

LEPIDOPTERA IN VICE-COUNTY 74 (WIGTOWN), JUNE 1989

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FROM 17th - 30th June 1989 my wife and I stayed in Wigtownshire (Dumfries and Galloway) near an area of mixed woodland marked on the 1:50,000 map as The Forest. It is situated south of Kirkinner within 10 km square ref. NX 44 and forms part of the Kilsture Forest complex owned by the Forestry Commission.

For several years I have been accumulating records of Tortricidae for preparing the distribution maps for Volume 5 of *Moths and Butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland* (MBGBI) and for this purpose I have received many unpublished records from other lepidopterists but only four tortricid species were known to me from v.c.74. The area is an attractive one so we had no hesitation in selecting it for a holiday and since I was able to add a further fifteen tortricids to the list there is no shortage of insects there.

Of particular interest was *Cydia fagiglandana* (Zell.), a single specimen which came to a light trap on 19th June being the most northerly British record. In England it is of mainly southern distribution but has been noted as far north as Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire with an old, unconfirmed record from Yorkshire. Bradley *et al.* in *British Tortricoid Moths* (1979) suggest that the species has possibly been overlooked elsewhere in Britain because its northerly range on the Continent extends to Sweden. Among the other species *Swammerdamia compunctella* Herr.-Schaff. is stated by Agassiz (*Proc. Trans. Br. ent. nat. Hist. Soc.* **20**: 20) to be local and little known, but apparently commoner in the north, and he gives Scottish records from West Lothian, Perthshire, Aberdeenshire and West Ross.

Many of the species recorded represent additions to the distributions shown in those volumes of MBGBI already published. The area would certainly repay visits at other times of the year and since records for the vice-county are sparse or not readily accessible it is considered worth listing all the species recorded during our two-week stay. The great majority were noted in The Forest and adjoining area (Grid ref. NX 44) but a few records from other 10 km squares, all within the vice-county of Wigtown, are included. The species numbers and nomenclature are based on Bradley & Fletcher's *Indexed list of British butterflies and moths* (1986).

Grid ref. NX44 (The Forest and nearby area):

16	<i>Hepialus hecta</i> (Linn.)	391	<i>Glyphipterix simplicella</i> (Steph.)
18	<i>H. fusconebulosa</i> (DeGeer)	410	<i>Argyresthia brockeella</i> (Hübner)
123	<i>Tischeria ekebladella</i> (Bjerk.)	415	<i>A. retinella</i> Zell.
136	<i>Lampronia rubiella</i> (Bjerk.)	439	<i>Swammerdamia compunctella</i>
286	<i>Caloptilia alchimiella</i> (Scop.)		Herr.-Schaff.
354	<i>Phyllonorycter emberizaepenella</i>	449	<i>Prays fraxinella</i> (Bjerk.)
	(Bouch.)	544	<i>Coleophora albicosta</i> (Haw.)
385	<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i> (Linn.)	584	<i>C. alticolella</i> Zell.

- 597 *Elachista atricomella* Staint.
 610 *E. argentella* (Clerck)
 647 *Hofmannophila pseudospretella* (Staint.)
 648 *Endrosis sarcitrella* (Linn.)
 905 *Blastodacna hellerella* (Dup.)
 945 *Aethes cnicana* (Westw.)
 954 *Eupoecilia angustana* (Hübner.)
 1000 *Ptycholoma lechearia* (Linn.)
 1007 *Capua vulgana* (Fröl.)
 1011 *Pseudargyrotoza conwagana* (Fabr.)
 1033 *Tortrix viridana* (Linn.)
 1076 *Olethreutes lacunana* (ID. & S.)
 1082 *Hedya pruniana* (Hübner.)
 1083 *H. dimidioalba* (Retz.)
 1087 *Orthotaenia undulana* (ID. & S.)
 1132 *Epinotia subocellana* (Don.)
 1142 *E. tedella* (Clerck)
 1176 *Epiblema trimaculana* (Haw.)
 1200 *Eucosma hohenwartiana* (ID. & S.)
 1201 *E. cana* (Haw.)
 1212 *Rhyacionia pinivora* (L. & Z.)
 1259 *Cydia fagiglandana* (Zell.)
 1293 *Chrysoteuchia culmella* (Linn.)
 1301 *Crambus lathoniellus* (Zinck.)
 1334 *Scoparia ambigua* (Treits.)
 1345 *Elophila nymphaeata* (Linn.)
 1386 *Opsibotys fuscalis* (ID. & S.)
 1395 *Udea ferrugalis* (Hübner.)
 1524 *Emmelina monodactyla* (Linn.)
 1531 *Ochlodes venata* (Brem. & Grey)
 1532 *Erynnis tages* (Linn.)
 1549 *Pieris brassicae* (Linn.)
 1550 *P. rapae* (Linn.)
 1551 *P. napi* (Linn.)
 1574 *Polyommatus icarus* (Rott.)
 1590 *Vanessa atalanta* (Linn.)
 1600 *Boloria selene* (ID. & S.)
 1626 *Maniola jurtina* (Linn.)
 1629 *Aphantopus hyperantus* (Linn.)
 1674 *Jodis lactearia* (Linn.)
 1693 *Scopula floslactata* (Haw.)
 1722 *Xanthorhoe designata* (Hufn.)
 1727 *X. montanata* (ID. & S.)
 1728 *X. fluctuata* (Linn.)
 1738 *Epirrhoe alternata* (Müll.)
 1769 *Thera britannica* (Turn.)
 1776 *Colostygia pectinataria* (Knoch)
 1802 *Perizoma affinitata* (Steph.)
 1803 *P. alchemillata* (Linn.)
 1817 *Eupithecia pulchellata* Steph.
 1837 *E. subfuscata* (Haw.)
 1870 *Odezia atrata* (Linn.)
 1885 *Abraxus sylvata* (Scop.)
 1887 *Lomaspilis marginata* (Linn.)
 1906 *Opisthograptis luteolata* (Linn.)
 1937 *Peribatodes rhomboidaria* (ID. & S.)
 1941 *Alcis repandata* (Linn.)
 1948 *Ectropis crepuscularia* (ID. & S.)
 1954 *Bupalus piniaria* (Linn.)
 1961 *Campaea margaritata* (Linn.)
 1962 *Hylaea fasciaria* (Linn.)
 1981 *Laothoe populi* (Linn.)
 2014 *Drymonia dodonaea* (ID. & S.)
 2057 *Arctia caja* (Linn.)
 2060 *Spilosoma lubricipeda* (Linn.)
 2061 *S. lutea* (Esp.)
 2089 *Agrotis exclamationis* (Linn.)
 2098 *Axyia putris* (Linn.)
 2102 *Ochropleura plecta* (Linn.)
 2107 *Noctua pronuba* (Linn.)
 2110 *N. fimbriata* (Schreb.)
 2120 *Diarsia mendica* (Fabr.)
 2158 *Lacanobia thalassina* (Hufn.)
 2163 *Ceramica pisi* (Linn.)
 2205 *Mythimna comma* (Linn.)
 2284 *Acronicta psi* (Linn.)
 2289 *A. rumicis* (Linn.)
 2305 *Euplexia lucipara* (Linn.)
 2306 *Phlogophora meticulosa* (Linn.)
 2321 *Apamea monoglypha* (Hufn.)
 2326 *A. crenata* (Hufn.)
 2330 *A. remissa* (Hübner.)
 2334 *A. sordens* (Hufn.)
 2337 *Oligia strigilis* (Linn.)
 2340 *O. fasciuncula* (Haw.)
 2345 *Photodes minima* (Haw.)
 2381 *Hoplodrina alsines* (Brahm)
 2389 *Caradrina clavipalpis* (Scop.)
 2425 *Colocasia coryli* (Linn.)
 2434 *Diachrysia chrysitis* (Linn.)
 2441 *Autographa gamma* (Linn.)
 2442 *A. pulchrina* (Haw.)
 2443 *A. jota* (Linn.)
 2474 *Rivula sericealis* (Scop.)
 2477 *Hypena proboscidalis* (Linn.)
- Grid ref. NX 36 (Newton Stewart area):**
- 1574 *Polyommatus icarus* (Rott.)
 1600 *Boloria selene* (ID. & S.)
 1627 *Coenonympha pamphilus* (Linn.)
- Grid ref. NX 26 (near Tarf Bridge):**
- 1643 *Pavonia pavonia* (Linn.) [larva]

Grid ref. NX 25 (Glen Luce area):

- 169 *Zygaena filipendulae* (Linn.)
 1531 *Ochlodes venata* (Brem. & Grey)
 1574 *Polyommatus icarus* (Rott.)
 1629 *Aphantopus hyperantus* (Linn.)
 1909 *Pseudopanthera macularia* (Linn.)

Grid ref. NX 16 (New Luce area):

- 1040 *Acleris caledoniana* (Steph.)
 (larvae on *Myrica*; em. end July)
 1142 *Epinotia tedella* (Clerck)
 1627 *Coenonympha pamphilus* (Linn.)
 1628 *C. tullia* (Müll.)

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I thank the Forestry Commission, Newton Stewart Office, for permission to collect Lepidoptera in the woodlands of the Kilsture Forest area.

***Scopula imitaria* Hüb. (Lep.: Geometridae) — a note on voltinism.**

Although modern textbooks state that this insect is univoltine in Britain, C. Barrett (*Lepidoptera of the British Islands*, 1902) states that there is a partial second brood in hot seasons in September, or even late August, in very mild and sheltered districts. The first appearance is sometimes earlier and the second generation more complete. I can find only three references to probable second brood specimens in recent years — C. de Worms, Woking, Surrey, 12.ix.1976 (*Ent. Rec.* **89**: 144) and 14.ix.1961 (*Entomologist* **95**: 115), and A. Wheeler, Ashstead, Surrey, 11.ix.1969 (L. & K. Evans, *A survey of the macro-lepidoptera of Croydon and N.E. Surrey*, 1973). Chalmers-Hunt (*Butterflies and moths of Kent*, **3**, 1981) has surprisingly no record of a second brood specimen for that county.

Imitaria puts in an appearance at my garden mv light most years, usually in July, occasionally in June or August, the earliest date being 13.vi.1989. The following occasions undoubtedly refer to examples of a second generation — 6.ix.1975 and 18.ix.1975, a year in which I encountered only one specimen of the first brood, and that on the early date of 24th June; 28.viii.1976 and 15.ix.1976, first brood specimens appearing from 10th July until 25th July; and 13.ix.1989 and 21.ix.1989.

Barrett's assessment of the time appearance of *imitaria* would appear to be the correct one as far as this area is concerned. However, is not one forced to conclude that this moth must have been much commoner in its second generation in the nineteenth century than today, for Barrett's observation was made before the coming of the mv light, and the few recent sightings of September *imitaria* listed refer to attraction by this source?

Of the second generation specimens of *imitaria* attracted to my mv light only one was retained, that noted for 15.ix.1982, and this is an example of ab. *aequilineata* Schwingenschuss, which as its name suggests has the characteristic well-defined oblique line replaced by a thin line no more prominent than the other cross lines. Chalmers-Hunt (*loc. cit.*) has only one reference to this form for Kent — a specimen in the National Collection which was taken at Barham (date not given); however, it is doubtless the one labelled "June 1921" in a meagre series of three,



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