

recent Chamber's 20th Century Dictionary; possibly the meaning of the word has changed over the past hundred years, or perhaps the specimens described in 1864 had been exposed to light for two years. In any case I cannot visualise the forewing colour as pale brick red. As regards the similarity to *L. testacea*, a quick field identification would be: if cilia of hindwings is a clear white you will find you have *nickerlii*, while cilia of ochreous grey or grey would indicate *testacea*.

Luperina nickerlii gueneei is found only on the seaside edge of sandhills where *A. junceiforme* and *A. pungens* grow, i.e. under sea salt conditions; so it appears is *leechi* subsp. nov. *Luperina nickerlii nickerlii* Freyer is found in Bohemia where such ecological conditions do not occur. Has anyone with adequate facilities carefully compared the Bohemian species with the two British and one Irish subspecies, or considered if it were worth so doing?

Conservation: though apparently well spread in small colonies, the main dangers are from sea erosion and holiday development with chalet and caravan sites on the landward side of the dunes on an overworked holiday coast, especially from mid-July to early September. The dunes are less disturbed in the earlier and later months when the larvae are feeding. It is also expected there will be some collecting pressure and it is hoped that moderation will be exercised both in north Wales and in Cornwall.

TRYPOPHLOEUS ASPERATUS GYLL. (COL.: SCOLYTIDAE) IN S.E. LONDON. — A specimen of this extremely local bark-beetle (= *Cryphalus binodulus* Ratz.) came to my m.v. lamp here at Charlton on the night of 26.vi.76. The rather few British records are scattered and mainly not south-eastern, the only such being quite old: Highgate (Janson) and Forest Hill (Champion) in Fowler, 1891, *Col. Brit. Isl.*, 5: 431. The writer published what appeared to be the first for Kent in 1958, *Ent. mon. Mag.*, 94: 216, on a specimen from Darenth Wood. The present capture seems to be only the second for the county and the first modern one for the London suburbs. The beetle may have come from a Lombardy poplar nearby, or from white poplars not far off. The nearest aspens (the usual host in Britain) are in the Shooters Hill woods, barely two miles distant; willows, too, occur locally in some plenty, but require confirmation as a host of *T. asperatus* in this country. Besides this, I can add only one to the handful of records given under the above references, viz. Hartlebury, Worcs. (G. H. Ashe). Perhaps if various species of *Populus* recently dead or bearing dead twigs or boughs were to be carefully worked, this little rarity might be more often encountered. Several closely related species occur abroad on trees of this genus; one of them, *T. granulatus* Ratz., has been taken once in Britain (cf. Fowler, l.c.), but seems doubtfully native. — A. A. ALLEN, 49 Montcalm Road, Charlton, London, SE7 8QG.



Allen, Anthony Adrian. 1977. "Trypophloeus asperatus Gyll. (Col.: Scolytidae) in S. E. London." *The entomologist's record and journal of variation* 89, 185–185.

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