

Alnwick Wildlife Group

Promoting awareness of the countryside and its flora and fauna



REVIEW OF SEPTEMBER 2011

NEWSLETTER 121

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LINDISFARNE NATIONAL NATURE RESERVE.

SPEAKER: ANDREW CRAGGS

Andrew has the enviable job of working on one of the best nature reserves in the UK – Lindisfarne. We will hear about some of the conservation projects, the role of volunteers, the plants, birds and mammals of the reserve as well as the impact of visitors on the reserve. This should be a fascinating talk on one of Britain's great wild places.

It has been a very strange autumn. Temperatures as high as 28°C, wind, rain and only now the first frosts. This has meant that there have been good numbers of butterflies and dragonflies still on the wing in the middle of October. Species of interest have included a **Speckled Wood** on the Farne Islands and an influx of **Red Admirals** from the south. Good numbers of **Common Darters** and **Common Hawker** dragonflies have been seen hunting the hedges and pond margins. It is possible that a small number will linger into early November as long as it does not get too cold.

The warm temperatures of the early part of the month have also meant that there has been a flush of new growth in the pastures and waysides. Plants such as **Hogweed**, **Autumn Hawkweed**, **Tormentil**, **Red Clover**, **Yarrow**, **Devil's Bit Scabious** and the odd stem of **Field Scabious** can still be found in flower with relative ease. The onset of frosts will mean that very quickly there will be few flowering plants. On the saltmarshes, the occasional flower of **Sea Aster** can still be found as well as the flowering spikes of **Spartina Grass**.

One of the great spectacles is the arrival of the geese and **Whooper Swans** from the north. This year, some of the largest concentrations have been found on the Lindisfarne reserve with a count of over 4,000 **Pink-footed Geese** and a further 1000 **Barnacle Geese**. Many of these geese will disperse to the south and west but there is likely to be a core group of **Pink-feet** that will commute between the coast, the Till Valley and East Chevington. Skeins of geese can be seen in virtually any part of our area at this time of year. Probably the best time to look is on a clear morning, about an hour after sunrise as the birds move between their roost sites and feeding areas. For the more observant it is worth checking these skeins for waifs and strays e.g. a **Snow** or **White-fronted Goose**.

Late autumn and winter is often a very good time to watch hunting raptors such as **Peregrines** and **Merlins**. Large flocks of **Wood Pigeon** that arrive from Scandinavia and Russia can often be a target for **Peregrines** but they are equally happy hunting **Wigeon** or **Redshank** on the coast or even **Pink-footed Geese**. Yes, I was lucky enough to see a stooping female **Peregrine** attempt to take a goose in mid flight in the Tweed valley a number of years ago. **Merlins** can turn up almost anywhere as long as there is a good selection of small birds for lunch. They are happiest hunting **Skylarks** and **Meadow Pipits** but **Yellowhammers** or **Goldfinches** could equally be on the menu.

There is plenty of activity on the **Badger** sett. It is at this time of year that mating takes place. It is not as straightforward as you think. Recent research has shown that a sow (female) will mate with the dominant boar (male) in the sett but will also seek out other boars from neighbouring setts. The receptive sow will go looking for other boars whilst foraging for food at night. It has been suggested that the sow may mate with four or five males. The cubs are born between January and March and stay underground for at least a month and a half.

Hopefully the weather is good enough over the next month to enjoy north Northumberland's wildlife.

Jack Daw

SWARLAND SNAPSHOTS –SEPTEMBER 2011

Watching the natural world one must always anticipate to be occasionally presented with unexpected surprises. This year has delivered two such events.

Over the past forty years the presence here of large numbers of Siskins has been almost exclusively a feature of spring passage during the months of February to April. This autumn, for the first time, they have been continuously at and around the feeders, up to twenty at a time, every day throughout August until the end of the first week in September. Of the 87 birds caught and ringed in this period only 9 were not juveniles. Latterly one or two birds have appeared to feed occasionally but the majority have obviously moved on.

By contrast the House Martin has experienced a reversal of the historical expectation. For as many years as can be recalled, beginning often as early as mid-August and certainly by the first week of September, migrating flocks of up to 200 or more, basing themselves on the overhead electricity cables, have gathered in the mornings to feed through the day before moving off southward during the afternoon. This year there have been none! A few have been seen associated with passing groups of Swallows but that is all.

The local Swallows seem to have had a better breeding season than has been seen over the past couple of years, with several late broods with young in the nest well into August. This year's passage, on the other hand, has been noticeably light, a few small parties of 5 to 20 birds were seen more or less daily towards the end of August, but otherwise there have tended to be only small numbers passing through. Apart from about 50 at midday on 4th September and another similar sized group late afternoon on the 5th this pattern has continued through September.

There was very little sign of warbler movement with just Chiffchaff being seen or heard singing on 4th, 5th and 12th September, a single Willow Warbler caught on the 5th and a Garden Warbler on the 15th.

Blue, Coal and Great Tits have all been present in good numbers this autumn until the middle of this month since when activity has fallen away sharply. Although usually regularly seen species, Wren, Treecreeper and Goldcrest have all gone virtually unrecorded since winter, except for single juveniles of the latter being caught on 7th and 14th September. Bullfinches, which had become distinctly more common during the past two seasons, continued to appear daily at the feeders until mid-August but have not been recorded since. A curiously abrupt change in behaviour.

Part of the local Red Squirrel population, which had earlier in the year seemed to be in good heart, appears now to have been overtaken by another outbreak of the squirrel pox infection. Sightings of at least three sickly animals have been reported in the last month and a fourth, which was subsequently found dead, has just been confirmed by the Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratory as being pox virus positive. At the same time two other feeding sites at different locations in the village are still reporting visits from apparently healthy animals, so perhaps the current infection is limited to animals all using the same feeding site or sites.

Butterfly activity has hit something of a peak from around the middle of this month, after an exceptionally quiet summer, with at least 8 Small Tortoiseshells, 5 Red Admirals and one Peacock on 28th September.

Dave Makepeace.

Please send sightings reports for October, no later than 6th November, to:

Ian & Keith Davison, The Bungalow, Branton, Powburn, NE66 4LW

or Tel: 01665 578 357 or email to redsquirrel@alnwickwildlifegroup.co.uk

Copies of the monthly Newsletter and sightings will be made available on the web site one month after the paper publication

Meeting of Wednesday 28th September 2011

A good audience of 52 were told that the very brief AGM would be held at the start of the October meeting. George then produced a lump of flint found on the beach at Buston Links with a fossilised sea urchin embedded in it. A skull of a large gull showed the efficiency of these hunter/scavengers. A great diving beetle from Branton was accompanied by an information sheet about the Branton Reserve near Powburn.

Things to look out for in October are the start of bird migration; autumn moths; the red deer rut; and dragonflies often well away from water. Members' sightings included a red-throated diver on Druridge Pools; a good mist-net haul for bird ringers at Newton Pool, including a little bunting; a comma butterfly at Lemmington Hall and good populations of fly agaric mushrooms.

Speaker: Nick Mason has worked for RSPB and North Pennines AONB but is now with Red Squirrels in Northern England (RSNE). This is initially a 5-year project and has replaced Save Our Squirrels (SOS).

The red squirrel is Europe's only native squirrel and it has been in Britain since the end of the last Ice Age. At its height the population was about 3 million, but in 1876 greys were introduced. Their initial spread was fairly slow and confined to south central England, but between 1948 and 2010 there has been a massive decline in reds. The two main causes have been the parapox virus, carried by but not affecting greys, but with a 98% death rate in infected reds, and natural interspecific competition especially in broadleaved woodland. This competition would probably have had the same result even without the virus.

Anti-grey action began in 1931, mostly by shooting (360,000 were shot in 1953), but trapping is more effective. Red squirrel stronghold reserves were set up in the late 2000s in places like Kyloe, Uswayford, Kidland, Slaley, Kielder, Rayleese and Harwood. There is an increasing network of voluntary groups – eg Acklington/Guyzance; Warkworth; Upper Wansbeck & Coquetdale. A new group has formed in Wooler. Their emphasis is on trapping and humane killing. There is currently no group in the Alnwick area.

There is lots of good landowner action, some supported by grants, and some voluntary groups have attracted grant funding to allow the employment of rangers to carry out the trapping. SOS was mostly about publicity. RSNE is more hardnosed about the need for direct action. The aims are to:

▲ Monitor and control – not eradicate (even if that were practicable) ▲ Suppress greys to allow reds to regain their range in the stronghold areas ▲ Control incursion zones around the strongholds ▲ Work to build sustainable control groups and networks.

Richard Poppleton

Titlington Ravens

Until last year we had very rarely seen Ravens (*Corvus corax*) in the area around our home at Titlington Mount. Most of these birds seemed to spend most of their time further west in the National Park. The best we had ever had were occasional single birds flying quite high overhead. But in the autumn and winter of 2010/11 we seemed to have a pair of birds quite regularly on the moorland between us and Kimmer Lough.



This autumn it has happened again. In fact just today, in late October, as I walked up through the sheep fields a bird was lazily circling and calling over the plantation beside the farm road. It would be great to think we might eventually have a pair breeding near us. Well, great for us but perhaps not so great for the farmer who will fear for his spring lambs if the birds stay around. The breeding requirements are rock ledges or large trees, although the key is for the site to be undisturbed and in truth I can't really see anywhere on our part of the fell sandstone that would satisfy those requirements, but you never know.

Ravens are quite unmistakable if you hear them calling which they often do while in flight. The deep-throated croaking call is quite different from the raucous calls of the Carrion Crows. They have uniformly glossy black plumage, a long heavy bill and a long wedge-shaped tail. Their diet is often described as omnivorous, but both live and dead prey form a major part. They take their food on the ground rather than in the air and they are well known for storing caches of food when they have a surplus.



Richard Poppleton

PLANT CORNER

In botany, as with birding, every month brings something new. At our AWG meeting last May John Steele asked me whether I had seen the rare Tunbridge Filmy Fern (*Hymenophyllum tunbrigense*) at its only known site in North Northumberland in a rock cleft on Cateran Hill. I hadn't, but made a note to try to discover its precise location and to go to find it. So, armed with an 8-figure grid reference from the Botanical Recorder for our area, I walked up from New Bewick farm (between Eglington and Chillingham) and past the ruined farm at Blawearie in the glorious weather in the last week in September.

Cateran Hill is almost as far up as the Quarry House moor road from Hepburn to the A1 and on its southern flank there is a series of craggy rocks. Amongst these is a very deep rock cleft in the sandstone. If you can



reach this without falling to your death there is a vertical rock face in the cleft that looks as if it has a particularly dense covering of mosses. I found this and only after about five minutes did I realise that I was looking at the Filmy Fern. The photos don't really give a true impression of how moss-like it is. Each small frond is only a few centimetres long and about 2cm wide, but they are packed together to completely cover the area of rock face about 2m square. Apparently this site has been known for at least 150 years, so the restricted suitable habitat and the low light levels have clearly limited its growth and spread, but left it in a very healthy state.



My second topic this month sticks with the Bryophytes (ferns and mosses). All of you will be familiar with the Sphagnum mosses, even if only because they are the major components of peat. If you walk on wet moorland the wetter ground is almost bound to have patches and cushions of Sphagnum. As these plants die they get compressed in the wet ground but because the conditions are almost always acidic they do not decay, but become solidified as peat.

There are 34 species of Sphagnum in Britain but telling them apart and identifying them is hard. In mid-September I went on a day's trip to Muckle Moss. This is an area of good quality bog just off the Stanegate, the minor road which runs between and parallel to the A69 and the military road. The trip was led by John O'Reilly, the bryophyte expert for the north east of England. I came away confident of my ability to identify several species of Sphagnum and since then I have practised my new-found skill on the Sphagnums



(Sphagna?!) on the moorland near our house. I'm reasonably happy that I can 'do' seven species with some certainty, so only 27 to go.

One of the most distinctive is a robust red species called *Sphagnum magellanicum*. You have to be a bit careful about sphagnum colours because they can vary depending on how shaded or well-lit the plants are, but *S. magellanicum* is almost always large and obviously red (although there are other smaller species with red pigments).

A second one is *S. cuspidatum*. This one is best known for being referred to as the 'dead cat' sphagnum because it is often found semi-submerged in ditches and when in this state its surface looks like the matted fur of a dead furry animal in the water. The photo I have isn't very dead-cattish because the plants are from a patch that was out of the water.

Richard Poppleton.



	SIGHTINGS SEPTEMBER 2011
BIRDS	
Black-throated Diver	1 Newton Point 4th and 1 at Emmanuel Head 18th
Great Crested Grebe	Up to 4 all month at Branton Ponds
Manx Shearwater	1 at Emmanuel Head 17th
Sooty Shearwater	1 at Newton Point on the 1st
Bittern	1 at Cresswell Pond on the 10th
Mute Swan	21 at Branton Ponds on the 20th and 2 at Swarland on the 8th
Pinkfoot	300 at Ross on the 17th
Snow Geese	2 at Elwick on the 18th
Greylag	700+ at Branton Ponds all month
Canada Geese	80 at Branton Ponds all month
Wigeon	2000 at Fenham Flats on the 17th
Goosander	42 at Branton Ponds all month
Pochard	2 at Branton Ponds on the 30th
Little Egret	2 at Branton Ponds all month and 3 at Budle Bay on the 11th
Kestrel	1 at Swarland on the 29th
Sparrowhawk	1 at Swarland on the 16th
Buzzard	1 at Hampeth on the 6th and 1 at Swarland on the 29th
Peregrine	Singles at Smeafield on the 25th, Cheviot on the 3rd and Branton Ponds on the 27th
Water Rail	1 at Cresswell Ponds on the 10th
Common Crane	1 at Budle Bay on the 11th
Little Stint	1 at Low Newton on the 1st then 2 on the 4th. Also 1 at Cresswell Pond on the 10th
Curlew Sandpiper	1 at Low Newton on the 4th
Little Ringed Plover	1 at Low Newton on the 4th
Knot	30 at Stag Rocks on the 11th
Snipe	6 at Low Newton on the 4th
Greenshank	1 at Branton Ponds on the 17th
Green Sandpiper	1 River Breamish on the 15th
Whimbrel	1 at Newton Point on the 1st
Ruff	8 at Newton Flash on the 1st
Arctic Skua	4 at Newton Point on the 1st then 1 on the 4th. Also 4 at Hadston Carrs on the 10th
Great Skua	1 at Emmanuel Head on the 18th
Black Tern	1 at Stag Rocks on the 9th and 11th
Barn Owl	1 at Smeafield on the 9th and 1 at Lilburn Newtown on the 16th
Tawny Owl	3 at Branton on the 29th
Short-eared Owl	1 at Holy Island on the 17th
Long-eared Owl	1 at Holy Island on the 18th
Kingfisher	1 at Branton Ponds all month
Swallow	1 still on nest at Alnmouth Station and small flocks around Swarland all month
Wheatear	5 at Boulmer on the 20 th and 1 at Smeafield on the 12th.
Mistle Thrush	4 at Swarland on the 25th.
Garden Warbler	1 at Swarland on the 19th.
Willow Warbler	1 at Smeafield on the 23rd and 1 at Swarland on the 5th
Chiffchaff	1 at Swarland on the 4th, 5 th and 12th.
Spotted Flycatcher	1 at Powburn on the 5th and 1 at Branton Ponds on the 7th
Tree Sparrow	1 at Swarland up to the 26th
Siskin	2 at Smeafield on the 9th and 20 at Swarland until the 8th
MAMMALS	
Porpoise	1 at Newton Point on the 4th
Minke Whale	1 at Newton Point on the 4th
Hedgehog	2 at Yearle on the 22nd. Also 1 at Yearle on the 4th and 14th.
Grey Squirrel	1 at Yearle on the 10th, 15th and 16th. Also 2 at Little Ryle and 3 in the Callaly area
Red Squirrel	1 at Ellingham on the 8th, 1 in Branton from the 19th and 1 at Yearle on the 22nd
Roe Deer	3 at Fowberry on the 27th
Pipistrelle Bat	3 at Yearle all month
INVERTEBRATES	
Comma	2 at Yearle on the 4th
Green-veined White	1 at Yearle on the 4th
Small Copper	1 at Yearle on the 4th

Peacock	1 at Yearle on the 4th;small numbers at Smeafield all month and up to 3 at Swarland towards the end of the month.
Red Admiral	Singles at Yearle and Smeafield all month, Also at Swarland from the 10th
Small Tortoiseshell	Small numbers all month at Yearle, Smeafield and Swarland
REPTILES	
Common Lizard	1 at Harthope Valley on the 6th
Slow Worm	1 at Yeale on the 20th
RAINFALL	33.2mm
OBSERVERS	G &R Bell, I &K Davison, E Jones, D Makepeace, N &D Peberdy, S Reay, M &B Rolley.

Howick Wildlife Notes

September 2011. A summary of wildlife noted around Howick village and coast.

2nd. – Two Red Squirrels chasing each other around hazel trees next to Howick Pond. They made a strange call and clapped their feet on the bark.

4th. – Some visible migration around and over the village this morning.

<p>Siskin / Redpoll 36 in a mixed flock flew S. Redpoll 11 flew NE over the garden. Meadow Pipit 63 S Swallow 99 S Sand Martin 1 S Yellow Wagtail 1 S Grey Wagtail 1 S Willow Warbler, Chiffchaff, Blackcap and 2 Whitethroats were also seen</p>	<p>Seawatching from Howick 6.55am – 7.30am</p> <p>Sandwich Tern 35 S Roseate Tern 1 N Common Tern 1 S Common Scoter 1 S Goosander 1 S Little Gull 1 N with a few Black headed Gulls. Red throated Diver 1 S Whimbrel 3 S Wigeon 8 N</p>
<p>5th - In Village Wood this morning –</p> <p>Chiffchaff 5 Whitethroat 1 Jay 2 Linnet 40+ Goldfinch 15+ Redpoll heard only.</p>	<p>11th –</p> <p>Blackcap 1 male in the garden.</p> <p>Visible Migration over our garden -</p> <p>Siskin a light passage this morning – 16 flew south in small groups. Redpoll 7 S Meadow Pipit 182 S</p>
<p>11th Contd</p> <p>Goldfinch 64 S Linnet 34 S Grey Wagtail 4 S Skylark 4 S Swift a late bird 1 S House Martin 53 S Sand Martin 1 S</p>	<p>Seawatching 7.30am – 8.30am</p> <p>Arctic Skua 6 offshore Great Skua (Bonxie) 1</p>

<p>15th Seawatching 6.10pm – 7.10pm</p> <p>Sooty Shearwater 11 N Manx Shearwater 34 N Arctic Skua 9 N Bonxie 1 N Red throated Diver 1 N Pale bellied Brent Geese 29 N Black Tern 2 feeding offshore qwith other terns, my first record here. Wigeon 9 N Pintail 3 N Teal 16 N Common Scoter 3</p>	<p>16th Seawatching 7.20am – 7.50am</p> <p>Sooty Shearwater 4 N Manx Shearwater 3 N Arctic Skua 6 N Bonxie 2 N</p>
<p>17th Seawatching 8am – 9am</p> <p>Pale bellied Brent Geese 11 N Teal 130 N Common Scoter 101 N Shoveler 2 N a rare bird at Howick Pintail 2 N Wigeon 58 N Red throated Diver 3 N Arctic Skua 4 N Bonxie 7 N Arctic Tern 6 S Sandwich Tern 3 S Whimbrel 1</p>	<p>Migration over the garden this afternoon-</p> <p>Swallow 86 S in 10 minutes Swift 1 S House Martin 25 S Chiffchaff 4 in the garden.</p> <p>24th –</p> <p>A Barn Owl was hunting roosting Starlings in our neighbours garden at 11.30pm. Flew into our garden later.</p>

Moths.

The following moths were caught in the Howick Trap during September.

Code	Taxon	Vernacular Name	Qty
427	<i>Yponomeuta cagnagella</i>	Spindle Ermine	1
464	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	Diamond-back Moth	1
647	<i>Hofmannophila pseudospretella</i>	Brown House Moth	1
648	<i>Endrosis sarcitrella</i>	White-shouldered House Moth	5
672	<i>Depressaria heraclei</i>	Parsnip Moth	10
688	<i>Agonopterix heracliana</i>		1
697	<i>Agonopterix arenella</i>		2
776	<i>Teleiopsis diffinis</i>		2
819	<i>Scrobipalpa costella</i>		2
873	<i>Blastobasis adustella</i>		16
874	<i>Blastobasis lacticolella</i>		2
970	<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix	2
972	<i>Pandemis heparana</i>	Dark Fruit-tree Tortrix	1
1011	<i>Pseudargyrotoza conwagana</i>		1
1016	<i>Cnephasia longana</i>		9
1036	<i>Acleris forsskaleana</i>		1
1038x	<i>Acleris laterana/comariana</i>		7
1041	<i>Acleris sparsana</i>		3
1042	<i>Acleris rhombana</i>	Rhomboid Tortrix	4
1048	<i>Acleris variegana</i>	Garden Rose Tortrix	6
1076	<i>Celypha lacunana</i>		4
1126	<i>Ancylis badiana</i>		1
1134	<i>Epinotia ramella</i>		1

1138	<i>Epinotia nisella</i>		2
1345	<i>Elophila nymphaeata</i>	Brown China-mark	2
1388	<i>Udea lutealis</i>		28
1395	<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>	Rusty-dot Pearl	2
1405	<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i>	Mother of Pearl	8
1439	<i>Trachycera advenella</i>		4
1498	<i>Amblyptilia punctidactyla</i>		2
1501	<i>Platyptilia gonodactyla</i>		1
1508	<i>Stenoptilia bipunctidactyla</i>		1
1713	<i>Idaea aversata</i> ab. <i>remutata</i>	Riband Wave [non-banded form]	1
1722	<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>	Flame Carpet	2
1728	<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>	Garden Carpet	5
1738	<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	Common Carpet	3
1759	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Small Phoenix	1
1760	<i>Chloroclysta siterata</i>	Red-green Carpet	10
1764	<i>Chloroclysta truncata</i>	Common Marbled Carpet	24
1767	<i>Thera firmata</i>	Pine Carpet	15
1768	<i>Thera obeliscata</i>	Grey Pine Carpet	5
1769	<i>Thera britannica</i>	Spruce Carpet	10
1776	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	Green Carpet	1
1777	<i>Hydriomena furcata</i>	July Highflyer	5
1802	<i>Perizoma affinitata</i>	Rivulet	1
1809	<i>Perizoma didymata</i>	Twin-spot Carpet	2
1838	<i>Eupithecia icterata</i>	Tawny Speckled Pug	2
1884	<i>Abraxas grossulariata</i>	Magpie Moth	1
1913	<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>	Canary-shouldered Thorn	9
2026	<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>	Vapourer	1
2091	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	Dark Sword-grass	3
2092	<i>Agrotis puta</i>	Shuttle-shaped Dart	9
2107	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large Yellow Underwing	168
2109	<i>Noctua comes</i>	Lesser Yellow Underwing	102
2111	<i>Noctua janthe</i>	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	11
2117	<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>	Autumnal Rustic	3
2123	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-spot	12
2126	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	Setaceous Hebrew Character	50
2134	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>	Square-spot Rustic	132
2135	<i>Xestia agathina</i>	Heath Rustic	2
2199	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>	Common Wainscot	2
2232	<i>Aporophyla nigra</i>	Black Rustic	3
2240	<i>Lithophane leautieri</i>	Blair's Shoulder-knot	1
2245	<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	Green-brindled Crescent	4
2247	<i>Dichonia aprilina</i>	Merveille du Jour	4
2254	<i>Antitype chi</i>	Grey Chi	4
2256	<i>Eupsilia transversa</i>	Satellite	2
2258	<i>Conistra vaccinii</i>	Chestnut	3
2262	<i>Agrochola circellaris</i>	Brick	2
2263	<i>Agrochola lota</i>	Red-line Quaker	8
2264	<i>Agrochola macilenta</i>	Yellow-line Quaker	2
2265	<i>Agrochola helvola</i>	Flounced Chestnut	25
2266	<i>Agrochola litura</i>	Brown-spot Pinion	67
2269	<i>Atethmia centrago</i>	Centre-barred Sallow	6
2270	<i>Omphaloscelis lunosa</i>	Lunar Underwing	37
2273	<i>Xanthia togata</i>	Pink-barred Sallow	14
2274	<i>Xanthia ictertia</i>	Sallow	3
2299	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	Mouse Moth	30
2306	<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	Angle Shades	9
2318	<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>	Dun-bar	1
2321	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	Dark Arches	10
2342	<i>Mesoligia literosa</i>	Rosy Minor	1
2343x	<i>Mesapamea secalis</i> agg.	Common Rustic agg.	12
2350	<i>Chortodes pygmina</i>	Small Wainscot	11
2353	<i>Luperina testacea</i>	Flounced Rustic	29
2360x	<i>Amphipoea oculea</i> agg.	Ear Moth agg.	3

2361	Hydraecia micacea	Rosy Rustic	237
2364	Gortyna flavago	Frosted Orange	93
2368	Celaena leucostigma	Crescent	1
2369	Nonagra typhae	Bulrush Wainscot	1
2375	Rhizedra lutosa	Large Wainscot	1
2439	Plusia festucae	Gold Spot	1
2441	Autographa gamma	Silver Y	75
2474	Rivula sericealis	Straw Dot	1
2477	Hypena proboscidalis	Snout	5
2484	Schrankia costaeatrigalis	Pinion-streaked Snout	1



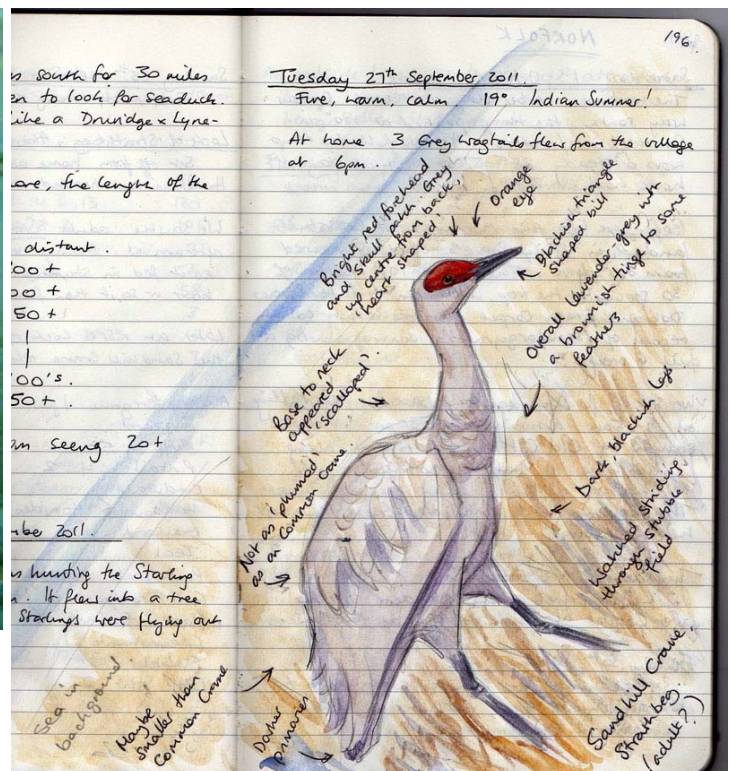
Merve-du-Jour



Sallow



Vapourer



Sandhill Crane

Stewart Sexton