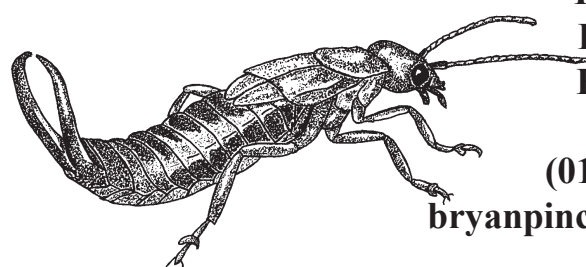


Ballard Meadow

Insect Survey 2025

**Survey and Report by
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**Ballard Meadow,
New Milton, Hampshire**

Insect Survey 2025

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1.1 Summary

This report summarises the results of survey work to record the terrestrial insect species present in Ballard Water Meadow and adjacent woodland in New Milton, Hampshire.

Six visits were made, one each in April, May, June, July, August and September 2025 to record terrestrial insects in a number of orders.

Survey involved sweep-netting the available vegetation and some direct searching for species at flowers across the whole site. Insect groups covered by the survey are presented in Section 1.3.

Tables showing the species recorded are presented in Section 1.4.

Species were identified in the field wherever possible, but due to identification difficulties with some species, some were retained and identified with the aid of a microscope. Reference material has been retained in the collection of the surveyor, surplus material has been/will be donated to the collections of the National Biodiversity Data Centre, Waterford, Eire and/or Portsmouth City Museum Service. Two previously unrecorded species were added to the species database.

Two Nationally Scarce species were recorded, details of these species are presented in Section 1.5.

An overview of the results is presented in Section 1.7.

Appendices show all species recorded at Ballard Water Meadow and adjacent woodland over the course of surveys in 2020, 2021 and 2022 as combined lists.

This survey was commissioned and funded by the Friends of Ballard Water Meadow and New Milton Town Council.

1.2 Introduction

Ballard Water Meadow and Woodland is a 2.73 hectare grassland and 1.52 hectare woodland located in New Milton, Hampshire. Grid Reference SZ241956.

Both the meadow and woodland are afforded SINC status and are leased by New Milton Town Council for nature conservation and public recreation. The meadow is an example of relic unimproved New Forest grassland, while the woodland is considered to be ancient semi-natural woodland (Lord, 2020).

The major habitats available are the unimproved grassland of meadow, which in places is dry and others wet at certain times of the year. A seasonal stream runs along the eastern border of the site and seasonal ditches divide the site. The woodland strip on the west of the site comprises mainly Oak (*Quercus rober*) with deciduous and evergreen scrub understory. A limited amount of ground flora is present in the woodland. On the whole, the meadow and woodland are on gently sloping ground running from north-west to south-east.

Survey of the terrestrial insects was first undertaken in 2020 (Pinchen) and repeated in 2021, 2022 and 2024, a regular butterfly transect is also walked. This current survey repeats those three earlier surveys. Two previously unrecorded species were added to the site database during this current survey.

Six visits were made to record the terrestrial insects during 2025. The data collected forms the basis of this report. Survey visits were undertaken on 28th April, 22nd May, 17th June, 28th July, 25th August and 18th September 2025.

Survey involved sweep-netting the available vegetation and some direct searching at flowers with a standard sweep/insect net.

Two Nationally Scarce species were recorded during this survey.

Two species which hadn't previously been recorded here were added to the insect database for the site.

Weather conditions throughout the survey period were rather good with the summer being largely dry and warm throughout(it was the driest spring and summer on record), this seems to have impacted insect species and numbers recorded. On the whole the summer of 2025 turned out to be rather poor for insects in general with many common and widespread species being notable for their absence in many places, particularly here (*pers obs*).

1.3 Survey Groups and Methodology

Survey was largely undertaken by means of sweep-netting the vegetation with the aim of dislodging species resting on foliage or feeding at flowers. Occasionally direct searching (where species with known plant hosts may be present) was employed as the main survey technique. Some species, such as the lepidoptera (butterflies) and odonata (dragonflies and damselflies) were primarily recorded flying through/around the survey area. Without thorough searches for their larval stages many species in these groups, it is often difficult to determine which are breeding on site and those which are casual users of the site for feeding, roosting or hibernating.

The following insect groups were surveyed/recorded and their reason for attention in this survey highlighted:

Mecoptera: Scorpion flies

Only three species are recorded in Britain all can be found in most habitats, adults are often recorded in abundance. Larvae feed on decaying matter.

Neuroptera: Lacewings and allies

The majority of species are aphid feeders in their larval stage, adults can usually be found resting on vegetation during the day.

Odonata: Dragonflies and Damselflies

All species develop in watercourses where they are predatory on other invertebrates. Adult males fly long distances, often away from water to feed, females stay close to water courses and pools. While adults are easy to record in any habitat, breeding on a site can only be proven if searches are made for the larval stages or exuviae.

Orthoptera: Bush Crickets and Grasshoppers and allies

Many species are specific to grassland habitats with some scrub element.

Heteroptera: True Bugs (terrestrial species)

Many species in this group are host plant specific where they feed on plant sap, a number of species are predatory on other insects, they are best surveyed by sweep-netting vegetation.

Trichoptera: Caddisflies

All species are aquatic in their larval stage with adults flying in suitable terrestrial habitat nearby.

Lepidoptera: Butterflies

A number of species are specific to grassland habitat but are usually reliant on established and relatively undisturbed habitats, all species were recorded on a casual basis.

Diptera: Hoverflies

A number of species are specific to wetland, grassland and scrub habitats but the majority are generalist in their habitats.

Diptera: Larger Brachycera (Snipeflies, Horseflies, Soldierflies, Robberflies and Beeflies)

A number of species are specific to wetland habitats. In the larval stages they live either as parasites in and on other insects, within decaying plant matter or in mud.

Diptera: Snail-killing Flies

All of the species feed within the shells of specific snail species and occasionally slugs, usually in wetland habitats, only a few species live in drier habitats where they develop in terrestrial snails.

Diptera: Picture-winged Flies

All of the species are plant host specific developing as maggots within plant stems, flowerheads or seed heads.

Diptera: Conopid Flies(Beegrabbers)

All of the species in this family parasitise solitary and social bees and wasps, either at their nest sites or by searching for adults foraging at flowers.

Diptera: Tachinid Flies

All of the species are parasites that spend their larval stages feeding within or on other insects e.g. lepidoptera caterpillars and shieldbugs.

Hymenoptera: Aculeates

Many bee, ant and wasp species nest in bare soils in warm sunny locations, each female bee or wasp excavates a series of burrows to provision them with nectar and/or pollen or live prey for their growing larvae to feed on. All species feed at flowers for nectar or pollen, while many species also feed on terrestrial invertebrates which are captured at flowers. Ants often nest in warm, highly thermophilic sites in grassland or bare and sparsely vegetated substrates.

Coleoptera: Only a limited number of coleoptera groups were surveyed for, these were Ladybirds. Soldier Beetles, Malachite Beetles, Click Beetles and Longhorn Beetles, other beetle groups were encountered during the survey.

Ladybirds

Ladybirds occur in a range of habitats with few species being specific to this habitat. Due to the ease of recording and identifying the group they were recorded on a casual basis.

Soldier Beetles

This group of mainly predatory species contain a number of brightly-coloured adults which can be found often in numbers at flowers and are often encountered in sweep-net samples.

Malachite Beetles

A small group of attractively coloured beetles that are predatory as larvae but feed on pollen as adults, they are often common in sweep-net samples.

Longhorn Beetles

A large group of often brightly coloured beetles that in most species develop as larvae inside dead timber or plant stems. Adults are often encountered nectaring at flowers

1.4. Species Recorded

The following tables show all insects recorded during the survey. The species lists and nomenclature follow the most recently available checklists for each group. As a prelude to the species lists notes on the habitat and plants flowering in each survey area are provided. The hoverfly checklist is currently in the process of being reorganised so for ease, species are presented here in alphabetical order. Species marked with an asterisk (*) are Red Data Book or Nationally Scarce and details of these can be found in Section 1.5.

Species recorded as new for the site are highlighted with +

The Meadow

Major forage resources (nectar and pollen) available across the meadow as a whole during the first two months of the survey period and comprised Lesser Celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), Lady's Smock (*Cardamine pratensis*) Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), Hawthorn (*Crateagus monogyna*), Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale* agg.) and Hemlock Water-dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*). During the middle two months, Bird's Foot Trefoil (*Lotus* sp), Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*), Hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*), Black Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), White Clover (*Trifolium repens*), Creeping Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Spear Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and Meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria*) were dominant. In the final two months of the survey forage resources had diminished markedly, leaving just a few small areas of Greater Bird's Foot Trefoil (*Lotus pedunculatus*) Black Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), Water Mint (*Mentha aquatica*), and Meadowsweet. Sections of the South and North Meadows had been cut by the time of the August visit with the arisings removed.

1.4.1 South Meadow

Group/ Visit Date	28 Apr	22 May	17 Jun	28 Jul	25 Aug	18 Sept
Odonata: Damselflies						
<i>Coenagrion puella</i>			*			
Dragonflies						
<i>Brachytron pratense</i>		*				
Orthoptera: Bush Crickets						
<i>Conocephalus dorsalis</i>					*	
<i>Conocephalus fuscus</i>				*	*	
<i>Roeseliana roeselii</i>			*		*	
Grasshoppers						
<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>				*		*
<i>Pseudochorthippus parallelus</i>			*	*	*	
Heteroptera: True Bugs						
<i>Lygus rugilipennis</i>		*				
<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>		*	*			
<i>Closterotomus norvegicus</i>			*			
<i>Stenotus binotatus</i>			*			
<i>Notostira elongata</i>			*			

Group/ Visit Date	28 Apr	22 May	17 Jun	28 Jul	25 Aug	18 Sept
<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i>			*			
<i>Anthocoris nemorum</i>			*			
<i>Nabis rugosus</i>					*	
<i>Coreus marginatus</i>	*	*			*	*
<i>Eurygaster testudinaria</i>			*			
<i>Troilus luridus</i>			*			
Lepidoptera: Butterflies						
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	*					
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>					*	
<i>Pieris rapae</i>					*	
<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>			*			
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>					*	*
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	*					
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>			*	*		
<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>				*		
Diptera: Hoverflies						
<i>Cheilosia albitarsis</i>			*			
<i>Chrysotoxum bicinctum</i>			*			
<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>					*	
<i>Eristalis horticola</i>				*		
<i>Eristalis intricarius</i>		*		*		
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	*					
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	*		*		*	
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	*	*		*		*
<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>			*			
<i>Melanostoma scalare</i>			*			*
<i>Myathropa florea</i>		*		*	*	
<i>Platycheirus rosarum</i>		*				
<i>Syrphus ribesii</i>			*			
<i>Volucella bombylans</i>				*		
<i>Syritta pipiens</i>						*
<i>Volucella zonaria</i> *					*	
<i>Xylota sylvarum</i>					*	
Larger Brachycera						
<i>Rhagio tringarius</i>			*			
<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>		*				
<i>Beris vallata</i>			*			
<i>Machimus cingulatus</i>				*		
Snail-killing Flies						
<i>Pherbellia cinerella</i>					*	
<i>Ilione albiseta</i>				*		
Tachinid Flies						
<i>Eriothrix rufomaculata</i>				*		
Hymenoptera: Aculeates						
Ants						
<i>Lasius flavus</i>	*					
<i>Lasius niger</i>				*	*	*
Social Wasps						
<i>Vespa crabro</i>					*	
<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>			*	*		*

Group/ Visit Date	28 Apr	22 May	17 Jun	28 Jul	25 Aug	18 Sept
Solitary Bees						
<i>Halictus tumulorum</i>				*		
<i>Andrena nitida</i>		*				
<i>Osmia bicornis</i>		*				
Social Bees						
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>			*			
<i>Bombus lucorum/terrestris</i> [^]		*	*		*	
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>			*	*		
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	*					
<i>Apis mellifera</i>			*	*	*	
Coleoptera: Soldier Beetles						
<i>Cantharis flavilabris</i>						
<i>Cantharis rustica</i>			*			
<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>				*		
Ladybirds						
<i>Propylea 14-punctata</i>			*			
<i>Coccinella 7-punctata</i>	*				*	*
<i>Tytthaspis 16-punctata</i>	*					

1.4.2 Middle Meadow

Group/ Visit Date	28 Apr	22 May	17 Jun	28 Jul	25 Aug	18 Sept
Odonata: Damselflies						
<i>Brachytron pratense</i>		*				
Orthoptera:						
Grasshoppers						
<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>					*	
<i>Pseudochorthippus parallelus</i>		*	*	*		
Heteroptera: True Bugs						
<i>Harpocera thoracica</i> ⁺		*				
<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>		*	*			
<i>Closterotomus norvegicus</i>			*			
<i>Stenotus binotatus</i>			*			
<i>Stenodema calcarata</i>		*				
<i>Palomena prasina</i>				*		
<i>Coreus marginatus</i>		*				*
<i>Aelia acuminata</i>					*	
<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>					*	*
Lepidoptera: Butterflies						
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>					*	
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	*					
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		*		*	*	
<i>Lycaena phlaeus</i>					*	
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		*				
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>			*	*		

Group/ Visit Date	28 Apr	22 May	17 Jun	28 Jul	25 Aug	18 Sept
Diptera: Hoverflies						
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>				*		
Picture-winged Flies						
<i>Urophora jaceana</i>			*			
<i>Sphenella marginata</i>			*			
Hymenoptera: Aculeates						
Ants						
<i>Lasius niger</i>	*				*	
Solitary Bees						
<i>Andrena subopaca</i>		*				
Social Bees						
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>				*		
<i>Bombus lucorum/terrestris</i> ^			*			
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>		*		*		
<i>Bombus vestalis</i>			*			
<i>Apis mellifera</i>			*			
Coleoptera: Soldier Beetles						
<i>Cantharis rustica</i>						
<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>		*		*		
Malachite Beetles						
<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>		*				
Ladybirds						
<i>Coccinella 7-punctata</i>		*		*		

1.4.3 North Meadow

Group/ Visit Date	28 Apr	22 May	17 Jun	28 Jul	25 Aug	18 Sept
Odonata: Dragonflies						
<i>Brachytron pratense</i>			*			
Orthoptera: Bush Crickets						
<i>Conocephalus dorsalis</i>				*		
<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>				*		
Grasshoppers						
<i>Pseudochorthippus parallelus</i>				*	*	
Heteroptera: True Bugs						
<i>Stenodema calcarata</i>					*	*
<i>Notostira elongata</i>					*	*
<i>Stenotus binotatus</i>				*		
<i>Coreus marginatus</i>						*
<i>Palomena prasina</i>				*	*	
Lepidoptera: Butterflies						
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>				*		
<i>Pieris rapae</i>					*	*
<i>Colias crocea</i>					*	
<i>Lycaena phlaeus</i>						*
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>					*	
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>			*			

Group/ Visit Date	28 Apr	22 May	17 Jun	28 Jul	25 Aug	18 Sept
Diptera: Hoverflies						
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>			*			
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	*					
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	*			*		
<i>Eupeodes latifasciatus</i>						*
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>		*				
<i>Helophilus trivittatus</i>						*
<i>Melanostoma scalare</i>			*			
<i>Myathropa florea</i>				*	*	
<i>Platycheirus rosarum</i>		*				
<i>Volucella inanis</i> *				*		
Larger Brachycera						
<i>Beris chalybeata</i>			*			
<i>Machimus cingulatus</i>				*		
Conopid Flies						
<i>Sicus ferrugineus</i>			*			
<i>Conops ceraeiformis</i>				*		
<i>Conops flavipes</i>				*		
Tachinid Flies						
<i>Alophora hemiptera</i>					*	*
Hymenoptera: Aculeates						
Ants						
Social Wasps						
<i>Vespa crabro</i>					*	*
<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>						*
Solitary Wasps						
<i>Pemphredon lugubris</i>		*				
<i>Cerceris arenaria</i>					*	
Solitary Bees						
<i>Halictus tumulorum</i>			*			
<i>Andrena clarkella</i>		*				
<i>Andrena nitida</i>		*				
<i>Chelostoma florisommne</i>			*			
Social Bees						
<i>Bombus lucorum/terrestris</i> ^			*		*	
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>		*		*	*	
<i>Bombus vestalis</i>			*			
<i>Apis mellifera</i>					*	
Coleoptera: Soldier Beetles						
<i>Cantharis rustica</i>		*				
<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>				*		
Malachite Beetles						
Ladybirds						
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>				*		

Note: *Bombus lucorum/terrestris*^ = workers only seen, these two species can only be separated when queens or males are seen.

The Woodland

Major forage resources (nectar and pollen) were limited throughout the survey period, during the first two months of the survey period Bluebell, Green Alkanet (*Pentaglossis sempervirens*) and Foxglove were the dominant resources with some willowherb (*Epilobium* sp.), Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and Red Campion (*Silene dioica*) dominating during the middle two months. By the end of the survey there were virtually no major forage resources available save for a little ragwort (*Senecio* sp) and willowherb (*Epilobium* sp.).

1.4.4 North Woodland

Group/ Visit Date	28 Apr	22 May	17 Jun	28 Jul	25 Aug	18 Sept
Butterflies						
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>				*	*	
<i>Pieris rapae</i>					*	
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	*				*	
Diptera: Hoverflies						
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>			*			
<i>Syrphus ribesii</i>	*					
<i>Syrphus torvus</i>			*			
Lepidoptera: Butterflies						
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>			*			
Hymenoptera: Aculeates						
Social Wasps						
<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>				*		
Solitary Bees						
<i>Andrena clarkella</i> ⁺	*					
Social Bees						
<i>Bombus lucorum/terrestris</i> [^]			*			
<i>Apis mellifera</i>			*			

1.4.5 Middle Woodland

Group/ Visit Date	28 Apr	22 May	17 Jun	28 Jul	25 Aug	18 Sept
Heteroptera: True Bugs						
<i>Harpocera thoracica</i> ⁺	*					
Lepidoptera: Butterflies						
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>			*			
<i>Pieris rapae</i>					*	
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	*				*	
Diptera: Hoverflies						
<i>Syrphus ribesii</i>	*					
Hymenoptera: Aculeates						
Social Wasps						
<i>Vespa crabro</i>			*			
Social Bees						
<i>Bombus lucorum/terrestris</i> [^]						
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	*					

1.4.6 South Woodland

Group/ Visit Date	28 Apr	22 May	17 Jun	28 Jul	25 Aug	18 Sept
Odonata: Dragonflies						
<i>Aeshna mixta</i>					*	
Heteroptera: True Bugs						
<i>Harpocera thoracica</i> ⁺	*					
<i>Coreus marginatus</i>					*	
<i>Palomena prasina</i>				*		
Lepidoptera: Butterflies						
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>					*	
<i>Pieris rapae</i>					*	
<i>Parage aegeria</i>	*			*		
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>			*			
Diptera: Hoverflies						
<i>Syrphus torvus</i>			*			
Larger Bracycera						
<i>Machimus atricapilla</i>				*		
Hymenoptera: Aculeates						
Social Wasps						
Solitary Bees						
<i>Osmia bicornis</i>	*					
Social Bees						
<i>Bombus jonellus</i>		*				
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	*	*				
<i>Bombus pratorum</i>	*					
<i>Apis mellifera</i>				*		

Note: *Bombus lucorum/terrestris*[^] = workers only seen, these two species can only be separated when queens or males are seen.

1.5 Nationally Scarce Species Recorded

Two Nationally Scarce species were recorded during the survey period, both hoverflies that develop as maggots inside the nests of social wasps. Both species have colonised Britain from the continent since the middle of the 20th century. Details of their national status is taken from the national review by Falk (1991). A description of status ratings is given at the end of this text in Section 1.5.1.

Diptera: Hoverflies

Wasp Plumehorn Hoverfly *Volucella inanis* (Nationally Scarce)

Locally abundant in southern and south-eastern England. The larvae are ectoparasites in the nests of social wasps and hornets. Typically found in areas of woodland and scrub and even gardens. Widely recorded from southern England, this species has undergone an increase in range distribution and abundance since the late 1990s. Larvae develop inside the nests of social wasps *Vespula* spp,. A singleton was nectaring at Water Mint flowers in the north meadow on 28th July.

Hornet Hoverfly *Volucella zonaria* (Nationally Scarce)

Locally abundant in southern and central England. The larvae are scavengers and predators in the nests of social wasps where they probably feed on larvae and pupae. A recent colonist in the UK which has begun spreading rapidly across much of Britain. A singleton was nectaring at Water Mint flowers in the South Meadow on 25th August.

1.5.1 Explanation of rarity ratings

Red Data Book 1 Endangered; currently known from five or fewer 10km squares in Britain and in danger of extinction.

Red Data Book 2 Vulnerable; currently known from between six and ten 10km squares in Britain. Populations declining and considered likely to become endangered.

Red Data Book 3 Rare; currently known from between 11 and 15 10km squares in Britain. Small, thinly scattered local populations, but not at present considered to be vulnerable or endangered.

Nationally Scarce A; Very restricted national distribution, recorded from 16 - 30 10km squares in Britain since 1980.

Nationally Scarce B; Restricted national distribution, recorded from 31 - 100 10km squares in

Britain since 1980.

Nationally Scarce; Restricted national distribution, recorded from 16 - 100 10km squares in Britain since 1980.

1.6 Other Species Recorded

In addition to insects, other species including birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians were to be recorded on a casual basis as they were encountered.

1.6.1 Mammals

Badger (*Meles meles*)

Two underground nests of the social wasp *Vespula vulgaris* were found in the South Meadow during the August visit which had been opened and predated in the manner that Badgers do indicating the presence of this species in the meadow.

1.7 Discussion

One consideration that must be taken into account when comparing survey data is the weather, both during the survey period and between surveys. The weather experienced during the survey period in 2025 was largely favourable with dry and warm conditions. April had seen above average temperatures while May, June and July saw average temperatures for the time of year being while being recorded as the warmest and driest spring and summer on record. The winter of 2024/2025 ahead of this survey was generally mild and wet.

Two new species in the groups surveyed were added to the site list, one, the mirid bug *Harpocera thoracica* being recorded in both the woodland and the meadow, the second, Clarke's mining bee (*Andrena clarkella*) being recorded in the North Woodland and the adjacent North Meadow. The mirid bug is largely associated with oak (*Quercus* sp.) and has been expected to occur here, particularly in the woodland during all of the surveys, being frequently relatively easy to 'sweep' from the foliage of oaks in spring, it has been swept- for each year so was perhaps surprising that it has only been recorded for the first time in 2025. The specimen recorded in the Middle Meadow in May had probably been blown there from the woodland during high westerly winds that had preceded the survey visit. Clarke's mining bee is one of a number of similar-looking solitary bee species which are not always easy to identify with confidence in the field, it is quite possible this species has been overlooked in the past amongst the number of solitary bees often encountered (to overcome the problems of solitary bee identification a small sample of those seen are collected for home identification meaning some species may always be missed). The specimen recorded was in the open glade in the North Woodland, open sunny areas (often grassland) being the favoured habitat of this species that forages from a wide range of spring plants and typically nests in bare ground.

The reappearance of the two Nationally Scarce hoverflies (after records of one (*Volucella zonaria*) during previous surveys gives a relatively good indication that there is suitable habitat in the vicinity for their host social wasp species to flourish (flower and insect rich habitat with abundant small mammal holes in the

ground or holes and cavities in standing timber for nesting, (in fact two social wasp nests were noted in the South Meadow in August that had been opened and predated by a Badger indicating host nests were available on site for these two hoverfly species.

The majority of species recorded in this survey can be classified as being common, widespread and generalist in their habitat requirements and most have been recorded here in previous surveys. Many of the species involved are also highly mobile, enabling them to colonise habitats quickly. The majority of these species will remain in stabilised habitats and it is likely that only a very few of these might be lost through natural dispersal unless the current management regimes are radically altered or entirely neglected. However, any such losses should be countered by the retention of the more specialist species and perhaps the colonisation of other more specialist species from sites nearby. There was however, a noticeable lack of numbers of some species during this survey particularly amongst the true bugs in the group miridae which primarily feed on plant sap during their development. Species such as *Leptopterna dolabrata* which is often abundant in sweep net samples was only present in low numbers, this may have been as a result of the spring and summer being one of the driest on record, leaving plants to struggle to grow sufficiently well thus reducing the amount of sap available for insects that feed on it. Many of the often widespread and abundant hoverfly species (e.g. *Sphaerophoria scripta*, *Melanostoma mellinum*, *Melanostoma scalare* and *Episyrhus balteatus*) were largely absent or at best only present in noticeably low numbers during this survey, something which was noticed at other southern survey sites during the same period, it is likely the dry weather may have been a factor in this.

Overall, Ballard Water Meadow and woodland still continues to support a large and diverse range of insect species with a number of them being Nationally Scarce as evidenced by this and previous surveys and as such it continues to be a site of national importance for some of its insect assemblages.

Table 1 below presents the total number of species recorded from each survey group from each of the surveys in 2020, 2021 and 2022 compared against the total number of species currently recognised as resident in Britain and shows that the site is still in good 'insect health' but in each survey group there is still scope for more species to be found/recorded here especially amongst some of the larger insect groups (terrestrial bugs, hoverflies, solitary bees and wasps). Further surveys may discover new species.

Table 1 All species recorded by habitat in 2020, 2021 2022, 2024 and 2025 against the number of British species.

Survey Group	Meadow	Woodland	Total No. combined	No. of British sp
Mecoptera; Scorpion Flies	1	1	1	3
Neuroptera; Lacewings	2	1	2	46
Odonata; Damselflies	3	0	3	20
Odonata; Dragonflies	4	0	4	23
Orthoptera; Bush Crickets	4	1	6	11
Grasshoppers	3	0	3	11
Dermaptera; Earwigs	1	0	1	4
Dictyoptera; Cockroaches	1	0	1	3
Heteroptera; True Bugs	40	10	50	488*
Trichoptera; Caddisflies	4	1	5	199
Lepidoptera; Butterflies	19	8	20	59
Diptera; Hoverflies	35	19	40	265
Larger Brachycera	15	4	16	159
Snail-killing Flies	6	0	6	67
Picture-winged Flies	8	0	8	73
Conopid Flies	7	0	6	24
Tachinid Flies	4	0	3	247
Hymenoptera; Ants	4	0	4	53
Spider Wasps	1	0	1	41
Social Wasps	5	3	5	9
Solitary Wasps	3	2	5	126
Solitary Bees	22	10	31	224
Social Bees	8	10	11	23
Coleoptera; Soldier Beetles	6	0	6	25
Click Beetles	3	2	3	73
Malachite Beetles	2	0	2	2
Stag Beetles	0	1	1	4
Ladybirds	6	0	6	46
Longhorn Beetles	6	1	6	67

*Heteroptera; True Bugs, this total is for terrestrial species only.

1.7.1 Notes on the Insect Groups Recorded

Mecoptera and Neuroptera

There was no change in the number, or species in these two groups recorded. It was surprising not to record a single specimen of the usually common and abundant scorpion fly *Panorpa communis* during this survey.

Odonata

There was no change in the number of species recorded.

Orthoptera

All bush cricket species previously recorded were still present Roesel's Bush Cricket (*Roesliana roeselii*) first recorded in 2024 was still present in numbers from early in the summer suggesting successful breeding on site after arriving in 2024. All previously recorded species could have been expected to still occur the cutting/grazing regime of the grassland and retention of scrub edge should ensure all these species persist on site.

Trichoptera

No new species of Caddisfly were recorded during this survey. As previously reported the absence of permanent open water on site will probably always limit the number of species likely to be recorded here, some of the species that have been recorded here may have originated from the nearby Ballard Lake or any nearby garden ponds.

Heteroptera

One new Heteropteran bug was recorded as noted above.

Lepidoptera

No new butterfly species were recorded.

Hoverflies

Another good selection of hoverflies was recorded but some previously recorded species, particularly *Sphaerophoria scripta* and the two *Melanostoma* species (*M. mellinum*, *M. scalare*) which are typically common and abundant were notable by their reduced presence in this survey. Hopefully this is just a one-off event as a result of the long dry spring and summer. *Eupeodes latifasciatus*, first recorded in 2024 was again present even though only a single specimen was seen.

Diptera - Larger Brachycera

No new species within the larger brachycera were recorded but many of the previously recorded species were still present. There is still scope for more species to be found.

Diptera - Snail-killing Flies

No new species of snail-killing fly were added to the list. There is still scope for further species to be recorded on site.

Diptera - Picture-winged Flies

No new species were recorded but the site may have reached capacity for the number of species it is likely to hold, all species are host-plant specific so unless their host species are present or adventive strays are recorded it is unlikely the number of species will increase greatly.

Diptera - Conopid Flies

No new Conopid flies were recorded and it is possible that all species likely to occur here have already been recorded.

Diptera - Tachinid Flies

No new species of tachinid fly were recorded but *Allophora hemiptera*, first recorded in 2024 was again present. There is still scope for more species in this large family to be recorded.

Hymenoptera - Ants, Bees and Wasps

Ants

Following the record of the first Yellow Meadow Ant (*Lasius flavus*) in 2022 more were recorded during this survey, this time in the South Meadow, unfortunately none of the small foundation nest mounds previously discovered have developed into anything more substantial but these things do take a number of years to develop into the large familiar nest mounds.

Social Wasps

No new species of social wasp were recorded. Hornets (*Vespa crabro*) were abundant in the meadow during the July and August visits.

Solitary Wasps

Solitary wasps were again rather poorly represented considering the available habitats present and the relative abundance of nectar, pollen and potential invertebrate prey.

Solitary Bees

One new species of solitary bee was recorded in the woodland and has been discussed above. The Large Scissor Bee *Chelostoma florissomme*, first recorded in 2022 was again recorded in the North Meadow where its favoured forage resource Buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) is still abundant, it is likely this species breeds in the local area in a patch of bare ground.

Social Bees

Unsurprisingly, no new social/bumblebee species were recorded and all previously recorded species were present again, the species recorded here during each survey are those which are currently most common and widespread in Britain, it is unlikely that any new species in this group will be recorded.

Coleoptera - Soldier Beetles

No new species of Soldier beetle were recorded and all previously recorded species were also seen again. All species now recorded are amongst our most common and widespread species and can be found in almost any habitat.

Click Beetles

No new species were recorded and neither too were any of the previously recorded species.

Ladybirds

No new species of ladybird were recorded.

Longhorn Beetles

No new species of longhorn beetle were recorded and none of those species previously recorded were found to be still present.

Conclusion

These small changes in species numbers and composition illustrates how important regular survey is and that single season surveys will be affected by a range of variables. Previous summer and winter weather, as well as that in the days leading up to the survey, and in some cases, even the weather on the day of the survey will all have an impact. In regards this survey, each visit was conducted using the same survey technique - sweep-netting/general searching as in previous surveys. The best available day for survey was chosen, and, where possible, followed a run of a few fine days to ensure insect numbers would be at their maximum, thus giving the best chance of recording the highest number of species.

Overall, the small increase in species numbers, illustrates how important this meadow and woodland are in both local and national context. If further survey were undertaken it is highly likely that a greater number of insect species could be recorded as has been illustrated by this survey in recording a range of species that had not been recorded in the previous three surveys.

1.7 Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the Friends of Ballard Water Meadow and New Milton Town Council for commissioning and funding this survey and Bob Lord for useful discussions regarding the Meadow throughout the duration of the survey. I would also like to thank Ann Gorman for driving me to and from the meadow each month in order that I could complete the survey.

1.8 References

The following references were used for identification of species recorded during the survey and their national statuses. The NBN Atlas website was also accessed at various times during the survey www.nbnatlas.org

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Appendices

Appendix 1 All species recorded in the meadow in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2024 and 2025 combined

Appendix 2 All species recorded in the woodland in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2024 and 2025 combined

Appendix 3 All species recorded in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2024 and 2025 combined

Appendix 3 All species recorded in 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2024 combined

Appendix 1 All species recorded in the meadow in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2024 and 2025 combined

The following is a list of all the species recorded in the North, Middle and South Meadows in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2024 and 2025 combined.

Species marked ^ are new for 2025, species marked * are Red Data Book or Nationally Scarce.

Mecoptera: Scorpion flies

Panorpa communis

Neuroptera: Lacewings

Chrysopa perla

Chrysoperla carnea

Odonata: Damselflies

Coenagrion puella

Enallagma cyathigerum

Ischnura elegans

Dragonflies

Brachytron pratense

Aeshna mixta

Sympetrum striolatum

Libellula quadrimaculata

Orthoptera: Bush Crickets

Pholidoptera griseoptera

Conocephalus (fuscus) discolor

Conocephalus dorsalis

Leptophyes punctatissima

Roseliana (Merioptera) roeselii

Grasshoppers

Chorthippus albomarginatus

Chorthippus brunneus

Chorthippus parallelus

Dermaptera: Earwigs

Forficula (dentata) auricularia

Dictyoptera: Cockroaches

*Ectobius lapponicus**

Heteroptera: True Bugs

Dicyphus epilobii

Deraeocoris ruber

Calocoris roseomaculatus

Closterotomus norwegicus

Capsus ater

Apolygus lucorum

Apolygus spinolae

Lygocoris pabulinus

Lygus rugulipennis

Harpocera thoracica[^]

Orthops baslairs

Orthops campestris

Stenotus binotatus

Leptopterna dolabrata

Notostira elongata

Pithanus maerkelii

Stenodema calcarata

Stenodema laevigata

Trignotylus ruficornis

Lopus decolor

Macrotylus solitarius

Heterotoma planicornis

Plagiongnathus arbustorum

Plagiognathus chrysanthemi

Nabis flavommarginatus

Anthocoris nemorum

Scolopostethus decoratus

Stygnocoris rusticus

Drymus sylvaticus

Coreus marginatus

Rhopalus subrufus

Myrmus miriformis

Eurygaster testudinaria

Podops inuncta

Aelia acuminata

Dolycoris baccarum

Palomena prasina

Piezodorus lituratus

Zicrona caerulea

Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale

Lepidoptera: Butterflies

Thymelicus sylvestris

Thymelicus lineola

Ochlodes sylvanus

Pieris brassicae

Pieris rapae

Pieris napi

Anthocharis cardamines

Neozephyrus quercus

Lycaena phlaeas

Polyommatus icarus

Celastrina argiolus

Vanessa atalanta

Vanessa cardui

Aglais io

Aglais urticae

Polygonia c-album

Pararge aegeria

Melanargia galathea

Pyronia tithonus

Maniola jurtina

Trichoptera; Caddisflies

Limnephilus affinis

Limnephilus auricula

Limnephilus centralis

Limnephilus lunatus

Diptera: Hoverflies

Baccha elongata

Cheilosia albitarsis

Cheilosia illustrata

Cheilosia pagana

Episyrphus balteatus

Eristalis arbustorum

Eristalis intricarius

Eristalis pertinax

Eristalis tenax

Eumerus funeralis

Eumerus strigatus

Eupeodes corollae

Eupeodes latifasciatus

Eupeodes luniger

Helophilus pendulus

Helophilus trivittatus

Melanogaster hirtella

Melanostoma mellinum

Melanostoma scalare

Merodon equestris

Myathropa florea

Paragus haemorrhous

Pipiza noctiluca

Platycheirus albimanus

Platycheirus clypeatus

Platycheirus rosarum

Rhingia campestris

Scaeva pyrastris

Scaeva selentica

Sphaerophoria scripta

Syrphoctonus pipiens

Syrphoctonus ribesii

Volucella pellucens

*Volucella zonaria**

Xylota segnis

Xylota sylvorum

Larger Brachycera

Chrysopilus asiliformis
Chrysopilus cristatus
Rhagio lineola
Rhagio scolopaceus
Rhagio tringarius
Beris vallata

Oxycera rara
Chorisops tibialis
Chloromyia formosa
Sargus bipunctata
Sargus flavipes
Machimus atricapillus
Machimus cingulatus
Leptogaster cylindrica
Dioctria linearis

Snail-killing Flies

Pherbellia cinerella
Pherbellia ventralis
Elgiva cucularia
Hydromya dorsalis
Ilione albiseta
Limnia unguicornis
Tetanocera arrogans

Picture-winged Flies

Urophora cardui ^
Urophora jaceana
Tephritis bardanae
Tephritis neesii
Chaetostomella cylindrica
Terellia colon
Xyphosia miliaria
Euleia heraclei

Conopid Flies

Conops ceriaeformis
Conops flavipes
Conops quadrifasciatus
*Leopoldius signatus**
Physocephala rufipes
Sicus ferrugineus

Tachinid Flies

Eriothrix rufomaculata
Thelaria nigriceps
Phasia obesa
Alophora hemiptera

Hymenoptera: Aculeates**Ants**

Lasius flavus
Lasius niger
Myrmica rubra
Myrmica ruginodis

Spider Wasps

Anoplius nigerrimus

Social Wasps

Vespa crabro
Dolichovespula media
Vespula rufa
Vespula germanica

Vespula vulgaris

Solitary Wasps

Ectemnius cephalotes
Pemphredon lugubris
Nysson spinosus

Solitary Bees

Hylaeus communis
Hylaeus confusus
Andrena bicolor
Andrena clarkella^
Andrena scotica
Andrena nigroaenea
Andrena nitida
Andrena haemorrhoa
Andrena flavipes
Andrena semilaevis
Andrena subopaca
Andrena dorsata
Andrena wilkella
Halictus tumulorum
Lasioglossum leucozonium
Lasioglossum albipes
Lasioglossum calceatum
Lasioglossum minutissimum
Lasioglossum pauxillum
Lasioglossum punctatissimum
Lasioglossum villosulum
Lasioglossum morio
Sphecodes ephippius
Sphecodes Geoffrellus
Chelostoma florissomne
Osmia bicornis
Osmia leaiana
Osmia spinulosa
Megachile willughbiella
Nomada fabriciana
Nomada flava
Nomada flavoguttata
Nomada goodeniana

Social Bees

Bombus hortorum
Bombus lapidarius
Bombus lucorum
Bombus pascuorum
Bombus pratorum
Bombus terrestris
Bombus vestalis
Apis mellifera

Coleoptera: Soldier Beetles

Cantharis flavilabris
Cantharus nigricans
Cantharis pallida
Cantharis rustica
Rhagonycha fulva
Rhagonycha testacea

Malachite Beetles

Malachius bipustulatus
Malthodes marginatus

Click Beetles

Agriotes acuminatus
Agriotes pallidulus
*Ampedus quercicola**

Ladybirds

Calvia 14-guttata
Propylea 14-punctata
Harmonia axyridis
Coccinella 7-punctata
Tytthaspis 16-punctata
Subcoccinella 24-punctata

Longhorn Beetles

Grammoptera ruficornis
*Paracorymbia fulva**
*Stictoleptura scutellata**
Rutpela maculata
Stenurella melanura
Clytus arietis

Appendix 2 All species recorded in the woodland in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2024 and 2025 combined

The following is a list of all the species recorded in the woodland in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2024 and 2025 combined.

Mecoptera: Scorpion flies

Panorpa communis

Neuroptera: Lacewings

Chrysoperla carnea

Odonata: Dragonflies

Sympetrum striolatum[^]

Orthoptera: Bush Crickets

Leptophyes punctatissima

Heteroptera: True Bugs

Apolygus lucorum

Liocoris tripustulatus

Harpocera thoracica[^]

Stenodema calcarata

Stenodema laevigata

Stenotus binotatus

Psallus quercus

Anthocoris nemorum

Palomena prasina

Pentatoma rufipes

Trichoptera: Caddisflies

Limnephilus centralis

Lepidoptera: Butterflies

Pieris brassicae

Pieris napi

Pieris rapae

Celastrina argiolus

Aglais io

Argynnis paphia

Pararge aegeria

Vanessa atalanta

Maniola jurtina

Pyronia tithonus

Diptera: Hoverflies

Baccha elongata

Dasysyrphus albostriatus

Epistrophe eligans

Episyrphus balteatus

Eristalis nemorum

Eristalis tenax

Eupeodes corollae

Helophilus pendulus

Melanostoma scalare

Merodon equestris

Myathropa florea

Platycheirus albimanus

Sphaerophoria scripta

Syrphus ribesii

Syrphus torvus

Syrphus vitrepennis

Volucella pellucens

Volucella zonaria^{*}

Xylota sylvarum

Larger Brachycera

Chorisops tibialis

Chrysopilus cristatus

Microchrysa flavicornis

Bombylius major

Hymenoptera: Aculeates

Ants

Lasius niger

Solitary Wasps

Trypoxylon figulus

Rhopalum inornata

Ectemnius cephalotes

Social Wasps

Vespa crabro

Vespula germanica

Vespula vulgaris

Solitary Bees

Hylaeus communis

Hylaeus confusus

Halictus tumulorum

Andrena clarkella[^]

Andrena haemorrhoa

Andrena flavipes

Andrena scotica

Andrena subopaca

Andrena dorsata

Osmia bicornis

Nomada flava

Anthophora plumipes

Social Bees

Bombus hortorum

Bombus hypnorum

Bombus jonellus

Bombus lapidarius

Bombus pascuorum

Bombus pratorum

Bombus sylvestris

Bombus terrestris

Bombus vestalis

Apis mellifera

Coleoptera: Soldier Beetles

Rhagonycha fulva

Click Beetles

Agriotes pallidulus

Stenagostus rhombeus

Longhorn Beetles

Appendix 3 All species recorded in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2024 and 2025 combined

The following lists cover all species recorded across the whole site in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2024 and 2025 combined. Recent name changes amongst some of the species have been incorporated so in some instances names differ from the lists included in the previous reports.

Species highlighted with an asterisk (*) are Red Data Book or Nationally Scarce species, species highlighted with an 'N' are new species recorded here for the first time in 2025.

Mecoptera:

Scorpion flies 1 species

Panorpa communis

Neuroptera:

Lacewings 2 species

Chrysopa perla

Chrysoperla carnea

Odonata:

Damselflies 1 species

Coenagrion puella

Enallagma cyathigerum

Ischura elegans

Dragonflies 4 species

Brachytron pratense

Aeshna mixta

Libellula quadrimaculata

Sympetrum striolatum

Orthoptera:

Bush Crickets 6 species

Pholidoptera griseoaptera

Metrioptera roselii

Conocephalus discolor

Conocephalus dorsalis

Leptophyes punctatissima

Grasshoppers 3 species

Chorthippus albomarginatus

Chorthippus brunneus

Pseudochorthippus parallelus

Dermoptera:

Earwigs 1 species

Forficula dentata(=*auricularia*)

Dictyoptera:

Cockroaches 1 species

*Ectobius lapponicus**

Heteroptera:

True Bugs 40 species

Gerris lacustris

Dicyphus epilobii

Deraeocoris ruber

Calocoris roseomaculatus

Closterostomus norwegicus

Capsus ater

Harpocera thoracica N

Apolygus lucorum

Apolygus spinolae

Lygocoris pabulinus

Lygus rugulipennis

Orthops basalis

Orthops campestris

Stenotus binotatus

Leptopterna dolobrata

Notostira elongata

Pithanus maerkelii

Stenodema calcarata

Stenodema laevigata

Trignotylus ruficornis

Heterotoma planicornis

Macrotylus solitarius

Plagiognathus arbustorum

Plagiognathus chrysanthemi

Psallus quercus

Nabis flavomarginatus

Anthocoris nemorum

Scolopostethus decoratus

Stygnocoris rusticus

Drymus sylvaticus

Coreus marginatus

Rhopalus subrufus

Myrmus miriformis

Eurygaster testudinaria

Aelia acuminata

Podops inuncta

Dolycoris baccarum

Piezodorus lituratus

Palomena prasina

Zicrona caerulea

Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale

Lepidoptera:

Butterflies 20 species

Thymelicus sylvestris

Thymelicus lineola

Ochlodes sylvanus

Pieris brassicae

Pieris rapae

Pieris napi

Anthocharis cardamines

Lycaena phlaeus

Neozephyrus quercus

Polyommatus icarus

Celastrina argiolus

Vanessa atalanta

Argynnis paphia

Vanessa cardui

Aglais io

Polygonia c-album

Pararge aegeria

Melanargia galathea

Pyronia tithonus

Maniola jurtina

Trichoptera:

Caddisflies 5 species

Limnephilus auricula

Limnephilus affinis

Limnephilus centralis

Limnephilus hirsutus

Limnephilus lunatus

Diptera:

Hoverflies 40 species

Baccha elongata

Cheilosia albitarsus

Cheilosia illustrata

Cheilosia pagana

Dasysrphus albostrigatus

Epistrophe eligans

Episyrphus balteatus

Eristalis arbustorum

Eristalis intricarius

Eristalis pertinax

Eristalis tenax

Eumerus funeralis

Eumerus strigatus

Eupeodes corollae

Eupeodes latifasciatus

Eupeodes luniger

Helophilus pendulus

Helophilus trivittatus

Melanogaster hirtella

Melanostoma mellinum

Melanostoma scalare

Merodon equestris

Myathropa florea

Paragus haemorrhous

Pipiza noctiluca

Platycheirus albimanus

Platycheirus clypeatus

Platycheirus rosarum

Rhingia campestris

Scaeva pyrastris

Scaeva selentica

Sphaerophoria scripta

Syrirta pipiens

Syrphus ribesii

Syrphus torvus

Syrphus vitrepennis

Volucella pellucens

*Volucella zonaria**

Xylota segnis

Xylota sylvorum

Larger Brachycera 16 species

Chrysopilus asiliformis
Chrysopilus cristatus

Rhagio lineola
Rhagio scolopaceus
Rhagio tringarius
Beris vallata
Oxycera rara
Chorisops tibialis
Chloromyia formosa
Sargus bipunctata
Sargus flavipes
Bombylius major
Machimus atricapillus
Machimus cingulatus
Leptogaster cylindrica
Dioctria linearis

Snail-killing Flies 6 species

Pherbellia ventralis
Elgiva cucularia
Hydromya dorsalis
Ilione albiseta
Limnia unguicornis
Tetanocera arrogans

Picture-winged Flies 7 species

Urophora jaceana
Tephritis bardanae
Tephritis neesii
Chaetostomella cylindrica
Terellia colon
Xyphosia miliaria
Euleia heraclei

Conopid Flies 6 species

Conops ceriaeformis
Conops flavus
Conops quadrifasciatus
*Leopoldius signatus**
Physocephala rufipes
Sicus ferrugineus

Tachinid Flies 3 species

Eriothrix rufomaculata
Thelaria nigriceps
Phasia obesa

Hymenoptera: Aculeates**Ants 4 species**

Lasius flavus
Lasius niger
Myrmica rubra
Myrmica ruginodis

Spider Wasps 1 species

Anoplius nigerrimus

Social Wasps 5 species

Vespa crabro
Dolichovespula media
Vespula rufa
Vespula germanica

Vespula vulgaris

Solitary Wasps 5 species

Trypoxylon figulus
Ectemnius cephalotes
Pemphredon lugubris
Rhopalum inornata
Nysson spinosus

Solitary Bees 31 species

Hylaeus communis
Hylaeus confusus
Andrena bicolor
Andrena clarkella N
Andrena nigroaenea
Andrena nitida
Andrena haemorrhoa
Andrena flavipes
Andrena semilaevis
Andrena scotica
Andrena subopaca
Andrena dorsata
Andrena wilkella
Halictus tumulorum
Lasioglossum leucozonium
Lasioglossum albipes
Lasioglossum calceatum
Lasioglossum minutissimum
Lasioglossum pauxillum
Lasioglossum punctatissimum
Lasioglossum villosulum
Lasioglossum morio
Sphecodes ephippius
Sphecodes geofrellus
Chelostoma florisomne
Osmia bicornis
Osmia leaiana
Osmia spinulosa
Megachile willughbiella
Nomada fabriciana
Nomada goodeniana
Nomada flava
Nomada flavoguttata
Nomada striata
Anthophora plumipes

Social Bees 11 species

Bombus hortorum
Bombus hypnorum
Bombus jonellus
Bombus lapidarius
Bombus lucorum
Bombus pascuorum
Bombus pratorum
Bombus sylvestris
Bombus terrestris
Bombus vestalis
Apis mellifera

Coleoptera:**Soldier Beetles 6 species**

Cantharis flavilabris (=nigra)
Cantharis nigricans

Cantharis pallida
Cantharis rustica
Rhagonycha fulva
Rhagonycha testacea

Malachite Beetles 2 species

Malachius bipustulatus
Malthodes marginalis

Click Beetles 3 species

Agriotes pallidulus
*Ampedus quercicola**
Stenagostus rhombeus

Ladybirds 6 species

Calvia 14-guttata N
Propylea 14-punctata
Harmonia axyridis
Coccinella 7-punctata
Tytthaspis 16-punctata
Subcoccinella 24-punctata

Longhorn Beetles 6 species

Grammoptera ruficornis
*Paracorymbia fulva**
*Stictoleptura scutellata**
Rutpela maculata
Stenurella melanura
Clytus arietis