

**PROVISIONAL ATLAS OF
THE LEICESTERSHIRE
MICROLEPIDOPTERA**

Jane McPhail



**PROVISIONAL ATLAS OF
THE LEICESTERSHIRE
MICROLEPIDOPTERA**

Jane McPhail
(d. 31/10/2007)

**LEICESTERSHIRE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OCCASIONAL PUBLICATION SERIES NUMBER 7
JULY 1993**

ISSN 0957-1019

(b) (5) - DPP

CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Historical information	2
Use of computers	4
Collecting microlepidoptera	5
Sites and habitats in Leicestershire where microlepidoptera have been recorded	9
Acknowledgements	12
Your help required...	12
Systematic account	13
List of localities	15
List of recorders	20
Micropterigidae (B&F 1-5)	22
Eriocraniidae (B&F 6-13)	23
Nepticulidae (B&F 19-118)	25
Opostegidae (B&F 119-122)	30
Tischeriidae (B&F 123-127)	31
Incurvariidae (B&F 128-153)	32
Heliozelidae (B&F 154-159)	36
Psychidae (B&F 175-195)	37
Tineidae (B&F 196-250)	40
Ochsenheimeriidae (B&F 251-253)	47
Lyonetiidae (B&F 254-276)	48
Hieroxestidae (B&F 277-279)	52
Gracillariidae (B&F 280-366)	53
Phyllocnistidae (B&F 367-369)	65
Choreutidae (385-390)	66
Glyphipterigidae (B&F 391-397)	67
Douglasiidae (B&F 398-399)	69
Heliodinidae (B&F 400)	70
Yponomeutidae (B&F 401-476)	71
Epermeniidae (B&F 477-484)	89
Schreckensteiniidae (B&F 485)	90
Coleophoridae (B&F 486-589)	91
Elachistidae (B&F 590-633)	99
Oecophoridae (B&F 634-716)	104
Ethmiidae (B&F 717-722)	116
Gelechiidae (B&F 723-872)	117
Blastobasidae (B&F 873-876)	131
Stathmopodidae (B&F 877)	132
Mompidae (B&F 878-910)	133
Scythrididae (B&F 911-920)	140
Cochylidae (B&F 921-968)	141
Tortricidae (B&F 969-1287)	149
Alucitidae (B&F 1288)	208
Pyralidae (B&F 1289-1486)	209
Pterophoridae (B&F 1487-1524)	246
Bibliography	251
Corrigenda	255



INTRODUCTION

Many species of microlepidoptera are seriously under-recorded in Leicestershire. For example, only three of the eight British species of Eriocraniids have been recorded and only four of the twenty one Psychids. Many of the under-recorded species are listed as common and widely distributed throughout the British Isles and the larval foodplants are abundant in the county suggesting the presence of far more species than records indicate. Of the possible total of 1494 species of micros, so far records of only 479 have been located for Leicestershire. However, several recorders in the county have, at present, large numbers of specimens on setting boards awaiting identification. Final results of their studies should radically change the status of many species. These results will be published in the revised Atlas, work on which has already begun.

It is interesting to read why the microlepidoptera were not included with the macrolepidoptera in the Essex Atlas of 1975 (Firmin *et al*, 1975). As knowledge of the Essex species was limited, the authors considered that "status summaries would be so incomplete that their publication would not be justified". As a consequence, the Essex group initiated a literature search and a programme of recording in all parts of their county. This resulted in the production of the highly informative "*The Smaller Moths of Essex*" (Emmet, 1981).

Leicestershire, in 1991, has barely reached a stage in knowledge comparable to that of Essex in 1975. So, why then this Atlas? Although our numbers are growing, there are still not sufficient recorders in the county with the necessary expertise to carry out the sort of widespread recording scheme put into action by the Essex group. Thus, it is either a case of letting the records to date collect dust for a further twenty years or producing this Provisional Atlas which has four purposes:

- to summarise all known Leicestershire records of microlepidoptera from 1970-1990 with distribution maps where appropriate;
- to highlight the lack of information about even the most common species of micro;
- by indicating where microlepidoptera are likely to be found, and suitable ways of collecting them, stimulate people or groups to remedy the deficit in information;
- to encourage interested entomologists to add new sites and records to the maps until such time as a new, more complete, Atlas may be produced.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

H T Stainton

The first microlepidopteran record for the Midlands appeared in volume 2 of Stainton's "*Manual of Butterflies and Moths*" published in 1859 (Stainton, 1859). It refers to *Poecilochroma profundana* as "not rare and widely distributed in the south and midland counties of England". No recent records of this moth, now known as *Eudemis profundana*, have, to my knowledge, been made for Leicestershire despite the fact that it is still considered to be "widely distributed but seldom common in England and Wales" (Bradley, Tremewan & Smith, 1979).

Agapeta hamana, considered by Stainton as "widely distributed" and *Agapeta zoegana*, cited as "not so common as the preceding species but widely distributed", have each probably maintained their status in Leicestershire. *Anthophila fabriciana*, *Eurrhynpara hortulata* and *Evergestis forficalis* have similarly probably maintained their status for the county since Stainton's time and are still abundant everywhere.

Rev C T Cruttwell

The first Leicestershire list of microlepidoptera was compiled by Reverend C T Cruttwell of Kibworth who gave an informative talk on the subject in the 1890s to the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society entitled "*Notes on microlepidoptera captured during the years 1892-6*" (Cruttwell, 1898).

He told of an interesting capture made at Owston Wood on June 20th 1896 by F Bouskell. The moth, *Cryptoblades bistriga*, was cited then as "a local and rare insect being chiefly found on waste heaths with oak scrub interspersed". The second and only other county record was from the Old Brake Spinney at Peckleton on July 27th 1987. Another good species recorded by Cruttwell at Owston Wood was *Archips crataegana*, a species next recorded in 1989 when A P Russell took it at Prior's Coppice, Leighfield.

In his lecture, Cruttwell stated that "the number of species in this locality is extremely scant, scantier by far than in any part of England in which I have resided". His talk included notes on thirty one species, fifteen of which were new to the county.

F Bouskell and R N Douglas

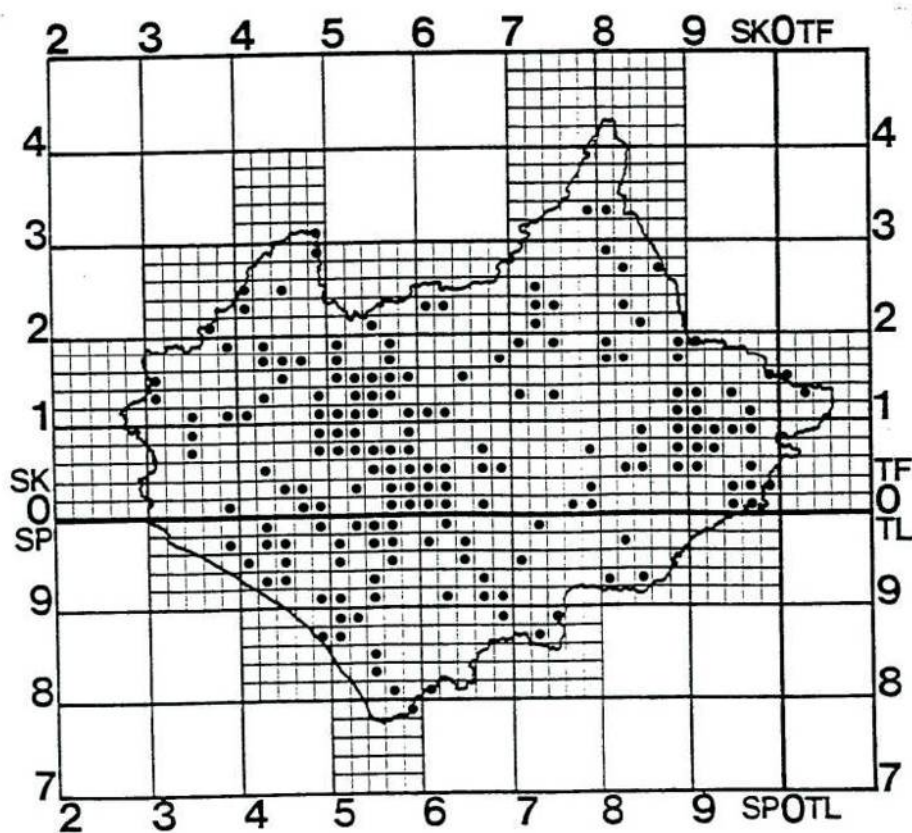
Later published accounts of the Leicestershire microlepidoptera were in the lists of the Victoria County Histories of the counties of Leicestershire (VCH, 1907) and Rutland (VCH, 1908).

The former county, which now includes Rutland in its boundary, has undergone many changes since then, particularly in land use and management. This has resulted in some species recorded in the VCHs disappearing from the county whereas new, and sometimes unusual, species have appeared on the scene. For instance, *Epiphyas postvittana*, taken at mercury vapour lamp (mvl) in Kirby Muxloe in 1988 (McPhail, 1990a,b), was the first county record and, at the time, the northernmost record for this species in England. The species originally came to this country in 1933 as larvae imported on New Zealand apples.

H A Buckler, Rev D P Murray and others

In 1954, H A Buckler compared Leicestershire moth records from the 1930s and 1940s with those listed in the VCHs (Buckler, 1954). At about the same time Father Desmond Murray of Stoke Golding was preparing his collection. Other notable collections have been made by A A Lisney and D Tozer. More recently, A D Lomas, M A Finch, A P Russell, H Godsmark and others have contributed microlepidopteran information in this way.

Tetrads in Leicestershire where microlepidopteran records have been obtained.



1970 - 1990

Although there is a substantial number of keen and talented lepidopterists in the county, the serious study of the microlepidoptera is relatively new. Records for the 1970s are few whereas the increase in records for the 1980s, while still lacking from many areas, indicates that at least a few more dedicated recorders have taken up the cause. This increase in interest must be, at least, partly due to the well written and illustrated literature on the subject which is now available (e.g. Goater, 1986; Agassiz, 1987).

In 1977, D H Hall-Smith initiated the Leicestershire Lepidoptera Recording Scheme. Six-figure grid references are used for the locality of each species recorded. This data is transferred to tetrad distribution maps of the county. It is often stated that, with a little-recorded group, species distribution maps are just whereabouts of recorders. To an extent this is certainly true but Leicestershire is fortunate in having a small but enthusiastic group who record throughout the county and not just in their back gardens and adjacent areas.

USE OF COMPUTERS

At present, all records of Leicestershire microlepidoptera held at the New Walk Museum, Leicester, are being computerised. In the future, as a greater number of records are entered into the data base, it will be possible to analyse the information more easily. It will then be of use to future generations of microlepidopterists.

COLLECTING MICROLEPIDOPTERA

Leicestershire is in need of more lepidopterists becoming interested in diversifying their methods of collection. As can be seen from the Atlas, large areas of the county seem to be without common species of microlepidoptera. In the main, this is due to many areas only being surveyed by light trapping. The very act of picking a mined leaf, taking it home and rearing the occupant of the mine, could well give rise to a record new to the county. Different stages in the life history can be collected by various methods:

- Larvae - beating, rearing from host plant, collecting by hand;
- Pupae - collecting by hand, rearing from host plant;
- Adults - light traps, netting, beating, sugaring, rearing.

Use of light traps

For light trapping night-flying microlepidoptera, mercury vapour and actinic light traps are the most effective. Mercury vapour traps normally have an 80 watt or 125 watt bulb and can be run in the field with a suitable generator. For long-distance carrying the Honda EX350 generator, weighing 8.5kg, is recommended. Portable actinic traps, also favoured by many lepidopterists, are often run simultaneously with the mvl system. This type of trap, a 6 watt 9 inch tube, can be operated from a 12 volt battery so dispensing with the need for a generator.

Tests have been carried out comparing macrolepidopteran catches from both types of light trap. Numbers tend to be lower and species fewer in the actinic but these differences are readily acceptable when compared to the practical advantages of the system (Heath, 1966). No similar tests have been carried out for the microlepidoptera but there is no reason to believe that the results would differ significantly from those experienced with the macrolepidoptera. Totricids and pyralids are well represented at both kinds of light trap.

Netting

Pollen feeders, such as the adults of *Micropterix aruncella* and *M calthella*, may be netted at any time during the day. However, some species have very definite flight and rest periods and microhabitat preferences. For instance, *Opostega salaciella* flies from 1900-2000 hours in June and July, *Nemapogon cloacella* flies in early morning or late afternoon sunshine, while *Cydia succedana* swarms over gorse on fine afternoons.

Beating

As both adults and larvae may be obtained in this way, it is better to beat over a net rather than onto a tray or sheet. Beating oaks in May often causes a green shower of *Tortrix viridana* larvae to rain down onto the collector. The larvae of this species also commonly descend at night, via a fine silken thread, and perambulate over the moth sheet beneath the mvl.

Adults of *Rhyacionia pinicolana* may be obtained by beating young pines in the daytime, *Ectoedemia intimella* adults may be beaten from branches of willows and sallows while *Opostega salaciella* may be swept or beaten from low herbage where the moth rests in the daytime.

Sugaring

This technique attracts some species of microlepidoptera e.g. *Agriphila inquinatella*. A boiled mash of black treacle or cane sugar, rotten bananas, a dash of amyl acetate and a little beer or brown rum is a good recipe.

Collecting by hand

In cases where the adult is not attracted to light and is difficult to collect by other methods, hand collection and rearing from egg, larva or pupa may be the only way to acquire the imago. Where the adult is difficult to identify, rearing will often confirm the species as other stages of the life cycle may have diagnostic characteristics.

Dissecting birds' nests can be very rewarding as these are the favourite habitat of some species of tineid. Searching under loose bark can also be fruitful. Some yponomeutids pupate here. Psychid larvae can be collected from tree trunks, rocks or fence posts where they often congregate rendering them quite conspicuous to the collector.

Gregarious larvae of some species, for example those of *Yponomeuta padella* which form vast protective webs amongst foliage, are very noticeable and easily collected. Less readily found are the larvae and pupae, such as many *Agonopterix* species, in soil and leaf litter but with perseverance these can be sifted out and reared. Incurvariid larvae cause mines and later inhabit flat cases often made of leaf fragments from the host plant on which they feed. These case-bearing larvae can be sought out and reared in captivity.

The range of habitats where microlepidoptera may be found includes haystacks, thatch, witches' brooms, squirrels' dreys, fungi, dead wood, dead insects, lichens, mosses, vegetable matter, stored grain, foodstuffs, wood ants' nests, wasps' nests, stable refuse, floor sweepings, owl pellets, bat excrement, on the hooves and horns of dead animals, mole nests and galls.

Collecting inhabited parts of host plant in order to rear adults

Mines, blotches or tunnels may be made in almost any part of the plant. Many microlepidopteran larvae construct mines of a characteristic size and shape on a specific host plant. Important features in the identification of the causers are the amount, colour and pattern of the frass as well as the type of exit hole.

(a) Leaves: leaf mines and blotches are the most noticeable, the larval inhabitants, therefore, being relatively easy to collect for rearing. For instance, in May and June the larva of *Caloptilia elongella* makes a twisting narrow mine which leads to a puckered blotch generally located over a vein on the upperside of an alder leaf. Other *Caloptilia* species cause mines and blotches in birch, willow and field maple leaves.

The larvae of *Pseudoswammerdamia combinella* mine the lower leaves of blackthorn then make white blotches from which frass is ejected. In July, and again from September to March, the larvae of *Tischeria marginata* feed on bramble causing inflated blotches on the upper surface of leaves. Nepticulid larvae also make characteristic mines in bramble leaves while Eriocraniids cause mines and blotches in birch, hazel, oak and hornbeam.

(b) Twigs and petioles: Bland (1989) described the mines of *Heliozela sericella* in oak petioles. This species may have been found recently in Leicestershire but confirmation of the identity of the specimen is still awaited. The larva usually mines a petiole in the terminal rosette of oak beginning in the twig, passing along the petiole and ending by cutting out a case from the base of the leaf.

(c) Seeds and seed heads: Bland (1989) also gives some hints for recording *Cauchus (Adela) fibulella*. First, find old seed heads of germander speedwell, open them up and look for the sloughed head capsule of the larva which always moults before leaving the seed head. Acorns with tunnels, frass and exit holes indicate that *Cydia splendana* was recently in residence. This species may also feed in the kernels of sweet chestnut and walnut.

(d) Flower buds and catkins: species such as *Epiblema cynosbatella* feed in the flower buds of cultivated rose. Frass on the outside of the buds indicates the presence of the larvae. Distorted and eaten birch catkins are also worthwhile collecting since they are the food source of *Epinotia bilunana*. Pupation often occurs in a silk-lined cavity inside the catkin.

(e) Stems: collecting and bagging stems of certain plants and then awaiting developments is a good way of collecting microlepidoptera. *Glyphipterix simplicella* larvae feed on the seeds of the cocksfoot and tall fescue grasses then enter stems to pupate there in whitish cocoons incorporating particles of pith. Rearing inside, in warmer conditions, will bring forward the time of emergence.

(f) Roots: root miners, being the least noticeable and most difficult to obtain, are probably only collected by dedicated experts or by interested people who come across them by chance. Two examples are the larvae of *Dichrorampha alpinana*, which feed in the rootstock of ox-eye daisy, and *Commophila aeneana* which feed in the rootstock of ragwort.

(g) Leaf furlings: many gracillariine larvae cause conspicuous rolls in their foodplant leaves once their mining phase is completed. For instance, *Caloptilia alchimiella* makes three successive cones of oak leaves each neatly rolled downwards at the tip of a lobe. Similarly, *Parornix torquillella* makes two or three such folds in blackthorn leaves.

The polyphagous larvae of *Archips xylosteana* live, feed and pupate in rolled leaves of oak, elm, hazel, lime, maple or ash whereas searching folded rose leaves may well reveal the larvae of *Croesia bergmanniana*.

SITES AND HABITATS IN LEICESTERSHIRE

WHERE MICROLEPIDOPTERA HAVE BEEN

RECORDED

Woodland

Leicestershire is a very sparsely wooded county (2.3%). Sadly, many of those areas which are wooded have either suffered neglect of management or have been managed in ways unsympathetic for wildlife.

In many of the Charnwood Forest woodlands, conifers have replaced felled broadleaves. The dense foliage shades out ground flora which probably has a deleterious effect on a huge number of invertebrate species. Some moth species have been lost due to this change; others survive in small copses, hedgerows and gardens.

Martinshaw Wood (Ratby/Groby), now owned by the Woodland Trust, should, in time, show what sound management policies can achieve. Here the conifers, planted in the 1960s, are being replaced by native broad-leaved species. It is hoped that moths previously recorded in the wood, such as *Aphelia paleana* and *Esperia oliviella* (a notable species Nb in the Invertebrate Site Register for Leicestershire), will be refound; also that new species may colonise and breed.

Burbage Wood (Hinckley) is a fine example of what can be achieved with a good management plan. Over the last few years a sound practice of clearing, regeneration and coppicing has been followed and recording of moths has been encouraged. *Micropterix calthella*, *Nematopogon swammerdamella*, *Nemapogon cloacella*, *Hypatima rhomboidella*, *Archips xylostearia* and *Acleris emargana* are some of the species collected in the 1980s. Some microlepidoptera caught here recently have not been recorded since Father Desmond Murray's time in the 1950s.

At least three microlepidoptera new to the county have been recorded from the Old Brake Spinney. This is a small area of mixed woodland, probably a relict of the Leicester Forest West, about five miles to the west of the city, managed as a private nature reserve by members of the Hinckley and District Natural History Society. The three species, *Eriocrania salopiella*, *E semipurpurella* and *Teleiodes lucella*, have each been seen only once. *Ypsolopha sylvella*, *Caloptilia elongella* and *C betulicola* were also recorded here in the 1980s. The widespread clearance of sycamore and rhododendron has caused the ground flora to

flourish and the regenerated and newly-planted native tree species to form an understorey with great potential for microlepidoptera. Many species of leaf-miner have been collected here.

Grassland

Ploughing and the use of fertilisers and weedkillers has caused a drastic decline in the variety of grassland plant species in Leicestershire. According to the latest county Flora (Primavesi & Evans, 1988) "there must now be a number of parishes in the county which can no longer boast a single field of species-rich grassland".

Bloxham in the 19th century and Horwood in the early part of the 20th century mentioned the numbers and species of butterfly that were common in the county. Recent surveys have shown a severe decline in both number and species of butterfly due to habitat loss. Similar, although undocumented, losses must also have occurred amongst the smaller lepidoptera, especially for host-specific species that depend on the rarer plants for their survival.

It is essential that the remaining areas of unimproved grassland in the county are managed in such a way as to retain their diversity of plant species. Only by this means will the associated invertebrates, including microlepidoptera, be able to fight the threat of extinction.

The Ulverscroft Nature Reserve is a haven for the smaller lepidoptera. The diversity of habitat and of plant species, together with the well-planned and regularly executed management strategy, means that the invertebrate fauna has been free to develop and multiply. Records have been taken from this site over a number of years. *Argyresthia brockeella*, *A conjugella*, *Cedestis subfasciella* and *Phyllonorycter harrisella* are all first records for the reserve. *Tischeria marginea*, *Nematopogon schwarziellus* and *Caloptilia alchimiella* have also been recorded here.

Croft Nature Reserve also offers a variety of habitats, including neutral and siliceous grassland. This reserve supports an interesting community of uncommon plants and needs to be surveyed by experienced microlepidopterists. So far, only the more obvious micros have been recorded from here e.g. *Myelois cribrella*, *Eurrhpara coronata*, *E hortulata*, *Hypsopygia costalis*, *Pleuroptya ruralis* and *Tortrix viridana*.

Loughborough Big Meadows SSSI is an entomologically interesting site, part of which is owned by the county Trust. It is the largest unimproved, herb-rich hay meadow in the county. Species such as *Yponomeuta evonymella* and *Y padella* occur here. Further recording of microlepidoptera is required at this site so that the less common species can be noted.

Disused railway lines

Cuttings and embankments, where weedkillers are not used, are often still a stronghold for the rarer grassland plant species. Calcicoles are found on the railway ballast further widening the scope of food plants available for microlepidoptera. Such areas are highly productive. *Elachista rufocinerea*, *Schoenobius foricella* and *Stenoptilia pterodactyla* have been recorded from the disused railway line at Cosby; *Cochylis dubitana* and *Eurhodope advenella* from Swithland Sidings; and *Ypsolopha dentella* and *Agapeta zoegana* from Leire Cutting.

It is unfortunate that, in many cases, the disused railway lines no longer provide the "green corridors" that they did in the past. Most have been sold off and are used variously by the owners, often leaving only small pockets as suitable habitats for wildlife.

The Grand Union and Ashby Canals

These are other "green corridors" for wildlife. *Adela rufimitrella* has been recorded from Kilby Bridge; *Donacaula mucronellus* and *Rhynchopacha mouffetella* from Newton Harcourt; and *Orthotaelia sparganella* from Snarestone.

Other sites

Narborough Bog NR and SSSI, owned by the Leicestershire & Rutland Trust for Nature Conservation, is regularly monitored for microlepidoptera. This site has four habitats: reedbed, mixed woodland, dense scrub and herb-rich damp meadows. Several trapping sessions took place in the 1980s with two or three mv lights running simultaneously. Species taken included *Dichomeris marginella*, *Hedya pruniana*, *Epinotia nisella* and *Phlyctaenia perlucidalis*.

Ketton Quarry SSSI is well known to local lepidopterists and is one of the best recorded sites in the county. Although this site is in the old county of Rutland on the east side of Leicestershire, lepidopterists from the centre and far west of the county still regularly visit the area. Its limestone soil supports a wide variety of herb, shrub and tree species, and it is a rewarding place for sweeping and light trapping. Species recorded include *Pancalia leuwenhoekella* (Nb species), *Coleophora frischella*, *Cochylis roseana* and *C atricapitana* all of which have only been recorded once in the county; also *Coleophora glaucicolella*, *Agonopterix liturosa*, *Aethes williana*, *Pyrausta purpuralis* and *Endothenia gentianaeanana*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Derek Lott of the New Walk Museum, Leicester for allowing access to the records and facilities of the Museum; also for the help and guidance of Ian Evans (now retired) in producing this Provisional Atlas.

I would also like to thank Ray Barnett of Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery for identifying difficult specimens; the recorders of microlepidoptera in the county who have so faithfully and regularly handed in their meticulous records; Glenn and Roy for giving me the time and Ray who undertook the arduous task of producing the manuscript.

The support of the Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service in aiding the publication of this Provisional Atlas is gratefully acknowledged.

YOUR HELP REQUIRED...

It would be appreciated if any errors or suggestions could be forwarded to the author to be incorporated into future revisions of the Atlas.

Similarly any Leicestershire records of the microlepidoptera, either past or present, would also be welcome.

Please send to:

Jane McPhail,
7 Station Close,
Kirby Muxloe,
Leicestershire
LE9 9ES.

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

Species are dealt with by family in order of their Bradley & Fletcher number (Bradley & Fletcher, 1979). Those species which are found in Leicestershire appear with their county distribution map except where the sole record comes from the maps published in the various volumes of "*The Moths and Butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland*" (MBGBI). I believe that these records originate from the Leicestershire and Rutland issues of the *Victoria County History* series (VCH, 1907; VCH 1908). As they are of interest, but outside the span of this Atlas, these records are noted in the following species lists as "record in MBGBI only". In some cases, records have been noted where species have been reported within the review period but no details are, as yet, forthcoming. Similarly, some species not recorded during 1970-1990 but which have since been found, are noted but no details or maps have been included. All such entries have been printed in bold type.

The tetrad distribution maps

A tetrad is the area enclosed by a 2km x 2km square (i.e. 4 sq km). Thus every 10km square is divided into 25 tetrads. There are 41 x 10km squares in present day Leicestershire containing 713 tetrads wholly or partly in the county. Records of microlepidoptera have been obtained from 176 tetrads at this time.

Distribution and frequency

(a) Countrywide - wherever possible the general distribution and frequency of a species throughout the British Isles has been included.

(b) Leicestershire - in the case of the commoner species, a general assessment is given of their distribution. For species with twenty records or less, details are given of the recorder and date of record at each locality. For some species of special interest, with more than twenty records, these details are also included.

Synonyms

Synonyms have been given where known. I have endeavoured to use the most up-to-date nomenclature for each species but realise that some corrections may well be necessary.

Layout of records

Each cited record is given as - locality code: date of record:
recorder code. The codes for localities and recorders are listed
in the subsequent sections.

LIST OF LOCALITIES

A	Asfordby	SK718194
ACTS	Ashby Canal towpath Shackerstone	SK356073
AM1	Aylestone Meadows, Leicester	SK575020
AM2	Aylestone Meadows between river/canal	SK562001
AP	Ashby Pastures	SK718136
ARL	500a Aylestone Road, Leicester	SK577014
AYL	Aylestone	SP571997
B1	Barwell site 1	SP449971
B2	Barwell site 2	SP438965
B3	Barwell site 3	SP434965
BAL	Braunston Avenue, Leicester	SK569038
BAR	Barrowden, Rutland	SK966021
BARN	Barnsdale Wood	SK91-08-
BC	Belvoir Castle	SK829330
BF	Burley Fishponds	SK88-08-
BHQ	Browns Hill Quarry, Ab Kettleby	SK741233
BL	Barwell Lane, Hinckley	SP440957
BLA	Blaby, 68 Lutterworth Road	SP556972
BM	Brake Marsh, Peckleton (now drained)	SK493019
BOH	Breedon-on-the-Hill	SK404233
BOQ	Bloody Oaks Quarry, Tickencote	SK971107
BOS1	Barrow-on-Soar site 1	SK580156
BOS2	Barrow-on-Soar, 7 Crossley Close	SK573173
BP	Bradgate Park	SK52-11-
BR	11 Beatrice Road, Leicester	SK57-05-
BRAL	Broad Avenue, Leicester	SK617044
BRAU	Braunston, Rutland	SK821057
BRWE	32 Brook Road, Woodhouse Eaves	SK528151
BS	Brake Spinney, Peckleton	SK491013
BSL	23 Brookhouse Street, Leicester	SK596038
BSRS	Bath Street, River Soar	SK596077
Bu	Burbage	SP443924
BuW	Burley Wood	SK89-09-
BW	Burbage Wood, Hinckley	SP450945
BWS	Bolt Wood, Stockerston	SP827970
C	Croft Nature Reserve	SP512955
CB	Coalville Bakery	SK42-13-
CC	Carisbrooke Court, 55 Carisbrooke Rd	SK602014
CCB	Copedale Close, Barlestone	SK42-05-
CL	Coppice Leys, Barrowden	SK95-01-
CLO	Claret Lodge	SK755188
CLS	Covert Lane, Scraftoft	SK665053
CM	Claybrooke Magna	SP497878
CORL	125 Coombe Rise, Leicester	SP633994
COT1	Cottesmore site 1	SK88-13-
COT2	6 Westland Road, Cottesmore	SK908138
CPR	Clarendon Park Road, Leicester	SK600025
CRIB1	Cribbs Meadow site 1	SK899187
CRIB2	Cribbs Meadow, Thistleton	SK901188
CRL	Carisbrooke Road, Leicester	SK605011
CRU	Claybrooke Road, Ullesthorpe	SP504877
CSL	Cambridge Street, Leicester	SK57-03-
CWM	18 Croft Way, Markfield	SK487096
CXK1	Croxton Park, Croxton Kerrial	SK822274
CXK2	Croxton Kerrial	SK81-29-
CXK3	Croxton Kerrial, Terrace Hills, Belvoir	SK798321

D	Dimminsdale Nature Reserve	SK376218
DB1	Dunton Bassett, landfill site	SP535897
DB2	Dunton Bassett	SP547920
DB3	Dunton Bassett	SP546914
DES	Desford	SK477033
DIS	Diseworth Primary School	SK453246
DR	Disused railway, nr Broughton Astley	SP541928
DRC	Disused railway, Cosby	SP560942
DRE	69 Davenport Road, Evington, Leicester	SK629042
E1	Elmesthorpe, Billington Rough site 1	SP455965
E2	Elmesthorpe, Billington Rough site 2	SP458958
EAG	5 Elmsaldine Avenue, Groby	SK514083
EAL	16 Elmsleigh Avenue, Leicester	SK609022
EARL	Earl Shilton	SP48-98-
ED	115 Evington Drive, Leicester	SK61-03-
EMP1	Empingham site 1	SK966100
EMP2	Empingham site 2	SK936082
EMP3	Empingham site 3	SK962099
EV	Evington, Leicester	SK632024
EX	Exton	SK913110
EXP	Exton Park	SK951120
F	Foxton	SP689893
FB	Fox Bridge	SK89-08-
FC1	Fox Covert, Barrowden site 1	SK96-01-
FC2	Fox Covert, Barrowden site 2	SK965020
FL	Far Lash, Burbage	SP438933
FM	Fosse Meadows, Sharnford	SP488914
FR	Frolesworth	SP515903
FW	Frisby Marsh, Frisby-on-the-Wreake	SK685175
G	The Green, Huncote	SP51-97-
GAL	8 Greenland Avenue, Leicester	SK623057
GAR1	Garthorpe site 1	SK857219
GAR2	Garthorpe site 2	SK836226
GDW	Grace Dieu Woods, railway cutting	SK433181
GE	Great Easton	SP845927
GG	Gibbet Gorse	SK89-05-
GLEN	Glenfield	SK545063
GLW	Glebe Wood, Ab Kettleby	SK747225
GMW	Great Merrible Wood Nature Reserve	SP835963
GP1	Glen Parva site 1	SP556986
GP2	Glen Parva site 2	SP56-98-
GPO	Groby Pool	SK52-08-
GR	Groby	SK524070
GRW1	Granby Wood, Belvoir site 1	SK817323
GRW2	Granby Wood, Belvoir site 2	SK817322
H	11 Greenland Avenue, Humberstone	SK623058
HAM	Hambleton	SK92-06-
HC	Hardwick Crescent, Birstall	SK619112
HH	Holly Hayes Wood, Whitwick	SK443155
HM	Holwell Mouth, Ab Kettleby	SK727245
HMS	Half Moon Spinney	SK92-06-
HQ	Holwell Quarry Nature Reserve	SK742238
HRC	Holwell railway cutting, Ab Kettleby	SK737235
HS	High Sharpley, Whitwick	SK448170
HV	Below Hambleton village	SK89-06-
HW	Hambleton Wood	SK90-06-
I	Ibstock	SK399108
IAL	Imperial Avenue, Leicester	SK57-03-
ICH	Ingarsby Cutting, Hungarton	SK665046
IS	Iveshead, Shepshed	SK475171

K	Keyham	SK671065
KAWF	133 Kingstone Ave., Wigston Fields, Leicester	SK598000
KB	Kilby Bridge, Grand Union Canal	SP616967
KCHR1	144 Knighton Church Road, Leicester	SK606013
KCHR2	73 Knighton Church Road, Leicester	SK609013
KEG	Kegworth near Ratcliffe-on-Soar	SK491292
KL1	Kinchley Lane, Swithland reservoir site 1	SK56-14-
KL2	Kinchley Lane, Swithland reservoir site 2	SK55-14-
KLS	King Luds	SK872279
KM1	7 Station Close, Kirby Muxloe	SK521037
KM2	Station Road, Kirby Muxloe	SK523037
KM3	8 Towers Drive, Kirby Muxloe	SK523031
KNI	Knipton	SK799323
KP	Knighton Park, Leicester	SK607005
KQ	Ketton Quarries, Ketton	SK973056
KRL	137 Knighton Road, Leicester	SK60-01-
L	Lyndon, Rutland	SK908043
LAH	Lockington & Hemmington, River Soar	SK491305
LAS	Leicester Airfield, Stoughton	SK670013
LBM	Loughborough Big Meadow Nature Reserve	SK543214
LBW	Launde Big Wood	SK784037
LC	Leire Cutting	SP518896
LCF	Laxton's Covert, Freeby	SK805167
LDL	35 Loweswater Drive, Loughborough	SK51-18-
LE1	Leicester site 1	SK57-05-
LE2	Leicester site 2	SK59-00-
LFRL	8 Lodge Farm Road, Leicester	SK634045
LGC	Leicester Golf Course, Evington, Leicester	SK612025
LH	Lax Hill, Rutland Water	SK88-06-
LI	Littlethorpe	SP54-96-
LM	Lea Meadows Nature Reserve, Newtown Linford	SK508115
LMW	Lucas' Marsh, near Wigston	SK622998
LMNW	Leicester Museum, New Walk, Leicester	SK591038
LRL1	Lansdowne Road, Leicester, site 1	SK581017
LRL2	Lansdowne Road, Leicester site 2	SK586018
LU	Luffenham Golf Club, Rutland	SK957026
LW	Lawn Wood, Newtown Linford	SK505096
LWPC	Long Wool Pile Carpet (no other details)	SK51-18-
M	Moira, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch	SK318156
MA	Markfield	SK48-10-
MCS	4 Manor Crescent, Stapleton	SP43-98-
MFBD	Moscow Farm, Burton & Dalby	SK759133
MIST	Misterton	SP554847
MM	Melton Mowbray, RAVC Training Centre	SK73-20-
MO	Market Overton	SK885163
MV	Below Manton Village, Rutland	SK89-05-
MW	Martinshaw Wood, Ratby/Groby	SK50-06-
MWL	38 Mardale Way, Loughborough	SK516178
N	Narborough	SP543967
NB	Narborough Bog Nature Reserve	SP549979
NEWV	Newbold Verdon	SK44-03-
NGW	Near Gumley Wood	SP683908
NH	Newton Harcourt, Grand Union Canal	SP651960
NHQ	Nevill Holt Quarry	SP81-93-
NOH	Noseley Hall	SP727984
NRL	51 Norwood Road, Leicester	SK613033
NW1	Newell Wood, Pickworth, site 1	TF001145
NW2	Newell Wood, Pickworth, site 2	SK999146
NWL	New Walk, Leicester	SK596036

O1	Outwoods, Woodhouse Eaves	SK518157
O2	Outwoods, Woodhouse Eaves	SK515159
OAD	Oadby	SP633994
OW	Owston Woods	SK796065
OWG	Old Wood, Groby	SK515093
PA	170 Packer Avenue, Leicester Forest East	SK538037
PC	Priors Coppice	SK831052
PGW	Pickworth Great Wood	SK985150
PHW	87 Parsonwood Hill, Whitwick	SK433164
PLH	Pisca Lane, Heather	SK39-10-
PRL	Princess Road, Leicester	SK593036
QCS	3 Quenby Crescent, Syston	SK634111
QRL	38 Queens Road, Leicester	SK599028
R	Ryhall	TF025134
RB	Ratby Burroughs	SK492062
RBRR	Road Bridge, Ravenstone Road near Ibstock	SK406118
RDL	42 Rushden Drive, Leicester	SP56-99-
REH	Railway embankment, Hugglescote	SK433127
REL	Railway embankment, Loddington	SK788012
REAR	Rearsby	SK655149
RGB	River Gwash, Brooke	SK842063
RHE	Redlands Housing Estate, Ibstock	SK411111
RHL	Rowlatts Hill, Leicester	SK621046
RHNC	Roadside hedgerow near Countesthorpe	SP562955
RO	Rothley	SK56-12-
ROB	Roadside, Brooke	SK847055
RR	Richmond Road, Donington-le-Heath	SK419119
RRD	Roundhill Road, Leicester	SK609033
RRL	Regent Road, Leicester	SK59-03-
RSES	Railway sidings, Euston Street, Leicester	SK588022
RSL	95 Rowley Street, Leicester	SK60-03-
RSNOB	River Soar north of Barrow	SK565181
RTE	Rothampstead trap, Empingham	SK956087
RW	Rushpit Wood, Exton	SK894091
S1	Snarestone	SK340100
S2	Snarestone, Ashby Canal towpath	SK344098
SAL	Sykefield Avenue, Leicester	SK57-03-
SC	Shenton Cutting	SK398000
SDE	16 Southview Drive, Evington	SK616028
SG	Stoke Golding	SP395972
SH	Shearsby	SP625910
SHMH	St Hugh's, Market Harborough	SP728862
SHQ	Spring Hill Quarry, Coalville	SK444159
SLE	Shady Lane, Evington	SK628025
SLL	66 Scraftoft Lane, Leicester	SK624056
SLR	50 Swithland Lane, Rothley	SK56-12-
SM	Sharnford Meadows	SP490910
SPSL	Stanford Park, Serpentine Lake	S058-79-
SPW	Spring Wood, Ashby-de-la-Zouch	SK382184
SPW	Stapleford Park, Wymondham	SK818183
SRAC1	Saddington reservoir & canal, site 1	SP668923
SRAC2	Saddington reservoir & canal, site 2	SP667917
SRAC3	Saddington reservoir & canal, site 3	SP665927
SRDL	15 Southland Road, Leicester	SK60-00-
SRL	Stanford reservoir	SP603809
SS	Swithland sidings	SK565129
SSL	1 Seymour Street, Leicester	SK59-03-
ST	Saddington tunnel	SP662929
STH	15 Springfield, Thringstone	SK43-17-
ST.P	St Philips, Evington Road, Leicester	SK618033
ST.SR	15 St Swithins Road, Leicester	SK639044
SW1	Swithland Woods, site 1	SK53-12-
SW2	Swithland Woods, site 2	SK538123

SWC	Swinford Corner	SP564817
SWI	Swithland	SK55-13-
SWW	Stoneywell Wood	SK501118
T	Towles' Ltd, Stanley Street, Melton Mowbray	SK753193
THR	Terrace Hills, Redmile	SP799323
THUR	Thurmaston	SK53-12-
TI	14 Thorndale, Ibstock	SK402102
TL	Jay's Cottage, Tur Langton	SP71-94-
TLL	21 Thurmaston Lane, Leicester	SK623059
TRDL	50 Tournament Road, Leicester	SK546052
TRL	40 Tudor Road, Leicester	SK577045
TRO	14 Tyne Road, Oakham	SK85-08-
TS	Tooley Spinney, Peckleton	SK476002
TUGB	Tugby Bushes	SK768018
UNR	Ulverscroft Nature Reserve	SK494133
USC	Under speaker cabinet	SK62-00-
VCL	9 Victors Close, Leicester	SP571997
W	Wistow	SP644958
WCL	Wylam Close, Leicester	SK565059
WDL	40 Wavertree Drive, Leicester	SK59-07-
WFL	Wigston Fields, Leicester	SK598000
WGP	Wanlip Gravel Pits	SK59-11-
WH	Wykin, Hinckley	SP403953
WLFW	Wymeswold Lodge Farm, Wymeswold	SK631225
WRAK	Wartnaby Road, Ab Kettleby	SK72-23-
WRL	81 Westfield Road, Leicester	SK564046
WWL	Watermead Way, Leicester	SK598080
WY	Wymondham	SK901188
WYMES	Wymeswold	SK614230

LIST OF RECORDERS

Principal recorders are underlined.

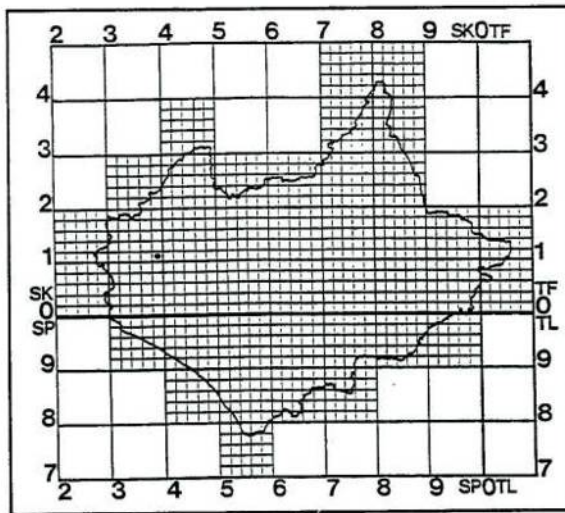
AC	A Carruthers
ADL	<u>Audrey D Lomas</u>
AES	AE Smith
AF	A Fletcher
APF	AP Foster
APR	<u>Adrian P Russell</u>
BC	B Cedran
CAS	<u>Clive A Stace</u>
CE	C Eaton
CWH	CW Holmes
DAL	DA Lott
DB	D Buchanan
DBB	D&B Byrne
DFO	<u>Dennis F Owen</u>
DG	<u>Don Goddard</u>
DGR	D Green
DHHS	<u>Don H Hall-Smith</u>
DM	Fr D Murray
DSF	DS Fieldhouse
DT	D Thompson
DTG	DT Grewcock
DVK	DV Kolaczek
EH	E Hesselgreaves
EL	E Loosemore
GEW	GE Wright
GK	G Kilby
GLF	<u>Graham L Finch</u>
H	Harris (no other details)
HB	H Broughton
HEB	<u>HE Beaumont</u>
HG	<u>Harold Godsmark</u>
HI	H Ikin
HM	H Mendel
HNB	<u>Harold N Ball</u>
HWB	<u>H Weston-Bird</u>
IME	IM Evans
ISR	Invertebrate Site Register, Leicestershire
JB	J Briggs
JC	J Campton
JED	JE Dawson
JEM	JE Measom
JES	JE Simpson
JHM	JH Mathias
JM	J Mousley
JNA	JN Ashwell
JRM	<u>Jane R McPhail</u>
JSC	JS Cossham
JW	J Wilde

JWO	J Woodhead
KB	K Blackwell
KW	K Wildbore
LJ	L Jones
MAF	<u>M Anona Finch</u>
MH	M Hider
MJ	M Jones
MJS	<u>Mark J Sterling</u>
MM	M Mills
MO	M Osborn
MOW	Mr Owen (no other details)
MP	Museum party
MR	Miss Rudkin (no other details)
MS	M Statham
MT	M Tegg
MWT	<u>Monty W Tyler</u>
NB	N Baker
NG	N Grover
NMG	NM Gatward
PD	P Dryden
PHG	<u>Peter H Gamble</u>
PJGD	PJG Donarte
PM	P Macpherson
PML	PM Ladkin
PMS	PM Shears
PS	P Stavely
PT	P Tarrant
PW	P Wilks
PWIL	P Wilcock
RB	R Burdett
RBH	RB Hanson
RJ	R Johnson
RJB	<u>Ray J Barnett</u>
RJH	R&J Harvey
RM	<u>Ray Morris</u>
RMC	RM Cox
RNHS	<u>Rutland Natural History Society</u>
RW	R Williams
RWE	R Wells
SAW	SA Watkins
SE	S Edwards
SECA	SEC Avins
SFW	SF Woodward
SKB	SK Barton
TG	T Grewcock
WMP	WM Phillips
WP	W Paulson
WSB	W & S Brister
WT	W Taylor
WTO	W Towle

MICROPTERIGIDAE

A primitive family. The adults are diurnal. Many species feed on pollen using mandibles instead of haustella. Larvae are thought to feed on mosses and liverworts. Pupae are subterranean or make a cocoon amongst leaf litter. Of the five British species, four have been recorded in Leicestershire.

- 1 *Micropterix thunbergella* Fabr - record in MBGBI and recently at Pickworth Great Wood (JRM)
- 2 *Micropterix mansuetella* Zell - no Leicestershire record
- 3 *Micropterix aureatella* Scop - record in MBGBI only



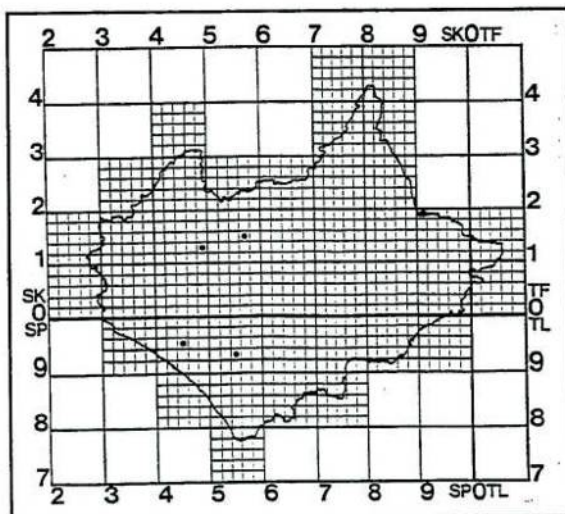
- 4 *Micropterix aruncella* Scop
(*Micropterix seppella* F;
Micropterix podevinella Dup)

Egg laid June-August; imago feeds on pollen of herbaceous plants and hawthorn (May), June-July, (August).

General distribution: common, occurs in dry open woodland and on wooded hillsides. Widely distributed throughout Britain.

Leicestershire: I -.v.82 GL&MAF; PLH 1982 GL&MAF.

Comment: probably under-recorded in Leicestershire.



- 5 *Micropterix calthella* Linn

Imago feeds on pollen of low herbaceous plants May-early June.

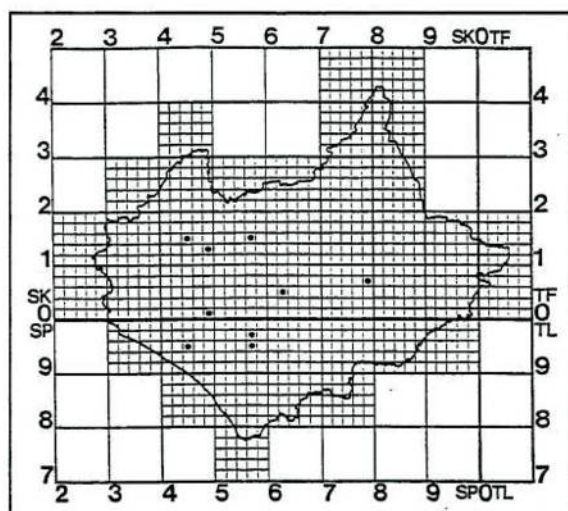
General distribution: widely distributed throughout Britain. Very common in the damper parts of woods.

Leicestershire: WY 19.v.74 DHHS; BE 21.v.83 DHHS; UNR 1983 GL&MAF; DR 26.v.82 ADL; KL 1984 GL&MAF; BW 21.v.83, 7.v.89 RM (mainly on pendulous sedge).

Comment: probably under-recorded in Leicestershire.

ERIOCRANIIDAE

These diurnal moths lay ovoid, transparent eggs. The larvae form blotch mines, sometimes with a linear mine leading to the blotch, in birch, hazel, oak and hornbeam leaves. Some species are among the first of the microlepidoptera to appear in spring. Pupation occurs in subterranean cocoons. Of the eight British species, three have been recorded in Leicestershire.



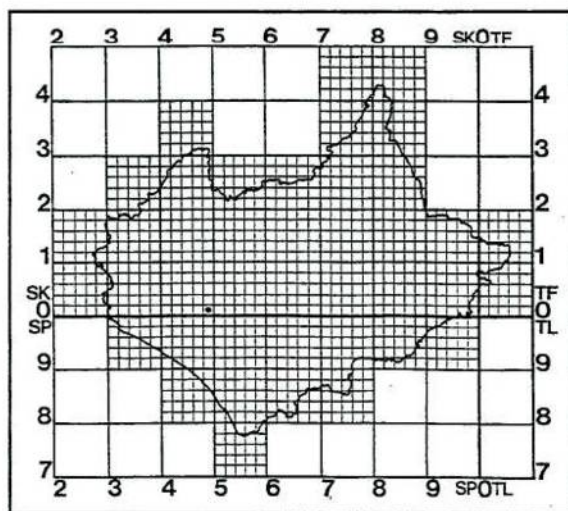
- 6 *Eriocrania subpurpurella* Haw (*Eriocrania mnemonica*; *Eriocrania fastuoseller* Zell)

Egg laid in May in leaf bud of oak. Larvae feed May-July causing blotch mines in leaves. Pupation occurs July-April. Imago April-May comes to light.

General distribution: widely distributed throughout Britain; common in oakwoods, flying in sunshine.

Leicestershire: UNR 1982, 1985 GL&MAF; KL 1984 GL&MAF; OW 16.v.85 RJB; DRC 18.v.85 RJB; SHQ 5.v.89 JM; BLA 1989, 1990 ADL; BS 1980s RM; BW 1980s RM; ST.SR 1989 APR.

- 7 *Eriocrania chrysolepidella* Zell - no Leicestershire record
 8 *Eriocrania unimaculella* Zett - no Leicestershire record
 9 *Eriocrania sparrmannella* Bosc - no Leicestershire record



- 10 *Eriocrania salopiella* Stt

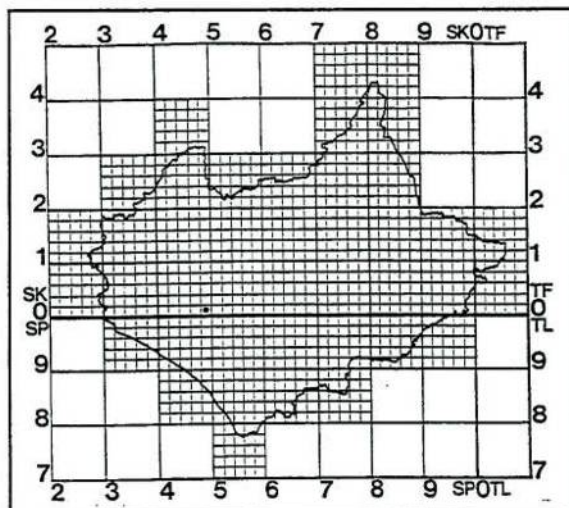
Egg laid in May in birch leaf. Larva causes a linear mine leading to an elongate ovate blotch. Pupation occurs June-April. Adult flies April-May.

General distribution: as far north as Westmoreland, occurs locally amongst birch.

Leicestershire: one record only: BS 1989 RM.

Comment: probably an under-recorded species.

- 11 *Eriocrania haworthi* Bradl - no Leicestershire record
 12 *Eriocrania sangii* Wood - no Leicestershire record



- 13 *Eriocrania semipurpurella*
 Steph (*Eriocrania inconspicuellae* Wood)

Egg laid in April in leaf bud of birch. Whitish larva causes blotch mine. Pupation occurs May-March. Adult flies March-April usually near food plant.

General distribution: widely distributed in Britain; common amongst birch.

Leicestershire: BS 1989 RM.

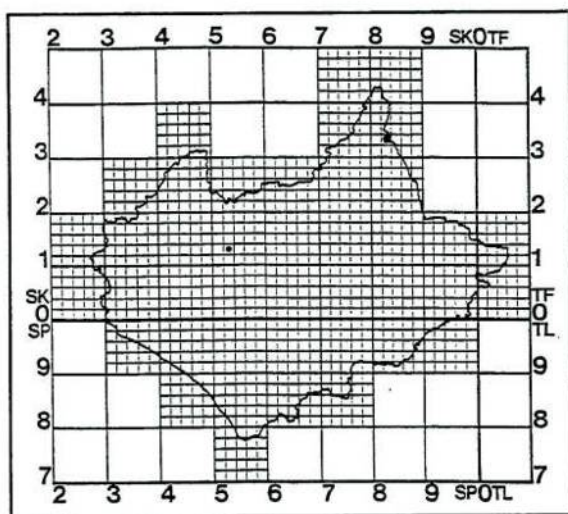
Comment: this moth and *E salopiella* were identified by Dr K Greenwood (deceased); under-recorded in the county.

NEPTICULIDAE

Most larvae are leaf miners; a few mine bark, buds or seeds. The family includes the smallest moths known to science; 123 larval mines of *Ectodemia quinquella* have been recorded on a single oak leaf (Tutt, 1899). Many species are very common but are often overlooked due to their size and the ability/interest of the recorder. The adults fly mainly at dawn and dusk, resting by day on tree trunks. Of the 100 species in Britain, 32 have been recorded for the county. At least two recorders in Leicestershire have specimens awaiting identification.

- 19 *Bohemannia quadrimaculella* Boh - no Leicestershire record
- 20 *Etainia decentella* H-S - no Leicestershire record
- 21 *Etainia sericopeza* Zell - no Leicestershire record
- 22 *Etainia sphendamni* Her - no Leicestershire record
- 23 *Ectoedemia argyopeza* Zell - no Leicestershire record
- 24 *Ectoedemia turbidella* Zell - no Leicestershire record
- 25 *Ectoedemia intimella* Zell - no Leicestershire record
- 26 *Ectoedemia agrimoniae* Frey - no Leicestershire record
- 27 *Ectoedemia spinosella* Joann - no Leicestershire record
- 28 *Ectoedemia angulifasciella* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 29 *Ectoedemia atricollis* Stt - record in MBGBI only
- 30 *Ectoedemia arcuatella* H-S - no Leicestershire record
- 31 *Ectoedemia rubivora* Wocke - no Leicestershire record
- 32 *Ectoedemia erythrogenella* Joann - no Leicestershire record
- 33 *Ectoedemia bradfordi* Emmet - no Leicestershire record
- 34 *Ectoedemia argentipedella* Zell - record in MBGBI only
- 35 *Ectoedemia mediofasciella* Haw - record in MBGBI only
- 36 *Ectoedemia quinquella* Bedell - no Leicestershire record
- 37 *Ectoedemia albifasciella* Hein - record in MBGBI only
- 38 *Ectoedemia subbimaculella* Haw - no Leicestershire record

- 39 *Ectoedemia heringi* Toll (*Ectoedemia quercifoliae* Toll) - no Leicestershire record
- 40 *Ectoedemia pulverosella* Stt - record in MBGBI only
- 41 *Ectoedemia atrifrontella* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 42 *Fomoria septembrella* Stt (*E decentella*?) - record in MBGBI only
- 43 *Fomoria weaveri* Stt (*E sericopeza*) - record in MBGBI only
- 44 *Fedalmia headleyella* Stt (*E sphenamni*) - no Leicestershire record
- 45 *Trifurcula griseella* Wolff - no Leicestershire record
- 46 *Trifurcula immundella* Zell - record in MBGBI only
- 47 *Trifurcula pallidella* Zell - no Leicestershire record
- 48 *Trifurcula cryptella* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 49 *Trifurcula eurema* Tutt - no Leicestershire record



50 *Stigmella aurella* Fabr

Three generations are possible per year (depends on severity of winter). The larva causes a long gallery in bramble leaf May-June, July-August, October-March (the latter overwintering in the mine). Imago is on wing in April, July and September.

General distribution: widely distributed and common in Britain where the food plant is established (bramble and possibly *Geum* species).

Leicestershire: SW 1981 GL&MAF; BC 22.iv.89 HG.

Comment: must be under-recorded.

- 51 *Stigmella fragariella* Heyd (*Stigmella nitens* Fol; *Stigmella gei* Wocke) - no Leicestershire record
- 52 *Stigmella dulcella* Hein - no Leicestershire record
- 53 *Stigmella splendidissima* H-S - no Leicestershire record
- 54 *Stigmella auromarginella* Rich - no Leicestershire record

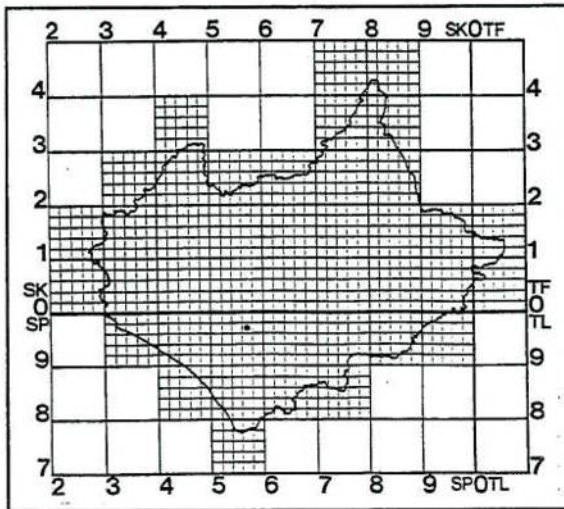
- 55 *Stigmella aeneofasciella* H-S - no Leicestershire record
- 56 *Stigmella dryadella* Hofm - no Leicestershire record
- 57 *Stigmella filipendulae* Wocke - no Leicestershire record
- 58 *Stigmella ulmariae* Wocke - no Leicestershire record
- 59 *Stigmella poterii* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 60 *Stigmella tengstroemi* Nolck - no Leicestershire record
- 61 *Stigmella serella* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 62 *Stigmella tormentillella* H-S - doubtful as British species
- 63 *Stigmella marginicolella* Stt - record in MBGBI only
- 64 *Stigmella continuella* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 65 *Stigmella speciosa* Frey - no Leicestershire record
- 66 *Stigmella sorbi* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 67 *Stigmella plagicolella* Stt - record in MBGBI only
- 68 *Stigmella salicis* Stt - record in MBGBI only
- 69 *Stigmella auritella* Skala - no Leicestershire record
- 70 *Stigmella obliquella* Hein *vimineticola* auct - record in MBGBI only
- 71 *Stigmella repentiella* Wolff - no Leicestershire record
- 72 *Stigmella myrtillella* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 73 *Stigmella trimaculella* Haw - record in MBGBI only
- 74 *Stigmella assimilella* Zell - no Leicestershire record
- 75 *Stigmella floslactella* Haw - record in MBGBI only
- 76 *Stigmella carpinella* Hein - no Leicestershire record
- 77 *Stigmella tityrella* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 78 *Stigmella pomella* Vaugh - no Leicestershire record
- 79 *Stigmella perpygmaeella* Doubl (*Stigmella pygmaeella* Haw) - record in MBGBI only
- 80 *Stigmella ulmivora* Fol - record in MBGBI only
- 81 *Stigmella hemargyrella* Koll - record in MBGBI and Outwoods, Loughborough in 1971 (WSB)

- 82 *Stigmella paradoxa* Frey - record in MBGBI only
- 83 *Stigmella atricapitella* Haw - no Leicestershire record
- 84 *Stigmella ruficapitella* Haw - no Leicestershire record
- 85 *Stigmella suberivora* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 86 *Stigmella roborella* Johan - no Leicestershire record
- 87 *Stigmella svenssoni* Johan - single record from Groby bred from leaf mine (Emmet, 1988)
- 88 *Stigmella samiatella* Zell - no Leicestershire record
- 89 *Stigmella basiguttella* Hein - no Leicestershire record
- 90 *Stigmella tiliae* Frey - no Leicestershire record
- 91 *Stigmella minisculella* H-S - no Leicestershire record
- 92 *Stigmella anomalella* Goeze - record in MBGBI only
- 93 *Stigmella centifoliella* Zell - no Leicestershire record
- 94 *Stigmella spinosissimae* Waters - no Leicestershire record
- 95 *Stigmella viscerella* Stt - record in MBGBI only
- 96 *Stigmella ulmiphaga* Preiss - no Leicestershire record
- 97 *Stigmella malella* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 98 *Stigmella catharticella* Stt - record in MBGBI only
- 99 *Stigmella hybnerella* Hb - record in MBGBI only
- 100 *Stigmella oxyacanthella* Stt - record in MBGBI only
- 101 *Stigmella pyri* Glitz - no Leicestershire record
- 102 *Stigmella aceris* Frey - no Leicestershire record
- 103 *Stigmella nylandriella* Tengst (*Stigmella aucupariae* Frey) - record in MBGBI only (*nylandriella* and *aucupariae* are treated as separate species in MBGBI and as such both have been noted for the county in that publication)
- 104 *Stigmella magdalenae* Klim - no Leicestershire record
- 105 *Stigmella desperatella* Frey - no Leicestershire record
- 106 *Stigmella torminalis* Wood - no Leicestershire record
- 107 *Stigmella regiella* H-S - no Leicestershire record

- 108 *Stigmella crataegella* Klim - record in MBGBI only
- 109 *Stigmella prunetorum* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 110 *Stigmella betulicola* Stt - record in MBGBI only
- 111 *Stigmella microtheriella* Stt - record in MBGBI only
- 112 *Stigmella luteella* Stt - record in MBGBI only
- 113 *Stigmella distinguenda* Hein - no Leicestershire record
- 114 *Stigmella glutinosae* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 115 *Stigmella alnetella* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 116 *Stigmella lapponica* Wocke - record in MBGBI only
- 117 *Stigmella confusella* Wood - record in MBGBI only
- 118 *Stigmella acetosae* Stt - no Leicestershire record

OPOSTEGIDAE

These very small moths fly in the late afternoon and at dusk but are otherwise rarely seen. Little is known of the habits of the four British species. It is thought that one species (*Opostega crepusculella*) is quite possibly extinct. There is but one record of one species in Leicestershire.



119 *Opostega salaciella* Treit

The larvae possibly feed in the stem of *Rumex acetosella*. Imago (June-July) flies from 1900-2000 hours and later comes to light. In daytime it rests on low herbage.

General distribution: in England to Sutherland, rather common.

Leicestershire: BLA 1983 ADL.

Comment: probably overlooked.

120 *Opostega auritella* Hb - no Leicestershire record

121 *Opostega crepusculella* Zell - no Leicestershire record

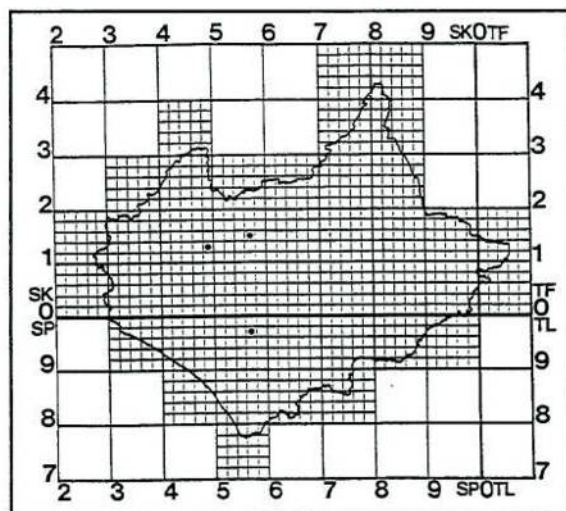
122 *Opostega spatulella* H-S - no Leicestershire record

TISCHERIIDAE

The larvae of these small moths make opaque blotches in the leaves of trees and bushes. Frass is ejected from the mines. Only two of the five British species have been recorded in Leicestershire.

123 *Tischeria ekebladella* Bjerk - record in MBGBI and also recent record (ADL)

124 *Tischeria dodonaea* Stt - no Leicestershire record



125 *Tischeria marginata* Haw

In June-July, August-September eggs are laid on the upper surface of a bramble leaf. Larvae feed July and from September-March causing inflated blotch on upper surface of leaf. Pupation occurs April-May and July-August inside the mine. Imago flies May-June and in August.

General distribution: common over most of the British Isles.

Leicestershire: KL 1983 GL&MAF; UNR 1984 GL&MAF; BLA 2.ix.84, 1990 ADL.

Comment: probably overlooked.

126 *Tischeria gaunacella* Dup - no Leicestershire record

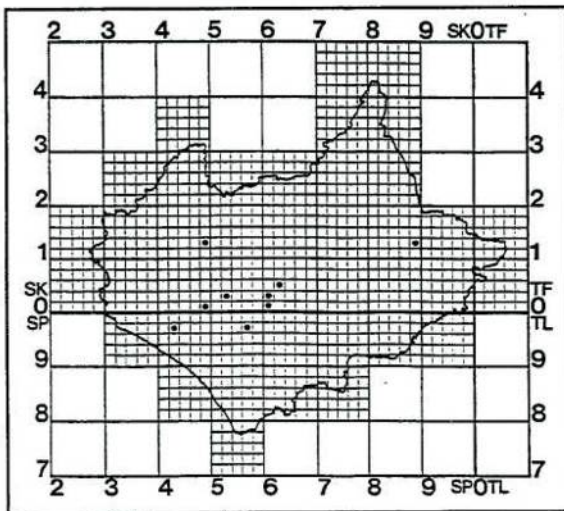
127 *Tischeria angusticollis* Dup - no Leicestershire record

INCURVARIIDAE

Include the metallic "long horn" moths which fly in the daytime and early evening. Some species cause leaf mines then inhabit cases made from leaf fragments or sometimes silk; larvae of other species make tunnels in shoots or buds, sometimes becoming pests to fruit growers. Of the 26 British species, 13 have been recorded in Leicestershire.

128 *Phylloporia bistrigella* Haw - record in MBGBI only

129 *Incurvaria pectinea* Haw (*Incurvaria zinckenii* Zell) - record in MBGBI only



130 *Incurvaria masculella* D&S
(*Incurvaria muscalella* Fabr)

Egg usually laid on hawthorn leaf. Larva mines leaf in June and then abandons the mine to feed on the ground. Pupation late winter or early spring. Imago flies May over hawthorn in sunshine.

General distribution: common over Britain.

Leicestershire: COT 1974 DHHS; UNR 1982 GL&MAF; KP 22.v.83 DHHS; LGC 25.v.83 DHHS; UNR 8.vi.85 RJB; ST.SR 1987, 1989 APR; KM1 18.v.89 JRM; BS 1980s RM; B3 1980s RM; BLA 1990 ADL.

Comment: probably under-recorded.

131 *Lampronia oehlmanniella* Hb - two records Groby (1989 HEB; 1991 JRM)

132 *Lampronia praelatella* D&S - record in MBGBI only

133 *Lampronia capitella* Cl - no Leicestershire record

134 *Lampronia flavimitrella* Hb - no Leicestershire record

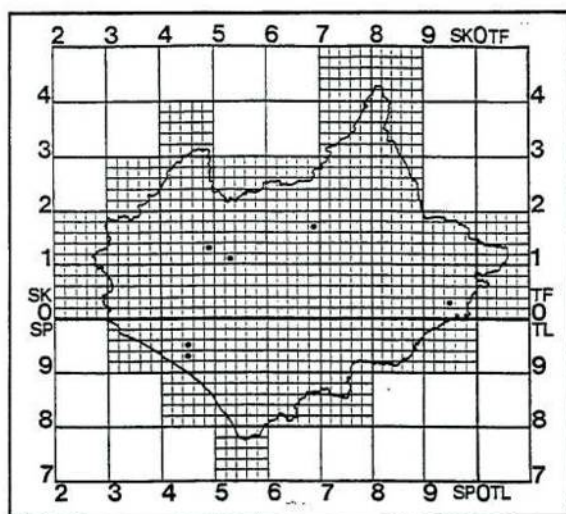
135 *Lampronia luzella* Hb - no Leicestershire record

136 *Lampronia rubiella* Bjerck - record in MBGBI only

137 *Lampronia morosa* Zell - no Leicestershire record

138 *Lampronia fuscata* Tengst - no Leicestershire record

139 *Lampronia pubicornis* Haw - no Leicestershire record



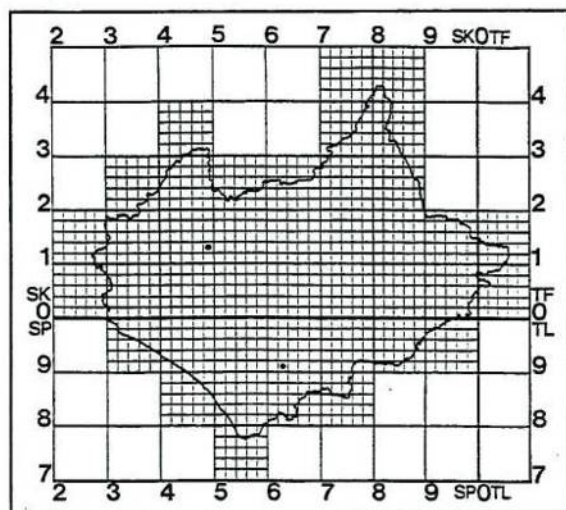
140 *Nematopogon swammerdamella* Linn

Larvae feed from a portable flat case on fallen leaves and low plants in woodland August-April, usually overwintering twice. Pupation occurs in the case. Imago flies May-June at dusk and is readily disturbed in the daytime.

General distribution: common in Britain to Sutherland.

Leicestershire: BP 1980 DTG; BW 21.v.83 DHHS; LU 24.v.83 DHHS; UNR 1983 GL&MAF; UNR 8.vi.85 RJB; BW 16.v.87 RJB; BW 1980s RM; FW 1980s JRM.

Comment: probably under-recorded.



141 *Nematopogon schwarziellus* Zell *panzerella* auct

Egg laid June in stem or petiole of herbaceous plant. Larvae inhabit case July-August; feed on litter and low plants. Pupation occurs in case either before winter or in spring. Imago flies late afternoon in woodland May-June.

General distribution: common in Britain to Sutherland.

Leicestershire: UNR 18.vi.83 ADL; SH 1987 HG.

Comment: quite possibly over-looked.

142 *Nematopogon pilella* D&S - no Leicestershire record

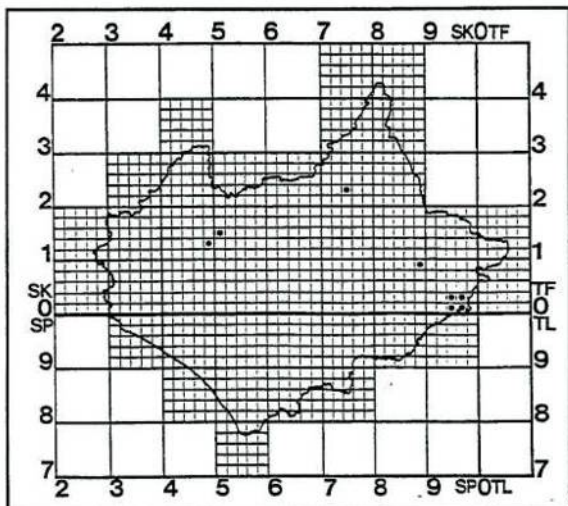
143 *Nematopogon metaxella* Hb - no Leicestershire record

144 *Nemophora fasciella* Fabr - no Leicestershire record

145 *Nemophora minimella* D&S - no Leicestershire record

146 *Nemophora cupriacella* Hb - no Leicestershire record

147 *Nemophora metallica* Poda (*Nemophora scabiosella* Scop) - no Leicestershire record



148 *Nemophora degeerella* Linn

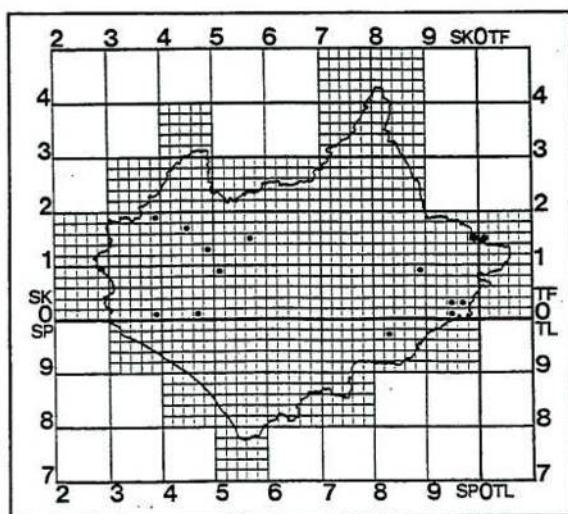
Larva inhabits broad flat case made of leaf fragments; feeds on litter and low plants on floor of damp woodland August-March. Pupation in case. Imago flies at dusk May-June sometimes in swarms.

General distribution: common.

Leicestershire: 01 1981 PHG; LU 24.v.82 DHHS; CL 26.v.82 DHHS; FC1 9.vi.82 DHHS; FC2 9.vi.82 DHHS; UNR 4.vii.84 JED; BHQ -.viii.86 RJ; BuW 1989 APR.

Comment: probably under-recorded.

149 *Adela cuprella* D&S - no Leicestershire record



150 *Adela reaumurella* Linn

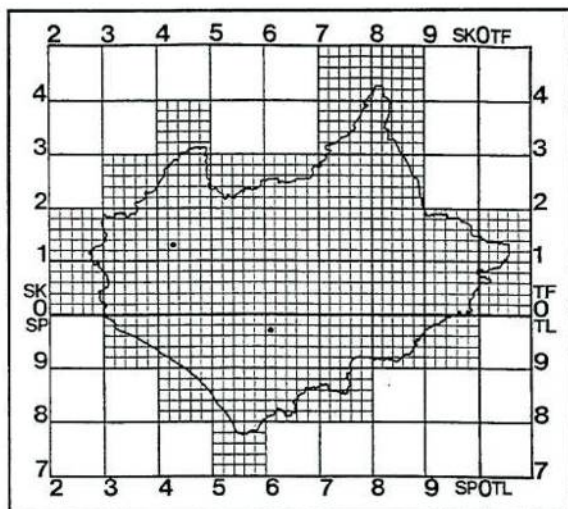
Larva is thought to feed at first in the flowers of oak, birch, alder etc, then in a flat case made of leaf fragments in leaf litter. The larval stage lasts from June-March and pupation occurs in the case. In sunshine, the males often swarm around the females resting in trees.

General distribution: very common.

Leicestershire: RW 27.v.73 DHHS; RW 1973-4 RNHS; OAK 1973 BRC; UNR 1980 DG; LU 24.v.82 DHHS; CL 26.v.82 DHHS; HS 1982 PHG; NW1 21.v.83 IME; NW2 21.v.83 IME; UNR 1982-3 GL&MAF; BWS 26.v.84 DT; LW 25.vi.84 TG; KL1 1984 GL&MAF; KQ 25.v.85 RJB; SC 31.v.85

RJB; UNR 8.vi.85 RJB; TS 20.v.89 RM. (Map excludes the Oakham record as only a two figure reference was given).

151 *Adela croesella* Scop - record in MBGBI only



152 *Adela rufimitrella* Scop

Egg laid in seed pod of *Cardamine pratensis* and probably other plants. Larva July-October feeds in the seed pod then makes a case of leaf fragments camouflaged with grains of earth. While inhabiting the case eats the leaves of *Cardamine* and *Sisymbrium* species. Pupation occurs in the case November-April. Imago visits flowers of foodplant in sunshine during morning and early afternoon.

General distribution: locally common in Britain.

Leicestershire: KB 21.v.84 DG; REH 9.vi.84 GL&MAF.

153 *Adela fibulella* D&S - record in MBGBI only

HELIOZELIDAE

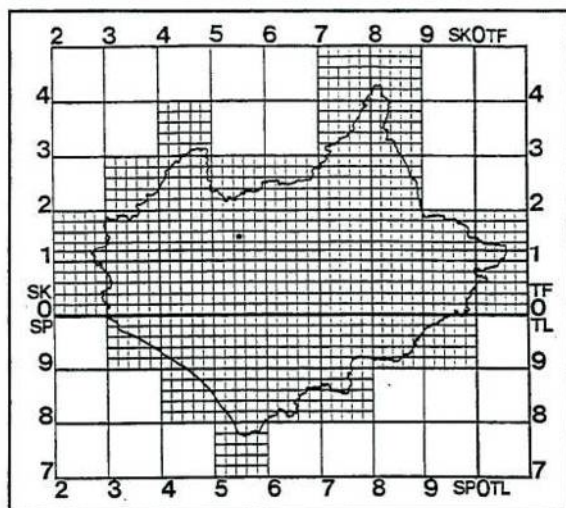
Adults fly in sunshine around foodplants and settle on flowers. At rest the wings are set at a very acute angle over the body. The larvae mine leaves, petioles or mid-ribs, the frass being retained in the mine. Prior to pupation they make a portable case in which they descend to the ground where they presumably pupate. Only one of the six British species has been recorded in Leicestershire.

- 154 *Heliozela sericiella* Haw - possible Leicestershire record but confirmation awaited
- 155 *Heliozela stanneella* FvR - doubtful as British species
- 156 *Heliozela resplendella* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 157 *Heliozela hammoniella* Sorh (*Heliozela betulae* Stt) - no Leicestershire record
- 158 *Antispila pfeifferella* Hb - record in MBGBI only
- 159 *Antispila petryi* Mart - no Leicestershire record

PSYCHIDAE

LT Ford wrote "the Psychidae constitute a superfamily having no close relation to other lepidoptera from which they branched off in early times" (Ford, 1946). The larvae attach fragments of vegetable matter to their portable silken cases from which they feed on lichens and algae, leaf litter or dead insects. Pupation occurs in the larval case. Many of the species have apterous females. On emergence many of the females lay their eggs on their pupal cases. The newly hatched larvae may eat the body of their mother. Many species are parthenogenetic, the females usually greatly outnumbering the males. Only four of the 21 British species have been recorded from Leicestershire.

- 175 *Narycia monilifera* Geoff - no Leicestershire record
 176 *Solenobia triquetrella* Hb - no Leicestershire record
 177 *Solenobia inconspicua* Stt - no Leicestershire record
 178 *Solenobia douglasii* Stt - doubtful as British species
 179 *Solenobia lichenella* Linn - no Leicestershire record
 180 *Diplodoma herminata* Geoff - record in MBGBI only



- 181 *Taleporia tubulosa* Retz
 (*Taleporia pseudo-*
bombycella Hubn)

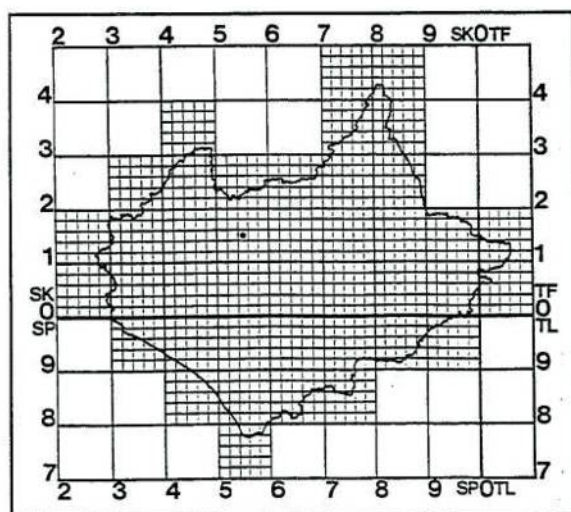
Egg laid in the case June-July and hatches after 4-5 weeks. Larvae feed on ground (July-April) or feed on decaying litter, lichens and dead insects from a silken case. May stay as larval stage for two years. Climbs tree or post for about a metre and fixes case for pupation April-May. Apterous female emerges June.

General distribution: moderately common throughout England.

Leicestershire: KL2 1984 GL&MAF.

- 182 *Bankesia conspurcatella* Zell - no Leicestershire record
 183 *Bacotia sepium* Spey - no Leicestershire record

184 *Luffia lapidella* Goeze - no Leicestershire record

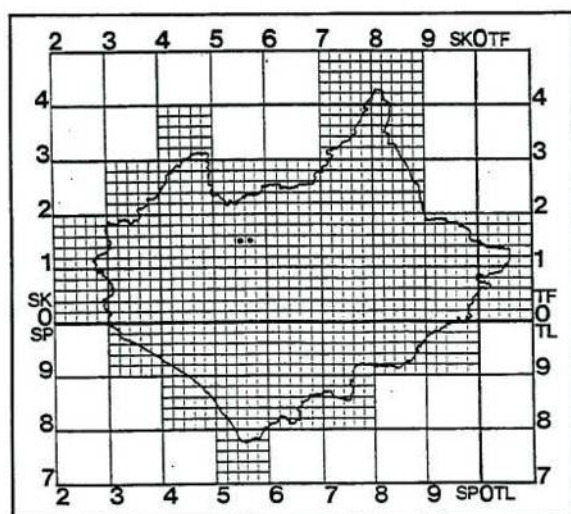


185 *Luffia ferchaultella* Steph

Egg July-August laid in the case; hatches in 4-5 weeks. Case-bearing larvae August-May feed on lichens in damp, shady places. Pupae in cases on trees, rocks or fences often many together. Imago June-July, parthenogenetic, apterous.

General distribution: fairly common in southern counties of Britain.

Leicestershire: KL2 1984 GL&MAF.



186 *Psyche casta* Pallas
(*Psyche fumea*)

Egg July-August laid in case and hatching 4-5 weeks. Larva August-May feeding from silken tube covered longitudinally with grass. Pupates in case attached to fence or plants. Imago June-July, female apterous.

General distribution: occurs commonly in Britain as far north as the Clyde.

Leicestershire: KL1 1984 GL&MAF; KL2 1984 GL&MAF.

Comment: quite possibly over-looked.

187 *Psyche crassiorella* Bru - no Leicestershire record

188 *Psyche betulina* Zell (*Psyche eppingella* Tutt) - no Leicestershire record

189 *Epichnopteryx plumella* D&S - no Leicestershire record

190 *Epichnopteryx retiella* Newm - no Leicestershire record

191 *Acanthopsyche atra* Linn - no Leicestershire record

- 192 *Pachythelia villosella* Ochs - no Leicestershire record
- 193 *Canephora unicolor* Hufn - doubtful as British species
- 194 *Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis* Haw - doubtful as British species
- 195 *Sterropterix fusca* Haw - no Leicestershire record

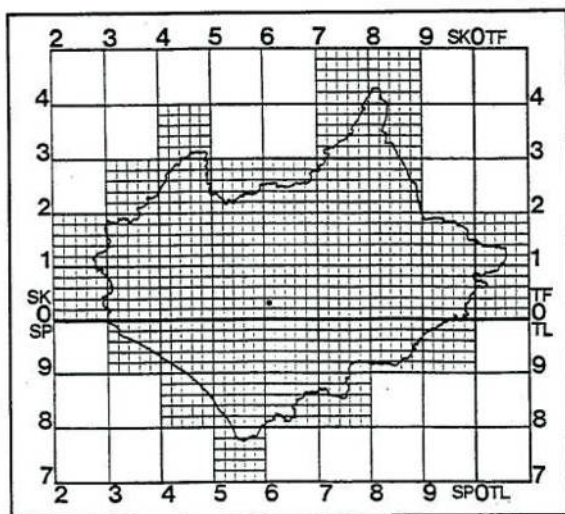
TINEIDAE

"The classification of this family is still in a fluid state" (MBGBI vol 2). The family includes clothes moths and some pests of grain. Most larvae feed on animal products such as hair, feathers, wool, skins and horn; some feed on ferns, fungi or lichens. They either tunnel into the food material or inhabit a silken tube or portable case. The cases are flattened dorso-ventrally and are open at both ends. Pupation occurs either in the larval feeding place or in a cocoon. The adults render themselves inconspicuous by day by resting with their body flat and their wings positioned like tents. Some species run when disturbed instead of flying to safety. Sixteen of the 56 British species have been recorded in Leicestershire but several other species are likely to occur.

- 196 *Morophaga choragella* D&S (*Morophaga boleti* Fabr) - no Leicestershire record
- 197 *Euplocamus anthracinalis* Scop - doubtful as British species
- 198 *Dryadula pactolia* Meyr - no Leicestershire record
- 199 *Psychoides verhuella* Bru - no Leicestershire record
- 200 *Psychoides filicivora* Meyr - no Leicestershire record
- 201 *Lichenovora nigripunctella* Haw - no Leicestershire record
- 202 *Meessia richardsoni* Wals - no Leicestershire record
- 203 *Infurcitinea argentimaculella* Stt - record in MBGBI only
- 204 *Infurcitinea albicomella* H-S - no Leicestershire record
- 205 *Ischnoscia borreonella* Mill - no Leicestershire record
- 206 *Celestica angustipennis* H-S - no Leicestershire record
- 207 *Myrmecozela ochraceella* Tengst - no Leicestershire record
- 208 *Ateliotum insularis* Rebel - doubtful as British species
- 209 *Setomorpha rutella* Zell - doubtful as British species
- 210 *Lindera tessellatella* Blanch - doubtful as British species
- 211 *Haplotinea ditella* Pier & Metc - no Leicestershire record
- 212 *Haplotinea insectella* Fabr - record in MBGBI only

213 *Cephimallota angusticostella* Zell - no Leicestershire record

214 *Cephitinea colongella* Zag - doubtful as British species

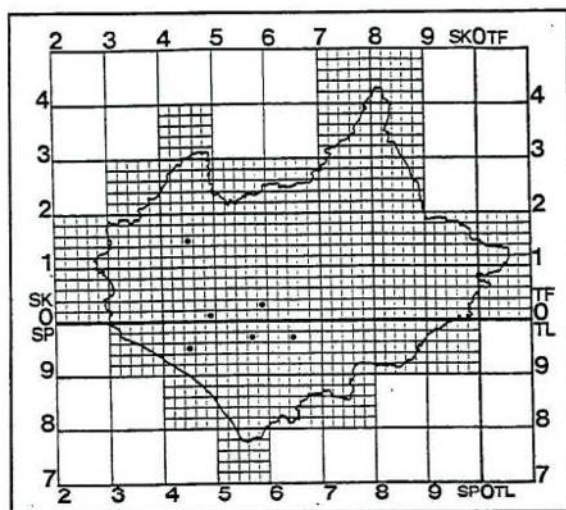


215 *Nemapogon granella* Linn
(*Phalaena (Tinea) granella*
Linn)

Larvae feed on bracket fungi, dry rot fungus, decayed wood and corks in wine cellars. Imago March-September.

General distribution: local in Britain as far north as Invernesshire.

Leicestershire: EAL 1981 DHSS.



216 *Nemapogon cloacella* Haw
(*Tinea cloacella* Haw)

Larvae feed on bracket fungi, especially *Piptoporus betulinus*, also on callus tissue on bark wounds in birch. Imago May-September flying in early morning sunshine, late afternoon and sometimes may fly at night.

General distribution: common in Britain especially woodlands with dead wood.

Leicestershire: BLA 17.vi.84, 1990 ADL; NH 2.vii.85 RJB; LMNW 4.vi.87 ADL; BS 1980s RM; HH 1980s JRM; BW 23.iii.86 RM.

Comment: on 23.iii.86 adult specimen emerged from ash bark collected in Burbage Wood. The species is probably under-recorded.

217 *Nemapogon wolffiella* Karsh & Niel (*Nemapogon albipunctella* Haw) - no Leicestershire record

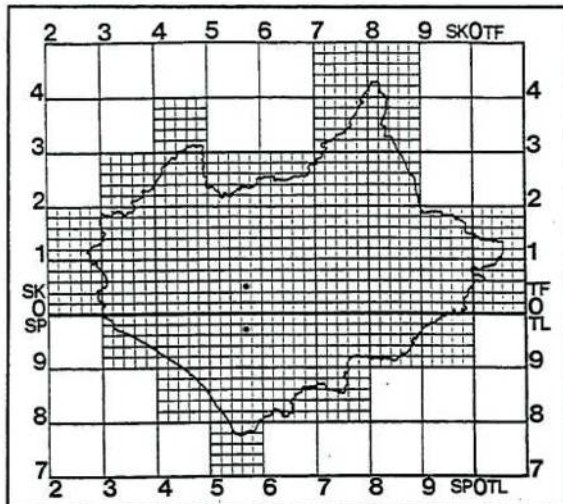
218 *Nemapogon personella* Pier & Metc - no Leicestershire record

219 *Nemapogon ruricolella* Stt - no Leicestershire record

220 *Nemapogon clematella* Fabr *arcella* auct - record in MBGBI only

221 *Nemapogon picarella* Cl - no Leicestershire record

- 222 *Archinemapogon laterella* Thunb - no Leicestershire record
- 223 *Nemaxera betulinella* Fabr (*Nemaxera corticella* Curt) - no Leicestershire record
- 224 *Triaxomera parasitella* Hb - no Leicestershire record
- 225 *Triaxomera fulvimitrella* Sodof - record in MBGBI and Great Merrible Wood 1985 (APR)
- 226 *Triaxomasia caprimulgella* Stt - no Leicestershire record



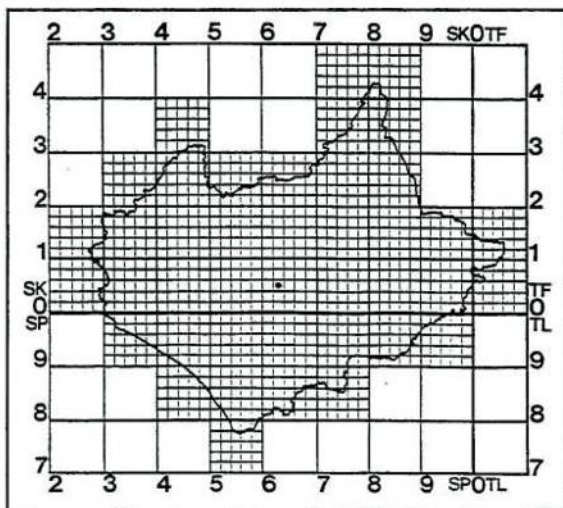
227 *Monopis rusticella* Hb
(*Monopis laevigella* Hubn;
Tinea laevigella D&S)

Larvae inhabit silken tunnels (with much webbing) feeding on animal matter. Imago May-September. May be bivoltine in the south. Flies at dusk into the night.

General distribution: throughout British Isles; mainly outdoors or unheated buildings.

Leicestershire: BR 10.vi.86 SAW; BLA 1989 ADL.

Comment: larvae commonly found in birds' nests; will feed on owl pellets; quite possibly overlooked.



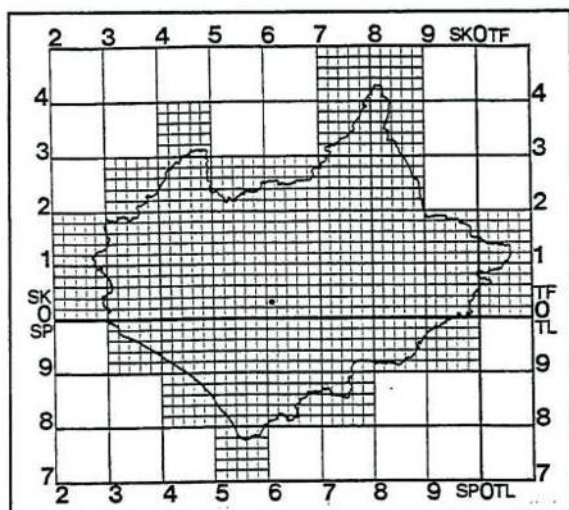
228 *Monopis weaverella* Scott

Larvae recorded from fox faeces and carcasses of rabbit and fox. Imago May-August, most frequent in June.

General distribution: widely distributed in mainland Britain. Less common than previous species in the south but more frequent further north especially in the Scottish Highlands.

Leicestershire: ST.SR 1987 APR.

- 229 *Monopis ferruginella* Hb - no Leicestershire record



230 *Monopis crocicapitella* Clem (*Tinea crocicapitella* Clem)

Larvae feed on flour, oats, other seeds and woollen refuse. Imago June-October, sometimes common in poultry houses and has been bred from pigeons' nests. Flies late evening and at dusk, sometimes coming to light.

General distribution: more common in maritime districts; sometimes abundant where it occurs especially in south western counties.

Leicestershire: EAL 23.vii.80 DHHS.

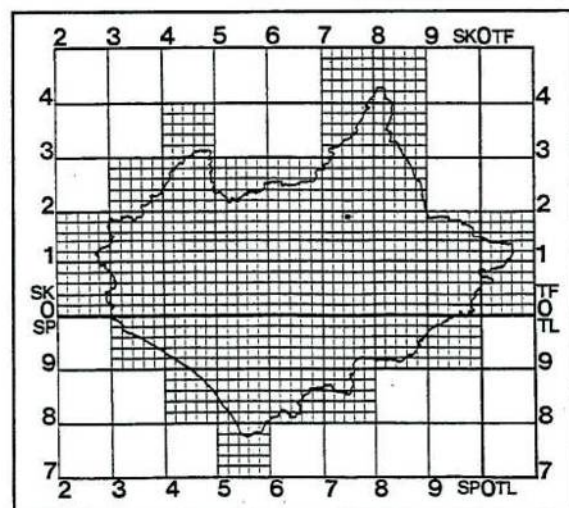
231 *Monopis imella* Hb - no Leicestershire record

232 *Monopis monachella* Hb - no Leicestershire record

233 *Monopis fenestratella* Heyd - no Leicestershire record

234 *Trichophaga tapetzella* Linn - record in MBGBI only

235 *Trichophaga mormopis* Meyr (*Trichophaga percna* Corb & Tams) - doubtful as a British species

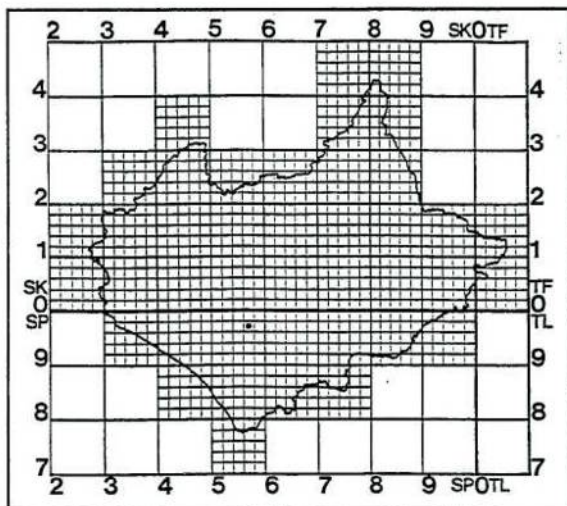


236 *Tineola bisselliella* Hum (*Inea bisselliella*)

Larvae feed in white silken tubes feeding on animal fibres e.g. woollens, also fish meal and flour. Usually indoors, sometimes in birds' nests. Pupate in spindle-shaped cocoons in the larval tubes. Imago February-September; males fly late afternoon. Both sexes run when disturbed.

General distribution: was abundant, now more local.

Leicestershire: T 19.iii.82 WTO.



237 *Niditinea fuscipunctella* Haw (*Phalaena* (*Tinea*) *fuscella* Linn; *Tinea spretella* D&S)

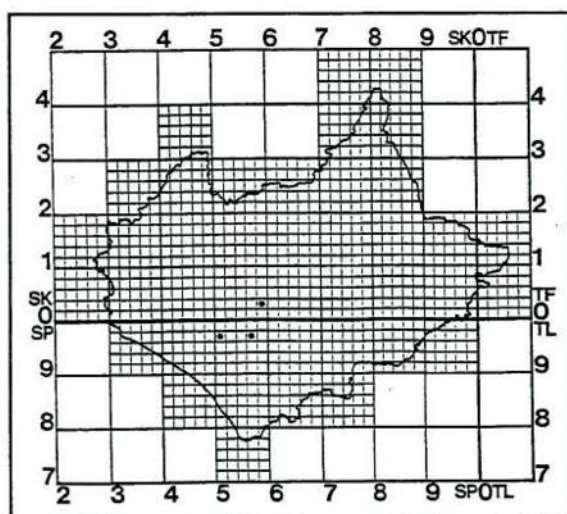
Larva in birds' nests and poultry houses. Feeds in a silken tube on feathers and other animal fibres; also on stored vegetable materials. Imago May-September. Both sexes on wing in late afternoon.

General distribution: widely distributed being more abundant in the southern half of Britain.

Leicestershire: BLA 1983, -.ix.88 ADL.

238 *Niditinea piercella* Bent - no Leicestershire record

239 *Tinea columbariella* Wocke - no Leicestershire record



240 *Tinea pellionella* Linn (*Phalaena* (*Tinea*) *pellionella* Linn)

Larva lives in case and feeds on wool, hair, fur and feathers. Found in birds' nests, owl pellets and in stored vegetable products. Pupates in larval case some distance from the breeding site. Imago June-October, flies in late afternoon. Two or more generations may occur in heated buildings.

General distribution: was frequent, now relatively uncommon.

Leicestershire: BSL 5.iii.82 H; BLA 1982, 1984, 1987 ADL; G 20.iii.87 KW.

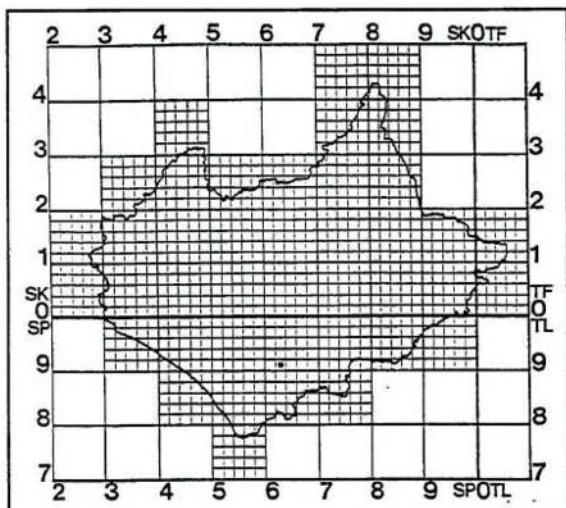
Comment: older records may have been confused with *Tinea dubiella*.

241 *Tinea lanella* Pier & Metc - no Leicestershire record

242 *Tinea metonella* Pier & Metc - no Leicestershire record

243 *Tinea turicensis* Mull-Rutz - no Leicestershire record

244 *Tinea flavescetella* Haw - no Leicestershire record

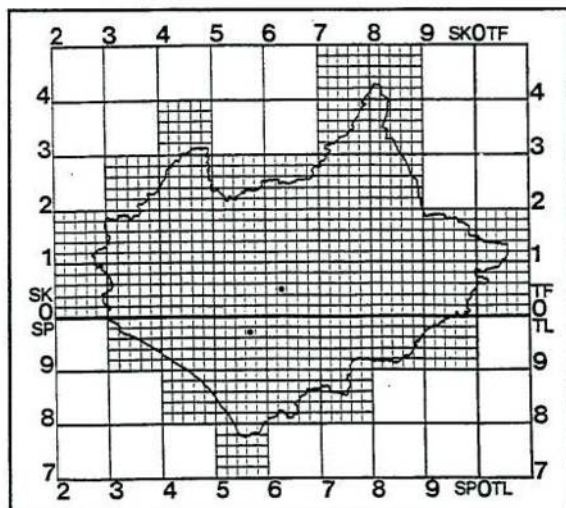


245 *Tinea pallescentella* Stt

Larva makes a case for resting in when moulting; otherwise free-living. Feeds on wool, fur and feathers. Found in wasps' nests, the open or in unheated buildings. Pupates in tough spun cocoon. Imago nocturnal all through the year; frequently comes to light.

General distribution: more common in northern than southern areas of the British Isles.

Leicestershire: SH 1986 HG.

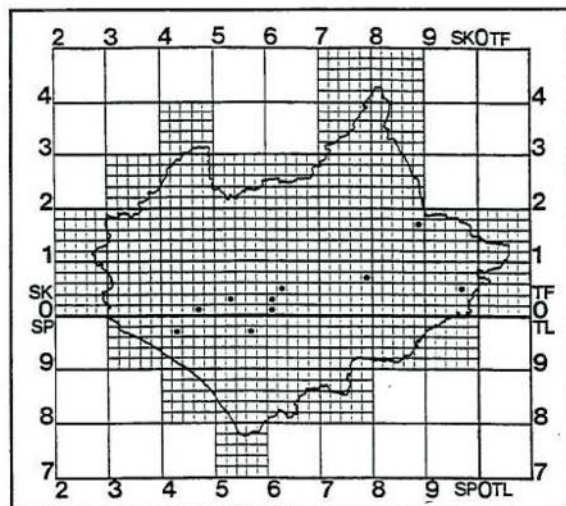


246 *Tinea semifulvella* Haw

Larvae August-May probably in cases only when small or vulnerable during pupation. Found feeding in birds' nests, also on wool of dead sheep. Pupate in rough cases constructed in birds' nests. Imago May-September often coming to light.

General distribution: common.

Leicestershire: ST.SR 1986 APR; BLA 1989 ADL.



247 *Tinea trinotella* Thunb
(*Tinea ganomella* Treit)

Larvae July-May, feed from portable cases in birds' nests and on woollen material in the open. Pupate in the case. Imago May-August may have two generations in the south of England. Nocturnal, frequently caught at light.

General distribution: common in birds' nests throughout Britain.

Leicestershire: SLL 1975 DFO; EAL -.v-vi.80, 1982, 1983, 1984 DHHS; BLA 1981; 1982, 1987, 1988, 1989 ADL; KP 22.v.83 DHHS; KM1 27.v.89 JRM; B3 1908s RM; TS 1980s RM; MO 1980s JRM; ST.SR 1989 APR, KQ 1989 APR; OW 1990 APR.

Comment: probably under-recorded.

- 247a *Tinea fictrix* Meyr - no Leicestershire record
- 248 *Tenaga pomiliella* Clem - doubtful as British species
- 249 *Ceratophaga orientalis* Stt - doubtful as British species
- 250 *Ceratophaga haidarabadi* Zag - doubtful as British species

OCHSENHEIMERIIDAE

The larvae mine the stems of grasses. Only one of the three British species has been recorded in Leicestershire.

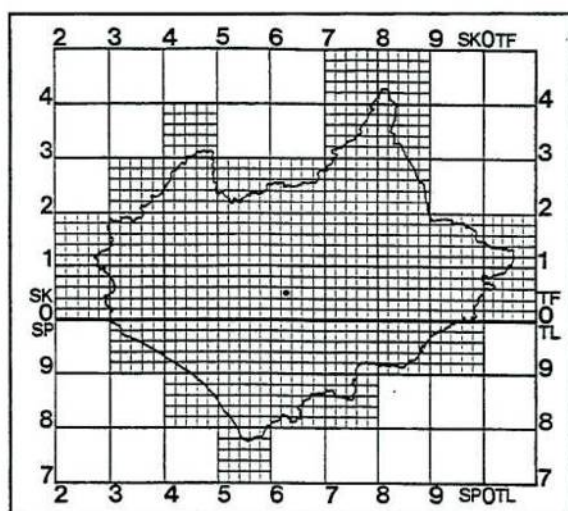
- 251 *Ochsenheimeria mediopectinellus* Haw - no Leicestershire record
- 252 *Ochsenheimeria bisontella* Zell (*Ochsenheimeria urella* FvR) - record in MBGBI only
- 253 *Ochsenheimeria vacculella* FvR - no Leicestershire record

LYONETIIDAE

The family is divided into four subfamilies with 23 British species. Nine of these have been recorded in Leicestershire.

CEMIOSTOMINAE

Egg laid on underside of leaf; larvae mine upwards to upper surface; usually a gallery then a blotch is made. Pupation occurs in a white cocoon attached to the foodplant or amongst leaf litter. May overwinter twice.



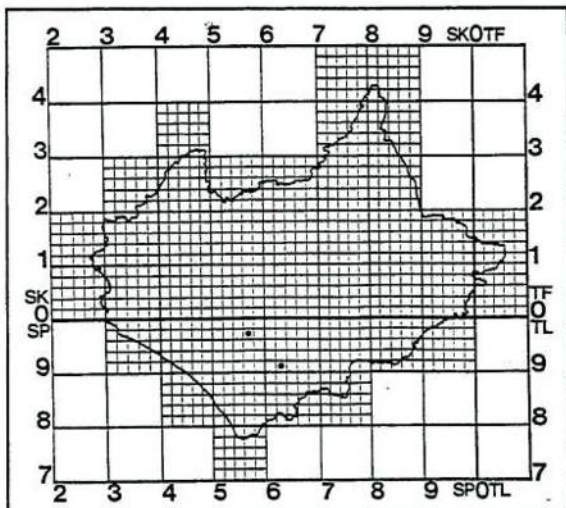
254 *Leucoptera laburnella* Stt

Larva June-July and September, causes a blotch, then a gallery and finally a circular blotch in laburnum leaf. Pupation usually occurs in a white cocoon on leaf, sometimes in leaf litter. May be continuously brooded in favourable seasons; only two generations in cool summers. On the wing at dusk May, July-August.

General distribution: widespread northwards to the Scottish Highlands, Ireland, Isle of Man. Fairly common where laburnum is plentiful.

Leicestershire: VCH; LFRL 1989 APR.

255 *Leucoptera waillesella* Stt - no Leicestershire record



256 *Leucoptera spartifoliella* Hub (*Tinea spartifoliella* Hub; *Tinea punctaurella* Haw)

Egg laid on twigs of *Cytisus scoparius*. Larva mines into bark making a long twisting gallery. Begins to feed in October, overwintering in the mine. Pupates May-June in white cocoon on the stems. Imago June-July.

General distribution: widely distributed and common over most of British Isles where foodplant occurs.

Leicestershire: the Rutland Water record is not marked on the map as the

specimen was collected here and bred out at home: SH 1986, 1987, 1988, 1990 HG; Rutland Water 1987 HG; BLA 1989, 1990 ADL.

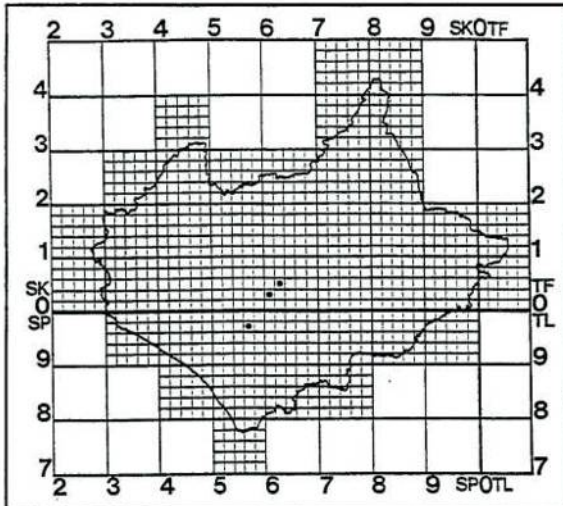
Comment: probably overlooked. The foodplant is known from 138 tetrads in the county.

- 257 *Leucoptera orobi* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 258 *Leucoptera lathyrifoliella* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 259 *Leucoptera lotella* Stt - no Leicestershire record
- 260 *Leucoptera scitella* Zell (*Leucoptera malifoliella* OG Costa) - record in MBGBI only
- 261 *Paraleucoptera sinuella* Reutti - no Leicestershire record

LYONETIINAE

One genus with two species in the British Isles, both of which have been recorded in the county.

- 262 *Lyonetia prunifoliella* Hb - mine on *Sorbus aucuparia* at Anstey (Emmet, 1975)



263 *Lyonetia clerkella* Linn
(*Phalaena* (*Tinea*)
clerkella Linn)

Egg laid through lower epidermis of rose, birch, hawthorn or apple leaf. Larva May-June, September-October makes a long narrow gallery on upper surface of leaf. The mine is vacated and pupation occurs May-June, July-August, October in an open-ended cocoon suspended from silken thread on either side of the leaf. Imago June and August; if October they overwinter in thatch or evergreens.

General distribution: common.

Leicestershire: EAL 1981 DHHS; BLA 1983, 1984, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990 ADL; LFRL 1989 APR.

Comment: probably overlooked.

BEDELLIINAE

Only one British species and not recorded from the county.

264 *Bedellia somnulentella* Zell - no Leicestershire record

BUCCULATRIGINAE

The larvae begin by mining a leaf then vacate the mine to moult using a cocoon on the leaf surface for protection. Most species moult twice. They feed on the lower epidermis of the leaf. Details of cocoon construction are given in MBGBI vol 2. All, except one species, spend winter in a pupal stage; *B capreella* does so as an adult. Adults usually fly in the evening often swarming around the food plant.

265 *Bucculatrix cristatella* Zell - record in MBGBI only

266 *Bucculatrix nigricomella* Zell - no Leicestershire record

267 *Bucculatrix maritima* Stt - no Leicestershire record

268 *Bucculatrix capreella* Krog - no Leicestershire record

269 *Bucculatrix artemisiella* H-S - doubtful as a British species

270 *Bucculatrix frangulella* Goeze - no Leicestershire record

- 271 *Bucculatrix albedinella* Zell - record in MBGBI only
- 272 *Bucculatrix cidarella* Zell - no Leicestershire record
- 273 *Bucculatrix thoracella* Thunb - no Leicestershire record
- 274 *Bucculatrix ulmella* Zell - record in MBGBI only
- 275 *Bucculatrix crataegi* Zell - record in MBGBI only
- 276 *Bucculatrix demaryella* Dup - no Leicestershire record

HIEROXESTIDAE

No representatives of this family have been recorded in the county.

- 277 *Oinophila v-flava* Haw - no Leicestershire record
- 278 *Opogona sacchari* Bojer - doubtful as British species
- 279 *Opogona antistacta* Meyr - doubtful as British species

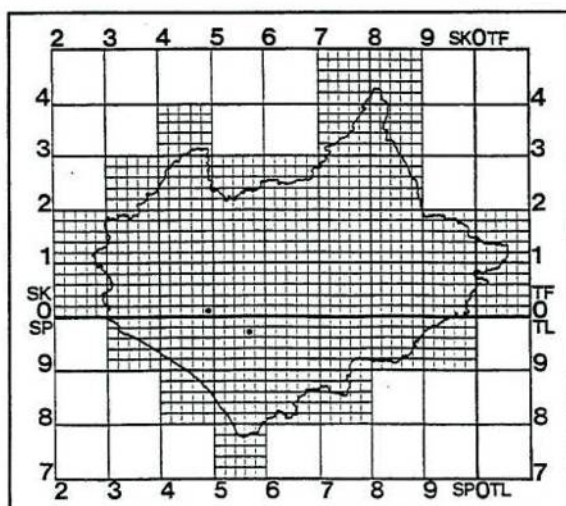
GRACILLARIIDAE

The 87 British species are divided between two subfamilies, the Gracillariinae and the Lithocolletinae.

Newly hatched larvae are sap-suckers. It is a mystery how larvae with such mouth parts gain entry into the epidermis of hard leaves. One hypothesis is that they use the stomata nearest to the egg. Adaptations occur when the larvae moult enabling them to change from drinking sap from the leaves that they mine to chewing the parenchyma. When tissue-feeding begins, some species spin silk across the detached leaf cuticle which causes the leaf to pucker so creating more space for the larva. In species where both larval and pupal stages are spent in the mine, the amount of spinning is extensive so rendering the habitation more durable. The final instar of members of the Gracillariinae is spent as an external feeder. It will then make a characteristic roll, cone or fold in a leaf which becomes the pupation chamber for many species. The final instar of the Lithocolletinae continues to feed in the mine; pupation occurs here with or without a cocoon. Of the 35 species of Gracillariinae considered to be British, 16 have been recorded in Leicestershire. Of the 52 British Lithocolletinae, 29 have been noted in the county.

GRACILLARIINAE

- 280 *Caloptilia cuculipennella* Hb - recently collected at Botcheston Bog (JRM)
- 281 *Caloptilia populetorum* Zell - no Leicestershire record



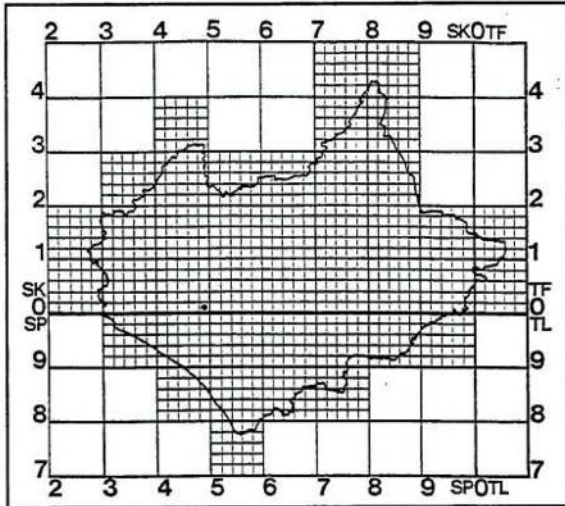
- 282 *Caloptilia elongella* Linn
(*Phalaena (Tinea) elongella* Linn)

Egg April-May, June-July laid on upperside of alder leaf usually over a vein. Larva May, July-August makes a twisting narrow mine and blotch on upperside of leaf then feeds in a longitudinally rolled leaf of alder. Pupation in a silken cocoon May-June and August. Imago double brooded June, September-April, over-wintering in evergreens.

General distribution: widely distributed where alder grows.

Leicestershire: BLA 1988 ADL; BS 2.vi.88, 1989 RM.

Comment: easily confused with *Caloptilia betulicola*.



283 *Caloptilia betulicola* Her
(*Gracilaria betulicola*
Her)

Eggs usually laid on underside of a birch leaf. Larva makes mine in leaf May, July. On leaving the mine, the larva rolls the leaf twice. Upper epidermis remains uneaten. Pupation May-June, August on the underside of the leaf in a pale green silken membrane. Imago June-July, September-October and overwintering until April.

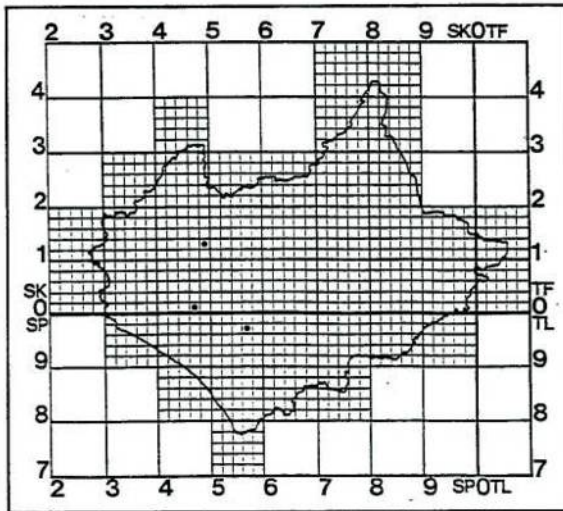
General distribution: widespread and common.

Leicestershire: BS 1987, 11.iii.88 RM.

Comment: probably under-recorded.

284 *Caloptilia rufipennella* Hb - no Leicestershire record

285 *Caloptilia azaleella* Brants - no Leicestershire record



286 *Caloptilia alchimiella*
Scop (*Phalaena alchimiella*
Scop; *Tinea swederella*
Thunb)

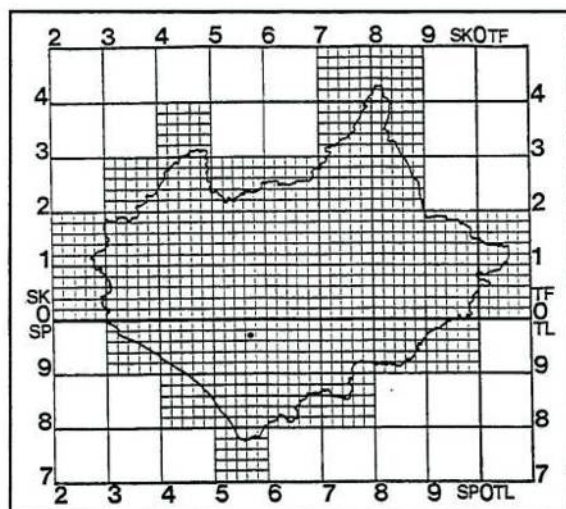
Egg June, August-September underside of oak leaf. Young larva forms gallery in lower epidermis leading to 3-4 sided mine. Later instars form three successive cones in oak leaves. Pupation occurs under pale green membrane on the underside of leaf July-August, October-April. Imago May, August, rests on trunks or fences, sometimes attracted to light.

General distribution: fairly common throughout Britain to Sutherland, wherever there is oak woodland.

Leicestershire: UNR 10.vii.82 GL&MAF; BLA 1982, 1983, 1987 ADL; TS 20.v.89 RM.

Comment: quite probably overlooked and under-recorded.

287 *Caloptilia robustella* Jackh - recent record Holywell Wood
(ADL)



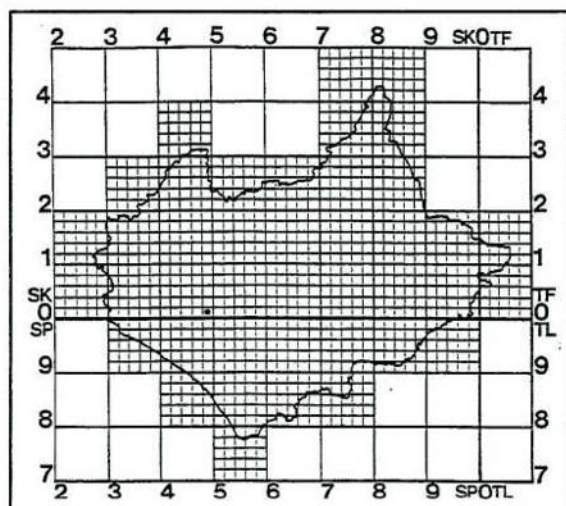
288 *Caloptilia stigmatella* Fabr

Egg laid on underside of willow leaves in June (sometimes birch). Larva July-September causes mine leading to blotch in lower epidermis; then forms two cones wherein the leaf rolls downwards. Pupation occurs beneath a silken membrane on the underside of the leaf in September. Imago September-May, visits willow catkins.

General distribution: widely distributed and common over most of the British Isles.

Leicestershire: BLA 1989, 1990 ADL.

289 *Caloptilia falconipennella* Hb - no Leicestershire record



290 *Caloptilia semifascia* Haw (*Gracillaria semifascia* Haw)

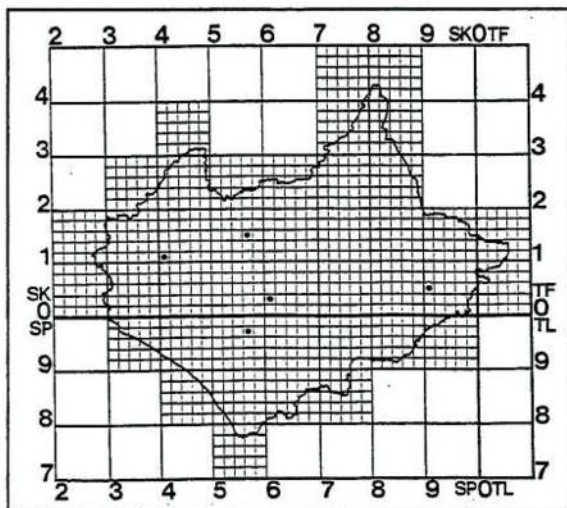
Egg May-June on underside of field maple leaf close to vein. Larva June-July at first feeding on lower epidermal gallery leading to a squarish blotch, then in a transverse leaf roll. Pupates under a silk membrane on underside of leaf in August. Imago usually August-May, sometimes second generation in October.

General distribution: fairly common but local in England. Unknown in Scotland and Ireland.

Leicestershire: BS 1987, 1989 RM (identified Dr K Greenwood)

291 *Caloptilia hemidactylella* D&S - no Leicestershire record

292 *Caloptilia leucapennella* Steph - no Leicestershire record



293 *Caloptilia syringella* Fabr
(*Tinea syringella* Fabr)

Egg May-June, July-August, laid singly or 2-8 in a row against midrib of leaf of privet, ash, lilac etc. In June, August-Sept larvae feed in narrow parallel epidermal galleries which merge forming a large blotch. Then larvae form untidy downwardly rolled cones in leaf, feeding gregariously. Pupation occurs either under silken membrane on underside of leaf or amongst ground litter. Imago April-May and July.

General distribution: widely distributed and very common throughout the British Isles.

Leicestershire: L 1980 HEB; EAL 2.vii.89, 1984 DHHS; KL 1981 GL&MAF; RHE 20.v.82 GL&MAF; BLA 1983, 1989, 1990 ADL.

294 *Aspilapteryx tringipennella* Zell - no Leicestershire record

295 *Calybites pyrenaeella* Chret - no Leicestershire record

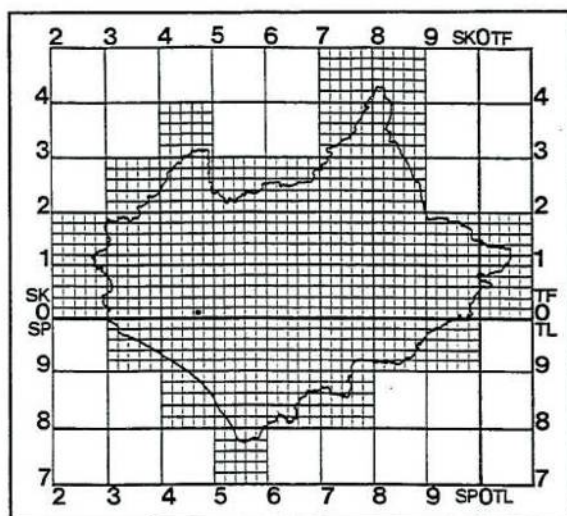
296 *Calybites phasianipennella* Hb - no Leicestershire record

297 *Calybites auroguttella* Steph - no Leicestershire record

298 *Micrurapteryx kollariella* Zell - doubtful as British species

299 *Parectopa ononidis* Zell - no Leicestershire record

300 *Parornix loganella* Stt - no Leicestershire record

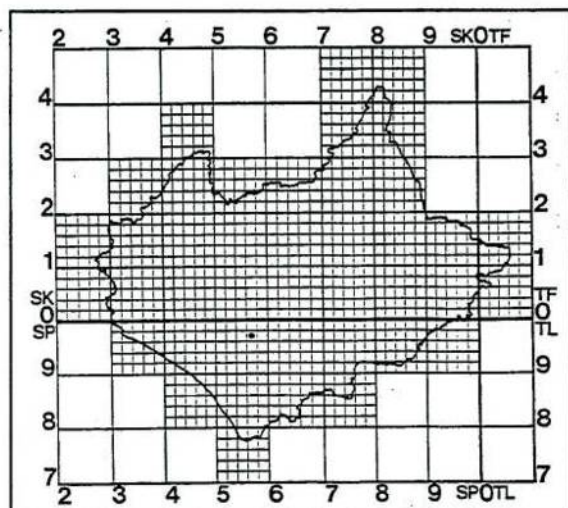


301 *Parornix betulae* Stt
(*Ornix betulae*)

Egg May-June, August-September on underside of birch leaf (usually on seedlings). Larva June, September-October first feeds in lower epidermis mine then later in at least two successive downward folds in the leaf. Pupation occurs in a fold at the edge of a leaf, often on the ground. Imago May, August, active at dusk.

General distribution: widespread and common throughout British Isles on heaths and in open woodlands with small birch seedlings.

Leicestershire: TS 20.v.89 RM.

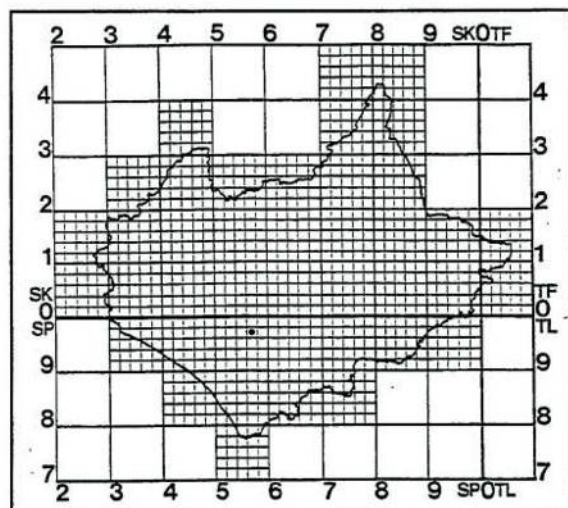


302 *Parornix fagivora* Frey
(*Ornix fagivora*
(*carpinella*) Frey)

Feeds on beech or hornbeam first mining lower epidermis to form a gallery and blotch then in 2-3 downwards folded cones. Pupation July-August, September-April in white cocoon under fold in leaf often amongst litter. May over-winter until April. Imago May, August, rests on trunks, disturbed by beating the branches.

General distribution: mainly in southern half of England; also Lancashire and west Yorkshire. Found in woodland where the foodplant predominates.

Leicestershire: BLA 1981 ADL.



303 *Parornix anglicella* Stt
(*Ornix anglicella*)

Foodplants are hawthorn, wild service tree and occasionally wild strawberry. Makes small mine on leaf margin then feeds in two or three successive cones in the leaves. Pupation July-August, September-April in a folded edge of a leaf on the ground, sometimes in an old bird's nest. Imago May and August. Flies around foodplant from late afternoon onwards, sometimes coming to light.

General distribution: occurs abundantly throughout most of the British Isles wherever hawthorn grows.

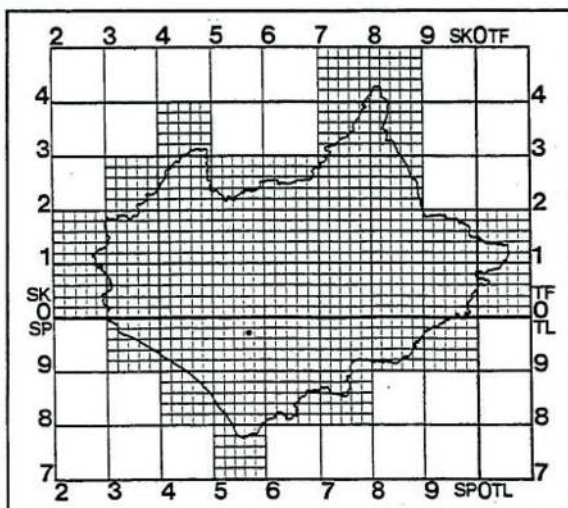
Leicestershire: BLA 1989, 1990 ADL.

304 *Parornix devoniella* Stt - record in MBGBI only

305 *Parornix scoticella* Stt - no Leicestershire record

306 *Parornix alpicola* Wocke - no Leicestershire record

307 *Parornix leucostola* Pel-Clinton - no Leicestershire record

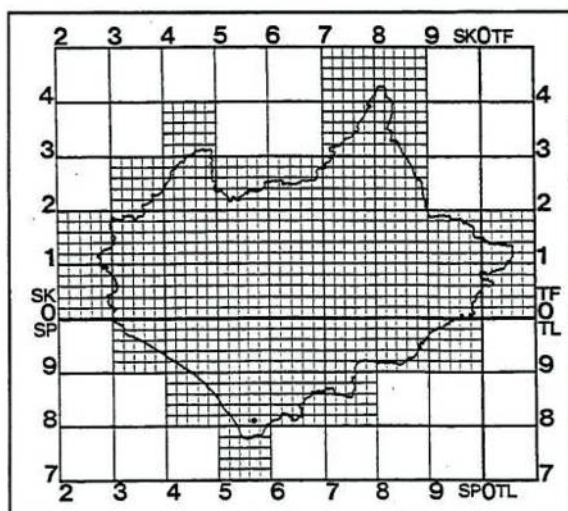


308 *Parornix finitimella* Zell
(*Ornix finimitella* Zell)

Egg May-June, August-September on underside of blackthorn leaf. Makes gallery and blotch between veins in lower epidermis. Folds tip of leaf downwards and continues feeding here after leaving the mine. Remains in leaf fold to pupate. Imago May and August.

General distribution: widespread in southern Britain to Yorkshire.

Leicestershire: BLA 1982, 1983, 1984, 1989, 1990 ADL.



309 *Parornix torquillella* Zell
(*Ornix torquillella* Zell)

Egg May-June, August-September on underside of blackthorn leaf usually close to midrib. Forms gallery then blotch contorting the leaf. Later the larva folds the leaf-tip downwards. Pupation July-August, September-April in detritus, in leaf fold or in bird's nest. Imago May-July active in evening sunshine, later coming to light.

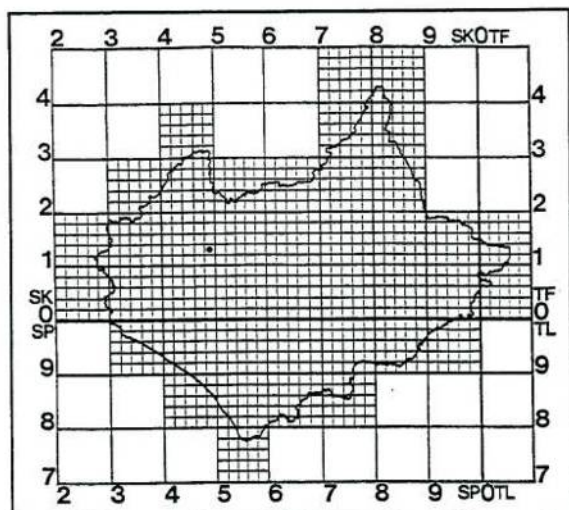
General distribution: very common over most of the British Isles where the foodplant occurs but less common in the north.

Leicestershire: SWC 16.v.85 RJB.

Comment: probably under-recorded.

- 310 *Callisto denticulella* Thunb - record in MBGBI only
- 311 *Acrocercops imperialella* Zell - no Leicestershire record
- 312 *Acrocercops hofmanniella* Schl - doubtful as British species
- 313 *Acrocercops brongniardella* Fabr - record in MBGBI only
- 314 *Leucospilapteryx omissella* Stt - no Leicestershire record

LITHOCOLLETINAE



315 *Phyllonorycter harrisella* Linn (*Phalaena* (*Tinea*) *harisella* Linn; *Tinea cramerella* Fabr)

Makes small mine on underside of oak leaf June-July, August-September. Pupation July-August, October-April occurs in the mine in a frass-lined silken cocoon attached to both upper and lower epidermis. Imago April-May, August-September.

General distribution: widespread and common throughout Britain, less frequent in Ireland.

Leicestershire: UNR 1983 GL&MAF.

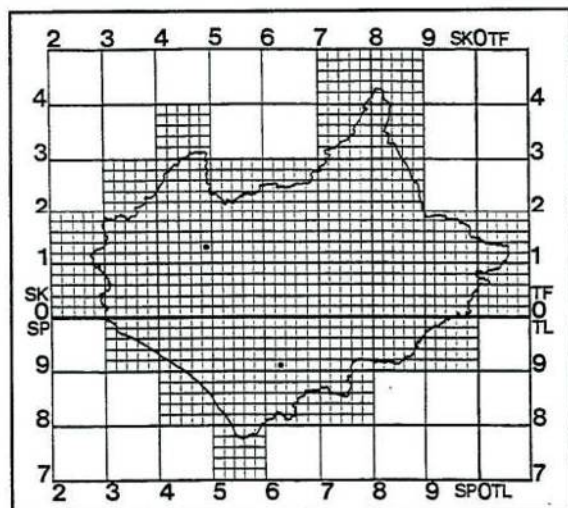
Comment: probably overlooked and under-recorded.

316 *Phyllonorycter roboris* Zell - no Leicestershire record

317 *Phyllonorycter heegeriella* Zell - no Leicestershire record

318 *Phyllonorycter tenerella* Joann - record in MBGBI only

319 *Phyllonorycter saportella* Dup - record in MBGBI only



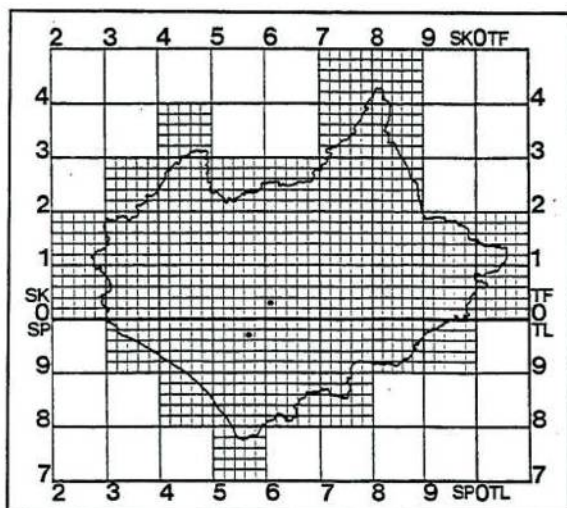
320 *Phyllonorycter quercifoliella* Zell (*Lithocolletis quercifoliella* Zell)

Egg June, September on oak. Larva makes mine on underside of leaf. Pupation occurs in a cocoon in the mine July-August, October-April. Imago April-May, August-September, one of the first of the *Phyllonorycter* species to emerge in the spring.

General distribution: common throughout most of the British Isles.

Leicestershire: UNR 1983 GL&MAF; SH 1985 HG.

Comment: the white frass in the cocoon forms a U-shape, seen when the leaf is viewed against the light.



321 *Phyllonorycter messaniella* Zell (*Lithocolletis mesaniella*)

Foodplant is oak especially holm oak, occasionally sweet chestnut, hornbeam, beech or lime. Makes mine on underside of leaf. Pupation occurs in the mine April-May, July-August, October-November. Imago comes to light fairly readily.

General distribution: found throughout British Isles to Orkney, more common in the southern half of Britain.

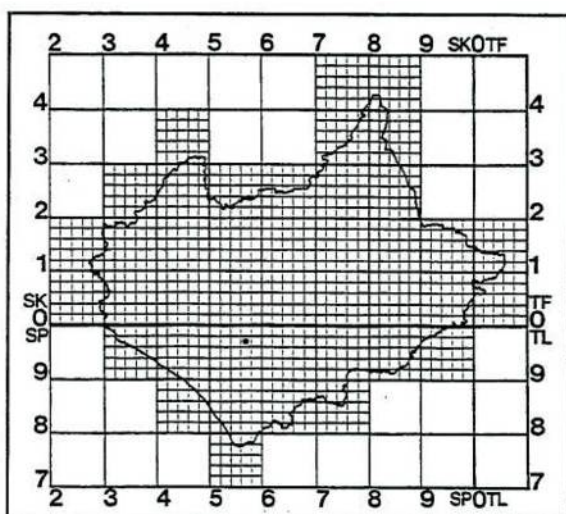
Leicestershire: EAL 1981 DHHS; BLA 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990 ADL.

322 *Phyllonorycter muelleriella* Zell - no Leicestershire record

323 *Phyllonorycter oxyacanthae* Frey - record in MBGBI only

324 *Phyllonorycter sorbi* Frey - no Leicestershire record

325 *Phyllonorycter mespilella* Hb - no Leicestershire record



326 *Phyllonorycter blancardella* Fabr (*Tinea blancardella* Fabr; *Lithocolletis concomitella* Banks)

Mines underside of apple leaves May-June, September-early November. Pupates July-August, October-May in a large, white, silk-lined chamber in the mine. Most frass is heaped behind, some being randomly distributed throughout the mine. Before emergence in May and August, the pupa pokes through the underside of the mine.

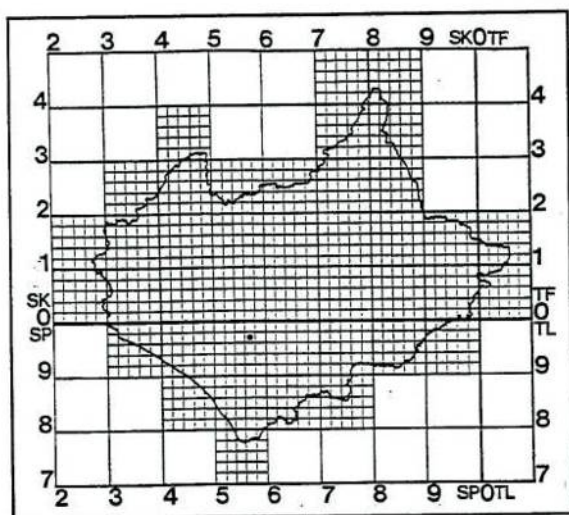
General distribution: widespread and common wherever apple species are found in southern and central England and Wales; more local in Scotland.

Leicestershire: one early record in MBGBI but source not traced; BLA 1990 ADL

Comment: probably overlooked.

327 *Phyllonorycter cydoniella* D&S - no Leicestershire record

- 328 *Phyllonorycter junoniella* Zell - no Leicestershire record
 329 *Phyllonorycter pomonella* Zell (*Phyllonorycter spinicolella* Zell) - record in MBGBI only
 330 *Phyllonorycter cerasicolella* H-S - record in MBGBI only
 331 *Phyllonorycter lantanellella* Schr - no Leicestershire record



- 332 *Phyllonorycter corylifoliella* Hb (*Tinea corylifoliella* Hb; *Lithocolletis betulae* Zell; *Lithocolletis caledoniella* Stt)

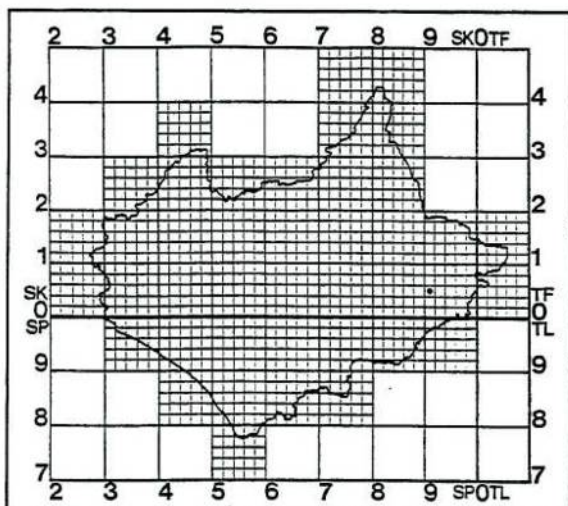
Larva July, September-October, feeds in leaves of rose family species and on birch. Causes double blotch in upper epidermis and parenchyma. Initially the second blotch is usually paler than the first. The position of the mine over the midrib or major vein causes the leaf to roll strongly upwards. Pupation July-August, October-May in a silken cocoon. Adult flies May-June; also August in the south.

General distribution: widespread and generally common throughout mainland Britain.

Leicestershire: one record in MBGBI (source not traced); BLA 1990 ADL.

Comment: may be over-looked.

- 333 *Phyllonorycter viminiella* Sirc - record in MBGBI only
 334 *Phyllonorycter viminetorum* Stt - record in MBGBI only
 335 *Phyllonorycter salicicolella* Sirc - record in MBGBI only
 336 *Phyllonorycter dubitella* H-S - no Leicestershire record
 337 *Phyllonorycter spinolella* Dup - record in MBGBI only
 338 *Phyllonorycter cavella* Zell - record in MBGBI only
 339 *Phyllonorycter ulicicolella* Stt - no Leicestershire record
 340 *Phyllonorycter scopariella* Zell - no Leicestershire record



341 *Phyllonorycter maestingella* Mull (*Phalaena* (*Tinea*) *maestingella* Mull; *Lithocolletis faginella*)

Feeds on beech making a long mine usually on the underside of a leaf between two veins, or at the leaf margin causing downward folding. Pupation occurs July-August, November-May in a loosely woven white silken cocoon attached to both surfaces of the leaf. Imago May-June and August.

General distribution: common throughout British Isles.

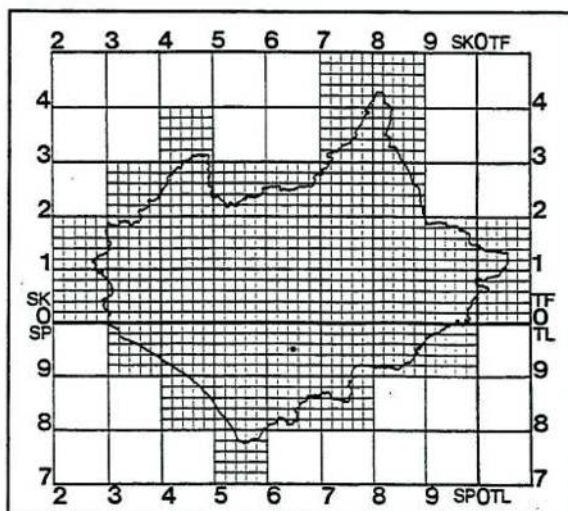
Leicestershire: L 1980 HEB.

Comment: probably under-recorded as host plant is common.

342 *Phyllonorycter coryli* Nic - record in MBGBI only

343 *Phyllonorycter quinnata* Geoff - no Leicestershire record

344 *Phyllonorycter strigulatella* Zell *rajella* auct *alnifoliella* auct - no Leicestershire record



345 *Phyllonorycter rajella* Linn (*Phalaena* (*Tinea*) *rajella* Linn; *Tinea alnifoliella* Hubn)

Foodplant is alder with the larvae often making several mines on the underside of one leaf, usually near the midrib, between two veins. Pupation occurs July-August, October-May in a cocoon with frass. Imago May and August.

General distribution: common throughout British Isles.

Leicestershire: W 23.v.85 RJB (taken from alders).

Comment: probably under-recorded.

346 *Phyllonorycter distentella* Zell - no Leicestershire record

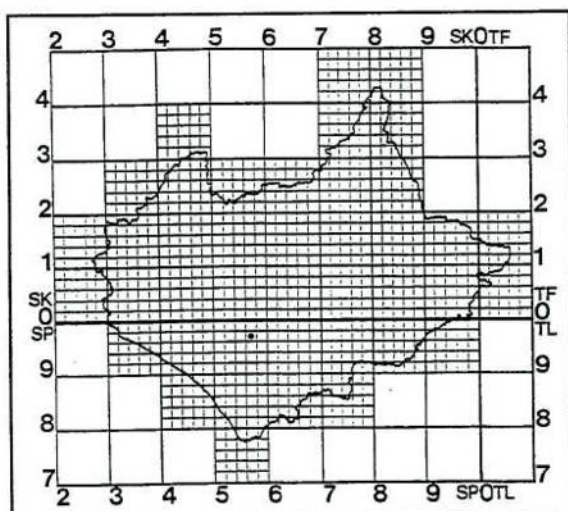
347 *Phyllonorycter anderidae* Fletch - no Leicestershire record

348 *Phyllonorycter quinqueguttella* Stt - no Leicestershire record

349 *Phyllonorycter nigrescentella* Logan - no Leicestershire record

350 *Phyllonorycter insignitella* Zell - no Leicestershire record

351 *Phyllonorycter lautella* Zell - record in MBGBI only

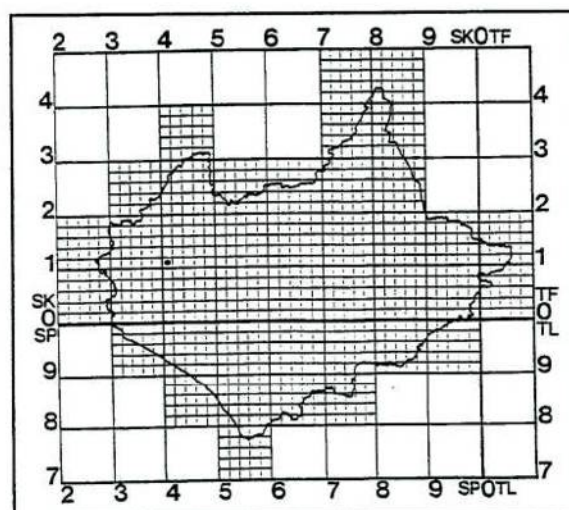


352 *Phyllonorycter schreberella* Fabr (*Tinea schreberella* Fabr)

Larva causes strongly inflated mines on underside of elm leaves in July, September-October. Pupate late July, October-May in cigar-shaped cocoon very loosely attached to one or both ends of the mine. Adult in May and August.

General distribution: locally common in England and Wales as far north as Lancashire and south Yorkshire.

Leicestershire: BLA 1990 ADL.



353 *Phyllonorycter ulmi-foliella* Hub (*Tinea ulmifoliella*)

Egg in June, August-September on birch leaf with the larva making a small mine on underside of the leaf, occasionally folding its edge strongly. Pupation occurs in a soft white cocoon in the mine. Imago in May and August.

General distribution: widespread and generally common throughout the British Isles.

Leicestershire: I 1982 GL&MAF.

Comment: probably under-recorded.

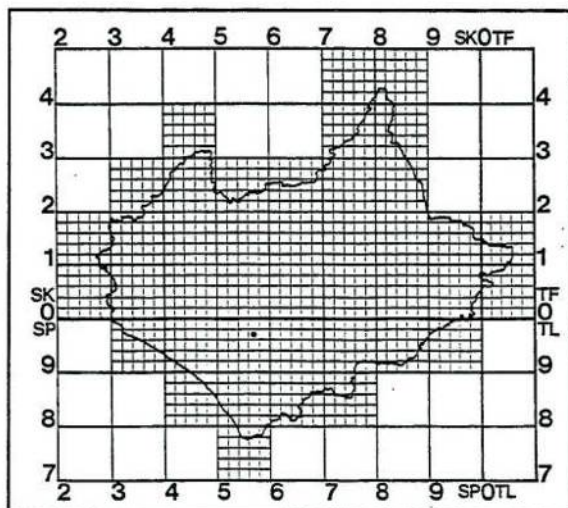
354 *Phyllonorycter emberizaepenella* Bouche - record in MBGBI only

355 *Phyllonorycter scabiosella* Dougl - no Leicestershire record

356 *Phyllonorycter tristrigella* Haw - record in MBGBI only

357 *Phyllonorycter stettinensis* Nic - record in MBGBI only

- 358 *Phyllonorycter froelichiella* Zell - record in MBGBI only
 359 *Phyllonorycter nicellii* Stt - record in MBGBI only
 360 *Phyllonorycter kleemannella* Fabr - no Leicestershire record



361 *Phyllonorycter trifasciella* Haw (*Tinea trifasciella* Haw)

Larvae March-April, July-August cause mines in leaves of honeysuckle or snowberry. Each leaf twists into a conspicuous cone. Pupation April, July, October in chamber in mine, frass being heaped to one side. Adult May, August, November.

General distribution: widespread and common throughout England and Wales, more local in Scotland. Only recorded from coastal counties of Ireland.

Leicestershire: one untraced record in MBGBI; BLA 1990 ADL.

- 362 *Phyllonorycter sylvella* Haw - record in MBGBI only
 363 *Phyllonorycter platanoidella* Joann - no Leicestershire record
 364 *Phyllonorycter geniculella* Rag - record in MBGBI only
 365 *Phyllonorycter comparella* Dup - no Leicestershire record
 366 *Phyllonorycter sagitella* Bjerck - no Leicestershire record