



Wimbledon and Putney Commons

WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT MONITORING REPORT 2023



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The wildlife of Wimbledon and Putney Commons: Annual Monitoring Report 2023

The Commons are an internationally important wildlife site as well as a vital greenspace for Londoners. The public and volunteers made several exciting wildlife discoveries in 2023.

Over 190 beetle species were found. Some of these are exceptionally rare, endangered, and restricted to a handful of locations in the UK.

Could the Commons be an as-yet undiscovered nationally important site for beetles? We will need to conduct additional monitoring to find out.

A massive 459 species of moth were recorded. 22 of these are threatened in the UK. One of these species, the Light Crimson Underwing, is reliant on old Oak trees, making our work to protect and manage our woodlands vital to the survival of this species.

Several unusual moths from southern Europe were also recorded. Perhaps they are colonising the Commons due to climate change?

Oak Fusehorn fly was recorded for the first time in London. As far as we know this has only been found at 7 other sites in the whole UK! This vulnerable species is reliant on large Oak trees.

87 bird species were recorded. Not only are the Commons home to many bird species such as Little Owl, they also seem to be an important migration stopping point for rare species such as Cuckoo.

We found 8 small clumps of Veilwort plant, which is vulnerable to extinction in the UK. It was first discovered on the Common in 1948, when it was found growing on an old boot! Worryingly the plant was only found growing next to a path, making it vulnerable to trampling. Volunteers built an emergency hedge to protect them.

Several carnivorous plants were recorded for the first time at Farm Bog, including Great Sundew, which has seen significant declines across the UK.

Two non-native carnivorous plants may also have been identified. These could spread and endanger rare native species. These were probably illegally planted by a member of the public – we urge visitors never to bring plants onto the Common. Invasive non-native species are a major risk to wildlife.

28 species of butterfly were recorded. Sadly, no Small Tortoiseshell were seen, which is thought to be an impact of climate change.

A Slow Worm was recorded on Putney Lower Common. This legless lizard has never been recorded in Putney before.

Sadly, we discovered that two plant species, Dwarf Gorse and Bell Heather, have become extinct. We could now reintroduce these beautiful flowers if we can find a volunteer or organisation to help us.

If you visit the Commons and would like to help protect nature, please:

1. Volunteer! Whether you have 1 hour or 1 day, there are many ways to get involved. See our [Volunteering page](#) to find out more.

2. Record your nature sightings on the iRecord website (irecord.org.uk)
3. Become a [Friend of Wimbledon and Putney Commons](#) to support the wider work of the charity.

A huge thanks to all those who contributed to this report, and to all the volunteers who gave up their time and energy to protect this unique ancient landscape.

Oliver Bennett MBE

DEFRA-Appointed Conservator

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Birds

Report by Adrian Podmore

The total count of 87 bird species reflected a normal year for birds on the Common. Many species records were just for one or two sightings.

Success stories on the Commons included the Little Grebes breeding once again at Bluegate pond. We hope the youngsters managed to get away in time before water levels dropped too low.



Photo: Little Grebe adults and chicks, Bluegate Pond, 2023, Jon Reeves

Firecrests also continue to proliferate and clearly like the denser, less managed, holly, ivy and yew woodland habitats. A pair of Swallows and pair of Pied Wagtails bred again at the stables.

In terms of spring migrants, it was good to receive reports of Cuckoo and Wheatear. There were no sightings at all for Skylark, possibly due to the delay in the spring growth of grass.

More worryingly the decline in Swift numbers appears to continue with no records received for any large gatherings at all.

A pair of Reed Bunting appeared late in the season and may have got some youngsters away before the Plain was mown.

Autumn passage was poor for Stonechat with no records for Whinchat either, possibly due to the early cut on the Plain.¹

There were also no sightings of Dartford Warblers, perhaps due to the level of disturbance by people and dogs. Reducing the numbers of people and dogs walking across the heath might encourage the return of this beautiful and rare bird.

The year ended with some good winter visitors including Waxwing along with Redpoll and Siskin flocks no doubt attracted by the seed from the Alder and Birch trees on the Commons.

The year did provide its usual crop of surprises including Wood Sandpiper, Golden Oriole, Grasshopper Warbler and Hawfinch. There is always the chance of something unusual appearing on the Commons.

A big thanks go to Les Evans-Hill, Andrew Harding, Alastair Brown and David Wood who regularly monitor the four transects on the Commons and to Jon Reeves for all the

¹¹ The Plain, under the current agreement with Defra, must not be cut before 31 July. However, weather and contractor availability, WPCC aims to cut the Plain later where possible.

photographs. Thanks are also extended to all those who record birds on the Common, including: Les Evans-Hill (LEH), Simon Rocksborough-Smith (SRS), Jan Wilczur (JW), Jon Reeves (JR), Alastair Brown (AB), Kath Brown, Mike Caldwell, Thomas Purvis, Andrew Harding (AH), Greg & Judi Aldridge, Neil Grover, Richard Thomas, Colin Cooper, Chris Taplin, Martin Honey, Henry Wilson, Rupert Kaye, James Dee, Sue Evans, Bella Covill, Angela Evans-Hill, R. Adams

If you are a visitor to the Commons, please send in any sightings you may have as they not only help to maintain a picture of the Commons birdlife but are valuable in assessing the ecological health of the Commons and to formulating management policies accordingly.

The full species list can be found in the annex.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Report by Peter Haldane

Common Frog

The first date recorded for frog spawn on the Commons during 2023 was 23.02.23. Further sightings were made until 15.03.23. Frog spawn was found in the following ponds and waterbodies:

- Rushmere
- Bluegate Gravel Pit
- Hookhamslade Pond
- Scio Pond
- 7 Post Pond
- Stag bog pool
- Farm Bog (dammed section of the nearby stream)
- Temporary heathland pools

Common frogs were subsequently found in the following locations:

- Bluegate Gravel Pit – hundreds of tiny froglets seen emerging from the pond (17.06.23)
- Heathland undergrowth south of Hookhamslade Pond



Photo: Frog spawn, Scio Pond, 2023, Peter Haldane

Common Toad

No toads were recorded spawning during 2023, but toads were found in several locations during the year:

- Scio Pond (06.04.23)
- A tree watering pipe close to North View.
- 4 toads were found in a tree watering pipe near the Causeway (18.09.23)
- Grassland near Roehampton
- The garden of the Bungalow.
- Farm Bog (recorded by Oliver Bennett during bracken clearance)



Photo: Common toads in watering pipe, 2023, Peter Haldane

Smooth newt

- Wildlife garden pond (June and July 2023)
- Putney Heath near Ladies Mile (29.08.23)
- Tree watering pipe near North View (03.10.23)

Common lizard

- Junction of Inner Windmill Ride and Green Ride (multiple sightings throughout the summer)
- Heathland vegetation south of Hookhamslade Pond (08.07.23)
- Edge of Inner Park Ride (23.07.23)
- Junction of Centre Path and Ladies Mile (23.08.23)
- As above (17.09.23)
- Heathland close to the edge of Roehampton Ride (01.10.23)

Slow worm

- Report of a dead slow worm on PLC (15.06.23) This is the first report received of a slow worm on this area of the Commons.
- Heathland/grassland near the Southern Pound (07.08.23) This is quite a regular area for slow worms to be found on the Commons.



Photo: Slow worm, near the Southern Pound, Peter Haldane

Terrapins and turtles

- Florida soft shell turtle filmed by David Element in 7 Post Pond (date unknown).



Photo: Florida soft shell turtle, 2023, David Element

Butterflies

Report by Simon Riley

28 species of butterfly were recorded on the Commons in 2023, the same number as in 2022. After a very slow start, when concerns were being expressed about insect numbers in general in the UK, 2023 turned out to be a surprisingly good year for the more common species of butterfly.

Gatekeeper, Red Admiral and Holly Blue had a good year nationally and this seems to be true for the Commons too. Red Admiral numbers may have been augmented by summer migrants from the Continent, however Gatekeepers and Holly Blues will all have been local.

Rarer species were evident too, but typically in low numbers.

There were no reported sightings of Purple Emperor this year, the first absence for several years. This can be an elusive species despite its size, so hopefully it has not been lost from the Commons.

One species that has been a concern for several years is Small Tortoiseshell. There were no records in 2023. Even in the recent past this species would have been described as widespread and abundant. Various theories have been put forward to explain the reasons for the decline, the most likely is now considered to be climate change.

Current recording for butterflies on the Commons is via two fixed route "transects", walked by four walkers between April and September. The full results can be found in the annex. We also use records uploaded by the public to the iRecord nature recording website.

If you visit the Common and spot a butterfly, please upload the information to the iRecord Butterflies app using a smart phone, or via the IRecord website.

Please see the annex for all the butterfly data.

Dragonflies and Damselflies

Report by Simon Riley

While the drought of 2022 led many to fear that dragonflies would suffer in 2023, 19 species of dragonfly and damselfly were recorded on the Commons in 2023 (see annex for full list).

They are a remarkably resilient group and there is little evidence to suggest that numbers were lower in 2023. Some species have evolved to cope with the summer drying of wetlands and most species are quite mobile in their adult stages, so they are able to exploit refilling ponds quickly.

Monitoring of adult dragonflies is relatively easy, although the presence of an adult does not necessarily mean that they have hatched from where they are seen.

Current recording of dragonflies on the Commons is via informal recording by several local enthusiasts, but we also thank anyone who has uploaded records via the iRecord website.

One species that has maintained its presence on the Commons, despite becoming quite rare in the London area, is the Emerald Damselfly. This can be seen at Bluegate pond. This species is like Willow Emerald Damselfly, so care must be taken when identifying the species. One distinguishing feature in mature adults is the darker wing spots (known as pterostigmas) of the Emerald Damselfly; the Willow Emerald's pterostigmas tend to be pale.



Photo: Male Emerald Damselfly, 2023, Richard Thomas

Willow Emerald Damselfly can be seen at most of the Commons' ponds, sometimes in numbers, particularly in late summer and the first half of autumn. It is a recent arrival to the UK (first recorded in the UK in 2007) and gets its name from the fact that the female lays its eggs in the bark of trees that overhang water. It is the only species of dragonfly/damselfly in the UK that does this. The Willow Emerald Damselfly spends much of its time hanging from leaves near water bodies and is not always obvious. The characteristic scarring of tree bark left by the female's ovipositor is very characteristic and is worth looking for.



Photo: Scarring pattern made by ovipositing Willow Emerald Damselfly, 2023, Richard Thomas



Photo: Mating pair of Willow Emerald Damselfly, 2023, Richard Thomas

Beetles

Henry Wilson and Oliver Bennett

Despite poor weather², 194 species of beetle were recorded in 2023. See the annex for the full list. This number indicates the importance of the Commons grassland, heathland, wetland and dead wood habitats.

Several exciting species were recorded:

- *Ampedus sanguinolentus*, a colourful and highly distinctive scarce click beetle closely associated with rotting wood on heathland sites. It seems well established on Putney Heath having been found in several locations
- four nationally scarce weevils associated with clovers, ribwort plantain and dandelions speak to the quality of the grassland habitats
- a significant diversity of wetland beetles, especially ground and rove beetles, point to the value of the Commons wetland habitats
- *Teredus cylindricus*, a rare insect historically endangered and restricted to a handful of locations in Berkshire, Nottinghamshire and Surrey

Are the Commons a nationally important site for deadwood beetles?

A total of 35 dead wood ('saproxylic') beetle species were recorded. Saproxylic beetles are insects that "depend on dead and decaying wood for at least part of their lifecycle and play important ecological roles in European habitats".³

While the number of dead wood beetle species recorded was relatively modest, some of the species found were very rare. The Commons are known to be an important home for Stag Beetles (see next section).

This begs an important question – could the Commons be an as-yet undiscovered nationally important site for dead wood beetles and insects?

Neighbouring Richmond Park is well known to be one of the most important sites in the UK for these species. Perhaps the Commons, sitting so close to Richmond Park, is acting as a secret extension to the habitat of these rare and elusive species.

If that is the case, it would make the ancient trees and dead wood resources of the Common of national significance. We will need to conduct additional monitoring to find out!

We welcome any beetle records by visitors to the Commons - please upload your findings to the iRecord website!

Please see the annex for all the detailed data.

² 2023 recording work was significantly impacted by poor spring weather that led to late emergences of insects across many groups and led to few good days for productive recording. Very low numbers of insects were present during the high spring, the annual peak of insect diversity. Insect abundance at hawthorn blossom was very low, usually one of the annual highlights of beetle diversity and activity. It is hoped that future years may redress this balance as wildlife recovers from a poor year.

³ [RL-4-023.pdf \(iucn.org\)](#)

Stag Beetles

Peter Haldane and Oliver Bennett

The Commons receive legal protection in part due to their important Stag Beetle population.

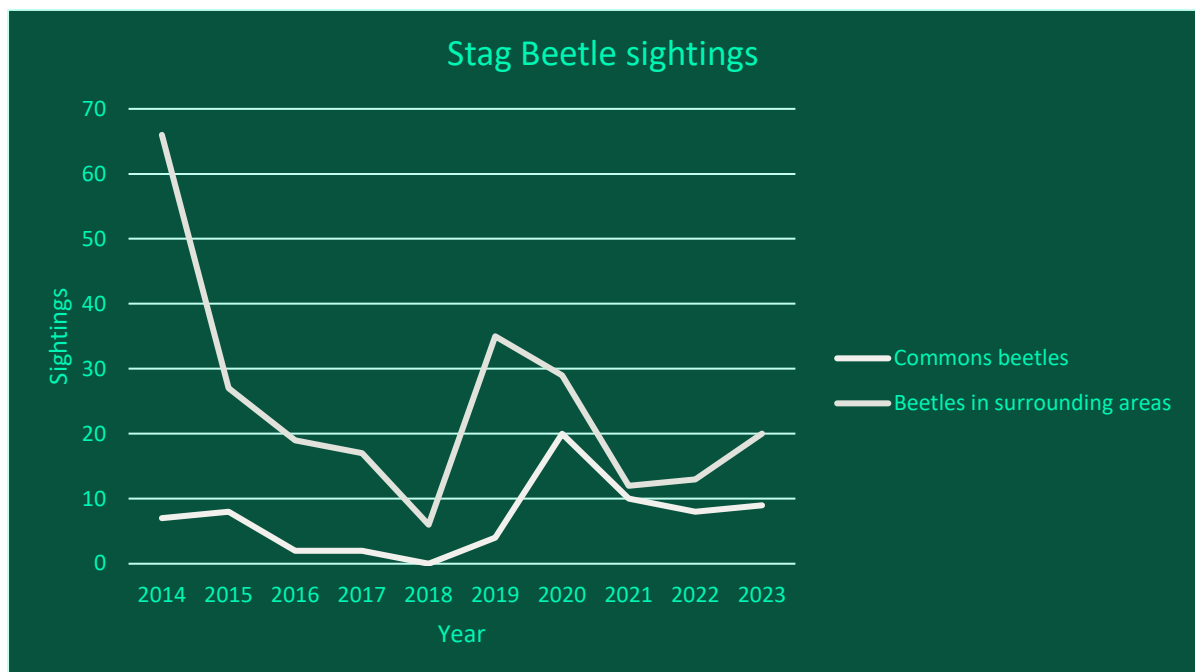
Beetle sightings on the Commons have slightly increased since 2014 to a total of 9 in 2023. These were seen at Parkside, the Windmill complex, Queensmere slope, near Crossroads Cottage and Putney Lower Common.

Without a scientific study we cannot say for certain how the species is doing on the Commons, although these sightings provide reassurance that the species is present. Ongoing work to protect and enhance deadwood and wetland habitats on the Commons will be important for this species long-term survival.

We also noted several sightings in neighbourhoods surrounding the Commons:

- SW15 Stag beetle sightings – 13 sightings (Roehampton, Ashlone Road, Bessborough Road, near Crossroads Cottage but off the Commons, Putney High Street, Thames tow path, Dryburgh Road and Dover House Road)
- SW19 Stag beetle sightings – 5 sightings (house along edge of Southside Common, Inner Park Road, Lincoln Avenue, Somerset Road)
- SW18 Stag beetle sightings – 1 sighting (Wimbledon Park Road)
- SW20 Stag beetle sightings – 1 sighting (Dunstall Road)

The population in the wider area may have declined since 2014, although it is not possible to say with confidence how the population is doing without a full scientific study.



Moths

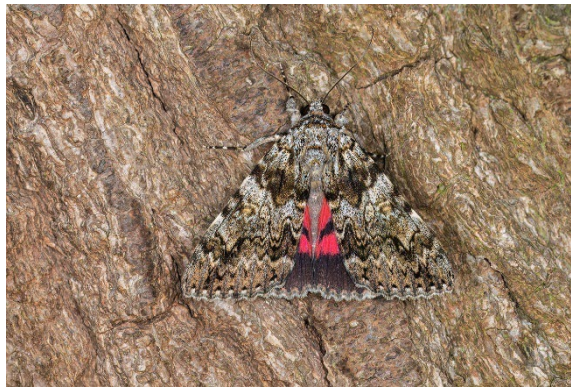
Report by Les Evans-Hill and Oliver Bennett

2023 was another exceptional year for moths. Les Evans-Hill, our moth recorder, continued to demonstrate the huge diversity of moth species that are found on the Commons.

A total of 459 species were recorded – an increase of 27 from 2022. 46 new species were also discovered – 32 micro-moths and 14 macro-moths (subject to confirmation). Many of these were added by examining moth larvae and through microscopic examination.

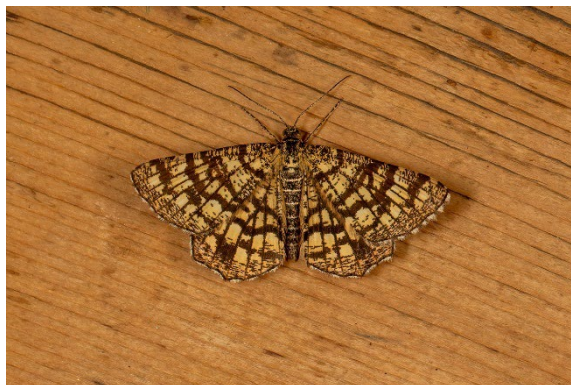
Of these species, 22 are threatened in the UK and are a priority for conservation. These include:

- **Light Crimson Underwing** (*Catocala promissa*). Recorded for the first time on the Common, it is reliant on large, old, oak trees. Its stronghold in the UK is the New Forest. Protection and management of veteran oak trees, and planning for a future generation of ancient oaks, is key to the survival of this species:⁴



Light Crimson Underwing (*Catocala promissa*). Photo by Les Evans-Hill

- **Latticed Heath** (*Chiasmia clathrate*). Lives in open habitats such as grassland, fens, open woodland and heathland:⁵

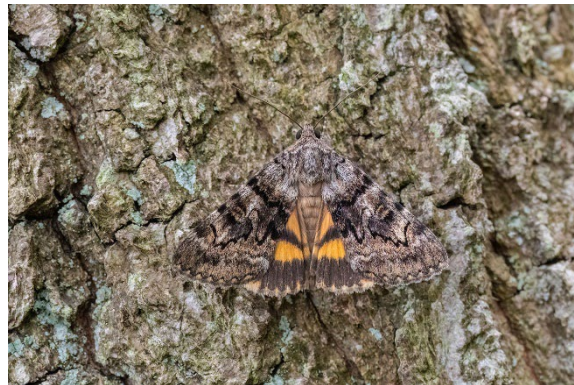


Latticed Heath (*Chiasmia clathrate*). Photo by Les Evans-Hill

⁴ [c0874 Barred Tooth-stripe \(butterfly-conservation.org\)](https://butterfly-conservation.org/c0874-Barred-Tooth-stripe)

⁵ [Latticed Heath | Butterfly Conservation \(butterfly-conservation.org\)](https://butterfly-conservation.org/Latticed-Heath)

Several moths from southern Europe were also recorded, perhaps because 2023 was again an exceptionally hot year. These included **Oak Yellow Underwing** *Catocala nymphagoga*). Only a handful of these moths have been previously recorded in the UK. It is possible that it may be colonising the UK due to climate change.



Oak Yellow Underwing (*Catocala nymphagoga*). Photo by Les Evans-Hill

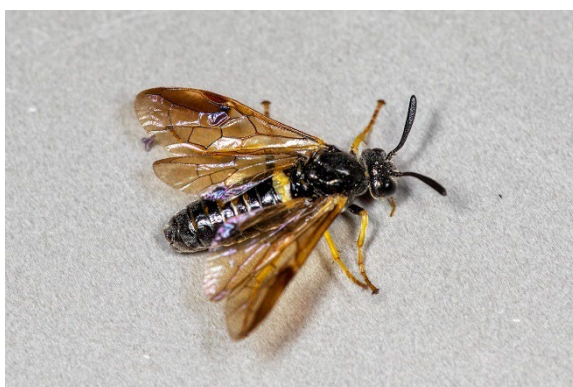
A huge thank you to Martin Honey who provided additional moth observations in 2023, and to the several volunteers who recorded moths on the Commons for four evening surveys arranged by Les.

Other insects

Les Evans-Hill and Oliver Bennett

While our volunteers are on the Commons, they often spot other types of insects. These casual observations are listed in the annex. Two particularly interesting observations were:

- Our first record of **Oak Fusehorn fly** *Arge rustica*. This is the first time this species has ever been recorded in London – and the National Biodiversity Network has only recorded this species at 7 other sites in the whole UK! This vulnerable species is reliant on large Oak trees, where its young feed.



Oak Fusehorn fly, image by Les Evans-Hill

- We found **Bee Wolf** *Philanthus Triangulum*, and even spotted a pair mating in-flight! This is a large wasp that lives on heathland. They used to be extremely rare, but they have expanded their range dramatically in recent years. Females prey on Honey

Bees, carrying them back to burrows that can be a metre long for their young to eat.⁶

Plants and fungi

Report by Oliver Bennett and Ros Taylor, with additional content by Henry Miller

On Sunday 18 June, during the Weekend of Nature, 55 plant species were recorded. These included Bee Orchid. See the full species list in the Annex.

Several other individual plant and fungi observations were made in 2023:

- Veilwort, *Pallavicinia lyellii* was confirmed at Farm Bog. This threatened liverwort is difficult to identify, but a positive identification by Henry Miller enabled a more complete survey of the site. See below.
- Two plant species, Bell Heather and Dwarf Gorse were confirmed extinct. See below.
- Several non-native carnivorous plants were identified at Farm Bog. See below.
- Bog pondweed, *Potamogeton polygonifolius*, was confirmed at Farm Bog. This had previously been recorded in 2022. However, this species can be difficult to identify, so a positive identification from a trained botanist, Henry Miller, confirms this species. The species had previously been associated with a single bog pool, but it has now moved to the stream after Purple Moor Grass sods were used to build a small dam in the stream.
- Agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*, was seen on Putney Heath. This plant was used in the medieval period to ward off witches.
- St John's Wort *Hypericum* was seen at the Beverley Brook. The species contains a chemical that is used as an antidepressant.
- White Campion *Silene latifolia* was seen on Wimbledon Common.
- Harts Tongue Fern, *Asplenium scolopendrium* was recorded in the ditch running down to Queensmere.
- Three fungi species: Fly agaric, Common puffball and Hoof fungus were recorded in October. The numbers of fungi recorded were low, perhaps because of mushroom collectors spotted collecting many fungi. Additional signage and enforcement may be needed to discourage the excessive picking of mushrooms.

⁶ [Bee wolf | The Wildlife Trusts](#)



Photo: Fly agaric, Putney Heath, 22 October 2023, Oliver Bennett

Two species confirmed extinct – could they be reintroduced?

Oliver Bennett



Photo: Dwarf gorse (yellow flowers) and Bell heather (pink flowers) at Headley Heath, Surrey, July 2023, Oliver Bennett

In 2023 it was confirmed that two heathland plant species have sadly been lost from the Commons:

- Dwarf Gorse, *Ulex minor*. A much smaller plant than Common Gorse, it usually grows up to 30 cm tall. Its leaves are dense spines, and it flowers in late summer.⁷
- Bell heather, *Erica cinerea*. A small shrub that has dark purple-pink, bell-shaped, flowers between July and September.⁸

Neither species has been recorded on the Commons for at least 10 years, and it is possible they both died out in the 1980s.

These species most likely were lost due to lack of grazing and/or habitat management as they are both sensitive to encroachment from taller scrub and tree species.

A significant amount of work has been done to restore the heathland in recent years. With the creation of the Land Management Plan, it is now possible to reintroduce these species.

Reintroducing these species would have several benefits:

- Biodiversity – both species provide important nectar sources in the late summer months for many insect species
- Education – a reintroduction project could provide an opportunity to raise awareness of the issues facing the heath and the importance of the work WPC does
- Resilience – having a greater diversity of plant species on the Commons can improve the resilience of nature in response to issues such as climate change and invasive species

In July 2023, the Conservators said that they would be willing to permit a reintroduction of these species, provided the necessary permissions could be obtained from Natural England.

While WPC does not have the resources to reintroduce these species itself, it might be possible to work with a plant enthusiast or another organisation to reintroduce these species.

Please get in touch if you would be interested in working with us on this!

Veilwort: the Commons rarest plant

Oliver Bennett

Veilwort (also known as Ribbonwort), *Pallavicinia lyellii*, is a rare liverwort only known from 18 sites in England.⁹ It was first discovered on the Common in 1948, when it was found growing on a discarded boot.¹⁰ It is classified as Red Data List (vulnerable to extinction).¹¹

Is only known from two sites in London – Richmond Park and Farm Bog on Wimbledon Common. This species has also been declining at several sites in England and has become extinct at some sites. It is not known whether it still survives at Richmond Park.

The Wimbledon Common population is therefore important at a national, and perhaps an international, scale.

The British Bryological Society states that it has “two distinct habitats... In SE England it grows on moist, shaded sandstone rocks... and on sandy or peaty streamsides in woodland.

⁷ Dwarf Gorse - Thames Basin Heaths (tbhpartnership.org.uk)

⁸ Bell heather | The Wildlife Trusts

⁹ Atlas-of-British-and-Irish-Bryophytes-V1-104.pdf (britishbryologicalsociety.org.uk)

¹⁰ Name: (lbp.org.uk)

¹¹ Name: (lbp.org.uk)

Elsewhere it is found among tussocky *Molinia* in the lagg zone of bogs, extending on to the bog dome in cuttings and ditches.”¹²



Image: Veilwort, Farm Bog, January 2024, Oliver Bennett

This exceptionally rare species is difficult for non-experts to identify. However, botanist Henry Miller trained Oliver Bennett to identify the species, enabling him to conduct a survey of the site.

In January 2024, two transects were walked along the edge of the bog (see map), starting at a permanent metal spike used for monitoring purposes. A 1m quadrat was surveyed for Veilwort every 5 metres along the transect. A random walk was also conducted over the rest of the site to identify whether the species could be found elsewhere, focusing on the tussocks of *Molinia* in the centre of the bog and on the lagg zone.

Veilwort was recorded at 8 locations.

¹² [Atlas-of-British-and-Irish-Bryophytes-V1-104.pdf \(britishbryologicalsociety.org.uk\)](#)



Diagram: Veilwort survey, January 2024, Oliver Bennett. Blue line = transect. Red dot = Veilwort not present. Yellow dot = Veilwort present.

What does this survey mean for our Veilwort?

The survey has several implications for our protection of the species:

- The species was only found on the lagg zone (where the bog ends, and the soil begins). It was not recorded on any of the Molinia tussocks, which is considered the typical habitat for this species in SE England. This could be new knowledge for this species.
- The species is vulnerable to extinction at the site. It is present in small numbers on the edge of the bog making it vulnerable to trampling and dog defaecation.
- Extinction could be possible by a one-off event such as a fire or a large group of people walking through the area.
- There was no active protection of the area. The area, particularly since the pandemic, has become very popular with dog walkers who have created several paths next to the habitat. Dead hedges were needed to urgently direct walkers away from this area.
- Any bog restoration projects will need to keep all machinery and people well away from the edge of the bog.
- Restoring the bog by extending the length of the lagg zone could be beneficial to increase the area of habitat for the species.
- Given the low numbers of the species, transplanting small parts of Veilwort to suitable new areas to grow could provide greater protection against extinction.

Following the survey, the London Wildlife Trust volunteer group (supervised by Andrew Harding) installed emergency dead hedges to give additional protection to the species.

The management plan for the site will need to be changed to take the needs of this species into account.

Carnivorous plants and peat mosses at Farm Bog

Henry Miller

Four native carnivorous plant species have been recorded at Farm Bog in recent years, all of which are suspect to have been illegally planted:

- Round-leaved Sundew *Drosera rotundifolia*. Historic records indicate that this is the only native carnivorous plant on the site. The species was first reported at Farm Bog in 1946, which is relatively late - the first record for Surrey was in 1718. However, the lack of records between 1959 and 2019 of this species suggest the plants currently present are not descendants of the original plants.
- Oblong-leaved Sundew *Drosera intermedia*. This species is to be confirmed when the plant flowers (it might be confused with another species). This species is within its native range and has suffered large declines in England so it would not seem appropriate to remove or control it.
- Great Sundew *Drosera anglica*. This species is within its native range and has suffered large declines in England so it would not seem appropriate to remove or control it.
- Common Butterwort *Pinguicula vulgaris*. This species is to be confirmed when the plant flowers (it might be confused with another species). This species is within its native range and has suffered large declines in England so it would not seem appropriate to remove or control it.



Round Leaved Sundew, Henry Miller

Sadly, two other non-native carnivorous plants may also have been illegally planted. These species could compete with other plants, and perhaps cause native species to become extinct:

- *Pinguicula* c.f. *antarctica* is not native to the UK (it is from Chile). It should be removed if its identity is confirmed when it flowers in the summer.
- *Pinguicula lusitanica* is not a native plant in Surrey. Its nearest native site is Eelmoor Marsh in Hampshire. This species can spread by seed and following disturbance can

quicky form large colonies that are difficult to eradicate. Removing these plants and seedlings that continue to germinate is recommended.

There was also a historic report of Venus Flytrap *Dionaea muscipula*, which is native to America. It seems that the species has died out.

In terms of peat mosses, while 12 species of *Sphagnum* moss were found in 1952 (London Naturalist), sadly only 4 were found in 2024 (Jeff Duckett London Bryological Group BBS outing). This shows the level of degradation at Farm Bog over the last 70 years.

Restoration of Farm Bog will need to consider the need to remove the invasive species identified and consider how we can discourage the public from doing illegal planting.

Annex: detailed species information 2023

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Birds

- Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) Status: locally breeding resident.
- Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*) Status: resident particularly favouring the grazing opportunities at Rushmere. Unusually, there were 18 on the Plain 7 Aug (JR), perhaps having been spooked from their usual grazing site at Rushmere.



Photo: Jon Reeves

- Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) Status: prior to 2007, an irregular visitor to the Common's ponds, now a regular breeder at Queensmere in recent years.
- Egyptian Goose (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*) Status: breeding resident –with goslings appearing very early in the year.
- Mandarin Duck (*Aix galericulata*) Status: feral breeding resident. Ten were at the Beverley Brook 24 Jan (AH). Unusually, four males were at Bluegate 19 May (AP) while a female with five ducklings was seen at Kingsmere 18 Jun (AP et al). Seven males and four females at Queensmere 13 Nov (R.Thomas) was a much lower autumn count than in recent years.
- Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*) Status: autumn / winter visitor and passage migrant. A pair at Queensmere 4 Jan (JR) with five at Kingsmere (2m3f) 4 and 6 Jan (JR), two pairs at Kingsmere 10 Jan, nine (5m4f) there 13 Feb with just one male remaining from 22 Feb to 8 Mar (AP). In the autumn, a single male was at Kingsmere from 12 Nov onwards (AP/AH) with four there (2m2f) 20 Dec JR).
- Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) Status: breeding resident with numbers increasing during the autumn and winter.
- Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*) Status: breeding resident (since 2000), winter visitor and passage migrant. A pair was at Bluegate 19 May (AP) with the male seen there 21 May (AB).
- Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*) Status: Rare visitor on passage. A bird was seen at dusk on 8 Jun at Margin Drive just off Parkside, warming itself on the road before flying off (Greg Aldridge). While not actually on the Common, this is still a great record and an indication that birds may well use the Commons on migration.

- Common Swift (*Apus apus*) Status: regular but rapidly decreasing summer visitor, breeding outside of the Commons perimeter. Two flew north over the Mounds 28 Apr (JR), part of what looked to be quite an early influx. There were worryingly low numbers in the spring and early summer with just six at Rushmere 9 Jun (AP). 30+ seen heading S over the Plain 6 Jul (JR) seemed to be early for a migratory move. Seven flew over the Mounds 22 Jul (Thomas Purvis) with one seen flying fast and low, heading S over the Mounds 22 Aug (AP).
- Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*) Status: occasional birds usually heard most years. Birds were heard on 9 May (James Dee) and from the Western Woods 15 & 17 May (Chris Taplin). Unusually, a juvenile was seen at Gravel Pit Cottage 11 Aug (LEH).
- Stock Dove (*Columba oenas*) Status: breeding resident Eight were on the Plain 20 Apr (AP) for this quite striking but rather overlooked species.
- Woodpigeon (*Columba palumbus*) Status: common breeding resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.
- Moorhen (*Gallinule chloropus*) Status: breeding resident.
- Coot (*Fulica atra*) Status: breeding resident.
- Little Grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*) Status: breeds on Bluegate when water levels are suitable. A bird was at Bluegate 14 Mar (AP) with a pair seen 7 Apr (JR). Three were present on 12 Apr (JR) with a pair on north and a single on south ponds. The pair were seen again on 28 Apr (JR) after which single adults were seen on 19 May (AP), 6 Jun (JR), 9 Jun (AP), 13 Jun (AP) and 25 Jun (LEH / AB) until hopes for a nesting pair were duly realised with both adults and four chicks seen on 29 Jun (JR). One of the adults was present with three youngsters 11 Jul (AP) with final sightings being an adult with two youngsters on 25 Jul (R.Thomas) and 26 Jul (JR). Water levels were dropping fast so would have been a close thing as to whether juveniles were able to fly to safety in time.
- Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*) Status: a once common autumn / winter visitor, seemingly now in decline and particularly prone to disturbance. One flushed in Clockhouse Wood 14 Mar (JR).
- Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) Status: passage migrant and winter visitor, often appearing after spells of wet weather. Two on the Plain 1 Jan (LEH) with a single at the Plain and another or possibly the same bird on Green Ride 19 Mar (AB).
- Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*) Status: Occasional visitor to the Commons ponds as a passage migrant. One was at Kingsmere 22 Apr (LEH).
- Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*) Status: Rare passage migrant A bird was flushed from the Plain 9.00am 20 Apr (AP). Initially giving a loud and shrill alarm call, it flew across the heather patch, gradually gaining height and flew off to the NW. No doubt tempted by the marshy pools, the wet and boggy terrain had probably meant less dog walker activity too. The last record for this species was in 2001.
- Black-headed Gull (*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*) Status: common winter visitor and passage migrant.
- Common Gull (*Larus canus*) Status: fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant.
- Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus argenteus*) Status: uncommon winter visitor and passage migrant, mostly seen flying over.
- Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*) Status: scarce winter visitor and passage migrant.

- Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*) *Status: non-breeding summer visitor and passage migrant.* One fishing at Rushmere 11 Jul (AP). That or another bird was then seen thirty minutes later carrying a fish and flying west over Bluegate – however it was aggressively pursued by a Black-headed Gull and judging by the reappearance of a tern flying eastwards five minutes later one can only assume the gull got its meal. Two birds were fishing at Rushmere 25 Jul (AP).
- Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) *Status: a regular visitor to our larger ponds, primarily in the winter months.*
- Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*) *Status: regular non-breeding visitor.*
- Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*) *Status: increasingly observed in recent years, particularly at Kingsmere and along the Beverley Brook.* Unusually, a bird was near the heather patch on the Plain 22 Apr (M.Caldwell / LEH), likely drawn in by the shallow pools of water. A bird was then seen at Bluegate on 10 Aug (S. Evans), 11 Aug (R.Thomas) and after a number of other reports, was identified as being a young bird from its greenish legs and was still present until 25 Aug (AB / JR). One flew over the Windmill 22 Oct (AP).



Photo: Jon Reeves

- Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*) *Status: breeding resident.*
- Red Kite (*Milvus milvus*) *Status: increasingly observed flying over the Common in recent years and breeding nearby.* Singles over REM playing fields 8 Jan (LEH), another chased by 20+ Carrion Crows over the Plain 1 Feb (B.Covill), near the Curling Pond 6 Mar (Julia Hardy), two over Putney Heath 11 Mar (JW), singles at Springwell Cottage 20 Mar (AB), Jerry's Hill 23 Mar (Martin Honey) and Gravel Pit

Cottage 13 Apr (LEH). Other singles were one very low over the Mounds 9 Jun (AP), over Putney Heath 29 Jul (T. Purvis), mobbed by Sparrowhawk at Kingsmere 15 Aug (JW) and at Putney Heath 22 Aug (AP).

- Common Buzzard (*Buteo buteo*) *Status: resident and breeding on the Commons—passage migrants also occur.* Eight were seen over the Mounds with a ninth over the western woods on 11 Mar (JW). With almost daily sightings, there are likely to be a minimum of two/three pairs. Five were seen from the Mounds 15 Aug (JW) including an immature in moult at Kingsmere.
- Little Owl (*Athene noctua*) *Status: likely breeding resident, the golf courses seemingly providing its favoured habitat.* A pair were calling most of April near the RWGC with one bird seen 26 Apr (Greg & Judi Aldridge).
- Tawny Owl (*Strix aluco*) *Status: breeding resident.*
- Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) *Status: a regular visitor to the Beverley Brook and occasionally the Commons ponds, breeding locally.* Just one sighting with a bird near the electricity substation on the Beverley Brook 2 Apr (Simon Edelsten).
- Great Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*) *Status: common and increasing breeding resident.*
- Green Woodpecker (*Picus viridis*) *Status: breeding resident.*
- Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*), *Status: breeding resident.*
- Hobby (*Falco Subbuteo*) *Status: elusive breeding summer visitor and passage migrant.* The only spring record was a bird flying low over the Mounds 29 Apr (JR). Single birds flew over the RE playing fields 19 Jul (AB), Gravel Pit Cottage 11 Aug (LEH), north of the A3 15 Aug (JW) and at the Triangle 18 Aug (JR) while an adult and a juvenile at Gravel Pit cottage 3 Sep (LEH) were the last records for the year.
- Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) *Status: occasional visitor, usually flying over* One flew over Gravel Pit Cottage 4 Feb (LEH).
- Golden Oriole (*Oriolus oriolus*) *Status: Very rare visitor* A male was heard singing at Springwell near the golf course 24 May (James Dee) - clearly there was a small influx of this species to the UK around this time for a few lucky observers / hearers of this exotic bird.
- Ring-necked Parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*) *Status: naturalized breeding resident.*
- Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*) *Status: breeding resident.*
- Magpie (*Pica pica*) *Status: breeding resident.* A loose flock of 27 went through Ladies Mile 22 Oct (AP).
- Jackdaw (*Coloeus monedula*) *Status: common resident and occasional breeder.*
- Carrion Crow (*Corvus corone*) *Status: breeding resident.*
- Raven (*Corvus corax*) *Status: increasing flyovers and potentially breeding locally.* One at the Ravine Pond 6 Nov (R.Thomas) with two at Ladies Mile / Inner Park ride 8 Dec (LEH).
- Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrulus*) *Status: rare winter visitor - probably not enough berry trees and bushes to attract for a sustained amount of time.* Seen near Green Ride 24 Dec (C.Cooper).
- Coal Tit (*Parus ater*) *Status: breeding resident.*
- Blue Tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*) *Status: common breeding resident.*
- Great Tit (*Parus major*) *Status: common breeding resident.*
- Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) *Status: passage migrant, but has started to breed again in recent years around the Windmill complex.* A bird was seen back at the stables 5 Apr (AEH). It appeared that there was just one pair nesting at the stables

this year which considering there were a dozen fledged birds last year was disappointing. Eight over the Triangle 18 Aug (JR) was a meagre summer record with two flying S at Ladies Mile 4 Oct (AP) being the last record for the year.

- House Martin (*Delichon urbicum*) Status: *increasingly scarce passage migrant, much declined in recent years - last bred in 2004*. A single spring migrant was seen heading north over the Mounds 28 Apr (JR) while six were heading SW over Ladies Mile 24 Sep (T.Purvis). The demise of this species is clearly continuing.
- Long-tailed Tit (*Aegithalos caudatus*) Status: *common breeding resident*.
- Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) Status: *formerly a common breeding summer visitor (100 pairs) and passage migrant - greatly declined over the last three decades*. Single birds were singing at Putney Heath 22 Apr (LEH) and Kingsmere 23 Apr (LEH). On return passage, one was singing near Springwell Cottage 7 Aug (AH) with another singing weakly near the Mounds 22 Aug (AP).
- Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita*) Status: *common breeding summer visitor and passage migrant, with the occasional birds over-wintering*. The first one of the year was heard at Gravel Pit Cottage 16 Mar (LEH), a very typical date. One briefly singing near the Mounds 22 Oct (AP) was the last record for the year.
- Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*) Status: *an increasingly infrequent passage migrant*. One was in a Willow tree at east end of Plain 29 Apr (JR). Whereas Reed Warblers generally have dark legs, this bird had noticeably bright pink legs. The last record was from 2013 so a welcome return for this occasional migrant.
- Grasshopper Warbler (*Locustella naevia*) Status: *very infrequent passage migrant*. One was heard reeling from within the brambles on the Mounds 22 Apr (H.Wilson). Last recorded in 2016, so another good sighting.
- Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*) Status: *common breeding summer visitor and passage migrant, with the occasional bird over-wintering*. First report received was for a singing bird 1 Apr (M.Caldwell). Six at the Mounds, four at Kingsmere and two at Bluegate 19 May (AP) demonstrate the abundance of this species. A male was at the Mounds 4 Oct (LEH).
- Garden Warbler (*Sylvia borin*) Status: *breeding summer visitor and passage migrant*. The first bird of the year was seen at Ladies Mile 23 Apr (LEH) with single birds at Fishpond Wood 3 May (AH) and at the Beverly Brook playing fields 4 May (AH). A single pair at the Mounds with two pairs at Ladies Mile were noted on various dates in June (AP/JR/LEH). One, unusually was at Bluegate 7 Aug (JR) followed by a sighting at the more usual location of the Mounds 22 Aug (AP).
- Common Whitethroat (*Curruca communis*) Status: *decreasing breeding summer visitor and passage migrant*. First returnee was a bird at the Mounds on 18 Apr (JR). A pair was in the bramble on the eastern side of the Plain 5 Jun (JR) with the female feeding young there 9 Jun (AP). Birds on the Mounds were seen actively flying up into the oak trees and feasting on the big hatches of tortrix moths 9 Jun (AP) while a family party was seen at the Mounds 18 Jun (AP et al) with a single bird at the Triangle 29 Jun (JR). Two at the Mounds 22 Aug (AP) were the last records for the year. There are definitely areas that this species used to regularly frequent, particularly around the Plain that appear to have been either abandoned or returning numbers are just fewer each year.
- Firecrest (*Regulus ignicapilla*) Status: *once a winter visitor and passage migrant, now an increasingly common breeding resident*. The year began with a single nr Queensmere 4 Jan (JR), two next to Putney Vale 12 Jan (JR), two in hollies at

Kingsmere 7 Feb (JR), five north of A3 10 Feb (JW) and four east of Telegraph Road 13 Feb (JR). Then as part of a comprehensive survey, Jan Wilczur and Rupert Kaye found an astonishing 19+ birds north of the A3 on 15 Feb and 22+ south of the A3 on 28 Feb. JW estimated a final count of a minimum of 43 birds (26 males). Main locations were along Roehampton Lane, Parkside, E of cemetery / Jerry's Hill and SW from the Green Man. Other sightings included two at Clockhouse Wood 6 Mar (JR), three at north end of Parkside 12 Mar (JR), two near Kingsmere 14 Mar (JR) and then a pair in Clockhouse Wood on 17 Mar with three there on 27 Mar (JR). In early June, Jan Wilczur found eleven males and one female collecting food. Birds were located with a male west of Cross Road Cottage; three males along Putney Heath Road; two males along Roehampton Lane; four males at Jerry's Hill and a male and a female beside Parkside (JW). The latter were confirmed as a pair with birds seen carrying food back to a nest 6 Jun (JR) with a bird seen in the same location 15 Jun (JR). Autumn records included two at Scio Wood 23 Sep (TP) with a pair at Clockhouse Wood and another pair at Kingsmere / Parkside on 22 Oct (JR) finishing with two near Clockhouse 1 Nov (JR) and two at Putney Vale Cem. 17 Dec (LEH).



Photo: Jon Reeves

- Goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*) Status: breeding resident, passage migrant and winter visitor.
- Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) Status: abundant breeding resident.
- Nuthatch (*Sitta europaea*) Status: breeding resident.
- Eurasian Treecreeper (*Certhia familiaris*) Status: breeding resident.
- Common Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) Status: an increasingly scarce breeding resident.
- Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*) Status: breeding resident.
- Mistle Thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*) Status: breeding resident.

- Redwing (*Turdus iliacus*) *Status: regular autumn / winter visitor and passage migrant.* In low numbers for the whole year with 15 nr the Plain 22 Jan (AB) and 20 at Jerry's Hill 6 Mar (JR) appearing to mark an early spring departure for this species. First of the autumn were two over the Mounds 4 Oct (AP) with four there 22 Oct (AP) and in very low numbers for the remainder of the year with 7 at Bluegate 26 Nov (AB).
- Blackbird (*Turdus merula*) *Status: common breeding resident.*
- Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) *Status: occasional passage migrant and winter visitor particularly in harsh weather.* Six flew NW at Ladies Mile 18 Jan (AP).
- Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*) *Status: increasingly infrequent passage migrant.* One near the Plain 5 Sep (JR). For a bird that used to breed on the Common, this species more than most has probably been affected by the decline in the insect population.
- Robin (*Erithacus rubecula*) *Status: abundant breeding resident.*
- Common Redstart (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*) *Status: rare spring and autumn migrant.* A female on 23 Apr (R.Adams) was reported on Surrey Bird Club while another female at the Mounds 25 Aug (JR) were both great sightings for a species that has never seemed to favour the Commons.
- Eurasian Stonechat (*Saxicola rubicola*) *Status: regular passage migrant and scarce winter visitor.* Once again, there was no sign of any spring passage, while two on the Plain 4 Oct (AP) with singles at the Plain and the Triangle 22 Oct (JR) marked a very poor autumn passage. However, one at the Triangle 20 Dec (JR) suggested that a bird may have over-wintered.



Photo: Jon Reeves

- Northern Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) Status: *declining spring and autumn passage migrant*. A male was W of Ladies Mile 5 Apr (LEH) with another male on the Plain 7 Apr (LEH). A male was then found 11 Apr (LEH) in exactly the same spot as the bird on 5 Apr. Hard to know if same or different bird but the feeling has always been that Wheatears generally go through the Commons in a day or so. Another male was on the Plain 23 Apr (LEH). There were no autumn records at all.
- House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) Status: *breeding resident usually on the edge of the Commons— last pair at Windmill 2011*.
- Dunnock (*Prunella modularis*) Status: *common breeding resident*.
- Grey Wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*) Status: *breeding resident and passage migrant*.
- Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla alba yarrellii*) Status: *breeding resident and winter visitor*. An adult and two youngsters were at the Windmill 9 Jun (AP).
- Meadow Pipit (*Anthus pratensis*) Status: *declining passage migrant / winter visitor, formerly bred - 13 pairs in 1983 with last pair in 2003*. One on uncut part of Plain 12 Jan (JR) while two there 27 Mar (JR) marked a very poor spring passage. An early autumn migrant was on the Plain 15 Aug (JR) with eight there 4 Oct (AP) and four Dec 20 (JR).
- Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*) Status: *breeding resident, passage migrant and winter visitor*.
- Hawfinch (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*) Status: *very rare visitor*. Two flew over Bluegate around 1pm 9 Jun (AP), heading SE displaying their striking white wing bars.
- Greenfinch (*Chloris chloris*) Status: *breeding resident – population still recovering from Trichomonosis*. Two at the favoured spot at the Causeway 22 Feb (AP) and again on 23 Mar (AP) with one calling at the Mounds 28 Apr (JR). Three were at Ladies Mile including a juvenile 14 May (AP et al) with two at Rushmere 11 Jul and another at the Plain on same day (AP). Finally there were four at the Mounds 4 Oct (AP).
- Lesser Redpoll (*Acanthis cabaret*) Status: *winter visitor and passage migrant* A dozen were circling Ladies Mile 22 Oct (AP) with c.30 at Bluegate 26 Nov (AB) and c20 at Ladies Mile 30 Dec (LEH).
- Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*) Status: *breeding resident, passage migrant and winter visitor*.
- Siskin (*Spinus spinus*) Status: *winter visitor and passage migrant* A single bird, calling occasionally was with the roving tit flock at Kingsmere 18 Jan (AP). An early autumn sighting included a flock of 25 near Hookhamslade 13 Sep (JR), with singles over the Mounds 4 Oct (AP) and E. at Ladies Mile 22 Oct (AP).
- Reed Bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*) Status: *passage migrant and winter visitor, infrequently attempts to breed on the Plain*. A male was on the Plain 18 Jun (AP et al) and again 11 Jul (AP), appearing to be carrying food into one of the small willow bushes near the skylark posts - assuming there was a pair in residence, it is hoped that any youngsters fledged before the Plain was mown. Two were on the Plain 22 Oct (AB/KB).

Butterflies

The 28 Species recorded on the Commons in 2023 were:

- Small Skipper
- Essex Skipper
- Large Skipper
- Brimstone
- Large White
- Small White
- Green-veined White
- Orange Tip
- Green Hairstreak
- Purple Hairstreak
- White-letter Hairstreak
- Brown Hairstreak
- Small Copper
- Common Blue
- Holly Blue
- Brown Argus
- White Admiral
- Red Admiral
- Painted Lady
- Peacock
- Comma
- Silver-washed Fritillary
- Speckled Wood
- Marbled White
- Gatekeeper
- Meadow Brown
- Small Heath
- Ringlet

2023																													
Wimbledon Common (2015) route																													
Week		1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total
Date		Apr 1	Apr 8	Apr 15	Apr 22	Apr 29	May 6	May 13	May 20	May 27	Jun 3	Jun 10	Jun 17	Jun 24	Jul 1	Jul 8	Jul 15	Jul 22	Jul 29	Aug 5	Aug 12	Aug 19	Aug 26	Sep 2	Sep 9	Sep 16	Sep 23		
Small Skipper		0	0			0	0	0	0		0	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	10
Essex Skipper		0	0			0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	2
Small/Essex Skipper		0	0			0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	5	16	0	0	1	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	23
Large Skipper		0	0			0	0	0	0		0	0	1	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	9
Brimstone		3	1			1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0			0	0	0	0	7
Large White		0	0			0	0	1	0		0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0			1	0	0	0	8
Small White		0	2			2	1	3	0		0	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	3			1	1	1	1	26
Green-veined White		0	0			1	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	2
Orange Tip		0	0			0	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	1
Purple Hairstreak		0	0			0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	1
Small Copper		0	0			0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	1	0	1	3
Brown Argus		0	0			0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	1
Holly Blue		0	0			1	0	2	1		1	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	7	6	2	0			0	0	0	0	26
Red Admiral		0	0			0	0	0	0		0	1	0	2	5	4	0	2	4	0	1	1			0	0	0	0	20
Painted Lady		0	0			0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	1
Peacock		3	5			2	1	2	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	17
Comma		1		1		1	0	1	0		0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0			1	0	1	0	10
Speckled Wood		0	0			1	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	5	10			1	1	1	0	25
Marbled White		0	0			0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	6
Gatekeeper		0	0			0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	18	31	18	37	38	32	10			0	0	0	0	185
Meadow Brown		0	0			0	0	0	0		0	8	40	19	19	33	21	29	16	18	7	20			0	0	0	0	230
Ringlet		0	0			0	0	0	0		0	0	0	9	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	13
Small Heath		0	0			0	0	0	0		0	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			0	1	0	0	11
Total		0	7	0	9	0	9	2	11	1	0	1	12	49	48	44	83	57	59	75	64	48	45	0	4	4	3	2	637

2023																												
Wimbledon Common SW and Fishponds Wood																												
Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total	
Date	Apr 1	Apr 8	Apr 15	Apr 22	Apr 29	May 6	May 13	May 20	May 27	Jun 3	Jun 10	Jun 17	Jun 24	Jul 1	Jul 8	Jul 15	Jul 22	Jul 29	Aug 5	Aug 12	Aug 19	Aug 26	Sep 2	Sep 9	Sep 16	Sep 23		
Brimstone					3		0	4	1	0	0		0	2	1	0	0		1	0	0		0		0	0	12	
Large White					0		0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0		3	0	0		0		0	0	3	
Small White					2		1	0	0	0	0		0	6	4	4	8		4	2	2		2		1	0	36	
Green-veined White					5		0	0	0	0	0		2	0	0	5	4		2	2	4		1		1	1	27	
Orange Tip					1		2	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0		0	0	3	
Purple Hairstreak					0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1		0		0	0	1	
White-letter Hairstreak					0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0		0	0	0		0		0	0	1	
Small Copper					0		0	0	0	0	0		2	0	0	0	1		0	0	0		0		0	0	3	
Common Blue					0		0	0	0	0	0		0	7	0	0	0		0	0	0		0		0	0	7	
Holly Blue					0		2	2	0	1	1		0	0	1	0	4		3	1	1		0		1	0	17	
Red Admiral					0		0	2	0	0	3		2	2	7	6	4		0	2	0		0		0	0	28	
Peacock					2		1	0	0	0	0		0	0	2	2	4		1	0	0		0		0	0	12	
Comma					0		0	0	0	0	0		14	4	10	2	3		1	0	0		1		0	0	35	
Speckled Wood					0		0	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	2		3	0	0		1		2	0	9	
Marbled White					0		0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0		0		0	0	1	
Gatekeeper					0		0	0	0	0	0		0	12	28	25	11		4	1	0		1		0	0	82	
Meadow Brown					0		0	0	0	0	1		21	10	7	13	4		3	2	2		1		0	0	64	
Ringlet					0		0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0		0	0	0		0		0	0	1	
Total		0	0	0	0	13	0	6	8	1	2	5	0	41	45	60	58	45	0	25	10	10	0	7	0	5	1	342

Dragonfly and damselfly

The 19 Species recorded on the Commons in 2023 were:

- Banded Demoiselle
- Western Willow Emerald Damselfly
- Emerald Damselfly
- Azure Damselfly
- Common Blue Damselfly
- Red-eyed Damselfly
- Small Red-eyed Damselfly
- Blue-tailed Damselfly
- Large Red Damselfly
- Hairy Dragonfly
- Southern Hawker
- Brown Hawker
- Migrant Hawker
- Emperor

- Broad-bodied Chaser
- Four-spotted Chaser
- Black-tailed Skimmer
- Ruddy Darter
- Common Darter

Moths

Micro-moths:

Splendid Spring Jewel (*Eriocrania sparrmannella*) on 17 May; **Chestnut Dot** (*Stigmella samiatella*) on 08 May; **Large Longhorn** (*Nematopogon swammerdamella*) on 09 May; **Rufous Fungus Moth** (*Nemapogon ruricolella*) on 05 Jul; **Rufous Stilt** (*Caloptilia rufipennella*) on 09 Sep; **Oak Stilt** (*Caloptilia alchimiella*) on 11 Aug; **Hawthorn Parornix** (*Parornix anglicella*) on 14 Aug; **Poplar Leaf-miner** (*Phyllonorycter comparella*) on 02 Sep; **Orchard Ermine** (*Yponomeuta padella*) on 19 Jul; **Willow Ermine** (*Yponomeuta rorrella*), migrant on 19 Jul; **Hawthorn Drab** (*Paraswammerdamia nebulella*) on 28 Jul; **Burnt-tip Buff** (*Agonopterix nervosa*) on 20 Jul; **Comfrey Ermine** (*Ethmia quadrillella*) on 15 Aug; **Burdock Seedhead Moth** (*Metzneria lappella*) on 15 Mar; **Oak Case-bearer** (*Coleophora lutipennella*) on 28 Jul; **Yellow Cap** (*Spuleria flavicaput*) on 27 May; **Crescent Plume** (*Marasmarcha lunaedactyla*) on 25 Jun; **Rhomboid Tortrix** (*Acleris rhombana*) on 06 Sep; **Tawny Birch Tortrix** (*Acleris notana*) on 05 Aug; **Common Straw** (*Cochylimorpha straminea*) on 28 Jul; **Thistle Straw** (*Aethes cnicana*) on 28 Jul; **Buff-tipped Marble** (*Hedya ochroleucana*) on 22 Jun; **Teasel Marble** (*Endothenia gentianaeana*) on 12 Mar; **Meadow Hook-wing** (*Ancylis badiana*) on 22 May; **Tree-mallow Tortrix** (*Crociosema plebejana*) on 09 Sep; **Plum Fruit Moth** (*Grapholita funebrana*) on 09 Jun; **Hawthorn Piercer** (*Grapholita janthinana*) on 18 Jul; **Dusky Knot-horn** (*Matilella fusca*) on 15 Jul; **Pine Knot-horn** (*Dioryctria abietella*) on 10 Jun; **Tufted Oak Knot-horn** (*Acrobasis tumidana*), migrant on 23 Jul; **Ash-bark Knot-horn** (*Euzophera pinguis*) on 19 Jul and **Blushed Knot-horn** (*Ephestia woodiella*) on 05 Aug.



Chestnut Dot (*Stigmella samiatella*)



Comfrey Ermine (*Ethmia quadrillella*)



Teasel Marble (*Endothenia gentianaeana*)



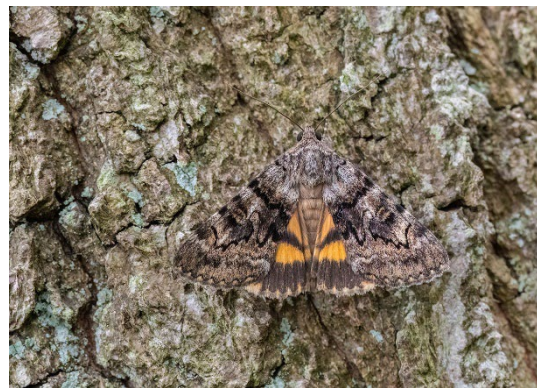
Tufted Oak Knot-horn (*Acrobasis tumidana*)

Macro-moths:

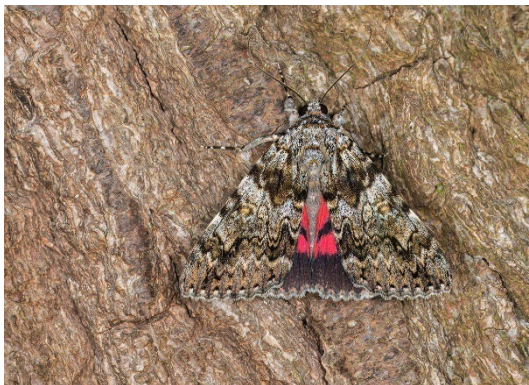
Gem (*Nycterosea obstipata*), migrant on 08 Oct; **Slender Pug** (*Eupithecia tenuiata*) on 29 Jun; **Latticed Heath** (*Chiasmia clathrata*), presumed migrant on 02 Sep; **Plumed Fan-foot** (*Pechipogo plumigeralis*), presumed migrant and recent colonist on 11 Jul; **Oak Yellow Underwing** (*Catocala nymphagoga*), presumed migrant but a possible recent colonist on 10 Jul; **Light Crimson Underwing** (*Catocala promissa*) on 15 Jul; **Dewick's Plusia** (*Macdunnoughia confusa*) on 11 Jul; **Slender Brindle** (*Apamea scolopacina*) on 17 Jul; **Lesser Common Rustic** (*Mesapamea didyma*) on 25 Jul; **Tawny Marbled Minor** (*Oligia latruncula*) on 05 Jun; **Campion** (*Sideridis rivularis*) on 27 May; **L-album Wainscot** (*Mythimna l-album*) on 09 Sep and **Pearly Underwing** (*Peridroma saucia*), migrant on 05 Jan.



Latticed Heath (*Chiasmia clathrata*)



Oak Yellow Underwing (*Catocala nymphagoga*)



Light Crimson Underwing (*Catocala promissa*)

Pearly Underwing (*Peridroma saucia*)

Species lists:

<i>Scientific name</i>	<i>English name</i>	<i>The Nature Trail</i>	<i>Kingsmere</i>		<i>Putney Heath (meadow)</i>
		<i>28 Jul</i>	<i>01 Sep</i>	<i>02 Sep</i>	<i>09 Sep</i>
<i>Coptotriche marginea</i>	Bramble Blotch-miner			X	
<i>Caloptilia rufipennella</i>	Rufous Stilt				X
<i>Caloptilia robustella</i>	Shaded Oak Stilt	X			
<i>Phyllonorycter quercifoliella</i>	Common Oak Leaf-miner		X		
<i>Phyllonorycter comparella</i>	Poplar Leaf-miner			X	
<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>	Horse-chestnut Leaf-miner		X	X	X
<i>Paraswammerdamia nebulella</i>	Hawthorn Drab	X			
<i>Argyresthia brockeella</i>	Gold W	X	X	X	
<i>Argyresthia goedartella</i>	Brassy Y		X	X	
<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i>	Apple Leaf-miner		X		
<i>Prays fraxinella</i>	Ash Bud Moth			X	
<i>Scythropia crataegella</i>	Hawthorn Moth		X		X
<i>Metalampra italica</i>	Italian Bark Moth				X
<i>Tachystola acroxantha</i>	Australian Orange-tip			X	X
<i>Carcina quercana</i>	Oak Longhorn	X	X	X	

<i>Agonopterix alstromeriana</i>	Hemlock Moth	X			
<i>Anacampsis blattariella</i>	Birch Roller	X			
<i>Hypatima rhomboidella</i>	Black Rhomboid Grey		X		
<i>Psoricoptera gibbosella</i>	Tufted Oak Roller	X			
<i>Stenolechia gemmella</i>	Black V Bud Moth		X	X	X
<i>Batrachedra praeangusta</i>	Poplar Needle-moth		X		X
<i>Coleophora lutipennella</i>	Oak Case-bearer	X			
		<i>The Nature Trail</i>	<i>Kingsmere</i>	<i>Putney Heath (meadow)</i>	
			<i>01 Sep</i>	<i>02 Sep</i>	
		<i>28 Jul</i>			<i>09 Sep</i>
<i>Blastobasis adustella</i>	Common Masoner	X		X	X
<i>Blastobasis lacticolella</i>	Large Pale Masoner	X			
<i>Archips podana</i>	Large Fruit-tree Tortrix		X		X
<i>Pandemis corylana</i>	Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix		X	X	X
<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix		X	X	
<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	Light Brown Apple Moth			X	X
<i>Acleris emargana</i>	Scalloped Tortrix		X		
<i>Acleris literana</i>	Lichen Tortrix			X	
<i>Cochylimorpha straminea</i>	Common Straw	X			

<i>Neocochyliis molliculana</i>	Tawny-fronted Straw		X		
<i>Eudemis profundana</i>	Oak Marble	X			X
<i>Apotomis turbidana</i>	White-shouldered Marble		X		
<i>Apotomis betuletana</i>	Birch Marble	X	X	X	X
<i>Rhopobota naevana</i>	Holly Tortrix		X		
<i>Spilonota ocellana</i>	Bud Moth	X	X		
<i>Epinotia brunnichana</i>	Large Birch Roller	X			
<i>Epinotia nisella</i>	Brindled Poplar Tortrix		X	X	X
<i>Zeiraphera isertana</i>	Mottled Oak Tortrix	X			
<i>Crocidosema plebejana</i>	Tree-mallow Tortrix				X
<i>Cydia splendana</i>	Marbled Piercer	X	X	X	X
<i>Cryptoblabes bistriga</i>	Double-striped Knot-horn	X			
<i>Phycita roborella</i>	Oak Knot-horn	X	X	X	
<i>Acrobasis tumidana</i>	Tufted Oak Knot-horn	X			
<i>Acrobasis repandana</i>	Beautiful Oak Knot-horn	X			
<i>Acrobasis advenella</i>	Hawthorn Knot-horn	X	X	X	
<i>Acrobasis consociella</i>	Grey Oak Knot-horn	X			
<i>Hypsopygia costalis</i>	Gold Triangle				X
<i>Endotricha flammealis</i>	Rosy Tabby	X			

		<i>The Nature Trail</i>	<i>Kingsmere</i>		<i>Putney Heath (meadow)</i>
		<i>28 Jul</i>	<i>01 Sep</i>	<i>02 Sep</i>	<i>09 Sep</i>
<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>	Rusty-dot Pearl				X
<i>Patania ruralis</i>	Mother of Pearl	X			
<i>Cydalima perspectalis</i>	Box-tree Moth	X	X	X	X
<i>Eudonia mercurella</i>	Garden Grey	X	X		
<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>	Garden Grass-moth	X			
<i>Agriphila geniculea</i>	Chevron Grass-moth			X	
<i>Catoptria pinella</i>	Pearl Grass-moth	X			
<i>Acentria ephemerella</i>	Water Veneer		X		
<i>Cataclysta lemnata</i>	Small China-mark	X			X
<i>Musotima nitidalis</i>	Marbled Fern	X			
<i>Thyatira batis</i>	Peach Blossom		X		
<i>Cymatophorina diluta</i>	Oak Lutestring¹			X	X
<i>Idaea rusticata</i>	Least Carpet	X			
<i>Idaea fuscovenosa</i>	Dwarf Cream Wave	X			
<i>Idaea seriata</i>	Small Dusty Wave			X	

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<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>	Single-dotted Wave	X			
<i>Idaea biselata</i>	Small Fan-footed Wave	X			X
<i>Idaea aversata</i>	Riband Wave	X			
<i>Cyclophora ruficiliaria</i>	Jersey Mocha	X	X		
<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>	Maiden's Blush	X	X		X
<i>Cyclophora linearia</i>	Clay Triple-lines	X	X		
<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>	Yellow Shell		X		X
<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>	Common Marbled Carpet				X
<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>	Double-striped Pug				X
<i>Eupithecia phoeniceata</i>	Cypress Pug				X
<i>Eupithecia tripunctaria</i>	White-spotted Pug	X			
<i>Eupithecia nanata</i>	Narrow-winged Pug	X			
<i>Pterapherapteryx sexalata</i>	Small Seraphim		X		
		<i>The Nature Trail</i>	<i>Kingsmere</i>		<i>Putney Heath (meadow)</i>
			<i>01 Sep</i>	<i>02 Sep</i>	
		<i>28 Jul</i>			<i>09 Sep</i>
<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Brimstone Moth	X	X	X	X
<i>Biston betularia</i>	Peppered Moth	X			
<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	Willow Beauty	X	X		

<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>	Light Emerald		X	X	X
<i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i>	Oak Processionary		X		
<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>	Iron Prominent	X			
<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>	Pale Prominent	X			
<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	Straw Dot		X		
<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	Snout		X	X	
<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	Black Arches	X	X		
<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	Gypsy Moth	X			
<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>	Jersey Tiger		X		
<i>Miltochrista miniata</i>	Rosy Footman	X			X
<i>Catocala fraxini</i>	Clifden Nonpareil		X		
<i>Catocala nupta</i>	Red Underwing				X
<i>Protodeltote pygarga</i>	Marbled White Spot	X			
<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>	Copper Underwing		X		
<i>Cryphia algae</i>	Tree-lichen Beauty	X			
<i>Bryophila domestica</i>	Marbled Beauty				X
<i>Caradrina clavipalpis</i>	Pale Mottled Willow		X		
<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>	Vine's Rustic			X	
<i>Mormo maura</i>	Old Lady				X

<i>Thalpophila matura</i>	Straw Underwing		X		
<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	Angle Shades		X		X
<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>	Dun-bar	X	X	X	
<i>Atethmia centrargo</i>	Centre-barred Sallow²				X
<i>Dryobotodes eremita</i>	Brindled Green				X
<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>	White-point				X
		<i>The Nature Trail</i>	<i>Kingsmere</i>		<i>Putney Heath (meadow)</i>
			<i>01 Sep</i>	<i>02 Sep</i>	
		<i>28 Jul</i>			<i>09 Sep</i>
<i>Mythimna ferrago</i>	Clay	X			
<i>Mythimna l-album</i>	L-album Wainscot				X
<i>Euxoa tritici³</i>	White-line Dart		X		
<i>Agrotis puta</i>	Shuttle-shaped Dart			X	
<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	Dark Sword-grass		X		
<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large Yellow Underwing		X		X
<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>	Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing		X		X
<i>Noctua comes</i>	Lesser Yellow Underwing		X		

² UK BAP

³ UK BAP

<i>Noctua janthe</i>	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	X	X
<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>	Square-spot Rustic	X	X
<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	Setaceous Hebrew Character	X	

Systematic list of moths recorded during 2023

<i>Code</i>	<i>Scientific name</i>	<i>English name</i>
2.001	<i>Dyseriocrania subpurpurella</i>	Common Spring Jewel
2.003	<i>Eriocrania unimaculella</i>	White-spotted Spring Jewel
2.004	<i>Eriocrania sparrmannella</i>	Splendid Spring Jewel
2.008	<i>Eriocrania sangii</i>	Purple Spring Jewel
3.002	<i>Korscheltellus lupulina</i>	Common Swift
3.004	<i>Phymatopus hecta</i>	Gold Swift
4.062	<i>Stigmella samiatella</i>	Chestnut Dot
4.076	<i>Etainia decentella</i>	Sycamore Seed Dot
7.001	<i>Nemophora degeerella</i>	Yellow-banded Longhorn
7.006	<i>Adela reaumurella</i>	Green Longhorn
7.007	<i>Adela cuprella</i>	Sallow Longhorn
7.015	<i>Nematopogon swammerdamella</i>	Large Longhorn
8.002	<i>Incurvaria masculine</i>	Feathered Cutter
10.001	<i>Tischeria ekebladella</i>	Oak Blotch-miner
10.003	<i>Coptotriche marginea</i>	Bramble Blotch-miner
11.006	<i>Taleporia tubulosa</i>	Brown Bagworm
11.012	<i>Psyche casta</i>	Common Bagworm
11.014	<i>Epichnopterix plumella</i>	Plumed Bagworm
12.019	<i>Nemapogon ruricolella</i>	Rufous Fungus Moth
12.023	<i>Triaxomasia caprimulgella</i>	Tree Hollow Moth
12.032	<i>Tinea semifulvella</i>	Orange-tipped Nest Moth
12.037	<i>Monopis weaverella</i>	Carrion Moth
14.010	<i>Bucculatrix ulmella</i>	Oak Tuft
15.006	<i>Caloptilia rufipennella</i>	Rufous Stilt
15.008	<i>Caloptilia alchimiella</i>	Oak Stilt
15.009	<i>Caloptilia robustella</i>	Shaded Oak Stilt
15.013		
1	<i>Caloptilia honoratella</i>	Pale Maple Stilt
15.018	<i>Povolnya leucapennella</i>	Scarce Oak Stilt

15.028	<i>Parornix anglicella</i>	Hawthorn Parornix
15.039	<i>Phyllonorycter quercifoliella</i>	Common Oak Leaf-miner
15.040	<i>Phyllonorycter messaniella</i>	Ilex Leaf-miner
15.075	<i>Phyllonorycter ulmifoliella</i>	Common Birch Leaf-miner
15.086	<i>Phyllonorycter geniculella</i>	Sycamore Leaf-miner
15.087	<i>Phyllonorycter comparella</i>	Poplar Leaf-miner
15.089	<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>	Horse-chestnut Leaf-miner
16.001	<i>Yponomeuta evonymella</i>	Bird-cherry Ermine
16.002	<i>Yponomeuta padella</i>	Orchard Ermine
16.005	<i>Yponomeuta rorella</i>	Willow Ermine
16.020	<i>Paraswammerdamia nebulella</i>	Hawthorn Drab
17.003	<i>Ypsolopha dentella</i>	Honeysuckle Moth
17.005	<i>Ypsolopha scabrella</i>	Tufted Scallop
17.008	<i>Ypsolopha alpella</i>	Short-barred Ochre
17.009	<i>Ypsolopha sylvella</i>	Long-barred Ochre
17.010	<i>Ypsolopha parenthesella</i>	White-shouldered Ochre
17.011	<i>Ypsolopha ustella</i>	Varied Ochre
17.012	<i>Ypsolopha sequella</i>	Pied Rabbit Moth
18.001	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	Diamond-back Moth
19.003	<i>Glyphipterix fuscoviridella</i>	Woodrush Moth
20.011	<i>Argyresthia brockeella</i>	Gold W
20.012	<i>Argyresthia goedartella</i>	Brassy Y
21.001	<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i>	Apple Leaf-miner
22.002	<i>Prays fraxinella</i>	Ash Bud Moth
25.001	<i>Scythropia crataegella</i>	Hawthorn Moth
27.001	<i>Oegoconia quadripuncta</i>	Four-spotted Yellowneck
27.002 1	<i>Oegoconia novimundi</i>	New World Yellowneck
28.008	<i>Metalampra italica</i>	Italian Bark Moth
28.010	<i>Hofmannophila pseudospretella</i>	Brown House-moth
28.014	<i>Crassa unitella</i>	Brown Bark Moth

28.015	<i>Batia lunaris</i>	Lesser Tawny Crescent
28.019	<i>Esperia sulphurella</i>	Sulphur Bark Moth
28.022	<i>Alabonia geoffrella</i>	Hedge Beauty
28.024	<i>Tachystola acroxantha</i>	Australian Orange-tip
29.001	<i>Diurnea fagella</i>	Early Reveller
29.002	<i>Diurnea lipsiella</i>	Late Reveller
31.001	<i>Carcina quercana</i>	Oak Longhorn
32.007	<i>Agonopterix ocellana</i>	Red-eyed Buff
32.030	<i>Agonopterix nervosa</i>	Burnt-tip Buff
32.031	<i>Agonopterix alstromeriana</i>	Hemlock Moth
32.035	<i>Agonopterix yeatiana</i>	Coastal Buff
33.002	<i>Ethmia quadrillella</i>	Comfrey Ermine
35.012	<i>Anacampsis blattariella</i>	Birch Roller
35.017	<i>Neofaculta ericetella</i>	Heather Grey
35.018	<i>Hypatima rhomboidella</i>	Black Rhomboid Grey
35.020	<i>Anarsia spartiella</i>	Obscure Snout
35.038	<i>Bryotropha domestica</i>	House Moss-moth
35.040	<i>Bryotropha terrella</i>	Brown Moss-moth
35.046	<i>Bryotropha senectella</i>	Grizzled Moss-moth
35.047	<i>Bryotropha affinis</i>	Dark Moss-moth
35.050	<i>Aristotelia ericinella</i>	Heath Elder
35.056	<i>Metzneria lappella</i>	Burdock Seedhead Moth
35.084	<i>Athrips rancidella</i>	Cotoneaster Webworm
35.107	<i>Psoricoptera gibbosella</i>	Tufted Oak Roller
35.123	<i>Scrobipalpa costella</i>	Bittersweet Moth
35.141	<i>Teleiodes vulgella</i>	Black-spotted Grey
35.143	<i>Teleiodes luculella</i>	White Crescent
35.156	<i>Recurvaria nanella</i>	Southern Apple Moth
35.157	<i>Recurvaria leucatella</i>	White-barred Apple Moth
35.160	<i>Stenolechia gemmella</i>	Black V Bud Moth
35.161	<i>Parachronistis albiceps</i>	Hazel Bud Moth

36.001	<i>Batrachedra praeangusta</i>	Poplar Needle-moth
37.005	<i>Coleophora lutipennella</i>	Oak Case-bearer
39.003	<i>Spuleria flavicaput</i>	Yellow Cap
41.002	<i>Blastobasis adustella</i>	Common Masoner
41.003	<i>Blastobasis lacticolella</i>	Large Pale Masoner
45.010	<i>Amblyptilia acanthadactyla</i>	Beautiful Plume
45.023	<i>Marasmarcha lunaedactyla</i>	Crescent Plume
45.044	<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>	Common Plume
47.005	<i>Epermenia chaerophyllella</i>	Common Ridge-back
48.001	<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i>	Nettle-tap
49.004	<i>Ditula angustiorana</i>	Red-barred Tortrix
49.013	<i>Archips podana</i>	Large Fruit-tree Tortrix
49.014	<i>Archips crataegana</i>	Brown Oak Tortrix
49.015	<i>Archips xylosteana</i>	Variegated Golden Tortrix
49.018	<i>Choristoneura hebenstreitella</i>	Great Tortrix
49.022	<i>Ptycholoma lecheana</i>	Brindled Tortrix
49.024	<i>Pandemis corylana</i>	Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix
49.025	<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix
49.026	<i>Pandemis heparana</i>	Dark Fruit-tree Tortrix
49.028	<i>Syndemis musculana</i>	Dark-barred Tortrix
49.039	<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	Light Brown Apple Moth
49.040	<i>Lozotaeniodes formosana</i>	Orange Pine Tortrix
49.044	<i>Tortricodes alternella</i>	Spring Harbinger
49.059	<i>Tortrix viridana</i>	Green Oak Tortrix
49.060	<i>Aleimma loeflingiana</i>	Yellow Oak Tortrix
49.062	<i>Acleris forsskaleana</i>	Netted Tortrix
49.066	<i>Acleris laterana</i>	Dark-marked Tortrix
49.069	<i>Acleris sparsana</i>	Lead-coloured Tortrix
49.070	<i>Acleris rhombana</i>	Rhomboid Tortrix
49.071	<i>Acleris emargana</i>	Scalloped Tortrix
49.076	<i>Acleris cristana</i>	Tufted Tortrix

49.080	<i>Acleris hastiana</i>	Varied Tortrix
49.083	<i>Acleris ferrugana</i>	Tawny Oak Tortrix
49.084	<i>Acleris notana</i>	Tawny Birch Tortrix
49.086	<i>Acleris logiana</i>	Pale Birch Tortrix
49.087	<i>Acleris literana</i>	Lichen Tortrix
49.097	<i>Cochylimorpha straminea</i>	Common Straw
49.109	<i>Agapeta hamana</i>	Garden Straw
49.110	<i>Agapeta zoegana</i>	Bright Straw
49.127	<i>Aethes cnicana</i>	Thistle Straw
49.128	<i>Aethes rubigana</i>	Burdock Straw
49.138	<i>Neocochylis molliculana</i>	Tawny-fronted Straw
49.139	<i>Cochylichroa atricapitana</i>	Black-fronted Straw
49.144	<i>Eudemis profundana</i>	Oak Marble
49.149	<i>Apotomis turbidana</i>	White-shouldered Marble
49.150	<i>Apotomis betuleтана</i>	Birch Marble
49.151	<i>Apotomis capreana</i>	Willow Marble
49.155	<i>Hedya salicella</i>	White-backed Tortrix
49.156	<i>Hedya nubiferana</i>	Marbled Orchard Tortrix
49.157	<i>Hedya pruniana</i>	Plum Tortrix
49.158	<i>Hedya ochroleucana</i>	Buff-tipped Marble
49.166	<i>Celypha lacunana</i>	Common Marble
49.186	<i>Endothenia gentianaeana</i>	Teasel Marble
49.214	<i>Ancylis badiana</i>	Meadow Hook-wing
49.215	<i>Ancylis achatana</i>	Hedge Hook-wing
49.216	<i>Ancylis mitterbacheriana</i>	Amber Hook-wing
49.223	<i>Rhopobota naevana</i>	Holly Tortrix
49.224	<i>Spilota ocellana</i>	Bud Moth
49.231	<i>Epinotia brunnichana</i>	Large Birch Roller
49.234	<i>Epinotia abbreviana</i>	Brown Elm Tortrix
49.240	<i>Epinotia immundana</i>	Birch Tortrix
49.249	<i>Epinotia ramella</i>	Black-marked Tortrix

49.255	<i>Epinotia nisella</i>	Brindled Poplar Tortrix
49.260	<i>Zeiraphera isertana</i>	Mottled Oak Tortrix
49.261	<i>Crociosema plebejana</i>	Tree-mallow Tortrix
49.265	<i>Eucosma cana</i>	Hoary Tortrix
49.279	<i>Gypsonoma dealbana</i>	Common Cloaked Tortrix
49.294	<i>Notocelia uddmanniana</i>	Bramble Shoot Moth
49.325	<i>Cydia ulicetana</i>	Common Gorse Moth
49.338	<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	Codling Moth
49.341	<i>Cydia splendana</i>	Marbled Piercer
49.342	<i>Cydia fagiglandana</i>	Beech Mast Piercer
49.354	<i>Grapholita jungiella</i>	Beautiful Crescent
49.357	<i>Grapholita funebrana</i>	Plum Fruit Moth
49.359	<i>Grapholita janthinana</i>	Hawthorn Piercer
49.362	<i>Pammene giganteana</i>	Early Oak Gall Moth
49.363	<i>Pammene argyrana</i>	Oak Gall Moth
49.367	<i>Pammene fasciana</i>	Acorn Piercer
49.371	<i>Pammene rhediella</i>	Fruitlet Mining Tortrix
49.376	<i>Pammene aurita</i>	Tawny Sycamore Piercer
52.002	<i>Sesia apiformis</i>	Hornet Moth
52.003	<i>Sesia bembeciformis</i>	Lunar Hornet Moth
52.008	<i>Synanthedon formicaeformis</i>	Red-tipped Clearwing
52.010	<i>Synanthedon andrenaeformis</i>	Orange-tailed Clearwing
52.011	<i>Synanthedon myopaeformis</i>	Red-belted Clearwing
52.012	<i>Synanthedon vespiformis</i>	Yellow-legged Clearwing
52.014	<i>Bembecia ichneumoniformis</i>	Six-belted Clearwing
53.001	<i>Apoda limacodes</i>	Festoon
62.001	<i>Aphomia sociella</i>	Bee Moth
62.006	<i>Galleria mellonella</i>	Wax Moth
62.007	<i>Cryptoblabes bistriga</i>	Double-striped Knot-horn
62.012	<i>Matilella fusca</i>	Dusky Knot-horn
62.022	<i>Pempelia genistella</i>	Gorse Knot-horn

62.028	<i>Dioryctria abietella</i>	Pine Knot-horn
62.029	<i>Phycita roborella</i>	Oak Knot-horn
62.033	<i>Acrobasis tumidana</i>	Tufted Oak Knot-horn
62.034	<i>Acrobasis repandana</i>	Beautiful Oak Knot-horn
62.035	<i>Acrobasis advenella</i>	Hawthorn Knot-horn
62.038	<i>Acrobasis consociella</i>	Grey Oak Knot-horn
62.048	<i>Euzophera pinguis</i>	Ash-bark Knot-horn
62.058	<i>Phycitodes binaevella</i>	Spotted Knot-horn
62.065	<i>Ephestia woodiella</i>	Blushed Knot-horn
62.070	<i>Synaphe punctalis</i>	Long-legged Tabby
62.072	<i>Pyrallis farinalis</i>	Meal Moth
62.075	<i>Hypsopygia costalis</i>	Gold Triangle
62.076	<i>Hypsopygia glaucinalis</i>	Double-striped Tabby
62.077	<i>Endotricha flammealis</i>	Rosy Tabby
63.006	<i>Pyrausta aurata</i>	Mint Moth
63.025	<i>Anania hortulata</i>	Small Magpie
63.028	<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>	European Corn-borer
63.031	<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>	Rusty-dot Pearl
63.034	<i>Udea prunalis</i>	Dusky Pearl
63.038	<i>Patania ruralis</i>	Mother of Pearl
63.054	<i>Cydalima perspectalis</i>	Box-tree Moth
63.057	<i>Evergestis forficalis</i>	Garden Pebble
63.062	<i>Scoparia subfusca</i>	Large Grey
63.064	<i>Scoparia ambigualis</i>	Common Grey
63.066	<i>Scoparia pyralella</i>	Brown-spot Grey
63.067	<i>Eudonia lacustrata</i>	Tawny Grey
63.069	<i>Eudonia angustea</i>	Narrow-winged Grey
63.074	<i>Eudonia mercurella</i>	Garden Grey
63.080	<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>	Garden Grass-moth
63.081	<i>Crambus pascuella</i>	White-banded Grass-moth
63.086	<i>Crambus lathoniellus</i>	Meadow Grass-moth

63.090	<i>Agriphila inquinatella</i>	Barred Grass-moth
63.093	<i>Agriphila straminella</i>	Straw Grass-moth
63.095	<i>Agriphila geniculea</i>	Chevron Grass-moth
63.099	<i>Catoptria pinella</i>	Pearl Grass-moth
63.102	<i>Catoptria falsella</i>	Chequered Grass-moth
63.114	<i>Elophila nymphaeata</i>	Brown China-mark
63.115	<i>Acentria ephemerella</i>	Water Veneer
63.116	<i>Cataclysta lemnata</i>	Small China-mark
63.117	<i>Parapoynx stratiotata</i>	Ringed China-mark
63.119	<i>Musotima nitidalis</i>	Marbled Fern
65.001	<i>Falcaria lacertinaria</i>	Scalloped Hook-tip
65.002	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i> ⁴	Oak Hook-tip
65.005	<i>Drepana falcataria</i>	Pebble Hook-tip
65.008	<i>Thyatira batis</i>	Peach Blossom
65.009	<i>Habrosyne pyritoides</i>	Buff Arches
65.014	<i>Cymatophorina diluta</i>	Oak Lutestring
65.015	<i>Polyploca ridens</i>	Frosted Green
65.016	<i>Achlya flavicornis</i>	Yellow Horned
66.001	<i>Poecilocampa populi</i>	December Moth
68.001	<i>Saturnia pavonia</i>	Emperor Moth
69.001	<i>Mimas tiliae</i>	Lime Hawk-moth
69.003	<i>Laothoe populi</i>	Poplar Hawk-moth
69.007	<i>Sphinx pinastri</i>	Pine Hawk-moth
69.010	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	Humming-bird Hawk-moth
69.016	<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	Elephant Hawk-moth
70.004	<i>Idaea rusticata</i>	Least Carpet
70.006	<i>Idaea fuscovenosa</i>	Dwarf Cream Wave
70.008	<i>Idaea seriata</i>	Small Dusty Wave
70.011	<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>	Single-dotted Wave
70.012	<i>Idaea trigeminata</i>	Treble Brown Spot

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70.013	<i>Idaea biselata</i>	Small Fan-footed Wave
70.015	<i>Idaea emarginata</i>	Small Scallop
70.016	<i>Idaea aversata</i>	Riband Wave
70.018	<i>Idaea straminata</i>	Plain Wave
70.024	<i>Scopula imitaria</i>	Small Blood-vein
70.029	<i>Timandra comae</i> ⁵	Blood-Vein
70.032	<i>Cyclophora albipunctata</i>	Birch Mocha
70.034	<i>Cyclophora ruficiliaria</i>	Jersey Mocha
70.036	<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>	Maiden's Blush
70.037	<i>Cyclophora linearia</i>	Clay Triple-lines
70.038	<i>Rhodometra sacraria</i>	Vestal
70.047	<i>Nycterosea obstipata</i>	Gem
70.059	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>	Yellow Shell
70.061	<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	Common Carpet
70.074	<i>Hydriomena furcata</i>	July Highflyer
70.075	<i>Hydriomena impluviata</i>	May Highflyer
70.079	<i>Thera britannica</i>	Spruce Carpet
70.081	<i>Thera obeliscata</i>	Grey Pine Carpet
70.083	<i>Thera cupressata</i>	Cypress Carpet
70.090	<i>Eulithis testata</i>	Chevron
70.093	<i>Gandaritis pyraliata</i>	Barred Straw
70.094	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i> ⁶	Small Phoenix
70.095	<i>Chloroclysta siterata</i>	Red-Green Carpet
70.097	<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>	Common Marbled Carpet
70.100	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	Green Carpet
70.106	<i>Operophtera brumata</i>	Winter Moth
70.107	<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>	November Moth
70.141	<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>	Double-striped Pug
70.144	<i>Pasiphila rectangulata</i>	Green Pug

⁵ UK BAP

⁶ UK BAP

70.147	<i>Eupithecia tenuiata</i>	Slender Pug
70.156	<i>Eupithecia abbreviata</i>	Brindled Pug
70.157	<i>Eupithecia dodoneata</i>	Oak-tree Pug
70.159	<i>Eupithecia phoeniceata</i>	Cypress Pug
70.160	<i>Eupithecia tripunctaria</i>	White-spotted Pug
70.168	<i>Eupithecia nanata</i>	Narrow-winged Pug
70.171	<i>Eupithecia indigata</i>	Ochreous Pug
70.173	<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>	Lime-speck Pug
70.179	<i>Eupithecia absinthiata</i>	Wormwood Pug
70.183	<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>	Common Pug
70.198	<i>Lobophora halterata</i>	Seraphim
70.199	<i>Pterapherapteryx sexalata</i>	Small Seraphim
70.203	<i>Archiearis parthenias</i>	Orange Underwing
70.204	<i>Archiearis notha</i>	Light Orange Underwing
70.207	<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	Clouded Border
70.211	<i>Macaria notata</i>	Peacock Moth
70.218	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Latticed Heath⁷
70.222	<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>	Brown Silver-line
70.224	<i>Plagodis dolabraria</i>	Scorched Wing
70.226	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Brimstone Moth
70.227	<i>Epione repandaria</i>	Bordered Beauty
70.233	<i>Ennomos quercinaria⁸</i>	August Thorn
70.234	<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>	Canary-shouldered Thorn
70.235	<i>Ennomos fuscantaria⁹</i>	Dusky Thorn
70.236	<i>Ennomos erosaria¹⁰</i>	September Thorn
70.237	<i>Selenia dentaria</i>	Early Thorn
70.239	<i>Selenia tetralunaria</i>	Purple Thorn
70.241	<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>	Scalloped Oak

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⁸ UK BAP

⁹ UK BAP

¹⁰ UK BAP

70.243	<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>	Swallow-tailed Moth
70.244	<i>Colotois pennaria</i>	Feathered Thorn
70.245	<i>Alsophila aescularia</i>	March Moth
70.246	<i>Apocheima hispidaria</i>	Small Brindled Beauty
70.247	<i>Phigalia pilosaria</i>	Pale Brindled Beauty
70.248	<i>Lycia hirtaria</i> ¹¹	Brindled Beauty
70.251	<i>Biston strataria</i>	Oak Beauty
70.252	<i>Biston betularia</i>	Peppered Moth
70.253	<i>Agriopsis leucophaearia</i>	Spring Usher
70.255	<i>Agriopsis marginaria</i>	Dotted Border
70.256	<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>	Mottled Umber
70.257	<i>Menophra abruptaria</i>	Waved Umber
70.258	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	Willow Beauty
70.265	<i>Alcis repandata</i>	Mottled Beauty
70.267	<i>Hypomecis roboraria</i>	Great Oak Beauty
70.268	<i>Hypomecis punctinalis</i>	Pale Oak Beauty
70.270	<i>Ectropis crepuscularia</i>	Engrailed
70.274	<i>Aethalura punctulata</i>	Grey Birch
70.275	<i>Ematurga atomaria</i>	Common Heath
70.277	<i>Cabera pusaria</i>	Common White Wave
70.278	<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>	Common Wave
70.283	<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>	Light Emerald
70.300	<i>Comibaena bajularia</i>	Blotched Emerald
70.305	<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i>	Common Emerald
71.001	<i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i>	Oak Processionary
71.005	<i>Furcula furcula</i>	Sallow Kitten
71.011	<i>Drymonia ruficornis</i>	Lunar Marbled Brown
71.012	<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>	Iron Prominent
71.013	<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>	Pebble Prominent
71.016	<i>Peridea anceps</i>	Great Prominent

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71.017	<i>Pheosia tremula</i>	Swallow Prominent
71.018	<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>	Lesser Swallow Prominent
71.020	<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>	Pale Prominent
71.021	<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>	Coxcomb Prominent
71.025	<i>Phalera bucephala</i>	Buff-tip
71.027	<i>Clostera curtula</i>	Chocolate-tip
72.001	<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>	Herald
72.002	<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	Straw Dot
72.003	<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	Snout
72.010	<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	Black Arches
72.011	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	Gypsy Moth
72.013	<i>Euproctis similis</i>	Yellow-tail
72.015	<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>	Pale Tussock
72.017	<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>	Vapourer
72.019	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i> ¹²	Buff Ermine
72.020	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i> ¹³	White Ermine
72.022	<i>Diaphora mendica</i>	Muslin Moth
72.030	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>	Jersey Tiger
72.031	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i> ¹⁴	Cinnabar
72.035	<i>Mitochrista miniata</i>	Rosy Footman
72.043	<i>Eilema depressa</i>	Buff Footman
72.044	<i>Eilema griseola</i>	Dingy Footman
72.045	<i>Eilema lurideola</i>	Common Footman
72.046	<i>Eilema complana</i>	Scarce Footman
72.047	<i>Eilema caniola</i>	Hoary Footman
72.049	<i>Eilema sororcula</i>	Orange Footman
72.057	<i>Pechipogo plumigeralis</i>	Plumed Fan-foot
72.061	<i>Schrankia costaestrigalis</i>	Pinion-streaked Snout
72.066	<i>Parascotia fuliginaria</i>	Waved Black

¹² UK BAP

¹³ UK BAP

¹⁴ UK BAP

72.075	<i>Catocala nymphagoga</i>	Oak Yellow Underwing
72.076	<i>Catocala fraxini</i>	Clifden Nonpareil
72.078	<i>Catocala nupta</i>	Red Underwing
72.081	<i>Catocala sponsa</i>	Dark Crimson Underwing¹⁵
72.082	<i>Catocala promissa</i>	Light Crimson Underwing¹⁶
72.083	<i>Euclidia glyphica</i>	Burnet Companion
73.001	<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>	Spectacle
73.010	<i>Macdunnoughia confusa</i>	Dewick's Plusia
73.012	<i>Diachrysia chrysitis</i>	Burnished Brass
73.015	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y
73.024	<i>Protodeltote pygarga</i>	Marbled White Spot
73.032	<i>Colocasia coryli</i>	Nut-tree Tussock
73.036	<i>Acronicta alni</i>	Alder Moth
73.040	<i>Acronicta leporina</i>	Miller
73.045	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass¹⁷
73.048	<i>Panemeria tenebrata</i>	Small Yellow Underwing
73.062	<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>	Copper Underwing
73.063	<i>Amphipyra berbera</i>	Svensson's Copper Underwing
73.068	<i>Allophytes oxyacanthae</i>	Green-brindled Crescent¹⁸
73.069	<i>Xylocampa areola</i>	Early Grey
73.082	<i>Cryphia algae</i>	Tree-lichen Beauty
73.084	<i>Bryophila domestica</i>	Marbled Beauty
73.095	<i>Caradrina clavipalpis</i>	Pale Mottled Willow
73.099	<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>	Vine's Rustic
73.101	<i>Charanyca trigrammica</i>	Treble Lines
73.105	<i>Dypterygia scabriuscula</i>	Bird's Wing
73.107	<i>Mormo maura</i>	Old Lady
73.109	<i>Thalpophila matura</i>	Straw Underwing

¹⁵ UK BAP

¹⁶ UK BAP

¹⁷ UK BAP

¹⁸ UK BAP

73.113	<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	Angle Shades
73.114	<i>Euplexia lucipara</i>	Small Angle Shades
73.120	<i>Eremobia ochroleuca</i>	Dusky Sallow
73.160	<i>Apamea scolopacina</i>	Slender Brindle
73.162	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	Dark Arches
73.169	<i>Mesapamea secalis</i>	Common Rustic
73.170	<i>Mesapamea didyma</i>	Lesser Common Rustic
73.172	<i>Mesoligia furuncula</i>	Cloaked Minor
73.173	<i>Oligia strigilis</i>	Marbled Minor
73.174	<i>Oligia latruncula</i>	Tawny Marbled Minor
73.180	<i>Tiliacea aurago</i>	Barred Sallow
73.181	<i>Xanthia togata</i>	Pink-barred Sallow
73.182	<i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>	Sallow
73.189	<i>Leptologia lota</i>	Red-line Quaker
73.190	<i>Leptologia macilenta</i>	Yellow-line Quaker
73.192	<i>Sunira circellaris</i>	Brick
73.193	<i>Anchoscelis lunosa</i>	Lunar Underwing
73.194	<i>Conistra vaccinii</i>	Chestnut
73.195	<i>Conistra ligula</i>	Dark Chestnut
73.197	<i>Conistra rubiginea</i>	Dotted Chestnut
73.206	<i>Lithophane leautieri</i>	Blair's Shoulder-knot
73.210	<i>Eupsilia transversa</i>	Satellite
73.215	<i>Cosmia affinis</i>	Lesser-spotted Pinion
73.216	<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>	Dun-bar
73.219	<i>Atethmia centrargo</i>	Centre-barred Sallow
73.221	<i>Parastichtis suspecta</i>	Suspected
73.224	<i>Gripesia aprilina</i>	Merveille du Jour
73.225	<i>Dryobotodes eremita</i>	Brindled Green
73.232	<i>Aporophyla lueneburgensis</i>	Deep-brown Dart¹⁹
73.233	<i>Aporophyla nigra</i>	Black Rustic

¹⁹ UK BAP

73.242	<i>Orthosia incerta</i>	Clouded Drab
73.244	<i>Orthosia cerasi</i>	Common Quaker
73.245	<i>Orthosia cruda</i>	Small Quaker
73.246	<i>Orthosia populeti</i>	Lead-coloured Drab
73.249	<i>Orthosia gothica</i>	Hebrew Character
73.250	<i>Anorthoa munda</i>	Twin-spotted Quaker
73.252	<i>Tholera cespitis</i> ²⁰	Hedge Rustic
73.257	<i>Anarta myrtilli</i>	Beautiful Yellow Underwing
73.261	<i>Polia nebulosa</i>	Grey Arches
73.263	<i>Lacanobia w-latinum</i>	Light Brocade
73.267	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>	Bright-line Brown-eye
73.276	<i>Sideridis rivularis</i>	Campion
73.288	<i>Mythimna turca</i>	Double Line
73.291	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>	Common Wainscot
73.293	<i>Mythimna impura</i>	Smoky Wainscot
73.297	<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>	White-point
73.298	<i>Mythimna ferrago</i>	Clay
73.300	<i>Mythimna l-album</i>	L-album Wainscot
73.302	<i>Leucania obsoleta</i>	Obscure Wainscot
73.307	<i>Peridroma saucia</i>	Pearly Underwing
73.313	<i>Euxoa tritici</i>	White-line Dart
73.317	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	Heart and Dart
73.319	<i>Agrotis segetum</i>	Turnip Moth
73.320	<i>Agrotis clavis</i>	Heart and Club
73.325	<i>Agrotis puta</i>	Shuttle-shaped Dart
73.327	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	Dark Sword-grass
73.329	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	Flame Shoulder
73.333	<i>Diarsia mendica</i>	Ingrailed Clay
73.334	<i>Diarsia rubi</i> ²¹	Small Square-spot

²⁰ UK BAP

²¹ UK BAP

73.338	<i>Lycophotia porphyrea</i>	True Lover's Knot
73.342	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large Yellow Underwing
73.343	<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>	Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing
73.345	<i>Noctua comes</i>	Lesser Yellow Underwing
73.348	<i>Noctua janthe</i>	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing
73.353	<i>Xestia baja</i>	Dotted Clay
73.357	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>	Square-spot Rustic
73.359	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	Setaceous Hebrew Character
73.365	<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i> ²²	Autumnal Rustic
74.003	<i>Nola cucullatella</i>	Short-cloaked Moth
74.004	<i>Nola confusalis</i>	Least Black Arches
74.007	<i>Bena bicolorana</i>	Scarce Silver-lines
74.009	<i>Nycteola revayana</i>	Oak Nycteoline

Other insect records

Various casual records of other insect groups seen in the Commons during 2023. All records are verified as correct. Images are by Les Evans-Hill.

Caddis fly

- *Glyptotaelius pellucidus* between 10 May and 23 May;
- *Grammotaulius nigropunctatus* on 21 May;
- *Limnephilus affinis* on 30 May and
- *Limnephilus vittatus* on 27 May.



Limnephilus affinis



Glyptotaelius pellucidus

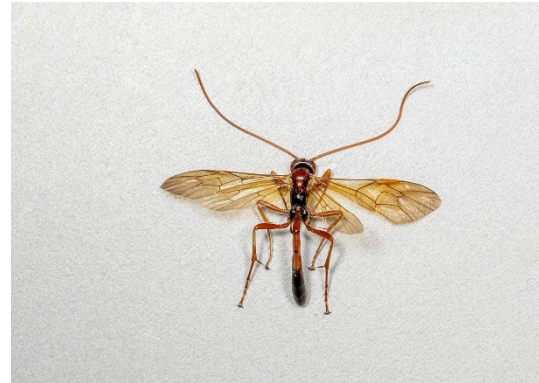
²² UK BAP

Flies - hymenopteran

- ***Arge rustica***, a significant London record on 9 Jun. The species is considered Vulnerable and Nationally Rare, only being recorded in 8 locations in the UK. It is associated with large Oak woodlands.²³
- **Bee Wolf** (*Philanthus triangulum*) on 1 Jul and 20 Jul. These were also photographed breeding in flight next to Sunset Road by Oliver Bennett.
- **Hornet** (*Vespa crabro*) between 7 Jun and 16 Aug;
- ***Ophion ventricosus*** on 5 Jun
- ***Tenthredo maculata*** on 27 May.



Arge rustica



Ophion ventricosus

insect – orthopteran

- **Common Green Grasshopper** (*Omocestus viridulus*) on 1 Jul;
- **Field Grasshopper** (*Chorthippus brunneus*) on 1 Jul;
- **Meadow Grasshopper** (*Pseudochorthippus parallelus*) on 1 Jul and
- **Roesel's Bush-cricket** (*Roeseliana roeselii*) on 1 Jul.

True bug - Hemiptera

- **Bishop's Mitre** (*Aelia acuminata*) on 26 Jun;
- ***Closterotomus trivialis*** on 31 May;
- **Dock Bug** (*Coreus marginatus*) on 10 Jun;
- **Green Shieldbug** (*Palomena prasina*) on 26 Jun
- ***Rhopalus Rhopalus subrufus*** on 26 May.



Closterotomus trivialis



Rhopalus Rhopalus subrufus

True fly - Diptera

- **Broad Centurion** (*Chloromyia formosa*) on 22 Jun;

²³ [Arge rustica \(Linnaeus, 1758\) - Sawflies](#)

- *Chrysotoxum festivum* on 13 Jul and 20 Jul;
- **Common Awl Robberfly** (*Neoitamus cyanurus*) on 15 Jun and 13 Jul;
- **Dark-edged Bee-fly** (*Bombylius major*) between 4 Apr and 9 Jun;
- *Epiphragma ocellare* on 26 May;
- *Eristalis intricatoria* between 10 Jun and 3 Jul;
- *E. pertinax* between 6 Jun and 20 Jul;
- *E. tenax* between 26 May and 20 Jul;
- *Eupeodes luniger* on 23 May and 15 Jul;
- **Golden-haired Robberfly** (*Choerades marginatus*) on 21 Jun;
- **Greater Bulb-Fly** (*Merodon equestris*) between 9 Jun and 17 Jun;
- *Helophilus pendulus* between 22 May and 16 Aug;
- **Hornet Hoverfly** (*Volucella zonaria*) between 15 Jul and 16 Aug;
- **Marmalade Hoverfly** (*Episyrphus balteatus*) between 25 May and 10 Aug;
- *Myathropa florea* between 25 May and 16 Aug;
- *Nephrotoma appendiculata* on 6 Jun;
- *N. quadrifaria* on 8 Jun and 20 Jun;
- *Rhingia campestris* on 2 Jun and 2 Jul;
- *Scaeva pyrastris* on 5 Jul and 13 Jul;
- *S. selenitica* on 7 Jun
- *Sphaerophoria scripta* between 22 Jun and 13 Aug;
- **Stripe-legged Robberfly** (*Dioctria baumhaueri*) between 4 Jul and 13 Jul;
- *Syritta pipiens* between 27 May and 16 Aug;
- *Syrphus ribesii* between 1 Jun and 16 Aug;
- *S. torvus* on 14 Apr;
- *Tachina fera* between 26 May and 10 Aug;
- *Tipula flavolineata* on 9 Jun;
- *Volucella bombylans* on 30 May, 31 May and 10 Jun;
- *Volucella pellucens* between 7 Jun and 16 Aug;
- *Xanthogramma pedissequum* between 10 Jun and 1 Jul
- *Xylota segnis* between 24 May and 16 Aug.



Dark-edged Bee-fly (*Bombylius major*)



Chrysotoxum festivum



Marmalade Hoverfly (*Episyrphus balteatus*)



Rhingia campestris



Common Awl Robberfly (*Neoitamus cyanurus*)



Stripe-legged Robberfly (*Dioctria baumhaueri*)

Aquatic insects

Insects were identified at Hookhamslade on the general nature walk.

Common English name	Latin	Comments
Water flea	<i>Daphnia spp.</i>	Very pink and therefore haemoglobin rich. Can be indicative of low oxygen status. (According to Queckett)
Freshwater hoglouse	<i>Asellus aquaticus</i>	
Mosquito larva	<i>Culicidae sp.</i>	
Lesser waterboatman	<i>Corixa punctata</i>	
Phantom midge larva	<i>Chaoborus sp.</i>	
Pond skater	<i>Gerris lacustris</i>	

Freshwater shrimp	? <i>Gammarus pulex</i>	Was very small! Queckett ID
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Beetles

Beetles recorded by Les Evans Hill:

- *Agapanthia villosa* on 12 Jun;
- Black-headed Cardinal Beetle (*Pyrochroa coccinea*) between 22 May and 10 Jun;
- Common Cardinal Beetle (*Pyrochroa serraticornis*) on 31 May and 1 Jun;
- *Diaperis boleti* on 17 Jun;
- *Pogonocherus hispidus* on 5 Sep;
- *Rutpela maculata* between 19 Jun and 23 Jul;
- *Stenocorus meridianus* on 10 Jun;
- Swollen-thighed Beetle (*Oedemera nobilis*) on 11 Jun and 27 Jun;
- Tanner Beetle (*Prionus coriarius*) on 20 Jul and
- Wasp Beetle (*Clytus arctus*) on 22 May, 27 May and 1 Jun.

Beetles recorded by Henry Wilson:

	Species	Surrey Status (Denton, 2005)	National Status
Carabidae	<i>Notiophilus biguttatus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>	Local	
	<i>Leistus rufomarginatus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Nebria brevicollis</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Elaphrus cupreus</i>	Local	
	<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Bembidion lampros</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>	Rare	
	<i>Bembidion properans</i>	Local	
	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Pterostichus diligens</i>	Local	
	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Pterostichus minor</i>	Local	
	<i>Pterostichus niger</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Abax parallelepipedus</i>	Widespread	

	<i>Poecilus versicolor</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Oxypselaphus obscurus</i>	Local	
	<i>Paranchus albipes</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Amara aenea</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Amara eurynota</i>	Local	
	<i>Amara ovata</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Amara tibialis</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Platynus assimilis</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>	Local	
	<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>	Local	
	<i>Acupalpus parvulus</i>	Local	
	<i>Badister bullatus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Microlestes minutulus</i>	Rare	
	<i>Syntomus foveatus</i>	Widespread	
Hydrophilidae	<i>Coelostoma orbiculare</i>		
Dysticidae	<i>Hydroporus sp.</i>		
Silphidae	<i>Phosphuga atrata</i>	Widespread	
Staphylinidae Tachyporinae	<i>Sepedophilus testaceus</i>	Local	Historically Nationally Scarce, downgraded 2019
	<i>Tachinus laticollis</i>	Local?	
	<i>Tachyporus chrysomelinus</i> <i>agg.</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Tachyporus solutus</i>	Local	
Habrocerinae	<i>Habrocerus capillaricornis</i>	Widespread	
Aleocharinae	<i>Ischnoglossa prolixa</i>	Rare	
Scaphidiinae	<i>Scaphidium</i> <i>quadrifasciatum</i>	Local	

Oxytelinae	<i>Platystethus alutaceus</i>	Local	
Steninae	<i>Stenus binotatus</i>	Local	
	<i>Stenus clavicornis</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Stenus flavipes</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Stenus impressus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Stenus juno</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Stenus providus</i>	Local	
	<i>Stenus subaeneus</i>	Local	
Paederinae	<i>Paederus sp.</i>		
	<i>Lathrobium brunnipes</i>	Local	
	<i>Lathrobium quadratum?</i>	Rare	
	<i>Lathrobium terminatum</i>	Local	
	<i>Lithocharis nigriceps</i>	Local	
Staphylininae	<i>Gabrius sp.</i>		
	<i>Philonthus carbonarius</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Philonthus cognatus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Quedius fuliginosus</i>	Local	
	<i>Quedius levicollis</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Quedius semiobscurus</i>	Local	
	<i>Ocypus olens</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Xantholinus gallicus</i>	Local	
	<i>Xantholinus longiventris</i>	Widespread	
Lucanidae	<i>Dorcus parallelipedus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	Local	Nationally Scarce, UK BAP
Scarabidae	<i>Aphodius sp.</i>		
	<i>Melonothea melonothea</i>	Local	
	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>	Very Local	

Buprestidae	<i>Agrilus biguttatus</i>	Local	
	<i>Agrilus sinuatus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Agrilus sp.</i>		
Byrrhidae	<i>Byrrhus pilula</i>	Local	
Elateridae	<i>Prosternon tessellatum</i>	Local	
	<i>Agriotes lineatus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Agriotes obscurus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Agriotes pallidulus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Dalopius marginatus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Ampedus sanguinolentus</i>	Very Local	Nationally Scarce
	<i>Kibunea minuta</i>	Local	
	<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i>	Widespread	
Eucnemidae	<i>Melasis buprestoides</i>		
Cantharidae	<i>Cantharis decipiens</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Cantharis lateralis</i>	Local	
	<i>Cantharis livida</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Cantharis rustica</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Malthinus seriepunctatus</i>	Local	
	<i>Malthinus sp.</i>		
Dermeestidae	<i>Megatoma undata</i>	Very Local	Nationally Scarce
Kateretidae	<i>Brachypterolus linariae</i>	Local	
Malachiidae	<i>Axinotarsus marginalis</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	Widespread	
Byturidae	<i>Byturus tomentosus</i>	Widespread	
Bothrideridae	<i>Teredus cyclindricus</i>	Rare	Endangered, RDB1
Cryptophagidae	<i>Micrambe ulicis</i>	Widespread	

	<i>Cryptophagus sp.</i>		
Melandryidae	<i>Abdera quadrifasciata</i>	Local	Nationally Scarce, reaffirmed 2014
Mordellidae	<i>Mordellistena variegata</i>	Very Local	
Zopheridae	<i>Pycnomerus fuliginosus</i>	New Immigrant	
	<i>Bitoma crenata</i>	Widespread	
Tenebrionidae	<i>Lagria hirta</i>	Local	
	<i>Nalassus laevioctostriatus</i>	Widespread	
Coccinellidae	<i>Coccinella hieroglyphica</i>	Local	
	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Hippodamia variegata</i>	Local	Nationally Scarce
	<i>Halyzia sedecimguttata</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Adalia decempunctata</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Subcoccinella vigintiquatuorpunctata</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Calvia quattuordecimguttata</i>	Local	
	<i>Rhyzobius chrysomeloides</i>	New Immigrant	
	<i>Rhyzobius litura</i>	Widespread	
Pyrochroidae	<i>Pyrochroa coccinea</i>	Widespread	Historically Nationally Scarce, downgraded 2014
	<i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i>	Widespread	
Oedemeridae	<i>Ischnomera cyanea</i>	Very Local	Historically Nationally Scarce, downgraded 2014
	<i>Oedomera lurida</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Oedomera nobilis</i>	Widespread	
Salpingidae	<i>Salpingus planirostris</i>	Widespread	
Scraptiidae	<i>Anaspis fasciata</i>	Widespread	

	<i>Anaspis maculata</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Anaspis pulicaria</i>	Local	
	<i>Anaspis rufilabris</i>	Widespread	
Anthicidae	<i>Anthicus antherinus</i>	Widespread	
Cerambycidae	<i>Prionus coriarius</i>	Local	Tanner Beetle, Nationally Scarce, reaffirmed 2019. Also recorded by Oliver Bennett 1/9/2023
	<i>Rhagium mordax</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Pachytodes cerambyciformis</i>	Local	
	<i>Rutpela maculata</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Saperda populnea</i>	Local	Nationally Scarce, reaffirmed 2019
	<i>Agapanthia villosoviridescens</i>	Local?	Historically Nationally Scarce, downgraded 2019
	<i>Phytoecia cylindrica</i>	Very Local	Historically Nationally Scarce, downgraded 2019
	<i>Poecilium alni</i>	Rare	Nationally Scarce, reaffirmed 2019
	<i>Clytus arietis</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Tetrops praeustus</i>	Local	
Chrysomelidae	<i>Lochmaea crategi</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Lochmaea suturalis</i>	Local	
	<i>Galerucella lineola</i>	Local	
	<i>Galerucella nymphaeae</i>	Widespread	Water-Lily Leaf Beetle, recorded by Oliver Bennett (confirmed by expert on iRecord)
	<i>Gastrophysa viridula</i>	Local	
	<i>Luperus longicornis</i>	Local	
	<i>Agelastica alni</i>	Widespread?	
	<i>Chrysomela populi</i>	Local. This was also recorded during the general nature walk.	

	<i>Phaedon tumidulus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Cassida rubiginosa</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Cassida vibex</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Bruchidius imbricornis</i>	New Immigrant	
	<i>Bruchidius villosus</i>	Local	
	<i>Bruchus rufipes</i>	Widespread	
Rhynchitidae	<i>Neocoenorrhinus germanicus</i>	Local	
	<i>Tatianaerhynchites aequatus</i>	Widespread	
Apionidae	<i>Exapion ulicis</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Taeniapion urticarium</i>	Rare	
	<i>Aspidapion aeneum</i>	Local	
	<i>Pseudapion rufirostre</i>	Local	
	<i>Malvapion malvae</i>	Local	
	<i>Protapion assimile</i>	Local	
	<i>Protapion difforme</i>	Local	Nationally Scarce
	<i>Protapion trifolii</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Perapion hydrolapathi</i>	Local	
	<i>Ischnopterapion loti</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Ceratapion gibbirostre</i>	Local	
	<i>Ceratapion onopordi</i>	Local	
Curculionidae	<i>Anthonomus pedicularius</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Anthonomus rubi</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Archarius salicivorus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Mecinus circulator</i>	Rare?	Nationally Scarce
	<i>Mecinus pyrastrer</i>	Local	
	<i>Tychius picirostris</i>	Widespread	

	<i>Strophosoma faber</i>	Local	Nationally Scarce
	<i>Strophosoma melanogrammum</i>	Frequent	
	<i>Orchestes pilosus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Ceutorhynchus alliariae</i>	Local	
	<i>Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Trichosirocalus troglodytes</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Nedys quadrimaculatus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Parethelcus pollinaris</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Glocianus punctiger</i>	Rare	Nationally Scarce
	<i>Rhinoncus leucostigma</i>	Local?	
	<i>Exomias pellucidus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Liophloeus tessulatus</i>	Local	
	<i>Phyllobius pomaceus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Polydrusus formosus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Andrion regensteinense</i>	Local	
	<i>Sitona hispidulus</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Sitona lineatus</i>	Very Frequent	
	<i>Sitona striatellus</i>	Local	
	<i>Sitona sulcifrons</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Phyllobius pyri</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Hypera meles</i>	Local	Nationally Scarce
	<i>Hypera nigritarsis</i>	Local	
	<i>Hypera rumicis</i>	Widespread	
	<i>Phloeotribus rhododactylus</i>	Local	
	<i>Platypus cylindricus</i>	Local	Nationally Scarce

Stag Beetles

- 2023 – 29 reports (9 from W&PC)
- 2022 – 21 reports (8 from W&PC)

- 2021 – 22 reports (10 from W&PC)
- 2020 – 49 reports (20 from W&PC)
- 2019 – 39 reports (4 from W&PC)
- 2018 – 6 reports (0 from W&PC)
- 2017 – 19 reports (2 from W&PC)
- 2016 – 21 reports (2 from W&PC)
- 2015 – 35 reports (8 from W&PC)
- 2014 – 73 reports (7 from W&PC)

Plants

The table below gives all species recorded on the general nature walk on 18/6/2023. In addition the following species were recorded on iRecord:

- Bog pondweed, *Potamogeton polygonifolius*, Farm Bog, 12/2023. Oliver Bennett & Henry Miller
- Veilwort, *Pallavicinia lyellii*, Farm Bog, 12/2023, Oliver Bennett & Henry Miller
- Agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*, Putney Heath, 30/6/23, Oliver Bennett
- St John's Wort *Hypericum*, Beverley Brook, 29/6/23, Oliver Bennett
- Harts Tongue Fern, *Asplenium scolopendrium*, ditch running down to Queensmere, 7/5/23, Oliver Bennett

Scientific name	Common English name	Approx location(s)
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field/Common horsetail	Hogweed patch
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow parsley	Hogweed patch
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	Hogweed patch
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	Hogweed patch
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed	Hogweed patch
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	Hogweed patch; Nettle patch, Heath patch , secondary woodland
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch	Hogweed patch
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Hairy vetch	Hogweed patch
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup	Hogweed patch
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak	Hogweed patch, secondary woodland, south of The Plain and seedlings on heath patch
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow foxtail	Hogweed patch
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	Hogweed patch
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	Hogweed patch and The Plain
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common sorrel	The Plain; Hogweed patch

<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	Hogweed patch
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass /Cleavers	Hogweed patch
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved cranesbill	Hogweed patch
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle	Nettle patch
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great willow herb	Nettle patch
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow rattle	The Plain
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common / stinging nettle	Nettle patch; Hogweed patch
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial ryegrass	The Plain close to the main pathway (windmill to war memorial) also at Nettle patch and Hogweed patch beside the path
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough meadow grass	The Plain
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal grass	The Plain
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover	The Plain
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover	The Plain
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	Mat grass	The Plain
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad rush	The Plain
<i>Juncus squarrosus</i>	Heath rush	The Plain
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender rush	The Plain
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	The Plain
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field wood-rush	The Plain
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Ling / Heather	The Plain; Heath patch
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	Redshank	The Plain
<i>Apium inundatum?</i> /	Lesser marshwort	The Plain? Naomi ID based on New Forest experience - v. small specimen - not certain.
<i>Filaginella uliginosa</i> / <i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh cudweed	The Plain
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple moor-grass	The Plain; Heath patch; tussocks under secondary woodland between Bluegate pond and The Plain
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red fescue	The Plain
<i>Lysimachia (vulgaris) / punctata</i>	Yellow loosestrife	The Plain Dave Dawson thinks yellow loosestrife on The Plain is the garden escape <i>L. punctata</i> (only seen in the distance during the nature walk). <i>L. punctata</i> is widely naturalised; <i>L. vulgaris</i> is usually and water marginal plant.
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot trefoil	The Plain
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath bedstraw	The Plain
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	The Plain
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Wavy hair grass	The Plain; Heath Patch
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Knapweed	The Plain

<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee orchid	The Plain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain	The Plain
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's sorrel	Boundary with regularly mowed recreation area of The Plain
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow flag	Hookhamslade
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	White water-lily	Hookhamslade
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	Hookhamslade
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey oak	Secondary woodland south of The Plain
<i>Salix sp. (? caprea)</i>	Willow	The Plain (smallish tree sapling)
<i>Salix repens</i>	Creeping willow	The Plain
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common bent	The Plain
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush	The Plain; Heath patch:

Carnivorous plants and bog mosses at Farm Bog

Four native carnivorous plant species have been recorded at Farm Bog in recent years, all of which are suspect to have been illegally planted:

- Round-leaved Sundew *Drosera rotundifolia*. Historic records indicate that this is the only native carnivorous plant on the site. The species was first reported at Farm Bog in 1946, which is relatively late - the first record for Surrey was in 1718. However, the lack of records between 1959 and 2019 of this species suggest the plants currently present are not descendants of the original plants.
- Oblong-leaved Sundew *Drosera intermedia*. This species is to be confirmed when the plant flowers (it might be confused with another species). This species is within its native range and has suffered large declines in England so it would not seem appropriate to remove or control it.
- Great Sundew *Drosera anglica*. This species is within its native range and has suffered large declines in England so it would not seem appropriate to remove or control it.
- Common Butterwort *Pinguicula vulgaris*. This species is to be confirmed when the plant flowers (it might be confused with another species). This species is within its native range and has suffered large declines in England so it would not seem appropriate to remove or control it.



Round Leaved Sundew, Henry Miller

Sadly, two other non-native carnivorous plants may also have been illegally planted. These species could compete with other plants, and perhaps cause native species to become extinct:

- *Pinguicula* c.f. *antarctica* is not native to the UK (it is from Chile). It should be removed if its identity is confirmed when it flowers in the summer.
- *Pinguicula lusitanica* is not a native plant in Surrey. Its nearest native site is Eelmoor Marsh in Hampshire. This species can spread by seed and following disturbance can quickly form large colonies that are difficult to eradicate. Removing these plants and seedlings that continue to germinate is recommended.

There was also a historic report of Venus Flytrap *Dionaea muscipula*, which is native to America. It seems that the species has died out.

In terms of peat mosses, while 12 species of *Sphagnum* moss were found in 1952 (London Naturalist), sadly only 4 were found in 2024 (Jeff Duckett London Bryological Group BBS outing). This shows the level of degradation at Farm Bog over the last 70 years.

Restoration of Farm Bog will need to consider the need to remove the invasive species identified, and consider how we can discourage the public from doing illegal planting.

***Drosera rotundifolia*; Round Leaved Sundew**

First recorded in 1946 by Francis Rose, it was seen several other times until 1956. It was recorded again in 2019 and 2021. Notes associated with the 2021 record by WPCC state that this is possibly from an unauthorized reintroduction in the 2010s. Last seen 2024 (H. Miller). Status: Introduced, extant. (Possibly native) Population: c. 450 individuals based on extrapolation from a smaller group (H. Miller 2023).



***Drosera intermedia*; Oblong-Leaved Sundew**

First recorded in 2019 by the Surrey Botanical Society, recorded subsequently in 2021 by WPCC. Notes associated with the 2021 record by WPCC state that this is possibly from an unauthorized reintroduction in the 2010s. This was not seen at the site in 2023 (H. Miller). Status: Introduced extant, within native range. Notes: Possibly a missidentification of *D. anglica*. Population size: Not recorded

***Drosera anglica* (Great Sundew)**

First recorded 2023 (H. Miller). Last seen 2024 (H. Miller) (Confirmed Fred Rumsey, Natural History Museum). Status: Introduced, extant, within native range. Population: c. 18 individuals (H. Miller 2023).



***Pinguicula vulgaris*; Common Butterwort**

First recorded 2018 (S.J.T. Riley). Last recorded 2024 (H. Miller). Status: Introduced extant, within native range. Population: Not recorded, not seen during informal survey 2023 (H. Miller). Notes: Possibly recorded in error for *Pinguicula* c.f. *antarctica*.

Pinguicula* cf. *antarctica

First recorded 2023 (H. Miller). Last recorded 2024 (H. Miller), confirmed as not *P. vulgaris* by Fred Rumsey. Status: Introduced, extant, not within native range (South America). Population: 1 mature plant and many seedlings



***Pinguicula lusitanica*; Pale Butterwort**

First Recorded 2024 (H. Miller), confirmed Jeff Duckett. Status: Introduced, extant, not within native range (it is from the West coast). Population: Clump of at least 15 plants seen (H. Miller 2024)



***Dionaea muscipula*; Venus Flytrap**

Introduced, date unknown, recorded unknown. **Status:** Introduced, extinct, not within its native range (USA endemic).

