *Sympetrum striolatum*

In August noted OakC and Bden. In September noted RWeg.

RUDDY DARTER *Sympetrum sanguineum*

In August noted OakC. In September noted RWeg.

### TRUE BUGS Hemiptera

GREEN SHIELD BUG *Palomena prasina*

In May one noted Bden.

FOREST BUG *Pentatoma rufipes*

In June one noted Wg.

WESTON CONIFER SEED BUG *Leptoglossus occidentalis*

In September one noted RWLr.

RHOPALID BUG *Corizus hyoscyami*

In September two noted Lydd.

COMMON BACKSWIMMER *Notonecta glauca*

In February <10 noted Bden.

FROGHOPPER *Cercopsis vulnerata*

In May four noted CPW.

COMMON FROGHOPPER *Philaenus spumarius*

In June several noted Vge8.

JUMPING PLANT LICE *Psylla mali*

In July several noted RWLr.

### BEETLES Coleoptera

GROUND BEETLE *Cychrus caraboides*

In April two noted PC.

GROUND BEETLE *Notiophilus biguttatus*

In April one noted PC.

GROUND BEETLE *Loricera pilicornis*

In April two noted PC.

GROUND BEETLE *Pterostichus madidus*

In April <5 noted PC.

GROUND BEETLE *Pterostichus niger*

In May one noted NW.

BURYING BEETLE *Silpha atrata*

In March one noted KQ.

ROVE BEETLE *Tachyporus chrysomelinus*

In April one noted PC.

ROVE BEETLE *Scaphidium 4-maculatum*

In April two noted PC.

SUMMER CHAFER *Amphimallon solstitiale*

In July one noted Lynd.

CLICK BEETLE *Athous haemorrhoidalis*

In May one noted NW.

SOLDIER BEETLE *Cantharis rustica*

In May one noted NW.

SOLDIER BEETLE *Rhagonycha fulva*

In June five noted Vge8.

VARIED CARPET BEETLE *Anthrenus verbasci*

In March one noted Bden.

COMMON MALACHITE BEETLE *Malachius bipustulatus*

In May one noted NW.

POLLEN BEETLE *Meligethes aeneas*

In April <7 noted PC.

RASPBERRY BEETLE *Byturus tormentosus*

In April one noted PC. In May one noted NW.

ORANGE LADYBIRD *Halyzia 16-punctata*

In October two noted EBR.

22-SPOT LADYBIRD *Psyllobora 22-punctata*

In September two noted BrM.

EYED LADYBIRD *Anatis ocellata*

In May one noted Kett.

7-SPOT LADYBIRD *Coccinella 7-punctata*

In February 2 noted Oak and one noted WhdC. In

March one noted Bden. In April two noted Vge7.

In May one noted Clips. In June one noted SM. In

August one noted KQ.

10-SPOT LADYBIRD *Adalia 10-punctata*

In June one noted CQ.

HARLEQUIN LADYBIRD *Harmonia axyridis*

In April one noted Tick. In October one noted EBP.

DARKLING BEETLE *Lagria hirta*

In May one noted NW.

WASP BEETLE *Clytus arietis*

In May one noted NW and one noted CPW. In June

one noted BW.

LILY BEETLE *Lilioceris lili*

In April eight noted Bden.

BLOODY-NOSED BEETLE *Timarcha tenebricosa*

In August one noted SK.

## SCORPION FLIES Mecoptera

SCORPION FLY *Panorpa sp.*

In October one noted RWLr.

## CADDIS FLIES Trichoptera

CADDIS FLY

In October one noted Bden.

## TRUE FLIES Diptera

CRANE FLY *Tipula sp.*

In March one noted Bden.

COMMON BEE-FLY *Bombylius major*

In March one noted Bden. In April seven noted Vge7

and three noted Tick. In May one noted Clips.

HOVERFLY *Volucella bombylans*

In June one noted Bden.

HOVERFLY *Volucella inanis*

In August one noted KQ.

DRONEFLY *Eristalis tenax*

In April one noted PC.

## BEES, WASPS, ANTS, SAWFLIES, etc. Hymenoptera

SAWFLY *Rhogogaster viridis*

In June several noted Bis and 2 noted Vge8.

COMMON WASP *Vespula vulgaris*

In May one noted WhdC.

HORNET *Vespa crabro*

In April one noted hibernating in PC. In June one

noted CQ. In August one noted PC and many noted

RWLr.

GREY-HAIRED MINING BEE *Andrena cineraria*

In April two noted BOQ.

TAWNY MINING BEE *Andrena fulva*

In April nest mounds and single insects noted Bden

and BOQ.

TWO-COLOURED MASON BEE *Osmia bicolor*

In May one noted KQ.

RED MASON BEE *Osmia rufa*

In April one noted Vge7.

LEAF-CUTTER BEE *Megachile centuncularis*

In September one noted RWeg.

SPRING FLOWER BEE *Anthophora plumipes*

In April good nos. noted Bden.

**HONEY BEE** *Apis mellifera*

In February noted KQfarm and Man. In March noted Tick, Oak and an active nest at Ryll Heath. In June a swarm (approx 5000) noted Bden.

**WHITE-TAILED BUMBLEBEE** *Bombus lucorum*.

In February four noted Bden. In March one noted Oak. In April noted Tick and PC. In May noted WhdC. In August noted Greet. In October noted Bden.

**BUFF-TAILED BUMBLEBEE** *Bombus terrestris*

In February noted Bden. In March noted Bden and KQ. In April noted Vge7, Tick and BW. In May noted WhdC and CPW.

**EARLY BUMBLEBEE** *Bombus pratorum*

In March one noted Oak.

**COMMON CARDEE BEE** *Bombus pascuorum*

In April noted BW. In May noted BOQ, CPW and ClipYTA. In August noted Greet and Ext.

**RED-TAILED BUMBLEBEE** *Bombus lapidarius*

In March noted all month Bden. In April noted Vge7, Tick and BW. In May noted BOQ and CPW. In June noted CQ. In July noted QF.

**TREE BUMBLEBEE** *Bombus hypnorum*

In June four noted Oak and one noted Vge8. In July one noted QF.

## **OTHER ARTHROPODS**

### **CENTIPEDES Chilopoda**

**CENTIPEDE** *Lithobius forficatus*

In April were abundant on fallen wood in PC.

### **WOODLICE Isopoda**

**COMMON SHINY WOODLOUSE** *Oniscus asellus*

In March large nos. noted KQ and were common in BOQ. In April many noted PC.

**COMMON PILL WOODLOUSE** *Armadillidium vulgare*

In March several noted BOQ and many noted KQ.

**STRIPED PILL WOODLOUSE** *Armadillidium nasatum*

In March one noted BOQ.

### **SPIDERS Araneae**

**SPIDER** *Araneus quadratus*

In September one noted KQ.

### **SLUGS and SNAILS Gastropoda**

**LEOPARD SLUG** *Limax maximus*

From March to November good numbers noted in Bden.

**LARGE BLACK SLUG** *Arion ater ater*

In May noted CPW and RWeg. In June noted Essendine verge and SM. In October noted Bden.

**SNAIL** *Oxyloma pfeifferi*

In June one noted SM. In September one noted BrM.

**SNAIL** *Ena obscura*

In February one noted hibernating BOQ. In March one noted BOQ.

**SNAIL** *Discus rotundatus*

In February several noted WhdC. In March several noted BOQ.

**PELLUCID GLASS SNAIL** *Vitrina pellucida*

In February one noted BOQ.

**SNAIL** *Oxychilus draparnaudi*

In March one noted BOQ.

**SNAIL** *Oxychilus alliarius*

In February one noted (shell only) in KQ.

**SNAIL** *Cochlodina laminata*

In February one noted WhdC.

**SNAIL** *Candidula gigaxii*

In March one noted BOQ. In April three noted BW.

**SNAIL** *Cernuella virgata*

In May one noted WhdC, one noted BOQ. In June one noted CQ. In September one noted RWLax Hill.

**SNAIL** *Monacha cantiana*

In February one shell noted WhdC. In May one noted WhdC.

**HAIRY SNAIL** *Trichia hispida*

In February one noted BOQ.

**SNAIL** *Cepaea nemoralis*

In April one shell noted BW.

**SNAIL** *Cepaea hortensis*

In February one shell noted WhdC. In April singles noted in BW and PC. In March one shell noted BOQ.

**SNAIL** *Trichia striolata*

In May one noted BOQ.

**GARDEN SNAIL** *Helix aspersa*

In March one shell noted BOQ.

## **POND LIFE Freshwater Gastropoda**

**GREAT POND SNAIL** *Lymnaea stagnalis*

In September empty shells were noted on RW Lagoon 2 drawdown zone. In November empty shells were noted on shoreline at EBR.

**SWAN MUSSEL** *Anodonta cygnea*

In October broken, opened and empty shells (result of predation?) were noted on shoreline at EBP.

## GLOW-WORMS 2014

*Glow-worm larvae live for two (or sometimes three) years, from eggs laid in summer through to pupation into glowing static females or flying males two summers later. They need snails for food. Snails like wet conditions, and it rained excessively in 2012. So if eggs were laid and larvae managed to hatch when summer eventually arrived, they should have fed well. However, there was a long cold spring in 2013 when snails might not have been available for larvae. We had much heavy rain last winter and spring 2014, but temperatures have been generally mild. There was tentative hope that we might find moderate glows this year, but to find a new site in Rutland and another just over the border was totally unexpected!*

*Linda Worrall*

### Barrowden

Grass cutting has been a problem again this year. Rutland County Council Highways cut a particularly wide swathe on west and east sides of Verge 3, Luffenham Road (The Drift) on 20th June, contrary to agreements not to cut in June or July, and apologies were given. Resulting lying hay was not thick, but numbers did not recover. Back Road cutting is organised by the Parish Council: a wide unexpected cut of thick grass was made north and south sides on June 25th, along with other village cutting just before Barrowden Fete. Deep overlying hay was left; apologies were made, but glows disappeared. Not only does cutting risk damage to females and pupae, but any which survive have difficulty getting through the hay, wasting energy needed for mating and egg laying in the very short time they have before they die.

The farmer is growing wheat behind both verges at Verge 3 and also in Back Road next to the Drift Close houses; rape in the next field to the west was cut on 9th July, earlier than usual. Snail sightings have not been good this year, and when rape is grown it may be that slug pellets are used. There were some small yellow ones on Verge 3 west, however, excellent food for larvae.

On 14th June I posted a message on the village email to tell villagers that glow-worms were about and had a good response, including several people who came from some distance. A villager near one of the sites also temporarily removed green solar lights decorating his garden lest they distracted males.

### Barrowden, Verge 3 west, Luffenham Road SK948005

**13.6:** 7 in regular place opposite 'Barrowden' sign, mostly rather thin and therefore had probably been glowing for several days – I should have gone earlier in month. 11.00 pm, weather hot and humid, full moon but not visible.

**18.6:** 5 in same place, 11.00 pm, seen by delighted members of the Rutland Red Hatters to whom I gave a talk two years ago and they then found just one but thought it was wonderful.

**20.6:** After wide swathe cut that day, 3, on very front edge of verge. 4 visitors in car concerned about cutting.

**21.6:** 3 as before.

**26.6:** 3 as before. Verge checked both sides up to A47, none.

**2.7:** nil at 10.45; 1 at 11.05 pm struggling to escape from dried grass from cutting on 20.6. Hot day, sky still bright and waxing crescent moon.

### East verge

No sightings.

### Barrowden, Verge 17, north SK945003

**13.6:** 3 actually inside Drift Close (2 on mown lawns in front of houses and 1 half way up a front door frame – all dangerous sites for them). Plus 2 along verge just further west, 1m back from road in tall grass. Hot, humid, 10.40 pm.

**18.6:** 2 at back of verge in long grass.

**20.6:** 4 front, 4 back in higher grass.

**21.6:** 8 as before. All quite low down.

**26.6:** Nil where seen before, and cut grass lying deep. But 1 on right side of field entrance with wheat and Drift Close and 1 on left side of entrance to next field west with rape, high on uncut grass.

**2.7:** 1 at back of thick hay half way between Drift Close and field entrance, plus 1 high in uncut grass by hedge at entrance to field to west, as on 26.6.

**10.7:** None. Weather warm, humid, full moon, 10.55 pm but not quite dark.

No sightings by thick hedge in the field with wheat next to Drift Close, which is sad and unusual; this hedge has been a refuge.

### South verge

**26.6:** 1 west of paddock gate, opposite where 8 glows seen earlier on north verge. Warm, slight rain.

### **A historical record for Barrowden**

On 19th June 2014 I received the following in response to my posting on the village email:

‘Very interested to see that glow-worms are still around where I used to see them more than 50 years ago, cycling back to South Luffenham after late evening fishing in Barrowden meadows. They used to be towards the top of the hill heading up to the A47. To my shame, I once put 4 or 5 glow-worms in my rear bicycle light when the batteries had run out! They provided a weak glow and I released them in our orchard, but they would not have become established without males for fertilisation.’

From the late 1980s, Graham and I often used to check right up to the A47, and I did so this year on 26th June. We’ve never seen any higher up from where a footpath goes east across fields from the east verge. It is noticeable that the verges have got narrower as the road edges have increasingly been filled with tarmac where traffic has eroded them.

### **Burley Woods SK889095**

**26.6:** 13 glows found. Phil Rudkin and his team report: The group entered the wood at 8.50 pm. It was tough going this year! The rides had not been cut, and because of the dry conditions and the deep ruts made by the loggers, it was particularly hard to negotiate our way towards the site, and unusually there was little of note amongst the almost waist-high grasses. The site was reached at 9.50 pm, but it was still light in the wide glades of the wood. The team spread out along the rides around the centre of the colony, and the first glowing female was found at 10.18 pm. Two more glows were spotted at 10.20 pm and 10.21 pm. We began to think this was the total for the night, but a fourth glow appeared at 10.31 pm. Another 7 minutes later, numbers 5 and 6 were logged. These were much smaller numbers than the 42 glows recorded on 26th June 2013!

By now the temperature dropped slightly, and we decided to make our way back to the entrance going east, along the main lower ride of the wood, between compartments 23/25. Then to our extreme delight, we had numbers 7, 8 and 9 at 10.45 pm. We always expect to hear young Tawny Owls along this part of the wood during the glow-worm survey, and were not disappointed; the ghostlike scraping sounds of three fledglings were enjoyed in the darkness, accompanied by the calling of an adult. Moving towards the entrance, we were very satisfied when we found numbers 10, 11, 12 and 13 glows from 10.48 pm to 10.51 pm.

At 11.15 pm, as we reached our cars parked on the verge, a police car suddenly drove up with lights flashing and two young Rutland police, male and female, emerged. We explained our purpose in the woods, and showed them the picture of a glowing female taken earlier that evening. They

enjoyed hearing about our exploits, and told us they thought there was a rave going on. We told them we appreciated their presence, and that it was good to know they were around, keeping an eye on things.

**Phil’s comment:** The date this night of 2014 was the same date as in 2013. However, due to the early season this year, we might have missed the large numbers of 42 glows in 2013. Because of this cool night, 12 of the glowing females were deep down in the vegetation, making observation difficult. But we were reasonably certain that none were being mated, whereas in 2013 the majority had a male on them. One female was in the middle of the ride tonight (ideal for photography). These last two years, it was noticeable that there seems to be a shift east from the main centre of the colony. Depending on the weather and the season we will review the situation in 2015, and probably decide on a different date. However, numbers were reasonable.

### **Essendine, Verge 5 and mainline cutting top TF943129**

A daylight visit revealed grass extremely high in cutting top. Our recorder is not able to make a night visit this year.

### **Ketton Quarry Nature Reserve SK978053**

**4.4:** on the unsurfaced section of Pit Lane next to North Glade, one large 2 cm long glow-worm larva clasped onto the shell of a live snail. On the same day, another 1.5 cm long, was clinging to the underside of a tin sheet put out for recording reptiles near the Geology carpark. Jenny Harris and Neill Talbot found the second one (together with a common lizard) during Trust work; the first was shown to them by a man who said he had just seen it actually eating the snail. Remarkable!

### **Tixover SK976005 – a new site!**

**1.7:** 11.09 pm an email arrived: ‘Spotted my first Glow-worm ever in Tixover!’ Fantastic. On her actual doorstep by the Welland, photo to prove it, lots of snails nearby, and she had visited the g-w website glowworms.org.uk. It glowed only for another night (hopefully mated), but she found other people had seen some in Tixover too. A rumour there has it that ‘they blew over from the quarry in a bad storm years ago’; interesting, the myths that can arise when people try to explain the strange and unexpected. Verges have now been searched, none found, but cutting is scheduled not to be carried out till after the end of July. Great. I just hope the traffic lights at the local roadworks are moved soon, or lots of males might take over the ‘go’ light!

## **OVER THE BORDER**

### **Northamptonshire, Barnack Hills and Holes**

**TF075046**

**Late June:** 3 + 1 male found on short Village Walk with Chris Gardiner, the Warden, weather warm and drizzly.

### **Near Easton-on-the-Hill – new site**

**Early July:** Chris Gardiner told me he found a male at mid-day at Racecourse Farm Field, a SSSI meadow owned by Burghley. Not sure quite where that is, but good to know about a glow-worm anywhere!

### **Fineshade Woods SP975985**

Many people have objected to 3 separate proposals made this year for a large number of holiday chalets to be built in the woods, with roads and services. It is understood that those involved are aware there are glow-worms, but no full environmental survey has been carried out. Sorry to finish on such a sorry note.

## MAMMAL REPORT 2014

The year began with reports of otters at Rutland water, and there was much activity through the year, with a quiet period during the summer months. Hedgehogs took advantage of the relatively mild winter to feed regularly at Barrowden in January and February, and continued throughout the year. A Water Shrew, the first recorded for some years, was caught in March among the reed beds at Rutland Water and released unharmed. Water Voles were active during the year at Rutland Water, particularly in front of Wader Scrape Hide entertaining the Osprey watchers, and were also regularly seen at Oakham Canal.

In June a Roe Deer was seen with fawn at Exton Park in Tunnely Wood, the first report of breeding activity in the area, though the rise in sightings locally clearly indicates their success.

Evidence that Harvest Mice are active in meadows at Rutland Water NR was recorded, when nests were discovered among the long grasses during the autumn mowing. Harvest mice have not been recorded for many years in Rutland, their quiet habits ensuring that they are overlooked by most of us!

Thank you to all who contributed with reports, assistance and expertise during 2014.

Linda Biddle

**Table: Summary of mammal data in 2014 (numbers in brackets gives the 2013 data for comparison)**

Species	Number of reports	Number of live animals	Number of dead animals	Evidence	Comments
Hedgehog <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	58(68)	78(111)	5(5)	10(8)	
Mole <i>Talpa europaea</i>	9(10)	0(0)	1(0)	8(10)	
Common Shrew <i>Sorex araneus</i>	8(4)	2(0)	7(4)	0(0)	
Water Shrew <i>Neomys fodiens</i>	1(0)	1(0)	0(0)		Caught in reedbed then released
Pygmy Shrew <i>Sorex minutus</i>	2(2)	1(0)	1(2)		
Rabbit <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	25(38)	71(72+)	0(1)	0(2)	1 white seen twice, 2 black, 2 young
Brown Hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i>	32(38)	267(77)	0(0)	0(2)	3 leverets
Grey Squirrel <i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	14(14)	15(20+)	(1)	2(2)	
Bank Vole <i>Clethrionomys glareolus</i>	7(6)	8(15)	3(0)	(0)	
Water Vole <i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	44(36)	16(3)	(0)	36(35)	Most records WV droppings from rafts
Short-tailed Field Vole <i>Microtus arvalis</i>	6(2)	13(4)	1(1)	(0)	Live animals included 5 young
Long-tailed Field Mouse <i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	5(4)	7+(5)	1(1)	(0)	
Harvest Mouse <i>Micromys minutus</i>	1	0	0	1	Nests found at base of grasses in meadows at Egleton RWNR
Brown Rat <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	4(2)	2(13)	2(1)	0(0)	
Red Fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	22(26)	21(23)	2(1)	(4)	
Stoat <i>Mustela erminea</i>	30(20)	43(26)	0(1)	1(0)	5 seen together crossing track
Weasel <i>Mustela nivalis</i>	9(2)	9(2)	(0)	(0)	
Mink <i>Mustela vison</i>	0(7)	0(2)	0(0)	0(5)	
Polecat <i>Mustela putorius</i>	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)		
Badger <i>Meles meles</i>	21(27)	1(17)	16(14)	9(11)	
Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>	46(38)	4(7)	0(0)	43(32)	
Fallow Deer <i>Dama dama</i>	35(81)	170(many)	4(0)	3(3)	
Muntjac <i>Muntiacus reevesii</i>	28(40)	20(38)	3(1)	6(9)	
Roe Deer <i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	13(5)	18(6)	1(0)	3 bucks	



## Insectivora

### Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*

78 animals 5 dead

Hedgehogs were out and about early in 2014.

The first seen was on 4th January in Wing, and at Barrowden there were several during early months of the year, and regular droppings were found. The last report was on 5th December, and they were active in Barrowden in every month of the year.

Other reports came from Pickworth, Oakham, Wing, Normanton and Glaston.

### Mole *Talpa europaea*

1 dead 8 evidence

One dead mole was found on a track at RWNR, all other reports were records of molehills. Evidence of activity is very widespread, from Prior's Coppice to Clipsham Park Wood, Essendine to Barnsdale Lodge Wood, Pickworth to Fort Henry.

### Common Shrew *Sorex araneus*

7 dead 2 live

These little animals live their lives at a furious pace, and die suddenly, hence their bodies are found quite commonly, with no obvious signs of damage.

Two live animals were found under separate reptile shelters at Exton Park in March. Dead animals were seen at Little Casterton, Tixover, Lyndon village, Pickworth and Barrowden.

### Pygmy Shrew *Sorex minutus*

1 dead 1 live

One live animal was seen running up to a small hole in the trunk of a tree, in Fox Covert, Martinthorpe. The observer noted that it was 'amazingly small!' A dead one was found in a field at Quarry Farm Great Casterton.

## Lagomorpha

### Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

25 reports 71+ live animals

Widespread throughout the county and recorded on verges, in woods, and in arable areas, rabbits are very successful animals, and commonly seen. They are valuable prey for other mammals and birds. At Banthorpe two black animals were seen among others, the 4th year black individuals have been seen here, and at Wing a white, obviously wild, rabbit was seen on two occasions. This may have been an albino, but the observer was unable to see its eyes sufficiently well for confirmation.

### Brown Hare *Lepus europaeus*

32 reports 267 animals

Hares have been recorded regularly at Pickworth, Greetham Valley Golf Club and RWNR. They are seen frequently in many parts of the county, including Ridlington, Martinthorpe, Seaton, and Exton Park.

## Rodentia

### Grey squirrel *Sciurus carolinensis*

14 reports 15 live animals

Grey squirrels are still commonly seen in many woods and hedgerows of the county. They were recorded in Burley, Hambleton, Pickworth, Normanton, Oakham and Greetham Valley Golf Club, but are under-recorded. Most records come from surveys at RWNR and when members are doing regular recording in, for example, Burley Wood.

### Bank Vole *Clethrionomys glareolus*

7 reports 8 animals 3 dead

Bank voles are resident in gardens at Barrowden, Seaton and Wing, and were discovered under reptile sheets at Ketton Quarry. Two ran across the verge at Luffenham Heath, under the noses of two committee members!

### Water Vole *Arvicola terrestris*

44 reports 16 live animals 36 evidence

As in previous years most of the records come from regular monitoring at RWNR and Oakham Canal, and evidence is recorded in the form of droppings left as territorial markers on small rafts. There was some reduction of activity following the winter months, but water voles are doing well in many parts of RWNR and Oakham Canal. Most of the live sightings came from Waderscrape Hide at RW where the voles gave an alternative to viewing Ospreys, and entertained the watchers by swimming across the channels in front of the hide. Others were seen at Egleton, Lyndon and Shoveler Hide.

### Short-tailed Field Vole *Microtus arvalis*

6 reports 13 live animals 1 dead

Most of the live animals were found under reptile shelters at Exton Park in July and August, three on a limestone bank in July, and in August two under separate shelters, and one adult and 5 young under another. One crossed the road between Taylor's Farm and Mount's Lodge, another crossed a ride at Morkery Wood, and a dead animal was found at Quarry Farm Great Casterton.

**Long-tailed Field Mouse** *Apodemus sylvaticus*

5 reports 7+ animals 1 dead

These little animals are determined when it comes to collecting food. At Barrowden in April one collected a single peanut and ran away with it, returning repeatedly, 3 times in three minutes. In Stamford one ran along the branch of an ivy-covered pear tree to collect a sunflower seed, and returned with it to the ivy, observed doing the same thing 4 times! Field Mice are also reported from gardens in Oakham, nesting in a compost heap, where they had chewed parsnips, and also in a Robin's nest box. One ran from a dormouse box in Pickworth Wood in September.

**Harvest mouse** *Micromys minutus*

Evidence for their presence at RWNR was found in the shape of nests among long grasses in the meadows adjacent to Egleton Centre, when mowing was done in the autumn.

**Brown rat** *Rattus norvegicus*

4 reports 2 dead

Rats were seen regularly during November at Dawn's Paddock, and prints found on mink rafts at Manton Bay, RWNR. Dead animals were found at Lincolnshire Gate, and on the track near Smew Hide.

## Carnivora

**Red Fox** *Vulpes vulpes*

22 reports 21 live animals 2 dead

Foxes are less commonly seen than they used to be, but we still have a fair number of reports, from many parts of the county. One was observed in the entrance to an earth at Tunnely Wood, another eating a squirrel at the edge of a ride in Pickworth Wood. In the reedbed at Heron Bay RWNR one was seen in January, and in December when observers were walking through the reedbed one was disturbed. It laid low when we passed, but as we returned it made a dash to escape, and disappeared into adjacent woodland. At Leighfield Fishponds a fox was watched as it unsuccessfully chased a hare.

**Stoat** *Mustela erminea*

30 reports 43 live animals

Stoats have been well reported in 2014, often seen hunting along verges, or crossing tracks and roads. The healthy number of rabbits as available prey probably explains their success. One juvenile was hunting along the Greetham conservation verge close to the observers, and came within to within 3 feet, before moving away, apparently totally unconcerned.

Five youngsters in a line crossed the track near RW Sailing Club, and six were seen playing together in a field at Martinthorpe in July.

**Weasel** *Mustela nivalis*

9 reports 9 live animals

Less commonly seen than Stoats, Weasels are usually seen by observers crossing roads. One was seen running along the shoreline at the east side of Berrybutts Spinney at RWNR, and another observed at the entrance to Dawn's Paddock near The Seek.

**Mink** *Mustela vison*

There were none reported in 2014

**Badger** *Meles meles*

21 reports 1 live animal 16 dead 9 evidence

Badgers advertise their presence widely, by digging large setts, marking territories by latrine digging, and rooting in the ground for food, particularly in dry weather. The number and spread of road casualties indicates that they are present over much of the county; and many active setts, particularly in local woods, show that they are doing well.

**Otter** *Lutra lutra*

46 reports 4 live animals 43 evidence

Otters mark territories by 'sprainting'- leaving small deposits of their musky smelling faeces, which contain fish scales and small bones - on prominent spots where they pass. This means that collecting evidence of their presence is remarkably easy. Otters are also very interested in mink rafts, spread around RW to detect the presence of mink, and often leave their footprints in the clay, sometimes also sprainting on top as well. There have been at least three otters present at RWNR during 2014, though they seem to go elsewhere, or at least become less active, during the summer months. One otter was present in January at Fort Henry Ponds, leaving spraint, and remains of prey fish near the top lake. At Leighfield Fishponds an otter was seen swimming under a small bridge in May, and close by another was seen in November. Two otters were also seen at Oakham canal in November.

## Artiodactyla

**Fallow Deer** *Dama dama*

35 reports 170+ animals 4 dead 3 evidence

Fallow deer are seen frequently in woods in Rutland, and have been reported from Pickworth, Burley, Tunnely, Clipsham Park, Burley Bushes, Greetham Valley Golf Club, and Fort Henry, in groups of up to 35. Regular recording in local woods was discontinued, due to continual disturbance reducing their presence. Culling was also carried out in Pickworth Woods during 2014.

**Muntjac** *Muntiacus reevesii*

28 reports 20 live 3 dead 6 evidence

Muntjac have covered almost all areas of the county, being seen in gardens in villages, towns and in woods, reserves and along hedgerows. At dusk they are seen in fields, feeding, and often alongside roads feeding on verges. They were reported from Burley, Pickworth, Prior's Coppice, Clipsham Woods, Exton Park, Greetham, Ketton, Langham, Bisbrooke, Uppingham and Barrowden; and at RWNR they were very numerous.

**Roe Deer** *Capreolus capreolus*

13 reports 18 animals 1 dead

In June at Exton Park a female was seen on a ride, leaping over the ditch into the plantation. A young fawn ran away along the ditch, the first confirmation of breeding in this area. It has been obvious for some time that Roe Deer are increasing in number locally, and very pleasing that our native deer species are making a comeback. They have been seen at Martinthorpe, Greetham Valley, and Burley Wood.

## BAT REPORT 2014

With the exception of the annual hibernation check for the Bat Conservation Trust's National Bat Monitoring Programme (NBMP), there were no bat records for January, February or December 2014, and only one record in November. Although there was evidence of bat activity in the form of fresh droppings in South Luffenham church on 8 February, the first bat seen in flight was not until 20 March, in Wing. No further activity was observed until April when a probable pipistrelle was seen flying in a Barrowden garden on the 10th, and there were fresh droppings under eaves on a house in Wing on the 14th.

Two visits were made to the East Rutland Hibernaculum (see Table 1 and species accounts for details). Six roosts containing seven species were counted for the NBMP. Of the 11 roosts formerly registered with the NBMP, one roost (Rutland Watersports) had no bats present perhaps because of access issues, while the soprano roosts at the Whitwell Hotel and in a chimney in Braunston have been destroyed. A further two roosts (Seaton and Stoke Dry) were not counted for other reasons.

Visits were carried out to eight roosts (see Table 3 and species accounts for details) including several churches on behalf of Natural England.

A total of 11 grounded bats were handled in the area, compared to 16 in 2013 (see Table 4). Seven of these were able to be released, compared to only five in 2013. Weather for the year may have influenced this outcome, as conditions in winter were relatively warm, and most of the summer and autumn months were also warm, apart from August which was the coolest August in Rutland for a decade. September in our area was unusually dry. These conditions are likely to have allowed a higher number of juvenile bats to survive their early development and all bats to enter hibernation with good levels of body fat.

The February hibernation count was the highest total recorded for this site. The temperature for the January count was 2.3 °C, which felt substantially warmer than 0.4 °C recorded in 2013; February's temperature was much the same as in 2013 at 4.7 °C. No barbastelle was found this year; the last time one was recorded was in January 2012.

**Table 1: Hibernaculum report, East Rutland site** (2013 figures in brackets)

	12 January	16 February
Daubenton's	- (1)	1 (1)
Natterer's	6 (6)	4 (6)
Pipistrelle sp.	1	5 (3)
<i>Myotis</i> sp.	-	1
Total bats	7 (7)	11 (10)
Time taken (minutes)	90	120
Internal humidity	78%	81%
Number of surveyors	6	10

## Species accounts

Unless otherwise stated, notes on status refer to Rutland only.

### Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*

**Status:** widespread and common.

The first common pipistrelle of the year was a bat recorded foraging in an Oakham garden on 29 March; the species was recorded regularly flying over a garden in Barmstedt Drive, Oakham, between May and October and occasionally over my Woodland View garden. A few were feeding with other species in a glade at Burley Wood on 16 April. They were also recorded in Aldgate, Ketton, on 11 July, and foraging around Whissendine Church on 13 and 28 June. There were four 'grounded' bats during the year (see Table 4), three of which were released. Two roosts were counted for the NBMP in June; one in Wing, one in Morcott. The Morcott colony was counted in July on the bats' return to the roost, after having temporarily vacated the roost in late June, with 86 bats on 15 July and 67 still present on the 21st. The Wing colony had increased to 125 bats on 23 August, with many possible juveniles among them. A new roost site with 36 bats was discovered in The Jetty, Wing, on 13 June, but not counted for the NBMP.

### Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*

**Status:** widespread and common. Several large maternity roosts known.

The first record of the year was of a number of bats foraging in a glade at Burley Wood on 16 April, and up to three were foraging in an Oakham garden on 19 April. Soprano pipistrelles are particularly associated with Rutland Water and the nearby villages, with sopranos being the most numerous bats caught in the harp traps around Rutland Water; the peak 'catch' was 14 at Hambleton Wood on 27 July. Those caught included adult and juvenile males, pregnant and post-lactating females. Foraging bats were heard in Burley Wood and Ketton (Station Road and Aldgate) in May and were

the commonest species heard behind Lagoon 1, Egleton Reserve, on the Bird Fair walks in mid-August. Two were foraging around Whissendine church during the June NBMP counts and a single bat was foraging in Barmstedt Drive, Oakham, on 31 July.

Two grounded bats were dealt with by the Recorder (see Table 4) and a third found in Egleton church was taken to Egleton Visitor Centre, but was very dehydrated and died.

Three roosts were counted for the NBMP in June. The Rutland Watersports roost was not occupied, possibly because the entrance had become partially blocked; the roost at Whitwell Hotel has also been abandoned, apparently damaged by building alterations several years ago. The highest count at The Fox and Hounds, Exton, was 769 bats on 5 July; some of these bats were probably juveniles. At Braunston-in-Rutland church the peak count on 2 July was 405 bats, none of which appeared to be juveniles.

#### **Nathusius' Pipistrelle** *Pipistrellus nathusii*

**Status:** Considered to be nationally uncommon; rare in Rutland.

Several bats were recorded foraging in a glade in Burley Wood with other pipistrelles on 16 April, which led to the discovery of bats emerging from a previously known roost in the wood nearby; 10 bats were counted but some may have already emerged. However, none were caught in a harp trap set up on the edge of the glade on 31 May. Other harp traps set up from April to October for the national Nathusius' Pipistrelle Project finally bore fruit with the capture of two males on 13 September. These bats were both caught in a trap set up between two oak trees in an area of sheep-grazed grassland close to the edge of Hambleton Wood on the south shore of the peninsula (SK906069). Both were ringed on the forearm and fur samples taken. A Nathusius' pipistrelle was heard foraging during a bat walk at Egleton reserve (SK870077) on 16 August.

#### **Pipistrelle sp.** *Pipistrellus* sp.

Evidence of activity by pipistrelle bats not identified to species was found in the form of fresh droppings in South Luffenham church in early February. Droppings were also discovered during the year at Lyddington and Greetham churches. Two pipistrelles were found grounded; one found on the pavement of Oakham by-pass on 31 July, near Land's End factory, appeared uninjured and may have been 'winded' by traffic, since it recovered and was later released. A juvenile found in Wakerley on 6 August was never able to fly and died on 14 November.

#### **Brown Long-eared bat** *Plecotus auritus*

**Status:** widespread, probably common but currently only two breeding roosts known.

The first evidence of brown long-eared bat activity was of their distinctively-shaped droppings found in an outhouse in Wing. Only one roost was counted for the

NBMP, at Wing, where six bats were counted on 11 June, and five on 5 July. Droppings indicated that bats were present at Lyddington, South Luffenham and Greetham churches, with a probable breeding roost at the latter site. Bats foraging in a Barrowden garden were larger than pipistrelles, flying lower and more slowly, so were likely to have been brown long-eared bats, with three or four seen on 26 July and two on 17 August.

Only two long-eared bats were caught during the seven trapping sessions for the Nathusius' Pipistrelle Project around Rutland Water, which may reflect their ability to avoid the nets rather than real absence (details in the table of results for the Project, below). Only one grounded bat was recorded: an injured male in South Luffenham on 6 June, which died on 2 October.

#### **Daubenton's bat** *Myotis daubentonii*

**Status:** Widespread in suitable habitat (lakes, larger rivers), but not common in Rutland. No maternity roosts currently known.

One bat was hibernating in the East Rutland Hibernaculum on 16 February. A pregnant female was trapped at Burley Reach during the Nathusius' Pipistrelle Project on 31 May (SK893093) and 14 other Daubenton's were trapped at other sites around Rutland Water during the course of the summer (see table of project results). As usual, Daubenton's bats were foraging over the River Chater at Aldgate on 11 July (SK982045). A male bat was found under the 'skirt' of one of the marquees at Rutland Water Birdwatching Fair at Egleton on 16 August. It was fed overnight and released at the bat walk on the following evening. The last record was of a female caught in a harp trap set up over grassland adjacent to Hambleton Wood on 13 September.

#### **Natterer's bat** *Myotis nattereri*

**Status:** Uncommon; two maternity roosts known in Rutland.

In the East Rutland Hibernaculum, six bats were present on 12 January and four were found there on 16 February. The maternity roost at St. Andrew's church, Whissendine, was counted with 34 bats on 13 June, 36 on 28 June. Four bats were caught in harp traps during the Nathusius' Pipistrelle Project, with one female and four males recorded. The male caught on 13 September had strange raised lumps or swellings all over its ears which may have been caused by a species of mite that creates a gall-like swelling in which to develop. A vet from the Oakham practice removed several microscopic eggs on a piece of sellotape, but their identity remained a mystery. The swellings eventually disappeared after many months, but whether this was as a result of anti-parasite treatment used to treat the bat is unclear.

**Whiskered bat** *Myotis mystacinus*

**Status:** Uncommon; one maternity roost known.

During harp trapping for the Nathusius' Pipistrelle Project five female and eight male whiskered bats were caught (see table of results). The maternity roost in Seaton was not counted although bats were believed to be present; there were no other records.

**Noctule bat** *Nyctalus noctula*

**Status:** Uncommon; no maternity roosts known.

A single noctule bat was recorded in the southern part of Burley Wood flying westwards on 16 April. On 11 June a single noctule was observed over a field adjacent to Egleton church flying east towards Rutland Water at 9.30 pm; a second sighting was made at 9.50 pm. A bat was heard over Sinc Bridge, Aldgate, Ketton, on 11 July. One was seen to fly low over the harp trap set up behind Lagoon 2, Egleton Reserve, at about 4.0 am on 24 August. This was the last record of the year.

**Table 2 – Roosts counted for the National Bat Monitoring Programme**

The figures shown are for the larger of two counts carried out in June.

Location	Species	2014	2013	Comments
Braunston church	Soprano pipistrelle	372	253	405 in July
Egleton church	Soprano pipistrelle	692	409	
Exton (Fox and Hounds)	Soprano pipistrelle	661	584	Current owners leaving
Morcott (house)	Common pipistrelle	61	67	86 in July
Rutland Watersports	Soprano pipistrelle	NC	NC	Bats not present
Seaton (house)	Whiskered	NC	NC	Sensitivity issues
Stoke Dry church	Natterer's bat	NC	25	
Whissendine church	Natterer's bat	36	34	Pipistrelles also present
Whitwell Hotel	Soprano pipistrelle	NC	0	Roost abandoned
Wing (house)	Brown long-eared	6	15	
Wing (house)	Common pipistrelle	38	20	59 in July

Key: NC = no count

The brown long-eared bat roost count at Barnsdale has been abandoned as it is no longer being used as a maternity roost.

**Table 3 – Roost visits other than NBMP counts**

This table includes visits carried out on behalf of Natural England in respect of the Bat Advice Contract, or at the request of householders.

Roost location	Species if known	Comments
South Luffenham church x 2	Pipistrelle, brown long-eared	Roof repairs, emergence survey
Burley Wood	Nathusius' pipistrelle	Roost survey
Egleton church	Soprano pipistrelle	Re. internal repairs
Greetham church	Brown long-eared, pipistrelle	Re. internal repairs
Wing Road, Manton	Possible pipistrelle	Concerned householder
Fox & Hounds, Exton	Soprano pipistrelle	Bat Group visit
Edith Weston (house)	Soprano pipistrelle	Proposed building work
Lyddington church x 2	Brown long-eared, pipistrelle	Proposed repairs
Fox & Hounds, Exton	Soprano pipistrelle	Re. change of owner

### National Nathusius' Pipistrelle Project

This project was originated by the Bat Conservation Trust to learn more about the Nathusius' pipistrelle, which has relatively recently been found in the United Kingdom. It is hoped to answer questions about whether the species is a long-time, but overlooked, resident or a recent immigrant from Europe, through studying its DNA and stable isotope analysis from hair-clipping samples. Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Bat Groups were chosen to carry out the project in their respective counties, but because of a number of records from around Rutland Water, dating back to the first discovery of the species in VC55 in 2005, sites at Rutland Water were included in the study. Trapping was carried out using two or three harp traps per session, with an acoustic lure playing a continuous loop of synthesized bat sounds for a range

of species attached to each trap. Locating the traps was constrained by the need to place them where bats would be attracted by the lure, but would find it difficult to avoid the traps once close enough to be caught. This limited the choice of suitable sites. A number of locations where Nathusius pipistrelles had been recorded could not be used for this reason. The trapping and sample taking required a special licence, which extended to ringing the Nathusius pipistrelles and taking samples of fur from the lower back. No trapping was done in June nor most of July to avoid catching females in the last stages of pregnancy and during lactation.

Below, the two tables show dates, locations around Rutland Water where trapping occurred, and secondly the species, number and gender of bats caught on those dates.

### Location and dates of Nathusius' pipistrelle trapping sites

Site No.	Date	Site Location - name	Grid ref.	Survey hours
1	31/05/2014	Burley Wood, shore or Burley Reach	SK891093	3.5
2	27/07/2014	Hambleton Wood and parkland	SK905069	7.25
3	01/08/2014	Egleton NR behind Lagoon 2	SK881075	6.5
4	16/08/2014	Hambleton Peninsula north shore	SK894080	3.5
5	24/08/2014	Egleton NR behind Lagoon 2	SK881075	9.0
6	13/09/2014	Hambleton Wood and parkland	SK905069	5.5
7	19/10/2014	Barnsdale Wood	SK914087	3.0

### Bats trapped at locations around Rutland Water (see table above for site locations)

Site No.	Nathusius' pipistrelle	Soprano pipistrelle	Long-eared	Daubenton's	Whiskered	Natterer's	Totals
1	0	3 F, 2 M	0	1 F, 0 M	0	0	6
2	0	9 F, 5 M	0	1 F	1 M	0	16
3	0	3 F, 4 M	1 M	5 F, 2 M	1 F, 3 M	0	19
4	0	1 F	0	1 F	0	1 F	3
5	0	5 F, 3 M	0	1 F, 3 M	2 F	1 M	15
6	2 M	3 F, 5 M	1 M	1 F	2 F, 4 M	1 M	19
7	0	0	0	0	0	1 M	1
Total	2	43	2	15	13	4	79

Key: F = female; M = male

**Table 4: Summary of grounded bats in 2014**

Date	Species	Location	Age	Sex	Outcome	Comments
3.4.14	Common Pipistrelle	Stamford SK025079	Ad	M	Released July	Brought in by cat, punctured wings
2.6.14	Soprano pipistrelle	Empingham Primary School	Ad	M	Released 8.6.14	Trapped inside, dehydrated
8.6.14	Common pipistrelle	Uppingham Road, Oakham SK863083	Ad	M	Died, E. 9.6.14	Injured, possibly hit by car
6.7.14	Brown long-eared bat	South Luffenham SK942016	Juv	M	Died E.2.10.14	Damaged wing
11.7.14	Common pipistrelle	Burley Road, Oakham SK863088	Juv	F	Released 12.7.14	Inside optometrist office, thin
31.7.14	Pipistrelle sp.	Nr. Schofield Road, Oakham SK 101859	Juv	M	Released 7.8.14	Oakham by-pass, no apparent injury
5.8.14	Soprano pipistrelle	Edith Weston, shop, SK929053	Juv	M	Released 6.8.14	Found in sun parasol
6.8.14	Pipistrelle sp.	Wakerley village	Juv	M	Died Nov. 2014	Found in garden unable to fly
15.8.14	Daubenton's bat	Egleton Meadows RW, SK877075	Ad	M	Released 16.8.14	On ground under edge of marquee
28.8.14	Common pipistrelle	South Luffenham, SK939022	Juv	M	Released 14.9.14	Inside house, thin and dehydrated
13.9.14	Natterer's bat	Hambleton Wood, SK904070	Ad	M	Kept for treatment	Trapped, ears with mite infestation
20.11.14	Natterer's bat	High Street, Duddington	Ad	F	Released 23.11.14	Floating in fountain, checked for water in lungs before release

**Key:** Ad = Adult; Juv = Juvenile; M = male; F = female

E = the bat died by euthanasia, performed by the Oakham Veterinary Hospital, because of injuries or deterioration in its health and quality of life.

*Jenny Harris*



## RNHS INDOOR AND FIELD MEETINGS 2014

### OUTDOOR EVENTS

#### **Sunday 5 January                      HAMBLETON WOOD – NEW YEAR WALK                      10.00 am**

A bracing walk to see the winter woods and wildfowl at Rutland Water, led by Linda Biddle, RNHS chairman. Around a dozen members were present on a cool cloudy grey morning, but we were rewarded with good sightings of several goldeneye, and numerous shovelers, teal, great crested and little grebe and of course mallard. The woodland was very quiet, robin, bluetit, great tit, and long-tailed tits, chaffinch and goldfinch and green woodpecker spotted on our walk.

#### **Saturday 22 February                      AN OUTING TO THE RAPTOR FOUNDATION                      11.00 am**

The February outdoor meeting of the Society found a small band gathering at the Raptor Foundation near Huntingdon to see first-hand the work being done by the Foundation to return injured birds of prey to the wild. The group were fortunate to receive a guided tour led by Liz Blows, a director of the Foundation, and to be given detailed information on the many birds present and the circumstances behind their presence at the centre. Whilst basically a UK rescue centre, there were in fact birds from around the world, some having been brought into the country illegally as part of the pet trade.

The Raptor Foundation runs a very good educational programme and has numerous birds that it uses in its flying programme. These birds are rotated on a regular basis and their health is continually monitored to ensure they are at the optimum weight for flying. We walked around the aviaries and the birds all looked very healthy and showed no signs of stress – a credit to the treatment they receive from the staff and volunteers.

This centre is easy to find and well worth a visit – children and adults alike can have a hands-on experience during the flying displays.

#### **Sunday 30 March                      COLLYWESTON GREAT WOOD                      10.00 am**

Twelve members of RNHS joined Chris Gardiner of Natural England at the workshop entrance to the wood on a warm morning with hazy sunshine pushing through the clouds. We set off along a ride, between twin areas of mature coppiced Hazel, finding first one spike of Toothwort, then lots more, the parasitic plant looking strangely conspicuous – just a flower spike and no foliage, standing perhaps 6 inches over the leaf litter, between Wood Anemones, Violets and Primroses, and the occasional plant of Spurge Laurel.

Puffball fungi were found on a rotting tree stump, and Dogs Mercury and Celandine were about to come into flower. The whole wood was very open and airy, the foliage not yet open on the Small-Leaved Lime coppice (which makes up 70% of the woodland), with little undergrowth.

The wood itself is leased from the Cecil Estate. Under the terms of the lease access is only allowed by permit holders. It has been coppiced for hundreds of years after being used for hunting as part of Rockingham Forest in times gone by.

We heard Green and Great Spotted Woodpeckers, Song Thrush, Chaffinch, Great Tit, and some Jays which were arguing noisily nearby. We saw

Treecreepers, Chiffchaff, Wrens and 3 Buzzards.

We also saw a large and very active Badger sett, with brimming latrines near to a large and recently excavated hole!

Other areas of the wood showed different stages of coppicing, the most recently coppiced being let in small plots to local villagers, to harvest the wood for their own use. In the past Small-Leaved Lime was used for making rope and twine, from the inner layer of bark, and while now large trees are commercially viable when it comes to harvesting for burning, coppiced thinner branches are not saleable.

A boundary bank marked the edge of the coppiced area, and deer tracks, both Muntjac and Fallow, were seen. Pits nearby were almost certainly swallow holes, marking the underlying junction between two different types of limestone rock. Some further areas were acidic in nature, and Bracken was present, and Wood Sorrel. Bluebells were pushing through the leaf litter, and one area was covered with a carpet of Wild Garlic leaves (Ramsons), which gave off a distinctive aroma as we walked on them. There was one part of the wood where coppicing had not been carried out, and here there was a stand of oak and ash, probably about 150 years old. Along the

pathway we found emerging leaves of Early Purple Orchids and an Orange Underwing moth flew across.

This was a very pleasant wander through an area which we do not normally have a chance to see, and we were very grateful to Chris Gardiner for sharing his knowledge with us on Mother's Day morning!

## Saturday 19 April

## WOODLAND BIRDS AT PRIOR'S COPPICE

9.30 am

On a cold grey Saturday morning 17 members collected at the entrance to Prior's Coppice, a Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust woodland reserve. We were welcomed by the sight and mewing call of a Buzzard above the wood, followed by a Chiffchaff's insistent song in the entrance trees. Going downhill in the main ride we found bright green Opposite-leaved Golden Saxifrage, and large spikes of Giant Horsetail, male and female fronds standing up above the woodland floor. A fungus beetle was found among dead tree stumps, and a fungal rust on shoots of Meadowsweet. Common Frogs of various sizes were discovered at several points along the track, yellow Celandines and Primroses were underfoot, and white Woodruff flowered alongside the ride.

A Wren churred and sang as we moved down the ride, and Willow Warblers and Blackcaps sang their beautiful songs, but in short bursts, not the full song we hear when the sun shines and the weather is warm. At the bottom of the central ride, Turkey Tail fungus had colonised a tree stump, Red Campion was in flower, and Hard Shield Fern was seen close to a little stream. A spread of white Wood Anemones covered the ground, and a few Violets still remained in flower. On a dead branch of a Field Maple, hard

black King Alfred's Cakes fungi clung to the bark, and overhead large hybrid Black Poplars provided branches for Robins, Great Tits and Long-tailed Tits to flit around. One tree had a fresh cleanly excavated woodpecker hole in it, looking small for Great Spotted Woodpecker.

Members were delighted to hear the call of the Nuthatch, and to see one on a tree branch, the pointed beak and blue colour distinctive, but were less enthusiastic about the discovery of a queen Hornet in bark, though the cold weather ensured that she was very docile, and she was safely returned to her hiding place.

As we climbed the hill back to the top of the wood the Bluebells were a haze of colour among the trees, and Broad Buckler Fern was found. A hissing snail eating beetle was discovered in the leaf litter. The occasional beam of sunshine finally came through, and as we regained the entrance of the wood the birds began to sing with more volume and the Willow Warblers made more full-throated sound. A rust made a colourful gall on Dog Rose close to the entrance gate, and members returned to their vehicles, for hot coffees and conversation before leaving for home.

## Saturday 17 May

## WALK AT THE RIVER NENE

10.00 am

Sarah Lambert, who gave a presentation on the Nene at our March indoor meeting, led this walk. It was a most enjoyable walk on a pleasant sunny morning, and around 18 members were present. Peter Kirby had done some river dipping and had collected some very interesting species, including several different dragonfly larvae, water measurer, and numerous other river-dwelling creatures. This was followed by a walk through the meadows on the river bank, where a wide variety of flower species were seen and are listed below; and damselflies flitted among the reeds.

### First meadow

#### Flowering plants

Beaked hawkbeard  
Bulbous buttercup  
Common comfrey  
Common vetch  
Cow parsley  
Creeping buttercup  
Cut-leaved cranesbill  
Dog rose  
Dovesfoot cranesbill  
Germander speedwell  
Hawthorn  
Himalayan balsam  
Hogweed

Lesser trefoil  
Meadow buttercup  
Meadow trefoil  
Silverweed  
Small-flowered cranesbill  
Water bistort  
White campion  
Yellow flag  
*Grasses, sedges, reeds*  
Cocksfoot  
Common club rush  
Greater common sedge  
Greater pond sedge  
Meadow foxtail  
Perennial rye grass  
Reed sweet grass

Rough meadow grass  
Smooth meadow grass  
Soft brome  
Sterile brome

### Second meadow

#### Flowering plants

Autumn hawkbit  
Bugle  
Common dropwort  
Common mouse-ear  
Common sorrel  
Early marsh orchid  
Great burnet  
Lady's smock  
Lesser stitchwort

Marsh bedstraw  
Marsh marigold  
Meadow saxifrage  
Meadow sweet  
Pepper saxifrage  
Ragged robin

Red clover  
Tubular water dropwort  
Water forget-me-not  
Water ragwort  
Yarrow

*Grasses, sedges, reeds*  
Adder's-tongue fern  
Field woodrush  
Meadow brome  
Sweet vernal grass  
Yorkshire fog

## Wednesday 28 May

### BEAUMONT CHASE FARM WALK

7.00 pm

An evening walk around the farmland of RNHS members Mary (ex-Programme Secretary) and Joe Nourish – a very beautiful rural landscape farmed with wildlife in mind. Weatherwise a dreadful day, although it cleared up by the time we started

walking round. We particularly looked at young woodland, and hedges which while looked after and trimmed regularly, aren't hacked back too far so they grow thick and make good bird havens. We all enjoyed Mary's tea and cakes afterwards!

## Thursday 19 June

### SEATON MEADOWS MEMORIAL WALK

2.00 pm

The visit was in special remembrance of the late Graham Worrall, who was RNHS Botany Recorder (amongst other things) and warden for Seaton Meadows. In the care of Plantlife International, and situated in the shadow of Seaton Viaduct, the meadows are one of the last surviving remnants of unimproved flood meadow in Rutland, and also a designated SSSI.

The site has been designated as Rutland's Coronation Meadow. Coronation Meadows originate from an idea inspired by HRH Prince Charles to mark the Queen's Diamond Jubilee; the idea being to conserve flower-rich grasslands in the UK which can then become special places for everyone to experience, and to act as 'donor' sites for seed collection to create or restore new meadows in the local area. The aim is for a Coronation Meadow to be named in each county in the UK.

The walk was led by Joe Costley, who had travelled up especially for the event from Plantlife's headquarters in Salisbury. Visitors enjoyed typical flowers of the meadows, which included Great Burnet, Bird's-foot Trefoil, Pignut, Ox-eye Daisy, Lady's Bedstraw, Ragged Robin and Common Meadow Rue, amongst others. A surprising number of birds were seen or heard including Meadow Pipit, Skylark, Common Whitethroat, Chiffchaff, Blackcap and Curlew. The day was cloudy so insects were not seen in abundance. However, visitors did spot Meadow Brown butterflies, several Chimney Sweeper moths, a Burnet Companion moth, a 7-spot Ladybird, Common Froghoppers, Click beetles and a beautiful turquoise-coloured flower beetle.

Nineteen RNHS members enjoyed the visit and many happy memories of past field meetings with Graham were revived. It is hoped that the Society will be able to hold a similar walk each year at Seaton Meadows.

## Sunday 22 June

### CLIPSHAM QUARRY

10.00 am

Leaders Barbara and Don Parker, RNHS members, have been involved with this location for over 30 years. A large group of RNHS members were

shown round this fascinating site, found many local specialities and had an excellent morning. (This quarry is not open to the general public.)

## Sunday 13 July

### BUTTERFLIES AT FERMYN WOOD

10.00 am

On an overcast damp and humid morning, 20 members of the RNHS led by Alistair Lawrence, the Society's Butterfly Recorder, went on a walk through Fermyn Wood, near Brigstock, Northants, in search of butterflies and in particular the Purple Emperor. Although there were distant views of this special butterfly when it flew high around the canopy of the 'master' oak tree, the lack of sunshine prevented it from descending to the path to extract mineral salts

and so provide members with the opportunity for close observation.

However, Ringlets and Large Skippers were seen in small numbers whilst other species identified were Large and Small Whites, Small Skipper, Meadow Brown, Gatekeeper and Small Tortoiseshell. The less than ideal weather conditions did not prevent members from appreciating the potential that this species-rich woodland has to offer.

**Saturday 2 August OAKHAM CANAL/DAWN'S Paddock 11.00 am**

Leader Ian Merrill, who gave the presentation on Dragonflies at the February indoor meeting, met us at the Oakham Canal. We saw seven species of dragonfly at the canal, learnt about the different

flying habits of various species, and improved our identification skills. Then on to Dawn's Paddock where we enjoyed the meadow flowers, looked at the badger sett, and enjoyed Dawn's hospitality.

**Saturday 27 September FUNGUS FORAY, MORKERY WOOD 2.00 pm**

Dr Vin Fleming, a professional mycologist and Chairman and Wildlife Records Officer of the Bourne Group of the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, led this fungal foray.

September was a dry, warm month and Morkery Wood was dry too, with few fungi about. Nevertheless, good hunting by 20 members and friends revealed two ascomycetes: King Alfred's Cakes; and, inside rotting wood, the green stain of Green Elfcap. Seven basidiomycetes were also

discovered: a large Shaggy Ink Cap on a grassy margin at the corner of two rides, Sulphur Tuft, Honey Fungus, a red *Russula sp*, Turkeytail on log piles, Hoof Fungus on birch and a large number of Blushing Brackets.

Roy Lemmon identified 16 rusts, powdery and downy mildews, plus 11 plant galls; records of these have been forwarded to the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust.

**Sunday October 12 KING'S DYKE NATURE RESERVE 10.30 am**

Phil Parker who spoke to the Society a few years ago and who looks after the reserve on behalf of Hanson, led a group of RNHS members round the Kings Dyke Nature Reserve, a private members' nature reserve between Peterborough and Whittlesey. This is an excellent reserve within the grounds of what is now Hanson's Brickworks. Brickmaking has taken place here since the turn of the 20th century and what is now the nature reserve was known as Central No 2 Pit. As is often the case with this sort of extraction and land work, there is an agreement to return the land to nature when the work has been completed.

The nature reserve was established in 1995 for the benefit of local schools and the general public. The size of the reserve has gradually been extended and now covers about 70ha including open water, marsh and a large reed bed. There are also areas of grassland, old hedgerows, ponds and ditches.

The range of wildlife on the reserve is outstanding, with a large bird list including some national rarities. 23 species of butterfly have been recorded and in fact on our visit a very sorry Wall butterfly was observed. It had probably suffered due to the

previous cold evening. 19 species of dragonfly have been listed and we were still seeing a good number of Common Darter. Over 2000 species of invertebrates are on the list along with grass snakes, common lizards and slow worms. Plant life includes some county important populations and is one of the country's richest sites for stonewort species.

Due to the October timing the main focus of our visit was birds. Although we were fortunate with the weather we did not manage to see some of the more iconic birds such as Marsh Harrier and Bittern, which are present on the reserve. We did see evidence of the breeding success of Little Grebe – there were numbers on the main mere. The feeding station provided good views of Reed Bunting and other species and later in the morning a Kingfisher provided good if distant views as it fished from a perch along the edge of the reedbed. Green Woodpeckers were vocal around the reserve although not highly visible.

More about this reserve is on the Kings Dyke website where details of membership can also be found.

**Sunday November 30 WAKERLEY WOOD 10.30 am**

Visit cancelled because of bad conditions underfoot.

## INDOOR EVENTS

### Tuesday 7 January DRAGONFLIES

7.30 pm

A fascinating talk about these beautiful creatures by expert Ian Merrill of the British Dragonfly Society, and county recorder for Leicestershire and Rutland. He explained his method of mapping the dragonfly species found in the area, recommending the publications he uses to help with identification of dragonfly species. Ian also pointed out the pockets

of our county where there are still gaps for the more common species, and highlighted the problem of areas little visited and recorded. He also indicated which new species we should be looking for now that climate change is bringing more southern species to our region.

### Tuesday 4 February A LOOK AT BEETLES

7.30 pm

The February indoor meeting of the Society was an illustrated talk on beetles by RNHS member and beetle specialist Tim Newton. (Tim organized the memorable RNHS meeting to the Natural History Museum on November 12, 2013.)

Tim brought along specimens to demonstrate a tiny part of the diversity shown amongst the 4,200 species of beetle in the UK. Many of the species have common shapes but all vary considerably in size and some can only be identified under a microscope.

In order to simplify the process of identification for the audience the presentation started by looking at Ground Beetles and their adaptations for survival,

moving onto Water Beetles and their characteristic shape.

Next Rove Beetles were considered, of the 1000 plus species in the UK, 75% are less than 3 mm long and therefore present quite an identification challenge. Stag Beetles and Longhorn Beetles can be somewhat easier to identify as they can come in larger forms but are not always found locally in Rutland.

Flower Beetles again range in size and colour down to the tiny flea beetles less than 2 mm long, whilst Weevils were shown exhibiting their elongated necks.

### Tuesday 4 March AGM FOLLOWED BY THE SECRET RIVER NENE 7.30 pm

The less formal part of the evening was a superb illustrated talk by Sarah Lambert focusing on a stretch of the River Nene near her home in Peterborough, not an area perhaps that well known for its diverse flora and fauna.

Sarah took us through the seasons looking at how the plants, animals, birds etc. changed over

the course of the year, and how the colours and atmosphere reflected the time of year.

We are all looking forward to meeting up with Sarah on Saturday May 17 when she takes us on a guided walk along her 'Secret River Nene'.

### Tuesday 1 April FOREST INVADERS

7.30 pm

A very topical talk on trees and problems with alien pests and diseases by Michael Biddle, who works for the Forestry Commission from Bristol, looking at the national spread of infections. He first outlined the progress of Sudden Oak Death (*Phytophthora ramorum*) which affects larch in many areas of the country, then introduced Chalara Ash Dieback disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) which is now widespread in the eastern part of the country, and described the symptoms and method of spread of the diseases. Michael also mentioned Chestnut blight (*Cryphonectria parasitica*) and went on to describe some of the exotic insect pests such as the Asian Longhorn beetle (*Anaplophora glabripennis*).

Horse chestnut leaf miner (*Cameraria ohridella*) and its effects were described, and its impact has been very noticeable locally this summer, many horse chestnuts turning prematurely brown due to the tunnelling of these insects through the leaves. Michael finished by warning us of which species are on the move, and what we should be looking out for in our woodlands in the future – the global movement of people and plants making protection of our forests much more difficult today than in the past.

## Tuesday 7 October

### A FASCINATION OF BIRDSONG

7.30 pm

Rutland Natural History Society was pleased to welcome local sound recorder and naturalist Terry Barnatt as the speaker at their first indoor meeting of the winter.

Terry had picked the subject 'A fascination of bird song' and gave a talk based on his excellent recordings of birds throughout the year. In addition to being a top class sound recorder, Terry is also a proficient photographer, and he supported the

sound with his own photographs of the birds we were listening to.

He included atmospheric photographs of the locations where the recordings had been made. These transported the audience into woodlands, wetlands and farmland, from early morning to late evening. We experienced the joys of the dawn chorus through to the night-time calls of Nightjar and Owls.

## Tuesday November 4

### WILDLIFE IN AUSTRALIA

7.30 pm

Henry Stanier, a member of RNHS, is Ecology Groups Officer for the Wildlife Trust for Beds, Cambs, Northants & Peterborough, with responsibility for training the Trust's volunteers in ecological monitoring. He has a wide general knowledge of natural history with particular expertise in birds, dragonflies, reptiles, amphibians and mammals (particularly bats and other small mammals), as well as botany. Henry also leads wildlife holidays through 'Wildlife Travel'. Any profit made is donated to The Wildlife Trusts to support their vital conservation work here in the UK.

Kakadu is located 240 kilometres east of Darwin in Australia's tropical north. Kakadu National Park is Australia's largest terrestrial national park and covers almost 20,000 square kilometres. It is a place of enormous ecological and biological diversity. It extends from the coast and estuaries in the north through floodplains, billabongs and lowlands to rocky ridges and stone country in the south. These landscapes are home to a range of rare and endemic plants and animals, including more than one-third of Australia's bird species and one-quarter of its freshwater and estuarine fish species.

Kakadu is considered a living cultural landscape. The traditional owners, Bininj Mungguy, have lived on and cared for this country for more than 50,000 years. Their deep spiritual connection to the land dates back to the Creation and has always been an important part of the Kakadu story.

The extraordinary natural beauty and ancient cultural heritage of this land was recognised internationally in 1981 when it was first inscribed on the World Heritage list. Further land was added to the listing in 1987 and 1992. In 2011, the Koongarra land, which had previously been excluded from the listing because of its potential uranium resources, was added to the Kakadu World Heritage Area following decades of lobbying by Koongarra's senior custodian Jeffrey Lee. The land is now part of Kakadu National Park, protecting its significant cultural and heritage values for future generations.

Having spent time in what is Crocodile Dundee country, Henry moved south west to stay with a local naturalist and examine the different local flora and fauna found in the Kings Park and the Botanic Gardens. The Park itself covers some 400 hectares, much of which is wild bush country, whilst in its centre is the 17 hectare Botanic Garden containing over 2000 indigenous plant species. This part of the country experiences a Mediterranean climate which results in an exceptional variety of species.

Henry showed numerous pictures of the local wildlife from both locations and, although in the same country, the vast distances meant that most were completely different to their close relatives in other parts of Australia. He explained how the seasons impacted upon the behaviour of birds and animals and how even the regular wildfires could be turned to the advantage of some bird species, to drive prey animals and reptiles into the open.

A very informative and enjoyable evening!

## Tuesday 2 December

### ROBINS IN YOUR GARDEN

7.30 pm

An illustrated talk by David Tideswell, described by Bill Oddie on Springwatch as 'the robin man'. He covered many aspects of the folklore and natural history of robins, showing some of his collection of models, tins and other items decorated with images of robins. He also outlined the way in which robins

have become one of our favourite birds nationally, and showed how they are resident and often seen in his own garden. This was an entertaining and enjoyable way to end the autumn season of meetings, and usher in the Christmas festivities.

## ITEMS FOR LOAN TO RNHS MEMBERS

Thanks to 'Awards to All' lottery funding, the Society is now in possession of £3,020 worth of equipment and books. A projector and allied items are used for indoor meetings. The following are for members to borrow, to help make naturalising more enjoyable and spotting even better! They are held by the Recorders named – please contact the Recorder who holds what you would like, and make arrangements (their contact details are on page 2). There is no charge for borrowing anything; availability and length of borrowing is at the Recorder's discretion. There are more than one of some items, given by a number in brackets; and in some cases, e.g. hand lenses, they are held by several Recorders – these lenses should also make Outdoor Meetings particularly interesting!

### With Dr Charles Gallimore

*Collins Field Guide to reptiles and amphibians of Britain and Europe.*

### With Terry Mitcham

*Concise Edition Volumes 1 and 2 The birds of the Western Palaearctic.*

Terry Mitcham, *Rutland Breeding Bird Atlas* (2).

### With Gill Chiverton

Jim Porter, *The Colour Identification Guide to Caterpillars of the British Isles.*

Bernard Skinner, *The Colour identification Guide to Moths of the British Isles.*

Barry Goater, *British Pyralid Moths: a guide to their identification.*

Michael Chinery, *Collins Field Guide to Insects of Britain and Northern Europe.*

Michael J. Roberts, *Collins Field Guide to Spiders of Britain and Northern Europe.*

Trevor G. Forsythe, *Naturalists' Handbook 8: Common ground beetles.*

Margaret Redfern and R. R. Askew, *Naturalists' Handbook 17: Plant galls.*

Steve Grover and Helen Ikin, *Leicestershire Dragonflies.*

Steve Brooks, *Field Guide to the Dragonflies and Damselflies of Great Britain and Ireland.*

Hand lens x10.

MX stereo microscope in case with slides.

### With Linda Biddle

Spring balance 50 g, spring balance 100 g.

MX stereo microscope in case with dissecting kit and slides (2).

*Live Trapping Small Animals, a practical guide.*

*Collins Field Guide to Mammals of Britain and Europe.*

Harris, Morris, Wray and Yalden, *A review of British Mammals*, JNCC.

Yalden, *The History of British Mammals.*

### With Jenny Harris

Bat box 111 (2)

Bat identification tape

*The Bat Detective* (Field guide book and CD).

### With Linda Worrall

Michael Jordan, *The encyclopaedia of fungi of Britain and Europe.*

Breitenhach and Kranzlin, *Fungi of Switzerland: Volume 1 Ascomycetes; Volume 2 Non-gilled fungi; Volume 3 Boletes and Agarics, 1st part; Volume 4 Agarics, 2nd part.*

Roger Phillips, *Mushrooms and other fungi of Great Britain and Europe* (2).

Paul Nichol, *Initial guide to the identification of mushrooms and toadstools*, WEA (6).

Paul Nichol, *Aid to the identification of mushrooms and toadstools (Agaricus, Russula, etc.)* WEA.

John Tyler, *Glow-worms* (2).

Stace, *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd edition.

Stace, *Field flora of the British Isles* (5).

Collins (1996) *Pocket Guide to Wild flowers of Britain and Northern Europe* (6).

Collins *Pocket Guide to Grasses, sedges, Rushes and Ferns of Britain and Northern Europe.*

*The New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora* (with CD), acquired 2002.

Large hand lens; hand lens x8 + x15; hand lens x10.

### With Dr Clive Jones

*Regionally important geological sites (RIGS) handbook.*

### With Henry Stanier

Large hand lens; hand lens x8 + x15; hand lens x10.

## SITE ABBREVIATIONS AND MAP REFERENCES

*For ornithology, botany, entomology and mycology reports.*

<b>Abbrev</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Map Ref</b>	<b>Abbrev</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Map Ref</b>
<b>A</b>			<b>F</b>		
Add W	Addah Wood	SK 963 174	FH	Fort Henry	SK 948 121
Arm W	Armley Wood	SK 913 077	FHP	Fort Henry Ponds	SK 949 120
Ash	Ashwell	SK 865 137	FlitPk	Flitteris Park	SK 820 078
Ash/Whiss	Ashwell/Whissendine	SK 845 134	<b>G</b>		
Ayst	Ayston	SK 859 009	Geest	Geeston	SK 985 038
<b>B</b>			Ggorse	Gibbet Gorse	SK 014 058
Barns	Barnsdale	SK 906 090	GHW	George Henry Wood	SK 953 159
BarnsG	Barnsdale Gardens	SK 911 107	Glast	Glaston	SK 969 005
BarnsLW	Barnsdale Lodge Wood	SK 905 087	Gorse	Gorsefield, Oakham	SK 950 076
BarnsW	Barnsdale Wood	SK 913087	Greet	Greetham	SK 924 146
BCF	Beaumont Chase Farm	SK 846 987	GtCast	Great Casterton	TF 001 087
Bden	Barrowden	SP 945 999	Gun	Gunthorpe	SK 869 056
Belm	Belmesthorpe	TF 042 102	<b>H</b>		
Belt	Belton in Rutland	SK 816 013	Hamb	Hambleton	SK 899 076
BFP	Burley Fish Ponds	SK 883 087	HambW	Hambleton Wood	SK 908 068
BGP	Banthorpe Gravel Pit	TF 05 10	Hinsp	Hinman's Spinney	SK 914 077
Bis	Bisbrooke	SP 887 996	HM	Horn Mill	SK 951 104
BLQ	Bidwell Lodge Quarry	SK 961 136	<b>I</b>		
BOQ	Bloody Oaks Quarry	SK 970 108	Ing	Ingthorpe	SK 995 088
BOV	Bloody Oaks Verge	SK 972 112	<b>K</b>		
BP	Big Pits Wood	SK 969 145	Kett	Ketton	SK 981 043
Bthpe	Barleythorpe	SK 849 097	KQ	Ketton Quarry	SK 980 060
Braun	Braunston	SK 832 066	<b>L</b>		
BrM	Braunston Meadows	SK 819 058	Lang	Langham	SK 843 111
Brk	Brooke	SK 849 057	Leigh	Leighfield CP	SK 827 036
Burl	Burley	SK 882 102	LCast	Little Casterton	TF 018 098
BW	Burley Wood	SK 892 098	LFP	Leighfield Fish Ponds	SK 829 039
<b>C</b>			LHGC	Luffenham Heath Golf Course	SK 959 022
Cal	Caldecott	SP 868 937	Lydd	Lyddington	SP 876 970
CL	Coppice Leys	SK 967 022	Lynd	Lyndon	SK 894 055
ColdO	Cold Overton	SK 810 101	LyndWP	Lyndon Wood Pond	SK 900 047
Cottes	Cottesmore	SK 902 136	<b>M</b>		
Clips	Clipsham	SK 970 163	Man	Manton	SK 880 046
ClipYTA	Clipsham Yew Tree Avenue	SK 980 168	MM	Merry's Meadow	SK 938 157
CPW	Clipsham Park Wood	SK 973 169	MO	Market Overton	SK 855 164
CQ	Clipsham Quarry	SK 981 155	Mor	Morcott	SK 924 007
CrM	Cribbs Meadow	SK 899 188	<b>N</b>		
CRM	Cottesmore Railway Museum	SK 885 138	NLuff	North Luffenham	SK 934 032
CWBWg	Crown Well Bridge, Wing	SK 883 034	Norm	Normanton	SK 933 062
<b>D</b>			NW	Newell Wood	TF 004 144
DP	Dawn's Paddock	SK 841 075	<b>O</b>		
<b>E</b>			Oak	Oakham	SK 860 089
EBR	Eyebrook Reservoir	SK 852 956	OakC	Oakham Canal	SK 865 110
EBP	Eyebrook Plantation	SK 858 955			
Egl	Egleton	SK 879 072			
Emp	Empingham	SK 950 084			
Ess	Essendine	TF 047 129			
EW	Edith Weston	SK 927 053			
Ext	Exton	SK 920 111			

(continued)