

ORTHOPTERA RECORDING SCHEME

Newsletter No. 19

December 1992

E C M Haes

ATLAS - PROGRESS

The 10 km² National Atlas of British and Irish Orthopteroids is now in final draft, for presentation to Monks Wood. It has been possible to include records of great importance (new VC records or notes on national rarities) to November 1992. This has been fortunate, as some very important data have come in this Autumn. (See under individual species). Further national 10 km data will be needed, as it will be possible to continue the newsletters for the foreseeable future, and these may be used to update the forthcoming Atlas as necessary. Continental data are also welcome.

COUNTY RECORDS (POST 1990)

During 1991-1993, some key county orthopteroid survey results have been or are to be published:

Avon (see Somerset VCs 5 & 6).

Bedford. In *Bedfordshire Naturalist*. Annual updates by D.G. Rands.

Cornwall. In *Cornish Biological Records*. Annual updates by Mrs S.M.Turk.

Derbyshire. In *Journal Derbyshire Entomological Society* No 105, Autumn 1991 "The status of grasshoppers and crickets in Derbyshire". R.A. Frost.

Dorset. In *Recording Dorset* No 2 July 1992. "The distribution of Orthoptera in Dorset". A. Mahon.

Essex [The Orthopteroids of Essex in prep]. A.J. Wake et al.

Hertfordshire. In *Herts Natural History Soc. Transactions 1991*. "A provisional commentary on the status of crickets, grasshoppers and related insects (Orthopteroids) in Hertfordshire". J.P. Widgery.

Norfolk. In *Transactions, Norfolk & Norwich Naturalists Society* 29(1) 1991. "The grasshoppers and crickets of Norfolk". D.I. Richmond & A.G. Irwin.

Somerset. By R.S. Cropper. Due 1993.

Surrey. By D.W. Baldock. Due 1993.

Yorkshire (Sheffield District). In *Sorby Record*. Regular update D. Whiteley.

Wales (Dyfed, VCs 44, 45 and 46). In *Dyfed Invertebrate Group Newsletters*. Regular updates most recently in *Newsletter* 24 April 1992: for Carmarthen (VC 44), I.K. Morgan; Ceredigion (VC 46), A.P. Fowles, and Pembroke (VC 45), J.B. Steer.

REFERENCE BOOK

The Stick Insects of New Zealand, Professor J.T. Salmon, ISB No 790002116 Reed Books, Octopus Pub. Group (NZ) Ltd, 1991, covers the Phasmids naturalised in Britain

and Ireland. A most readable and beautifully illustrated reference, by the leading authority on the group.

UPDATE DATA ON INDIVIDUAL SPECIES

I am grateful to the Editor of *British Wildlife* for agreeing that I may use data already published in that magazine.

BUSH-CRICKETS

Meconema thalassinum, Oak Bush-cricket: In the current survey of Gloucestershire Orthopteroids, Alan Wake and John Widgery have found this bush cricket in 4 new 10 Km squares in VC 33 in the central Cotswolds; 32/90, 42/02, 42/10 and 42/13, in a total of ten new sites within these squares - a considerable infilling; all records between June and October 1992. There is a new Herefordshire, VC36 record from Bargain Wood in the Wye Valley, 32/54, by Rupert Higgins and Dawn Lawrence. In Mid Wales, Adrian Fowles has added two new sites for Cardiganshire, VC46, at Allt Craigarth, 22/4962 and at Cwm Llyfant, 22/7197.

Tettigonia viridissima, Great Green Bush-cricket: In September, Michael Skelton found a major inland colony, in the Thames Valley, on National Trust land at the Hollies, Streatley, Berkshire, VC22, in 41/5980 and 41/5979. Although there is no evidence of spread in range, this insect has appeared in good numbers in its Surrey, VC17 and Thames Valley sites in the last 3 years.

Decticus verrucivorus, Wart-biter: Seen in E. Sussex VC14, and Dorset VC9 in 1991 and 1992. Many adults were recorded at the Castle Hill NNR, VC14, in 1991, but very few in 1992. In 1991 a recording transect here was damaged by photographers. If visiting Castle Hill NNR please keep to the public path, unless escorted by a Warden. The site is the subject of very sensitive investigation by English Nature, and critically important transects could be disrupted by careless entry.

Pholidoptera griseoptera, Dark Bush-cricket: Several interesting finds, including a most important re-find, a stridulating male by the steep path out of Hayburn Wake, 54/609971, VC 62, by Jim Jobe last July. The insect was recorded here in 1924, but not since. This is also the first certain record for the bush cricket in Yorkshire since Christine Ford found it at Robin Hood's Bay, 45/90 in 1957. On the opposite side of the country the population at Arnside, 34/47, VC 69, located by John Paul in 1984, was found to be flourishing and extensive when visited by Derek Bunn this Summer. In Ireland, Roy Anderson saw three males and a female at its only known site at Passage East, 21/61, VC H6 in 1990, where it was discovered by the O'Connors in 1983. In Wales, Adrian Fowles recommends that the 1977 record for Ynyshir, 22/6796, VC 46 be deleted.

Platycleis albopunctata, Grey Bush-cricket: A substantial colony was seen in bramble and bracken thicket at base of an old stone wall on Bryher, Scilly Isles, 00/876147, VC 1 by Steven and Sarah Stone last September - an important update for this only known Scillonian site. They also think that they heard the stridulation of this bush cricket on

Tresco at 00/884154, whilst heading for the Bryher Ferry, but had no time to investigate (per Alan Wake).

Metrioptera brachyptera, Bog Bush-cricket: There are two important new records. A further Cornish site has been located at Rosenannon Downs 10/957668, VC 2. The insect was first seen here by Tania Acuma (CTNC), in June 1992, and confirmed with a specimen (subsequently released on the site), by Steve Jones in September. In Wales a substantial colony was located at Pencoed, 21/960830 VC 41, by Rupert Higgins and Dawn Lawrence in September. In Berkshire, VC 22, a small population of Bog Bush-cricket was found in rides in a conifer plantation, by Des Sussex at Ceasar's Camp, 41/872645.

Metrioptera roeselii, Roesel's Bush-cricket: This species continues its apparently very recent advance up the Thames Valley. The first record for Oxfordshire, VC 23, was a specimen (normal form) on the edge of an arable field at 41/756783, on 4 October last by Michael Skelton. Its most westerly known location in the Thames Valley is now a road-verge colony in Berkshire, VC 22, near Long Wittenham, 41/555938, by Steve Gregory (voucher specimens to Oxford Museum), on 22 July with a further find on 31 July last, of a male f. *diluta*, by Gregory and D.J. Gibbs, in the BBONT reserve at Little Wittenham 41/567927. In Ireland, Roy Anderson revisited the site of his original (1976) discovery in August 1990, and found a population estimated at c. 1000, over 10 ha of saltmarsh grassland, by the Blackwater near St Molona's Abbey, 20/074826, VC H6.

Conocephalus discolor, Long-winged Cone-head: The astonishing spread of this little Bush-cricket continues, and important new colonies were located, even in the cool, wet and windy late Summer and Autumn 1992. In West Cornwall, VC 1, there is now an established colony at Loe Bar, 10/644240, seen by David Veevers and me, last July. A single extra-macropterous male was found there by Robert Cropper in September 1990, but none was seen in 1991. A new Vice County record is West Kent, VC 16, a colony in overgrown meadows by the Eden, 51/4445, located with bat-detector, by David Baldock in September. This is the first record for the Vice County and first of a colony of the insect in Kent. The only previous Kentish record was of a single final instar nymph at Dungeness, VC 15, in 1953. Along the Thames Valley the Bush-cricket has now been found in Oxfordshire, VC 23. The first County record was by Chris Raper in the BBONT Hartlock Reserve, 41/618795, on 7 August. The second was by Skelton, at Bolney Court, Lower Shiplake, 41/774804, on 31 August. It was then found at Cowley Marsh, 42/545051, by Gregory on 19 September; the most northerly site so far discovered. Several were heard stridulating, and a voucher specimen was collected for Oxford Museum.

Conocephalus dorsalis, Short-winged Cone-head: Another important discovery in VC 23 was the locating of a colony of this Bush-cricket, including a f. *burri* (specimen in Oxford Museum), by Steve Gregory, at Otmoor, "near the Pill", 42/573144, on 18 September. Skelton considers this may be a long established, hitherto undetected colony. In Hertfordshire VC 20, however, John Widgery, with aid of a bat-detector, located the Bush-cricket in seven new sites last July. Previously the only known site in the county was at Rye Marsh, 52/387101 by R.J. Newton in 1974. In 1992, the Bush-cricket was found close to this area of the Lee Valley, common in a large area of rough

grass including on a long disused gravel pit between 51/393105 and 389102. In the Chess Valley a small number were found near Serratt, at 51/021989. Another small colony was found by a field at Potters Bar, 52/253003, and near Turnford in the Lee Valley. Common in a large area of both damp and dry grass (as on coastal dunes) between 52/369049 and 369053. A further large Hertford population was found on Croxly Common Moor, along a strip of about 1 km x 100 m on the south side of the glade, around 51/081951. In all, a remarkable increase in range, similar to that in north west Surrey and eastern Berkshire/north Hampshire, recorded during the last three years. Widgery's initial conclusion is that the Hertfordshire colonies are recently established populations. It would, however, be difficult to know how to evaluate the most remarkable find of all - a small colony in rough vegetation near the sea on St Agnes, Scilly Isles, 00/878087, VC 1, by Chris Timmins in late September (C.J. Timmins, in prep). Nymphs had been seen nearby in 1990, but were not identified. These could have been of either species in view of the discovery of Long-winged Cone-head on St Mary's and St Martin's in that Summer. The nearest known localities for Short-winged Cone-head are at the Lynher Estuary in East Cornwall, VC 2, close to the Devon border. In Wales Rupert Higgins and Dawn Lawrence found a substantial colony in herb-rich *Molinia* grassland near Bridgend, Glamorgan, 21/977827, VC 41.

Leptophyes punctatissima, Speckled Bush-cricket: Another interesting Scillonian record is of a female Speckled Bush-cricket on path-side scrub in Salliport Passage, Hugh Town, St Mary's, 00/91, VC 1, by T.J. Wilson, confirmed by J.P. Shaughnessy, in October 1991. In Ireland, Roy Anderson has found the Bush-cricket at Powerscourt (2 nymphs on bramble), 32/1621, VC H20; at Courtown, 31/2056, VC H12, abundant in *Clematis* on coastal dunes; both records in September 1986; and at the Dark Bush-cricket site, Passage East, 21/683118, VC H6, in August 1990.

CRICKETS

Acheta domesticus, House-cricket: In some counties such as Bedfordshire, VC 30 (Rand 1991), House-crickets are currently present in considerable populations, but in others such as Surrey, VC 17, the insect has become a rarity since major outdoor rubbish tips have been replaced by processing plants (Baldock, 1993). In other counties the insect has been a rarity throughout the post-1960 period. Two such are Devon (VCs 3 and 4) and Hampshire (VCs 11 and 12). There are now recent records for both South Devon and North Hampshire. In Devon, VC 3, Dave Buckingham recorded a small colony in a derelict orchard in the Westerland Valley, 20/869622 in July and in August at least one male stridulating loudly on the railway embankment at Bowling Green Marsh, Topsham, 20/972787. In North Wiltshire, VC 12, D.C. Lawman has recorded the presence of a large colony in existence for at least 16 years on industrial premises near Quidhampton, 41/519510. A particularly interesting Derbyshire, VC 57, record is that of a colony in Cresswell Colliery, 43/56, in a roadway c. 2,400 feet below ground, per J. Russel, (Frost, 1991).

Gryllus campestris, Field-Cricket: Mike Edwards is now supervising a major conservation project by English Nature, of the surviving native stock in West Sussex, VC 13. The cricket was seen to be doing well in the warm, first half of last Summer.

Pseudomogoplistes squamiger, Scaly Cricket: On 10 October last Chris Timmins saw three adults at the only known site, but also made an astonishing discovery; the remains of 90 adults and a nymph in a margarine carton, (Timmins in prep). Since the carton is comparable to a pitfall trap, it indicates a population far in excess of what had been estimated previously, and also that the cricket has a fixed life-cycle, although of unknown duration.

GROUND-HOPPERS

Tetrix subulata, Slender Ground-Hopper: Now recorded from Derbyshire, VC 57, where the reference to the county in Newsletter 18 was erroneous if prophetic! The first record was by Alison Ridgway, by a pond at Ilkeston, 43/459408, in July 1991, confirmed by Judith Marshall. A second locality was in an oxbow of the Trent at Swaley, 43/465316 by Roy Frost last May. In North Hampshire, VC 12, the insect seems genuinely scarce, but it was found in the Blackwater Valley, 41/844606 by Michael Skelton last June; and in North Wiltshire, VC 7, another county with few records; a substantial colony with f. *bifasciata*, near Lockeridge, 41/161689, by Chris Timmins last August. Another record, interesting for habitat is a West Norfolk, VC 28, record of the insect in cleared coppice at Honeypot Wood, 53/9314 by P. Cobb, last May. In East Norfolk, VC 27, David Richmond has found this insect in at least two new sites a substantial distance from existing known populations. (Richmond in prep).

GRASSHOPPERS

Stenobothrus lineatus Stripe-winged Grasshopper: Currently one of the most northerly known British populations is on residual chalk heathland at Beachamwell Warren, 53/774075, VC 28, recorded by Richmond last July. Other orthopteroids found at this interesting site were Field Grasshoppers, *Chorthippus brunneus*; Lesser Marsh Grasshopper, *C. albomarginatus*; Common Green Grasshopper, *Omocestus viridulus*; Common Earwig, *Forficula auricularia*; but not Meadow Grasshopper, *C. parallelus*. Other newly discovered sites for the Stripe-Winged Grasshopper include two in south Wiltshire, VC 8, Middleton Down, WTNR, 41/048234 by Barbara Last in 1991, and Odstock Down, 41/1325, by Robert Cropper, last July; Dolebury Warren, 31/453588, VC 6, limestone heathland, by Higgins and Lawrence; and Barton Hills NNR, 52/090298, VC 30, by J. Comont, both in September 1991. The correct locations for the isolated Cornish records are Penhale Dunes, 10/75, VC 1, recorded to 1992; Tregear Beacon, 20/28, VC 2, 1984 and Marshland RSNC Reserve, 21/21, VC 2, 1988. Records for 10/61, 20/07 and 20/16 should be deleted. Records for 10/97 and 20/17 have not been substantiated.

Chorthippus albomarginatus, Lesser Marsh Grasshopper: In addition to the new record for Beachamwell Warren, above, new Norfolk squares for the Grasshopper are road or field verge sites at Pertney, 53/71, VC 28 and West Rudham, 53/82, VC 28. The grasshopper is now recorded from many road verge sites in both Norfolk Vice Counties, but recently occupied road verge sites are particularly apparent in the northern half of Bedfordshire, VC 30, where Derek Rands, (*Bedfordshire Naturalists* for 1990, No 45 (1991)) has written a detailed account of the phenomenon. Since its discovery in the county in 1976 this grasshopper is now known from 147 tetrads, second only to the Field

Grasshopper with 193, and more than the Meadow Grasshopper with 126. A similar spread has been noted in Hertfordshire and in the Thames Valley counties. Away from its main and expanding centres of distribution, an interesting peripheral record, possibly of a long-standing colony is of a large population at Upton Warren, WNCT reserve, 32/934666, VC 37, on the edge of saline pools, seen by Chris Timmins in 1991 and last July, and one of the few county records to date.

Chorthippus parallelus, Meadow Grasshopper: This familiar species is rare and local along the north sea coasts of northern England and Scotland. It was therefore of considerable interest that it was refound on the Fifeshire, VC 85, coast at Tentsmuir, 37/499242, by P. Smout in June 1991.

COCKROACHES

Blattella germanica, German Cockroach: Perhaps prospective purchasers of British Rail may like to know that this little Cockroach is apparently part of the fauna of Euston Station - female (with ootheca) seen in a refreshment room there, 51/294827, VC 21, by Henry Arnold, last October.

Ectobius lapponicus, Dusky Cockroach: This species was recorded on the Northamptonshire, VC 32, side of Salcey Forest, 42/796513, by Bernard Nau in June 1990, a new county record. Another new county record was for Somerset, a male and a nymph at Cleeve Hill, 31/059429, VC 5, by Robert Cropper, last July. Both *E. lapponicus* and *E. panzeri* are now recorded here.

Ectobius panzeri, Lesser Cockroach: An interesting, inland, chalkland colony was located at Castle Hill NNR, 51/30, VC 14, by John Shaughnessy in July 1991, and was seen there by Valerie Brown in August 1991. An interesting casual was a *Panchlora* sp. found in a greengrocer's shop in Bristol, 31/585717, VC 6 by Harriet Jackman in December 1991.

EARWIGS

Labia minor, Lesser Earwig: A considerable number of new records have been received since the last newsletter appeared. A retrospective record is of one to MV light at Cranwich Camp, 52/7793, VC 28, by A.P. Foster, confirmed P. Kirby in 1987. A more recent Norfolk record is of one indoors to light at Holt, 63/081390, last August by A. Leech, confirmed A.G. Irwin. In Yorkshire, Jim Jobe has records of this earwig in compost, at Knaresborough, 44/3457, VC 64, between 1980 and 1989 - a new Vice County record; and at Ripon, 44/3069, in the same Vice County in July 1991. In Devon, Rupert Higgins found the insect at Berry Head, 20/9456, VC 3, in September 1991, and in Wales in the same month, Ian Morgan recorded it at Cwm Coch Farm, 22/358183, VC 44, while in July last, Mrs Joan Morgan found a large colony in dung and straw at Caer-Malwas Farm, 22/562403, also in Carmarthenshire. A determined effort to record this easily overlooked little earwig has been made by Chris Timmins, who undertook a special search for the species in dung heaps, during last Spring and Summer. His first find was of about 6 in a dung heap at Henbere House, 21/957082, VC 3, last February. In March he recorded the insect, in heaps of horse dung, at Duryard 20/916949 and Thomas Hall

20/911949 in South Devon, VC 3, and in the West Midlands at Lutley, 32/942825, VC 37; Pensnett, 32/909902, and Checkhill Farm 32/845857, both VC 39 and at Romsley, 32/955796, VC 37. In April the earwig was found at Trescott, 32/849970, and near Codsall, 33/858046, both VC 39, and at Hopwood, 42/031755, VC38. New 10 km records for South Devon in May are for horse dung at Tipton Cross, 30/061928; Kingskerswell, 20/880666, and on cow dung near Newton Abbot, at 20/884710 in June. Further records in August are again in VCs 37 and 38, at sites mentioned. His survey adds 10 new 10 Km squares and one refind of a pre 1961 record: from two "random" areas in two districts far apart. Similar surveys elsewhere, specifically for the insect might well add a similar number of new sites. The earwig may be local but is certainly not a national rarity now.

Forficula auricularia, Common Earwig: Thanks mainly through response to request for records in *British Wildlife*, 26 new 10 Km squares were added to the list in 1992. A particularly interesting record was that the insect is a familiar garden species on St Agnes, Scilly Isles, 00/90, VC 1, per John Hale; a new off-shore island record.

Forficula lesnei, Lesne's Earwig: Found in South Somerset, VC 5, a substantial population was located at Cleeve Hill SSSI, 31/057427 by A.J. Prince in May, on the site of a failed Crown Estates conifer plantation, a new Vice County record. Adults were found. Hitherto adults have only been recorded for Summer and Autumn; as was the case in Devon this year. There were two (new Vice County) records; by Jenny Wilson at Combeinteignhead, near Newton Abbot, 20/904715, VC 3 in October, and at Ringmore, 20/918720, VC 3, two on hedgebank oaks by Timmins in November (one seen by me).

PHASMIDS

Professor Salmon has reclassified all *Acanthoxyla* species as subspecies of *A. prasina*. Three of these seem now to be naturalised in Britain: *A.p. inermis* now present in VC's 1 and 2; *A.p. geisovii* present in VC's 1, 2 and 3, including Tresco, Scilly Isles (where the other species *Clitarchus hookeri* was seen by Paul Brock, in its only certain British locality last September), and *A.p. prasina*, certainly established at St Mawes, VC 2 and probably in my own garden near Hayle, 10/53, VC 1. *A.p. inermis* (the unarmed stick-insect) has been the subject of a special survey by Malcolm and Carole Lee at Port Gaverne 20/08 and Port Isaac 10/98, for which they have produced an ingenious identification/recording card (see appendix). This has so far resulted in records of unarmed stick-insects from ten sites in the district; the earliest about 1982, and the most recent this Autumn. In mild winters these New Zealand phasmids can persist outdoors for several months; a live specimen of unarmed stick-insect was found by Mrs Pat Clark at Burdock Terrace, Falmouth, 10/2933, on 24 February last. It was retained and laid several eggs.

Notes by D.W. Baldock
on Orthoptera in Southern Portugal 25-31 October 1991

I was on holiday in the Algarve, Portugal from 25-31 October 1991. The weather was still very warm and the Autumn rains had started about a week earlier.

In the evenings there was a very loud shrill noise from gardens and orchards and clifftops, which I identified as mole-crickets. I found their singing burrows which were in the shape of a double horn. By digging up a burrow I obtained 2 specimens, one of which ate its way out of a film cartridge case. The other I gave to the Natural History Museum and Jim Reynolds eventually obtained some song recordings. It was identified as *Gryllotalpa vineae*, a species which had first been described from the Dordogne in 1970. It is very similar to *G. gryllotalpa* but has a more high-pitched song and makes much neater and distinctive burrows. It apparently has a more southern distribution in Europe and has only once been recorded in Portugal.

I also found and collected a species of grasshopper similar to the Blue-winged Grasshopper but with yellow wings. I collected one on sand dunes near Albufeira and one about 50 miles inland in the Albufeira. These were identified by Jim Reynolds at the Natural History Museum as *Morphacris fasciata*, which is a mainly African and Indian genus and species. It had only been recorded in Europe once before, in 1976, near Cadiz, Spain.

Another interesting species which I caught and was identified by Jim Reynolds, was *Jacobsiella imitans* (near Albufeira and in Aleutejo) which was previously only known from Cadiz and Granada and S. Portugal. It is similar to *Sphinganotus*.

The other species which I collected or saw were:

<i>Pezotettix giornai</i>	-	Common Albufeira and Aleutejo.
<i>Acrotylus insubricus</i>	-	Red hind-wings - common.
<i>Aiolopus thalassinus</i>	-	Common Albufeira and Aleutejo.
<i>Aiolopus strepens</i>	-	One at Albufeira.
<i>Doclostaurus jagoi</i>	-	Common Albufeira and Aleutejo.
<i>Omocestus panteli</i>	-	Common Albufeira and Aleutejo.
<i>Locusta migratoria</i>	-	Common Albufeira and Aleutejo.
<i>Calliptamus italicus</i>	-	Very common Albufeira and Aleutejo.
<i>Acridia ungarica</i>	-	Few nymphs - adults are common in Spring.
<i>Phaneroptera nana</i>	-	Few in a swimming pool.
<i>Ruspolia nitidula</i>	-	One collected - also heard calling.
<i>Gryllus bimaculatus</i>	-	One in a swimming pool.
<i>Gryllomorpha dalmatina</i>	-	One seen on a house wall.
<i>Acheta domesticus</i>	-	Heard calling from pavements in towns.
<i>Rivetina baetica</i>	-	One seen at Albufeira.
(a large mantid)		

I was in the Algarve for a few days at the end of January 1992 and the following species were common as adults - *Aiolopus thalassinus*, *Pezotettix giornai* and *Calliptamus italicus*. I also found a nymph of *Gryllus bimaculatus* in its penultimate instar under a rock.

Very little appears to be known about the southern Iberian Orthoptera and in view of the number of people who visit Portugal, it is well worth visitors recording all species and if necessary bringing back voucher specimens for identification. There could well be species that are mainly African but which have a small foothold in Southern Spain and Portugal.

FINAL REMINDER

Please send any records you may have of common (or any other) earwig from Watsonian Vice Counties: 4, N Devon; 8, S. Wiltshire; 14, E. Sussex; 25 & 26, Suffolk; 32, Northants; 37, Worcestershire; 40, Shropshire; 41, Glamorgan; 43, Radnor; 53, S. Lincs; 56, Notts; 58, Cheshire; 67, S. Northumberland and any Scottish county except Fife, VC 85, and any Praeger county except Sligo, H28 and Leitrim, H29 to:

E.C.M. Haes
6 Hatch's Hill
Angarrack
HAYLE
Cornwall TR27 5HY

Field Recording Form By Malcolm & Carole Lee

STICK INSECT REPORT

Details of:-

	<u>FINDER</u>	<u>LANDOWNER</u> (If known)
NAME	_____	_____
ADDRESS	_____	_____
	_____	_____
TELEPHONE NUMBER	_____	_____

DETAILS OF FIND

DATE & TIME INSECT FOUND _____

WHERE WAS INSECT FOUND? _____

WAS IT FOUND ON A PLANT? Yes/No WHAT TYPE? _____

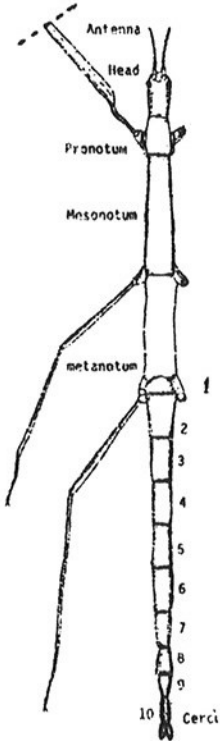
HAVE THEY BEEN SEEN BEFORE? Yes/No WHEN? _____

ANY OTHER INFORMATION? _____

DESCRIPTION OF INSECT

GENERAL COLOUR Green/Brown BODY LENGTH (Head to Cerci) _____ mm

OUTLINE OF INSECT
(Draw any features on this outline)



KEY IDENTIFICATION POINTS	Acanthoxyla		Clitarchus
	geisovii	inermis	hookeri
THORAX Numerous black spines			
Generally smooth with a few small knobs (tubercles)			
Interrupted central black line			
Black line on pronotum only with mid dorsal black spot			
ABDOMEN Leaflike lobes on segments 4-6 (may be absent on 4 or 5)			
No leaflike lobes			
Opercular Spine and Cerci:- long spine, rounded cerci			
stout knob, rounded cerci			
no spine, pointed cerci			

SPECIES? Acanthoxyla geisovii / Acanthoxyla inermis / Clitarchus hookeri

ANY PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN? Yes/No DISPOSAL OF INSECT? _____

Field Recording Form By Malcolm & Carole Lee

STICK INSECT REPORT

Details of:-

FINDER

LANDOWNER (If known)

NAME
ADDRESS

TELEPHONE NUMBER

DETAILS OF FIND

DATE & TIME INSECT FOUND

WHERE WAS INSECT FOUND?

WAS IT FOUND ON A PLANT?

Yes/No

WHAT TYPE?

HAVE THEY BEEN SEEN BEFORE?

Yes/No

WHEN?

ANY OTHER INFORMATION?

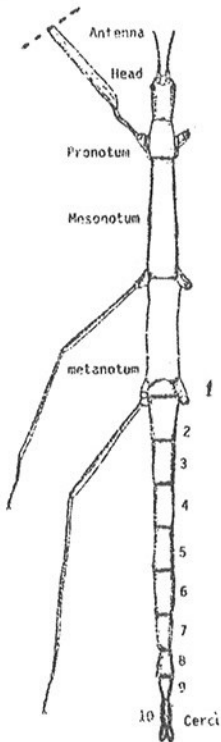
DESCRIPTION OF INSECT

GENERAL COLOUR Green/Brown


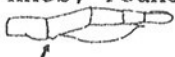

BODY LENGTH (Head to Cerci)

mm

OUTLINE OF INSECT
(Draw any features on this outline)



THORAX

KEY IDENTIFICATION POINTS	Acanthoxyla		Clitarchus
	geisovii	inermis	hookeri
Numerous black spines			
Generally smooth with a few small knobs (tubercles)			
Interrupted central black line			
Black line on pronotum only with mid dorsal black spot			
ABDOMEN Leaflike lobes on segments 4-6 (may be absent on 4 or 5)			
No leaflike lobes			
Opercular Spine and Cerci:-			
long spine, rounded cerci 			
stout knob, rounded cerci 			
no spine, pointed cerci 			

SPECIES?

Acanthoxyla geisovii / Acanthoxyla inermis / Clitarchus hookeri

ANY PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN?

Yes/No

DISPOSAL OF INSECT?