

National Grid in Britain. This status is evidently inappropriate in the light of recent records; in reality, it is probably no more than local.—P. KIRBY, 21 Grafton Avenue, Netherton, Peterborough PE3 9PD.

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***Gastrallus immarginatus* (Müller, P. W. J.) (Col.: Anobiidae) in Gloucestershire—**Ever since the discovery of a major wood-decay beetle fauna on the Cotswold outlier of Bredon Hill in Worcestershire (Mendel, 1992, 1996; Whitehead, 1996) I have been exploring similar habitat along the Cotswold scarp with the expectation of finding a similar fauna. The discovery of *Ampedus rufipennis* (Stephens) at its first Gloucestershire site is reported elsewhere (Alexander, 1999), and I have now found *Gastrallus*. It is likely, too, that *Limoniscus violaceus* (Müller, P. W. J.) will be found in the county. The characteristic tiny exit holes of *Gastrallus* were noted in clusters in trunk bark on an old open-grown field maple, 22.xi.1998, in the parish of Prescott (SO990290). The tree had a well-lit trunk, a noticeable feature of the *Gastrallus* trees on Bredon Hill.—KEITH N. A. ALEXANDER, 14 Partridge Way, Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 1BQ.

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- Alexander, K. N. A. 1999. *Ampedus rufipennis* (Stephens) (Elateridae) new to Gloucestershire. *Coleopterist*, 8 (1): 1–6.
 Mendel, H. 1992. *Limoniscus violaceus* (Elateridae) Müller at Bredon Hill, N. N. R., Worcestershire. *Coleopterist* 1 (2): 5.
 Mendel, H. 1996. *Gastrallus immarginatus* (Müller, P. W. J.) (Anobiidae); a second British locality. *Coleopterist* 4 (3): 86–87.
 Whitehead, P. F. 1996. The notable arboreal Coleoptera of Bredon Hill, Worcestershire, England. *Coleopterist* 5 (2): 45–53.

Two unusual records of Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) from Essex.—Recently Mr Brian Goodey, via Mr Ben Fisher, submitted to me for identification two specimens of Tortricidae which had been collected in different localities in north Essex (VC19). They proved to be of unusual interest and so I venture to give details and comments on them below. The specimens and genitalia slide preparations are in Mr Goodey's collection.

Cydia illutana (H.-S.). 1 ♀, Coggeshall, 31.v.1997, B. Goodey. The locality lies within the grounds of an old manor-house and comprises a deer-park and arboretum. The latter contains a wide range of specimen trees including a stand of European larch (*Larix decidua*), the assumed hostplant. *C. illutana* is very poorly known in the U.K. and apparently has not been recorded from Essex before. It has proved difficult to find a good published illustration of the female genitalia of this species and so the opportunity is taken here to figure this example (Fig. 1; one apophysis omitted). The genitalia are similar to those of *C. conicolana* (Heylaerts) (figured by Bradley *et al.*, 1979, page 253) but the genital plate is more distinctly sub-rectangular, the colliculum is longer and more distinctly sclerotized, and the signa are larger and longer.

Celypha arbutella (L.). 1 ♂, Dovercourt, 7.viii.1997, C. Gibson. In the British Isles this species is typically found in northern locations. Bradley *et al.* (1979) give its distribution as “. . . the Scottish Highlands, ranging northwards to

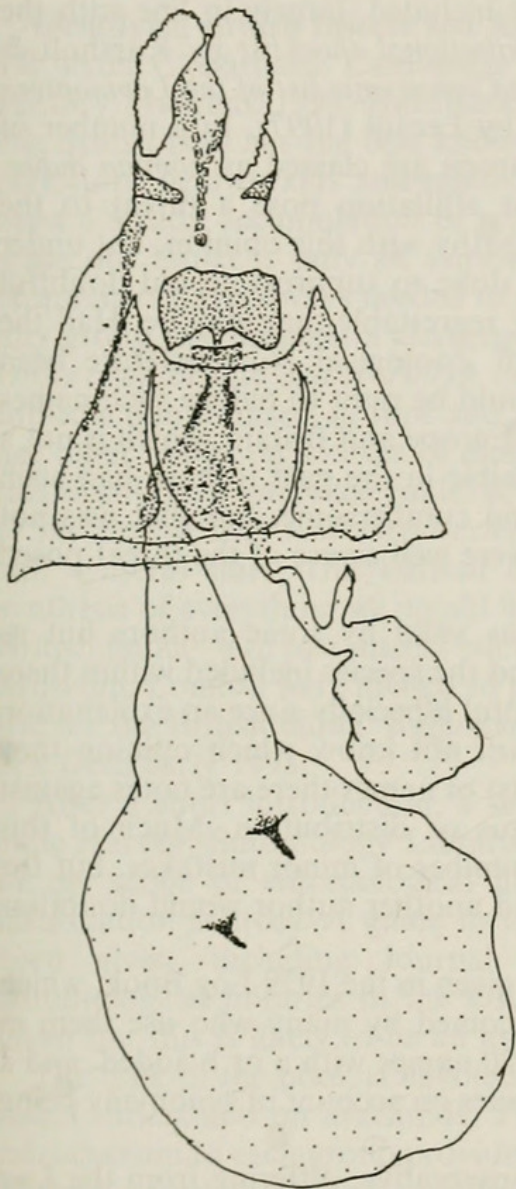


Figure 1. *Cydia illutana* female genitalia.

Sutherland and the Shetlands, and also known from the Inner and Outer Hebrides; an old record from Berwickshire is unconfirmed . . . recorded from Lancashire by Meyrick but the origin of this record is unknown. . . . Elsewhere in the British Isles it is known only from the west of Ireland . . .” It is therefore somewhat surprising that a specimen should be found as far south as Dovercourt. The most likely explanation would appear to be that this specimen is a human-transported stray from elsewhere in the U.K. or abroad; the close proximity of the busy port of Harwich is perhaps significant. However, another possibility is that the moth was wind-blown, as it was collected during a night in which the prevailing wind was coming from Scandinavia. According to Razowski (1996) *C. arbutella* occurs in all four Scandinavian countries.—KEVIN R. TUCK, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD.

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 Razowski, J. in Karsholt, O. & Razowski, J. (editors). 1996. *The Lepidoptera of Europe*. Apollo Books, Stenstrup.

BOOK REVIEWS

Checklist of Lepidoptera recorded from the British Isles. J. D. Bradley, privately published. 1998. £10.50. Obtainable from D. J. Bradley, The Glen, Frogham, Fordingbridge, Hants SP6 2HS or M. J. Bradley, Walden Villa, Pool Hill, Newent, Glos CL18 1LL, tel. 01425 655006—This checklist of British Lepidoptera is an attempt to update former lists by Bradley & Fletcher, notably the 1979 Log Book. The Channel Islands are, for the most part, excluded. In the classified list scientific names of species and genera are printed in bold, with the authors and dates of specific names only in normal type, although without the customary comma separating author's name and date. In contrast with the 1979 Log Book an attempt has been made to use parentheses for names originally described in a different genus. There is no space before each genus, which is a pity. English names are given in capitals for macrolepidoptera and for those microlepidoptera of economic importance for which they are often used. Synonyms are given where there has been a change from the 1979 Log Book.



Tuck, Kevin R. 2000. "Two unusual records of Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) from Essex." *British journal of entomology and natural history* 13, 68–69.

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