

**LEICESTERSHIRE
ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

**Provisional status of
Trichoptera
(caddis flies) in
Leicestershire & Rutland
(VC55)**

Ray Morris*



LESOPS 29 (February 2013)

ISSN 0957 - 1019

*16 Hinckley Road, Dadlington, CV13 6HU (morris.w@btconnect.com)

Introduction

The order Trichoptera (caddis flies, riverflies, sedges) is amongst the most important and diverse of all aquatic taxa. The larvae are vital participants in aquatic food webs and their presence and relative abundance are used in the biological assessment and monitoring of water quality (Chantaramongkol, 1983; Holzenthal *et al*, 2007). Indeed, the insects have long been recognised by anglers as being indicative of good fishing waters such that there is an active recording scheme operated by the Riverfly Partnership (www.riverflies.org). In 1991 the Joint Nature Conservation Committee published a review of British Trichoptera including an indication of the range of species that may be expected to be encountered in different types of water bodies (Wallace, 1991). The identification of caddis larvae was greatly facilitated by the availability of usable keys (Edington & Hildrew, 1995; Wallace *et al*, 2003) with introductions to the group published by Wallace (2003, 2004).

In contrast, the identification of trichopteran adults has proven to be more of a challenge as many are the proverbial small "brown jobs". This is unfortunate as those who operate light traps for monitoring lepidoptera often capture these insects but discard them. The publication of the well-illustrated Royal Entomological Society key "*The adult Trichoptera (caddis flies) of Britain and Ireland*" by Peter Barnard and Emma Ross (produced on behalf of the RES by the Field Studies Council; Barnard & Ross, 2012) aims to facilitate recording of caddis adults, particularly those that come to light traps. The keys still need a fair bit of work to get through but they are much easier than those found in the earlier publications by McLachlan (1875; particularly difficult as there is no index to the illustrations), Mosely (1939), Macan (1973) and Malicky (2004). However, it worth noting that the illustrations in these may supplement those in Barnard & Ross and could aid with confirming identification of some species. The new key uses only a few characters, particularly leg spur formulae and wing venation, to help in deciding genera and species. Greatest confidence in species recognition, however, requires the examination of genitalia which can be accomplished with relatively low level magnification (even in some cases with a hand lens) most easily with fresh specimens. While this is relatively straightforward for most species, some require a more detailed examination at higher magnification levels.

Caddis flies at light traps

The adults of many caddis species readily come to light. In Britain, the Rothamsted Insect Survey (RIS) uses light traps to monitor the abundance of a variety of insects throughout the country with several reports of Trichoptera having been published (Crichton, 1960, 1971, 1976; Crichton & Fisher, 1982) although none recently. Unfortunately, none of the RIS traps run in VC55 have ever provided Trichoptera species lists. Elsewhere, light traps have been used for population and behavioural studies, conservation assessments and water quality monitoring; for example Andersen (1978) in Norway, Garono & MacLean (1988) in USA, Urbanic (2002) in Slovenia, Schmera & Kiss (2004) in Hungary, Diken & Boyaci (2008) in Turkey and Kimura *et al* (2008) in Japan. Some of these international studies have thrown significant light on flight patterns and other behavioural characteristics of this insect group e.g. the effect of moon phases on flight patterns (Nowinzsky *et al*, 2010). While Trichoptera are aquatic breeders it is apparent that the adults can be very mobile with light trap records often being obtained some distance from suitable breeding habitats although it has been reported that the closer to water the higher the numbers caught (Urbanic, 2002). Accordingly, the positioning of light traps and the distance that adult caddis fly away from a breeding area may not be critical as it probably indicates that a suitable breeding site is in the vicinity of the light trap.

The occurrence of adult caddis at light traps will vary by species and will, as with other insects, be affected by prevailing weather conditions at expected flight periods. Figure 1 (based on the data given by Barnard & Ross, 2012) shows the expected flight periods for the caddis species currently recorded from VC55. It would seem that it would be unusual, in the average year, to record adults during the winter months with the peak flight period overall being May to September. However, records show a great deal of variability in such flight patterns (Figure 2).

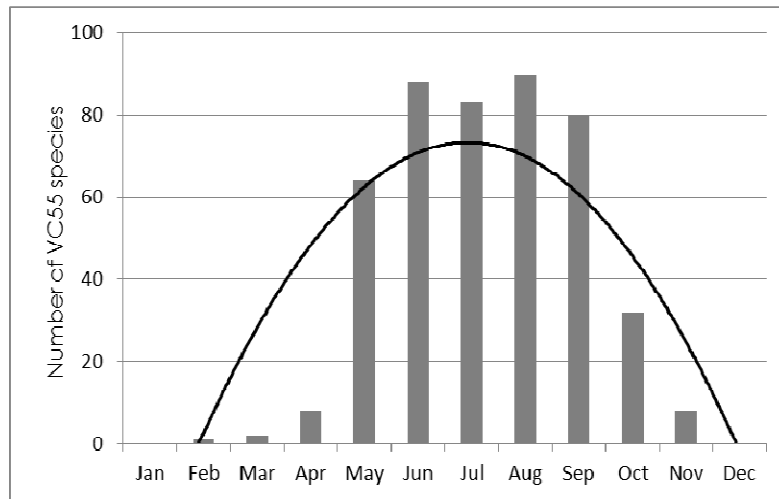


Figure 1: Number of adult VC55 caddis on wing (98 VC55 species)
(based on Barnard & Ross, 2012)

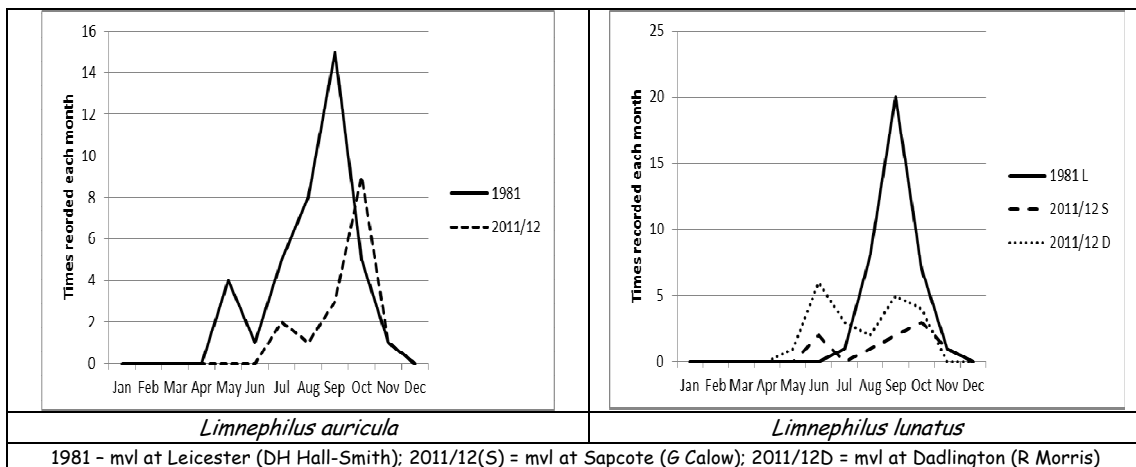


Figure 2: Comparison of frequency of trapping at mvl at different sites at different times

Sources of Trichoptera records in VC55

This provisional status review of Trichoptera in Leicestershire and Rutland (VC55) is based upon extensive research of county records (including re-examination and re-validation of original record depositions) held at the Barrow-on-Soar and County Hall archives along with a significant number of recent records being submitted by Graham Calow and Steve Woodward. Some species in the VC55 list are only represented by larval records. These were the result of work establishing river water quality throughout Leicestershire and Rutland including the River Chater survey 1978-1981 (Anon, undated), River Eye surveys (Goddard & Mathias, 1979; Newbold &

Palmer, 1980) and the Leicestershire Rivers Project 1983-6 (Anon, undated). Additional records of the presence of larvae at field ponds were reported as part of the North-east Leicestershire Coalfield Survey of 1978 (Evans, 1979) with very few originating from survey reports of produced by Pond Conservation. Often than not, records from the river surveys were only identified to family level which, whilst useful for water quality assessment, does not enhance taxa recording; accordingly they have not been used in this review. The occurrence of *Ceraclea senilis* at Ashby de la Zouch was noted by Goddard (1985). Very little work has been done to record caddis on nature reserves managed by the Leicestershire & Rutland Wildlife Trust but the few records that have been located included the only record of *Potamophylax rotundipennis* known for the county (R Lin in Ulverscroft, 2006). To date, few records of caddis at Rutland Water have been forthcoming which is surprising. Indeed records from all the area's reservoirs are very sparse.

Very little structured recording of adult caddis has been carried out in VC55 despite, as previously mentioned, the willingness of many to visit light traps. During the 1960s Davey and Leech both recorded adult caddis at light traps located at Barrow-on-Soar and Hallgates (Newton Llnford) respectively but it was not until the late 1970s that further such recording was undertaken in anything approaching a methodical manner. The late Don Hall-Smith recorded adult caddis visiting his garden light trap at Stoneysgate (Leicester) during the late 1970s and early 1980s (identified by Colin Hobday then of Severn Trent Water). Less frequent records for the same period came from traps operated at Leicester Forest East (Harry Ball) and Oadby (Audrey Lomas). Additional recording from light traps (usually by referral of caught species to national experts for identification) has been carried out elsewhere in VC55 sporadically since the 1960s along with occasional records from other methods of capture. Renewed recording of species visiting light traps was prompted by Graham Calow, operating a trap at Sapcote in the south-west of VC55, who recorded caddis (identified by Ian Wallace, the national recorder) as part of a photographic record of the Sapcote natural heritage. The advent of the Barnard & Ross keys to adults is allowing more records from light traps to be identified by the author of this review who is now receiving specimens from moth-trappers across the area.

The use of the passive malaise trapping system over several years was particularly fruitful in providing a large number of records from a single site in Charnwood. The trap was located over a stream (the Woodbrook) and was thus in a prime position for catching emergent adult caddis (Greenwood *et al*, 2001). This work included a few of the rarer species for VC55 but particularly included the rediscovery of *Tinodes pallidulus* in Britain (Greenwood & Hobday, 1988) a species known only from this site and two others in Surrey. In contrast, the long-term malaise trap at Jenny Owen's Scraftoff Lane (Leicester) garden gave few records (Owen, *pers comm*, 2012). It is understood that there are malaise trap records of caddis from Skeffington Wood but the records are currently mislaid (Forrest, 2013 *pers comm*).

In 1975 John Gray reviewed the status of Trichoptera in VC55 (Gray, 1975) based predominantly on light trap records (verified as part of the present review) from a handful of locations in Leicestershire with a scattering from Rutland. Included by Gray were records from the RIS light trap at Sutton Bonnington just over the border into Nottinghamshire (Crichton, 1971) but these are not included in the present review. No records of Trichoptera came from RIS traps operating in VC55 at that time or since (Shortall, *per comm*, 2012). A scattering of more recent records have come from the Riverfly Occurrence Scheme (Crofts, 2009), from NatureSpot (a web-based VC55 recording scheme operated by Dave Nichols) and as a result of academic research published in scientific journals.

Some interesting records are embedded in academic studies carried out by

graduate students at Leicester University and it is hoped to be able to recover these with time. Of particular significance is the finding of the nationally rare *Hydropsyche saxonica* in the east of the region by Bruce Forrester when studying at Leicester University in the 1990s and he has kindly agreed to supply the original details of the sites he surveyed as part of his research (Forrest, 1992, 1993; Blackburn & Forrest, 1995; Forrest *et al*, 1995; Forrest, 2013 *pers comm*) as they were never deposited with the county archives as far as I can determine. The effect of natural colonisation by Hydropsychidae of river fine-gravels was carried out at Loughborough University (Johnson *et al*, 2009) showing that the binding of gravels by the net-spinning larvae could influence the mobility of sediments. Also at Loughborough, studies of the palaeolithic history of the River Trent have included examination of fossil assemblages of Trichoptera (Greenwood *et al*, 2003, 2006)

Increasingly, records are being accumulated as part of the Loughborough Naturalists Club Grace Dieu survey being coordinated by Steve Woodward and Helen Ikin, whilst the author of this LESOP is undertaking (as part of a steep learning process) identification of adult caddis provided by county entomologists and obtained by various means e.g. sweeping, light. Additionally, the NBN Gateway has been checked for VC55 records that have not been identified by other sources by the author. However, it appears that the majority of VC55 caddis records held by the NBN relate to the Woodbrook studies of Greenwood *et al* (2001) with no reference to the large amount of larval data present in the river surveys of the 1970s. A few NBN records remain to be traced and verified.

The introduction of annual Bioblitz surveys within VC55 is providing a snap-shot of the county's natural history records. Only a few records of Trichoptera have been forthcoming so far which may be related to the the surveys being carried out around the Spring Bank Holiday period when the majority of species would not be expected to be flying (see Figures 1 & 2). However, at Watermead Country Park (30-31 May 2010; Bioblitz, 2010) seven caddis species were identified whilst the Abbey Park survey (9-10 June 2011; Bioblitz, 2011) gave only two. The event at Evington Park (25-26 May 2012) only gave a record of an unidentified larva (Bioblitz, 2012).

Table 1: Status of caddis species in VC55

Family	No of species on British list	No of species on VC55 list	No of additional species that <u>may</u> occur in VC55
Rhyacophilidae	4	1	0
Glossomatidae	7	2	0
Hydroptilidae	31	12	4
Philopotomidae	5	2	0
Ecnomidae	1	1	-
Polycentropodidae	13	10	1
Psychomyiidae	12	5	1
Hydropsychidae	11	7	1
Phryganeidae	10	3	0
Brachycentridae	1	1	-
Goeridae	3	2	0
Lepidostomatidae	3	2	1
Apataniidae	3	0	0
Limnephilidae	55	31	6
Sericostomatidae	2	1	1
Beraeidae	4	3	0
Odontoceridae	1	1	-
Molannidae	2	1	0
Leptoceridae	31	12	8
Totals	199	97	23

The records of the various natural history societies in VC55 are currently being searched for records of caddis species but with relatively little success so far because

of the perceived difficulty in species identification. Even perusal of the long-term records of the Loughborough Naturalists Club failed to show any significant recording effort.

Inevitably, the lack of records of nationally common species in VC55 is most likely a reflection of recording effort and identification expertise within the county rather than the absence of species although some, the hydroptilids in particular, are very small and require careful examination using microscopy (Morris, 2010). Table 1 gives an indication of the number of species that may occur in VC55 (although not yet recorded) and Appendix 1 reviews the status of known VC55 species in more detail.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to the staff of LRERC and the Barrow-on-Soar collections for access to paper records held by them. Various entomologists and organisations within the county have freely made their records available to me for addition to the VC55 database and increasingly, they are sending specimens for identification. Without such support this status review would not have been possible.

References

- Andersen, T (1978). Influence of temperature on the sex ratio of Trichoptera in light trap catches. *Nortwegian Journal of Entomology*, **25**, 149-151.
- Anon (undated). *Leicestershire Rivers Project*. Paper report held by LRERC reference NX/INF/LOC/RIV/GENERAL 1000AD.
- Anon (undated). *River Chater Survey*. Paper report held by LRERC reference 1900G-22.
- Barnard, P & Ross, E (2012). The adult Trichoptera (caddis flies) of Britain and Ireland. *RES Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects*, **1**(17). Field Studies Council, ISBN: 978-0-901546-94-4.
- Bioblitz (2010). *Bioblitz Leicester & Leicestershire 2010: Watermead Country Park 30-31 May 2010*.
- Bioblitz (2011). *Bioblitz Leicester 2011: Abbey Park 9-10 June 2011*.
- Bioblitz (2012). *Bioblitz Leicester 2012: Evington 25-26 May 2012*.
- Blackburn, JH & Forrest, MB (1995). New records of *Hydropsyche saxonica* McLachlan (Trichopt. Hydropsychidae) from small streams in Great Britain. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*, **131**, 71-76.
- Chantaramongkol, P (1983). Light trapped caddisflies (Trichoptera) as water quality indicators in large rivers: results from the Danube at Verőce, Hungary. *Aquatic Insects*, **5**, 33-37.
- Crichton, MI & Fisher, DB (1982). Records of caddis flies (Trichoptera) from Rothamsted light traps at field centres. *Field Studies*, **5**, 569-579.
- Crichton, MI (1960). A study of captures of Trichoptera in a light trap near Reading, Berkshire. *Transactions of the Royal Entomological Society of London*, **112**, 319-344.
- Crichton, MI (1971). A study of caddis flies (Trichoptera) of the family Limnephilidae based on the Rothamsted Insect Survey 1964-68. *Journal of Zoology, London*, **163**, 533-563.
- Crichton, MI (1976). The interpretation of light trap catches of Trichoptera from the Rothamsted Insect Survey. *Proceedings of the 1st International Symposium on Trichoptera*, 147-158.
- Crofts, SM. *Adult caddisfly occurrence scheme 2009* (www.riverflies.org).
- Diken, G & Boyaci, YÖ (2008). Light-trapping of caddisflies (Insecta: Trichoptera) from Eğirdir Lake in the Southern Turkey. *Journal of Fisheries Sciences.com*, **2**, 653-661
- Edington, JM & Hildrew, AG (1995). A revised key to the caseless caddis larvae of the British Isles. *Freshwater Biological Association, Scientific Publication No 53*.
- Evans, IM (ed) (1979). *North-east Leicestershire Coalfield: report of a biological survey 1978*. Leicestershire Museums Publication No 6, ISBN 0 85022 056 4.
- Forrest, MB (1992). *The life history studies of three Hydropsyche species (Insecta: Trichoptera) including the rare species H saxonica*. BSc thesis, Ecology Unit, University of Leicester.
- Forrest, MB (1993). *The taxonomy and ecology of Hydropsyche saxonica (Insecta: Trichoptera): a laboratory and field-based approach*. MSc thesis, Ecology Unit, University of Leicester.
- Forrest, MB, Harper, DM & Blackburn, JH (1995). A description of larval *Hydropsyche saxonica* McLachlan (Trichoptera: Hydropsychidae). *The Entomologist*, **114**, 146-152.
- Garono, RJ & MacLean, DB (1988). Caddisflies (Trichoptera) of Ohio wetlands as indicated by light trapping. *Ohio Journal of Science*, **88**, 143-151.
- Goddard, DG & Mathias, JH (1979). Reports on surveys of River Eye 1979. *LRERC S82-2010*.
- Goddard, DG (1985). *Ceraclea senilis* (Burmeister) (Trichop: Leptoceridae) in Leicestershire. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*, **121**, 166.
- Gray, JRA (1975). Caddis fly records for Leicestershire. *Transactions of the Leicester Literary & Philosophical*

- Society*, **69**, 22-27.
- Greenwood, MT & Hobday, C (1988). The re-discovery of *Tinodes pallidulus* (MCL) (Trichopt. Psychomyiidae) in Britain. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*, **124**, 99-102.
- Greenwood, MT, Bickerton, MA & Petts, GE (2001). Assessing adult Trichoptera communities of small streams: a case study from Charwood Forest, Leicestershire, UK. *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Systems*, **11**, 93-107.
- Greenwood, MT, Agnew, MD & Wood, PJ (2003). The use of caddisfly fauna (Insecta: Trichoptera) to characterise the late-glacial River Trent, England. *Journal of Quaternary Science*, **18**, 645-661.
- Greenwood, MT, Wood, PJ & Monk, WA (2006). The use of fossil caddisfly assemblages in the reconstruction of flow environments from floodplain palaeochannels of the River Trent, England. *Journal of Paleolimnology*, **35**, 747-761.
- Holzenthal, RW, Blahnik, RJ, Prather, AL & Kjer, KM (2007). Order Trichoptera Kirby 1813 (Insecta), Caddisflies. *Zootaxa*, **1668**, 639-698.
- Johnson, MF, Reid, I, Rice, SP & Wood, PJ (1979). Stabilization of fine gravels by net-spinning caddisfly larvae. *Earth Surface Processes and Landforms*, **34**, 413-423.
- Kimura, G, Inoue, E & Hirabayashi, K (2008). Seasonal abundance of adult caddisfly (Trichoptera) in the middle reaches of the Shinano River in central Japan. *Proceedings of the 6th International Conference on urban pests* (Robinson, WH & Bajomu, D, editors), 259-266.
- Macan, TT (1973). *A key to the adults of the British Trichoptera*. Freshwater Biological Association Scientific Publication No 28.
- Malicky, H (2004). *Atlas of European Trichoptera*. Springer.
- McLachlan, R (1875). A monographic revision and synopsis of the Trichoptera of the European fauna. John von Voorst, London. {First additional supplement published in 1884}. Available from Biodiversity Heritage library as a pdf download.
- Morris, R (2010). Adult caddis 2010. *Leicestershire & Rutland Recorder Autumn 2010*, 16-18. Leicestershire & Rutland County Recorders Network.
- Mosely, ME (1939). *The British caddis flies (Trichoptera) – a collector's handbook*. Routledge & Sons, London.
- Newbold, C & Palmer, M (1980). *The River Eye, Leicestershire – A Nature Conservancy Council Report 1980*.
- Nowinszky, L, Kiss, O, Szentkirályi, F, Puskás, K, Kádár, F & Kuti, Zs (2010). Light trapping efficiency in case of *Ecnomus tenellus* (Rambur 1842) (Trichoptera: Ecnomidae) depending on the moon phases. *Advances in Bioresearch*, **1**, 1-5.
- Schmera, D & Kiss, O (2004). A new measure of conservation value combining rarity and ecological diversity: a case study with light trap collected caddisflies (Insecta: Trichoptera). *Acta Zoologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, **50**, 195-210.
- Shelton, PMJ (2007). *Priory Water Wildfowl Project: The establishment and development of a nature reserve 1987-2007*. The Leicestershire Wildfowlers' Association.
- Urbanic, G (2002). The impact of the light tube and the distance of the light trap from a stream on a caddisfly (Insecta: Trichoptera) catch. *Natura Sloveniae*, **4**, 13-20.
- Wallace, I (2003). The beginner's guide to caddis (order Trichoptera). *Bulletin of the Amateur Entomologist Society*, **62**, 15-26.
- Wallace, I (2004). The sedge of the water. *Salmo Trutta*, **7**, 70-73.
- Wallace, ID (1991). A review of the Trichoptera of Great Britain. *Research & Survey in Nature Conservation*, **32**. Nature Conservancy Council. ISBN 0 86139 693 6
- Wallace, ID, Wallace, B & Philipson, GN (2003). *A revised key to the cased caddis larvae of the British Isles*. Freshwater Biological Association, Scientific Publication No 61.

Appendix 1: Annotated checklist of VC55 Trichoptera

The Trichoptera species list for the British Isles currently stands at 199 (Barnard & Ross, 2012) with 97 species recorded from VC55 at this time. It is possible that a further 22 species could be expected in VC55 as recording effort increases and identification skills improve. Some species have few records whilst others have more e.g. *Limnephilus lunatus* which is relatively easy to identify without genitalia examination. The species records summarised below follow the taxonomic organisation given in the descriptive text by Barnard & Ross (2012). Most of the records from Gray (1975) have not been included as the original records have been accessed that were used in his report but the paper has been scrutinised to ensure that all records that he reported have been identified in the archives, although to date this has not been possible in a few cases possibly as they had been verbally communicated to Gray without any formal deposition of a written record.

It is recognised that any provisional checklist will benefit from further additions obtained by continued literature searching and contact with bodies which may hold

records e.g. Environment Agency, universities, natural history societies etc. The NBN Gateway has also been scrutinised and in some cases species have been noted for VC55 but so far the original records have not been traced.

Major record data sets are referred to as follows:

Woodbrook - malaise trap records from Greenwood *et al* (2001)

River surveys - larval records from Leicestershire Rivers Project/River Chater Survey (both Anon, undated) and River Eye (Goddard & Mathias, 1979; Newbold & Palmer, 1979)

Stoneygate - Leicester garden light trap operated by Don Hall-Smith

Hallgates - garden light trap at Newton Linford operated by Michael Leech

Barrow-on-Soar - garden light trap operated by MC Davey

Sapcote - garden light trap operated by Graham Calow

Dadlington - garden light trap operated by Ray Morris

NBN - records from the National Biodiversity Network Gateway not identified in local resources (accessed December 2012)

Rhyacophilidae

Rhyacophila dorsalis Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May - October
National status: Common
VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Larvae recorded from many waters during river surveys for water quality. Adults noted in some numbers at Woodbrook (169 in 1990) but not recorded again until Grace Dieu Wood (2010, 2011).

Glossosomatidae

Agapetus fuscipes Curtis, 1834

Flight period: April - October
National status: Common
Provisional VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Adults fairly common at Woodbrook throughout survey period and noted at Groby Pool (1989). Since recorded as adult and larva at Grace Dieu Wood (2010). Larvae at Wymeswold Meadow (2010) and Peckleton House Farm, SW Leicestershire (2011).

Agapetus ochripes Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May - October
National status: Common
Provisional VC55 status: Unknown

Listed by NBN as being at Woodbrook (1980) although no local evidence has been located in Greenwood documents held by LRERC.

Hydroptilidae

Hydroptila tineoides Dalman, 1819

Flight period: May - September
National status: Common
Provisional VC55 status: Under-recorded?

First VC55 record from the Sapcote mvl 22/08/2012. Small size and the requirement for genitalia examination may explain lack of records.

Hydroptila forcipata Eaton, 1873

Flight period: April - September
National status: Common
Provisional VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Until 2012 only recorded at Woodbrook in low numbers 1981-2. Netted 09/06/2012 in a wet meadow at Osbaston by the author and confirmed by genitalia examination.

Hydroptila vectis Curtis, 1834

Flight period: June - September
National status: Common
Provisional VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Previously only known from Woodbrook when large numbers were trapped e.g. >30 in 1982. A male was taken at the Sapcote mvl 27/06/2011.

Hydroptila sparsa Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May - October
 National status: Commonest in southern Britain
 Provisional VC55 status: Under-recorded or edge of range?

VC55 records are from garden light traps – Stoneygate (1980, 1983) and Sapcote (2011).

Hydroptila occulta Eaton, 1873

Flight period: May - October
 National status: Not common
 Provisional VC55 status: Rare?

Single record from Woodbrook in 1982 when four were captured.

Hydroptila martini Marshall, 1977

Flight period: May - October
 National status: Not common
 Provisional VC55 status: Rare

Only recorded at Woodbrook (1982 when 10 were caught). The NBN has only nine British records mostly from the south of the country.

Ithytrichia lamellaris Eaton, 1873

Flight period: May - October
 National status: Common
 Provisional VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Only known from Woodbrook in 1990 when a total of 47 were captured.

Agraylea multipunctata Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May – September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Adults only recorded to date. A single female at the Ashby Canal (Coton, 1980) and very few from Woodbrook (1981, 1990). Not recorded again until 2010 when found at Groby Pool and in 2012 when taken at light at Sapcote.

Agraylea sexmaculata Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May – September
 National status: Less common than *A. multipunctata*
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Apart from a single male taken at the Stoneygate mvl in 1981 all records are for 2011-12 from the Sapcote mvl.

Orthotrichia costalis Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May – September
 National status: Widespread
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Only VC55 record came from Sapcote in 2012 when a single female was taken.

Oxyethira flavicornis Pictet, 1834

Flight period: May – September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Under-recorded

Apart from an old record (1962) from the Grand Union Canal at Kilby all records come from Sapcote in 2011-12.

Oxyethira falcata Morton, 1893

Flight period: May – November
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

A single record from Woodbrook in 1990.

Philopotamidae***Wormaldia occipitalis*** Pictet, 1834

Flight period: February – March; June - October
 National status: Mainly north & west
 VC55 status: Local

Known only from Woodbrook when nine were taken in 1980 but only a single in 1990.

Wormaldia mediana McLachlan, 1878

Flight period: February – March; June - October
 National status: Mainly north & west
 VC55 status: Local?

A very rare species known from few scattered sites. Listed by NBN as being at Woodbrook (1980) although no local evidence has been located in Greenwood documents held by LRERC.

Ecnomidae***Ecnomus tenellus*** Rambur, 1842

Flight period: June - September
 National status: Local
 VC55 status: ?Limit of range

All records are since 2011. Only ever recorded as adults from mvl - Grand Union Canal at Loughborough (2011) and Sapcote (2011, 2012).

Polycentropodidae***Neureclipsis bimaculata*** Linnaeus, 1758

Flight period: May - October
 National status: Throughout much of Britain but local
 VC55 status: Rare

Only VC55 record came from the Grand Union Canal in June 2009) when a single adult was taken.

Holocentropus dubius Rambur, 1842

Flight period: May - August
 National status: Throughout Britain but local
 VC55 status: May be under-recorded

Listed as being at Priory Water NR (Shelton, 2007) and on the NBN Gateway when it was recorded as part of a national pond survey. However, the record details of the latter require clarification.

Holocentropus picicornis Stephens, 1836

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Throughout Britain
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Known from Woodbrook (1981, 1982) but not again until recorded on single occasions at Sapcote in 2011 and 2012.

Cyrnus flavidus McLachlan, 1864

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Very few recorded at Woodbrook (1981-2). Also a single male from mvl at Stoneygate (1981) and one larva from the River Avon at Stamford Park (1983).

Cyrnus trimaculatus Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Common

Fairly commonly encountered at Woodbrook and the R Soar at Barrow (1980-1). At mvl at Stoneygate (1981) and Sapcote (2011, 2012). Larvae from River Eye (1979), Eye Brook (Stockerston, 1983) and R Mease (Packington, 1986).

Polycentropus flavomaculatus Pictet, 1834

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Common

Recorded throughout the 1980s at Woodbrook and during river surveys (larvae) but adults only twice in recent years (Grand Union Canal, Loughborough 2009; Sapcote, 2011). Larvae particularly frequent throughout the R Eye (1979).

Polycentropus irroratus Curtis, 1835

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Throughout but local
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Frequent at Woodbrook but not again until at Sapcote (2011) and when a single female was swept from waterside vegetation at Priory Water NR (2012).

Polycentropus kingi McLachlan, 1881

Flight period: June - September
 National status: North and west species
 VC55 status: Probably beyond normal range

Known only as larvae recorded during river surveys with only four records (R Lin, 1983, 1986; R Wreake, 1983; Whetstone Brook, 1985).

Plectrocnemia conspersa Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Unknown

Recorded 1960s in the Charnwood area at mvl and also at Woodbrook but not again until 2010 when an adult was taken at Grace Dieu Wood.

Plectrocnemia geniculata McLachlan, 1871

Flight period: April - September
 National status: North and west
 VC55 status: Not expected in VC55

Single larval record from the Thurlaston Brook near Stapleton (1983).

Psychomyiidae***Lype phaeopa*** Stephens, 1836

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Singles in each of 1980-1982 but 16 in 1990 at Woodbrook. Only other VC55 record is of a female taken at Sapcote in 2012.

Lype reducta Hagen, 1868

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Not clear
 VC55 status: Possibly under-recorded

Only records come from the Woodbrook malaise trap with a total of 34 individuals recorded throughout the 1980-1990 survey period.

Tinodes waeneri Linnaeus, 1758

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Under-recorded

Early records from Barrow-on-Soar (1966) and Knipton Reservoir (1979). Recorded at Woodbrook and from mvl at Watermead CP (2010) and Dadlington (2012). The Sapcote mvl accounts for >50% of records (2011-2012). Larvae found at few sites during the river surveys of the 1980s.

Tinodes maclachlani Kimmins, 1966

Flight period: May - August
 National status: Throughout but local
 VC55 status: Local

Apart from low numbers at Woodbrook the only other records come from Grace Dieu Wood and Brook during 2010.

Tinodes pallidulus McLachlan, 1878

Flight period: July - August
 National status: Nationally rare
 VC55 status: Known only from Woodbrook

Only ever recorded, in low numbers, from Woodbrook. Known from few sites in Britain (Monmouth, Shropshire, Surrey, Kent, Wyre Forest) with few recent records.

Hydropsychidae***Cheumatopsyche lepida*** Pictet, 1834

Flight period: June - September
 National status: Local
 VC55 status: Under-recorded?

Sole record of an adult from a Groby garden in 2010.

Hydropsyche instabilis Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May - August
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Common

Widespread as adults and larvae. Most recent records are from Grace Dieu (2009) and mvl at Dadlington in 2012.

Hydropsyche siltalai Döhler, 1963

Flight period: June - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Common

Widespread larval record (river surveys). Fairly regular at Woodbrook (1980, 1990). Found at Ratby (2007), Grace Dieu Wood (2009, 2011) and at Sapcote (2012).

Hydropsyche saxonica McLachlan, 1884

Flight period: June - August
 National status: Very local
 VC55 status: Very local

Found in VC55 during academic studies in 1986 (Blackburn & Forrest, 1995) and 1989-91 (Forrest, 1992) from the east of VC55 in the Eye Brook area. Details awaited.

Hydropsyche pellucidula Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Very common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Larvae widely recorded in river surveys. Few adult records - all recent (Groby, 2010; Sapcote, 2012; Dadlington, 2012). Not listed at the Woodbrook malaise trap.

Hydropsyche confubernalis McLachlan, 1865

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Throughout Britain
 VC55 status: Common

Widespread larval records. Only one recorded during the Woodbrook survey period. Taken at Stoneygate and recently at Grace Dieu Wood (2009), Shenton (2010), Sapcote (2011-12) and Priory Water NR (2012).

***Hydropsyche angustipennis* Curtis, 1834**

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Common in lowlands otherwise local
 VC55 status: Common in the past but few recent records

Adults regular at Woodbrook (77 in 1990) and Stoneygate mvl (1981) otherwise few records of adults (Grace Dieu, 2009; Grand Union Canal, Loughborough, 2009; Belvoir Castle lake, 2009 Shenton Estate, 2010; Priory Water NR, 2012). However, river surveys have shown this species to be very widespread throughout VC55.

Phryganeidae***Agrypnia varia* Fabricius, 1793**

Flight period: June - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Only one taken at the Woodbrook malaise trap (1981) with further singles at the Scruptoff Lane, Leicester malaise trap (1974, 1979). One found at the Botanical Gardens in 1979. No further records until a single male at Ulverscroft Pond (2008) and on two occasions at the Sapcote mvl (2011, 2012).

***Phryganea grandis* Linnaeus, 1758**

Flight period: June - August
 National status: Throughout Britain
 VC55 status: Should be commoner than records suggest

Few records for this large caddis. Found at Snaresstone (Ashby Canal, 1963), Lea Wood (1975), with larvae in the R Sence (Ratcliffe Culey, 1979) and a single adult at mvl Scruptoff Lane, Leicester (1975). Only once at Woodbrook (1990), since found at Ulverscroft Pond (2008), Watermead CP (2010) and Sapcote (2011-2012).

***Phryganea bipunctata* Retzius, 1783**

Flight period: May - July
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Few records of this species. Found at Wigston (Grand Union Canal, 1961), Swithland Wood (1962) and at Bardon Hill (1963). Only two were recorded at during the Woodbrook survey (1982). Lockington Marshes gave a single male and two females (1981) while a larva was recorded in the R Sence (Ratcliffe Culey, 1985). Later records come from Abbey Park and Watermead CP during Bioblitz events. Regular at Sapcote (2011-12).

Brachycentridae***Brachycentrus subnubilus* Curtis, 1834**

Flight period: March - June
 National status: Throughout Britain
 VC55 status: Probably at eastern limit of national distribution

Sole VC55 record is of an adult taken at Grace Dieu Wood in 2009. NBN map shows a westerly and northern distribution.

Goeridae***Goera pilosa* Fabricius, 1775**

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Throughout Britain
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

With the exception of larval record from the R Linn (Bradgate Park, 1982) all other records are from mvl (Grand Union Canal, Loughborough, 2009; Sapcote, 2011; Broughton Astley, 2011; Dadlington, 2012). No records identified prior to 1982.

***Silo pallipes* Fabricius, 1781**

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Throughout Britain
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Recorded at Woodbrook and at a few sites during the river surveys of 1986. Not recorded since until an adult was taken at Grace Dieu Wood (2011).

Lepidostomatidae***Crunoecia irrorata* Curtis, 1834**

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Only known, in low numbers, from the Woodbrook malaise trap.

***Lepidostoma hirtum* Fabricius, 1775**

Flight period: June - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Known from a handful of larval records from the 1986 surveys of the R Gwash Lin and Chater. The only adult record was of one taken at Ulverscroft NR in 2010.

Limnephilidae***Drusus annulatus* Stephens, 1837**

Flight period: May - October
 National status: Very common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Widespread larval records from the 1980s river surveys and recently (2010) at Grace Dieu. Adults at Woodbrook (1980, 1990) and most recently at Grace Dieu Priory (2010), and Groby Pool (2012).

***Anabolia nervosa* Curtis, 1834**

Flight period: August - October
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Earliest record came from Lubenham (1933). Larvae widely recorded during river quality surveys. The Woodbrook malaise trap give a single specimen in 1982 but then not recorded until 2011 (Sapcote) and 2012 (Harby). An undated record from Priory Water NR (Shelton, 2006).

***Glyphotaelius pellucidus* Retzius, 1783**

Flight period: May - June
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Common

Excepting a single larval record (R Sence, Wistow, 1985) all other records are of adults - Woodbrook (1980, 1990), and scattered records from light traps when the species is frequently encountered. Regular at Sapcote during 2011 and 2012.

***Grammotaulius nigropunctatus* Retzius, 1783**

Flight period: May - July & August - October
 National status: Fairly common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Taken at light at Hallgates (1962), Barrow-on-Soar (1966) and Quorn (1971). A single specimen was caught at Saltersford Brook, Donisthorpe in 1980. Not recorded since.

***Limnephilus affinis* Curtis, 1834**

Flight period: April - June & August - October
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Common

First records from Burbage (1962) and Barrow-on-Soar (1966). Swept at Knipton Reservoir (1979) and regular at Woodbrook and Stoneygate (1980-1) but only occasional at an Oadby mvl (1981). Found at Ulverscroft NR (2009) and at mvls at Sapcote (2011, 2012), Groby (2012) and Dadlington (2012).

***Limnephilus incisus* Curtis, 1834**

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Recorded 1979 at sites in north-west VC55 (Ashby Woulds, Newton Burgoland, Moira) as well as from Knipton Reservoir and Melton Mowbray. Also from Saltersford Brook (1980), Hemington (1981) and Barrow-on-Soar (1981). Not recorded since. Larvae found at various sites along the R Eye (1979).

***Limnephilus rhombicus* Linnaeus, 1758**

Flight period: May - June; July - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

A species that should be commonly encountered but few VC55 records mostly during 2011 from Sapcote and a single seen at St Mary's Mill (R Soar, 2012). Previous records are of a male in Leicester (Byway Road, 1962), from mvl operated on Scraftoff Lane, Leicester by Jenny Owen (1974) and an untraced record pre-1908 noted in the Rutland Victoria County History.

Limnephilus flavicornis Fabricius, 1787

Flight period: May – July; August - November
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Common

Regularly reported in low numbers from the western half of VC55 (Hallgates, 1962; Burbage, 1962; Snarestone, 1964; Barrow-on-Soar, 1966-67; Nosely, 1980; Stonegate, 1980-1; Oadby mvl, 1981; Woodbrook 1980-90; Watermead CP Bioblitz, 2010; Sapcote, 2011-12; Harby, 2012; Dadlington, 2012).

Limnephilus lunatus Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May – November
 National status: Very common
 VC55 status: Very common

The commonest caddis recorded in VC55 with the sexes of adults being easily differentiated. Records come from 1962 to 2012 particularly at mvl. Larvae found in the majority of rivers sampled as part of the VC55 river surveys.

Limnephilus marmoratus Curtis, 1834

Flight period: June - October
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Scattered records from throughout VC55 but never been in numbers. Early records from Hallgates (1962), Grand Union Canal at Kilby (1963), Barrow-on-Soar (1966) while a pupa was found in the Oakham Canal in 1981. Records since come from garden light traps at Sapcote and Dadlington (both 2012)

Limnephilus stigma Curtis, 1834

Flight period: June – July; August - October
 National status: Local
 VC55 status: Rare

A single female was taken at mvl at Hallgate Farm, Newton Linford in 1962 by Michael Leech with identification confirmed by John Gray.

Limnephilus politus McLachlan, 1865

Flight period: August - October
 National status: Local
 VC55 status: Local

Only known from the Grand Union Canal, South Wigston when adults were recorded in 1962 (single male) and 1963 (1 male, 5 female) by Don Goddard.

Limnephilus binotatus Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May – July
 National status: Local
 VC55 status: Rare

A single female was taken at the Grand Union Canal, South Wigston in October 1963.

Limnephilus decipiens Kolenati, 1848

Flight period: May – October
 National status: Southern to Midlands
 VC55 status: Rare

The only records come from mvl at Barrow-on-Soar (1966 when a male was caught on two occasions) and when a female was swept from vegetation (1980) by the Ashby Canal at Carlton

Limnephilus sparsus Curtis, 1834

Flight period: August – October
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Frequent

Early records from Newton Linford (1966), Barrow-on-Soar (1966) and Quorn (1971) all at mvl. Regularly taken at Woodbrook as well as Stonegate and Oadby mvl in the 1980s. Found at Ulverscroft NR (2006) and regularly at Sapcote (2011-12).

Limnephilus extricatus McLachlan, 1865

Flight period: June - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Local but may be under-recorded

At Woodbrook in 1981 when 11 were caught and not recorded again until a larva was found in the R Devon at Branton (1986) by kick-sampling.

Limnephilus centralis Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Local but maybe under-recorded

Only two specimens at Woodbrook (1982, 1990). Larvae found in a pond in the Cademan section of Grace Dieu in 2011.

Limnephilus hirsutus Pictet, 1834

Flight period: April - September
 National status: Local but widespread
 VC55 status: Uncommon

Only known from three sites in VC55: Barrow-on-Soar (1966, 1967), Stonegate, (1981) and the Shenton Estate in the west of VC55 during 2012.

Limnephilus auricular Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May - October
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Common

Recorded at Burbage, Shepshed, Barrow and Quorn in the 1960s. Not common at Woodbrook. Found at Ashby Wolds and Launde Abbey in 1979. Very regular at Stoneygate (1979-1981) and occasional at Oadby mvl. Frequent at Sapcote (2011, 2012). Also noted at an old marsh off the Fosse Way near Sharnford (2012).

Limnephilus nigriceps Zetterstedt, 1840

Flight period: September - October
 National status: Scattered in England, more northerly
 VC55 status: Rare

Two males taken at the Grand Union Canal, South Wigston in October 1963.

Limnephilus vittatus Fabricius, 1798

Flight period: May - October
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Common

Recorded Hallgates (1962), Barrow-on-Soar (1966-7), Launde Abbey (1979), Ashby Canal (Higham, 1980) and in 1981 from Blackbrook Reservoir, Leicester Forest East and Stoneygate. Numerous at Woodbrook (particularly 1982 when 563 were caught). Then not recorded until Sapcote (2011-12) where it is frequently trapped.

Chaetopteryx villosa Fabricius, 1798

Flight period: September - November
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Numerous at Woodbrook 1990 when 104 were caught. Larvae noted from Ulverscroft NR (2006), at two sites on the R Lin (2006) and at two sites in Grace Dieu (2011).

Micropterna lateralis Stephens, 1837

Flight period: June - August
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Apart from Woodbrook, only recorded from Launde Abbey (1979), Grace Dieu Wood (2009) and at Sapcote (2011). Never in any numbers.

Micropterna sequax McLachlan, 1875

Flight period: June - October
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Regular at Woodbrook in low numbers otherwise only recorded from Newton Linford (1962) and Martinshaw Wood (1981). Only once recorded at Sapcote (2011). Larvae from Grace Dieu (2010 & 2011).

Stenophylax permistus McLachlan, 1895

Flight period: April - June
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Common

Rare at Woodbrook (singles in 1982 and 1990). Taken at mvls (Stoneygate, 1979-81; Sapcote, 2011-12; Groby, 2012) as well as at Ulverscroft (2009).

Stenophylax vibex Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May - June; August - November
 National status: Local
 VC55 status: Rare

Sole record is of a single taken at the Woodbrook malaise trap in 1990.

Potamophylax cingulatus Stephens, 1837

Flight period: July - October
 National status: Local
 VC55 status: Rare

Singles taken at the Woodbrook malaise in 1980 and 1990. The only other records are of larva found in the R Lin at Ulverscroft (2006) and at Grace Dieu in 2011.

Potamophylax latipennis Curtis, 1834

Flight period: June - October
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Rare; under-recorded?

Only records are a male from a Hallgates (1962) and the Woodbrook malaise trap when two were caught during 1982.

Potamophylax rotundipennis Brauer, 1857

Flight period: August - September
 National status: Throughout but local
 VC55 status: Rare

Known only from a single record from the R Linn at Ulverscroft (May, 2006; DA Lott). Whilst not apparent from the record details, the early date seems to indicate a larval observation.

Halesus digitatus Schrank, 1781

Flight period: September - November
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Common

Wings are distinctively marked making this one of the easier adult caddis to identify. Regular, in low numbers, at Woodbrook and taken at light at Hallgates (1962), Quorn (1971), Stonegate (1981). Not then recorded until Ulverscroft (2006), Shenton Estate (2010) and Sapcote (2011). Larva found at Grace Dieu (2011).

Halesus radiatus Curtis, 1834

Flight period: August - November
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Similar to *H. digitatus* although wing pattern difference aids identification. Apart from a record from Hallgates (1962), all other records are from the last six years (Ratby, 2006; Grace Dieu, 2011; Shenton Estate, 2012).

Sericostomatidae***Sericostoma personatum*** Spence, 1826

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

At Woodbrook (fairly numerous in 1990 when 106 were caught). The river surveys showed the species to be widespread in VC55. Recent records come from Ulverscroft (2006) and Grace Dieu (2010-11).

Beraeidae***Beraea maurus*** Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May - August
 National status: Throughout Britain
 VC55 status: Possibly under-recorded?

Occasionally at Woodbrook. Seen during an environmental survey at a brickworks at Measham (2006) and larva at Ulverscroft NR in 2010 when it was found at a wet flush.

Beraea pullata Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May - July
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

The Woodbrook malaise trap had 23 during 1990. An adult was recorded at Grace Dieu in 2009 with three larvae being located there the following year.

Beraeodes minutus Linnaeus, 1761

Flight period: May - June
 National status: Not common
 VC55 status: Probably rare

Known only as larvae (Countesthorpe Brook, Shearsby, 1985; tributary of R Wreake at Keyham, 1986)..

Odontoceridae***Odontocerum albicorne*** Scopoli, 1763

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Rare or under-recorded?

Shown on NBN Gateway but record not yet traced

Molannidae***Molanna angustata*** Curtis, 1834

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

At Hallgates (1962) and Woodbrook (1980-90) where it was not numerous. Only other records are from Grace Dieu Wood (2009-10), Sapcote (2011) and Dadlington (2012).

Leptoceridae***Triaenodes bicolor* Curtis, 1834**

Flight period: June - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Only five records identified to date. Grand Union Canal, Kibworth (1959), Ashby Canal, Snaresstone (larva 1964, adult 1980), New Lount NR (2004) and Dadlington (2012).

***Athripsodes albifrons* Linnaeus, 1758**

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Under-recorded?

Only one record of this distinctive caddis has been located to date when Ron Follows photographed it at Barrowden (Rutland) in 2010 (Morris, 2010; cover picture).

***Athripsodes bilineatus* Linnaeus, 1758**

Flight period: May - August
 National status: Throughout but may not be common
 VC55 status: Under-recorded?

Recorded at Woodbrook when it was particularly numerous (>11,000) in 1990. Also at four widely distributed river sites, as larvae, during the river surveys of 1986. No records since.

***Athripsodes cinereus* Curtis, 1834**

Flight period: June - August
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Under-recorded?

Larval records from a number of rivers in the 1980s river surveys and particularly common in the R Eye survey of 1979. Adults known from Woodbrook, the Grand Union Canal at Loughborough (2009), Grace Dieu Wood (2011) and the Egleton NR (Rutland) (2012).

***Athripsodes aterrimus* Stephens, 1836**

Flight period: June - August
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Widespread distribution of larvae (river surveys). Low numbers recorded at Woodbrook. Noted at Stoneygate (1980) and Sapcote (2011-12) mvl. Other adult records come from the Ashby Canal (Sutton Wharf, 1981), Barrow-on-Soar (1981) and larvae from the fishing lake at Grace Dieu (2011).

***Ceraclea dissimilis* Stephens, 1836**

Flight period: June - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Sole VC55 record was taken at mvl operating by the Grand Union Canal, Loughborough in 2009.

***Ceraclea senilis* Burmeister, 1839**

Flight period: June - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

At Spring Wood near Ashby de la Zouch (1971). Infrequent at Woodbrook (4 in 1982, 1 in 1990) and Sapcote (August 2011). Other records come from the R Soar (Quorndon, 1981), Grand Union Canal, Loughborough (2009) and Belvoir Castle lake (2009).

***Leptocerus fineiformis* Curtis, 1834**

Flight period: June - August
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Woodbrook gave only a singleton (1990) during the survey period. Adults recorded at Nosely (1980) and Stoneygate (1980) but then not again until Ulverscroft and Groby in 2008. A regular visitor at Sapcote (2011, 2012).

***Mystacides azurea* Linnaeus, 1761**

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Common
 VC55 status: Probably under-recorded

Records of this easily recognised species are widely distributed around VC55. Particularly numerous at Woodbrook when 443 were caught in 1990.

***Mystacides nigra* Linnaeus, 1758**

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Local
 VC55 status: Local

The least common of the *Mystacides* species with records from Stoneygate (1981), Grand Union Canal, Loughborough (2009), Belvoir Castle lake (2009) and Watermead CP (2010).

***Mystacides longicornis* Linnaeus, 1758**

Flight period: May - September
 National status: Throughout Britain
 VC55 status: Common

The commonest of the *Mystacides* species in VC55 being widely recorded. The Woodbrook malaise trap caught 124 in 1982 and the species was a regular visitor to the Stoneygate mvl in 1980-1.

Oecetis ochracea Curtis, 1825

Flight period: May - September
National status: Common
VC55 status: Common

A frequent visitor to mvl (Newton Linford, 1962; Barrow-on-Soar, 1966; Stoneygate, 1980s; Sapcote, 2011-12). Also recorded at a brickworks in Measham (2006) and the Botanical Gardens, Leicester (1979). Only recorded at the Woodbrook malaise trap in 1982 when 13 were trapped.

Leicestershire Entomological Society Occasional Publications Series (LESOPS) covering
(a) detailed studies of insects and other invertebrates carried out by Society members and
(b) matters of historical entomological interest to VC55 Leicestershire & Rutland
Editor: Ray Morris (morris.w@btconnect.com)