

## CADDISFLIES (TRICHOPTERA) COLLECTED IN THE LAKE DISTRICT (CUMBRIA) IN JULY 2006

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While on holiday in the Lake District during 14–27th July 2006, I took the opportunity to collect caddisflies at a variety of localities. I stayed at Ennerdale, by the River Ehen, which was a good position for visiting different potential caddisfly localities in the western part of the Lake District. This was the perfect time to visit as the rest of the country was experiencing a heatwave and the temperature was generally 5°C lower there than in the rest of England. Most days were fine and sunny, though the waterfalls were not at their best as there had not been much rain.

Prior to going, Ian Wallace (pers. comm.) informed me that there were good records for some of the well visited and popular sites in the southern Lake District e.g. Lake Windermere, but few records from other localities. D.E. Kimmins was evacuated to Wray Castle on Windermere, along with the Natural History Museum collections he cared for over the Second World War and published a major list and a supplement (Kimmins, 1943, 1944). I really wanted to find *Philopotamus montanus* (Donovan) (Philopotamidae) which is only known from fast flowing streams, a habitat that I had not collected from before.

There are four main types of freshwater habitats in the Lake District where caddisflies can be found: (1) large lakes, which often have the word 'water' as part of their name; (2) ponds, usually at high altitude which are called 'tarns'; (3) rivers, and (4) fast flowing streams, which are called 'becks'. The latter can have waterfalls, which often have the word 'force' as part of the name and may have cut a chasm know as a 'gill' or 'ghyll'. There are two very good guides to the tarns and waterfalls by Blair (2002, 2003), that proved very useful. A guide to Lake District walks by Conduit, Coates and Taylor (2006) was also useful.

Most collecting was done by just tubing specimens as they were seen, though a net was used for sweeping. A total of 30 species from 22 localities was found; only one or two examples of a taxon were collected from each locality. I was able to take photographs of many living specimens, usually the following morning when they were calmer (e.g. Plate 2, Fig. 2, *Adicella reducta* (McLachlan)). Some of the photos will be published by Barnard & Ross (in press).

The localities and species recorded are listed in Table 1 in alphabetical order. For eight of the localities marked with an asterisk, there are no previous records on the database of the national caddisfly recording scheme (Wallace pers. comm.). Localities owned by the National Trust are indicated by (NT).

All of the species are common according to Wallace (1991). These records have been added to the Cumbrian species list on the Virtual Fauna of Lakeland website (<http://www.lakelandwildlife.co.uk>).

*Philopotamus montanus* was found at three localities, all at the bases of waterfalls where it is cool and shaded. Although common, this species proved remarkably difficult to catch. They were very active, fast flying and very difficult to follow in dappled shade and over the slippery rocks. When they land on mossy rocks they virtually disappear as their yellow and brown mottled wings make them very well camouflaged. The easiest way to spot them is to get under overhanging vegetation



Table 1. Localities in the Lake District where caddisflies were collected in July 2006. Localities for which there are no previous caddisfly records are indicated by an asterisk.

### Aira Beck

Aira Force and below High Force\*

[NY 400 207] (NT), 25.vii.06:

*Adicella reducta* (McLachlan), *Beraea maurus* (Curtis), *Tinodes maclachlani* Kimmins

### Bassenthwaite Lake

North end [NY 201 319], 21.vii.06:

*Tinodes waeneri* (L.)

### Burnmoor Tarn\*

[NY 18 04] (NT), 23.vii.06:

*Athripsodes albifrons* (L.), *Athripsodes cinereus* (Curtis), *Cyrnus trimaculatus* (Curtis), *Lype phaeopa* (Stephens), *Mystacides nigra* (L.), *Tinodes waeneri*

Outflow from Burnmoor Tarn into Whillan Beck [NY 188 044]: *Hydropsyche siltalai* Döhler

### Buttermere

[NY 17 16–18 15] (NT), 24.vii.06: *Agrypnia varia* (Fabr.), *Goera pilosa* (Fabr.)

### Buttermere Dubs\*

A waterway that connects the lakes of Crummock Water and Buttermere [NY 170 164],

24.vii.06: *Neureclipsis bimaculata* (L.), *Oecetis testacea* (Curtis), *Tinodes waeneri*

### Cogra Moss

Also known as Arlecdon Reservoir [NY 09 19], 26.vii.06:

*Athripsodes aterrimus* (Stephens), *Cyrnus flavidus* McLachlan, *Cyrnus trimaculatus*, *Oecetis lacustris* (Pictet)

### Dub Beck

[NY 134 211], 27.vii.06: *Athripsodes albifrons*

### Ennerdale Bridge

Stream next to Fox & Hounds pub [NY 069 159], 26.vii.06: *Odontocerum albicorne* (Scopoli)

### Ennerdale Water (NT)

North [NY 103 159] and east sides [NY 124 139], 15.vii.06:

*Cyrnus trimaculatus*, *Polycentropus flavomaculatus* (Pictet)

South side, with small shaded streams flowing into it [NY 112 143] (NT), 15.vii.06:

*Diplectrona felix* McLachlan

West side [NY 089 155], 26.vii.06: *Cyrnus trimaculatus*

**Friar's Crag, Derwent Water** [NY 264 222], 21.vii.06: *Cyrnus trimaculatus*, *Polycentropus flavomaculatus*

### Holme Beck\*

At the base of Holme Force [NY 119 214] (NT), 27.vii.06: *Drusus annulatus* (Stephens)

### Loweswater (NT)

North-east side [NY 125 219], 24.vii.06: *Athripsodes cinereus*

South-west side [NY 125 212], 27.vii.06: *Polycentropus flavomaculatus*, *Tinodes waeneri*

### Lingcove Beck\*

At base of a waterfall [NY 228 037] (NT), 16.vii.06:

*Lepidostoma hirtum* (Fabr.), *Oecetis testacea*

*Continued*



Table 1. (Continued)

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| <b>River Derwent, Cockermouth</b><br>[NY 122 309], 20.vii.06: <i>Rhyacophila dorsalis</i> (Curtis)   |
| <b>River Ehen</b><br>[NY 060 158], 19.vii.06:<br><i>Beraea maurus</i> , <i>Lepidostoma hirtum</i> , <i>Odontocerum albicorne</i> , <i>Oecetis testacea</i><br>26.vii.06:<br><i>Cyrnus trimaculatus</i> , <i>Glossosoma conformis</i> Neboiss, <i>Odontocerum albicorne</i> , <i>Psychomyia pusilla</i> (Fabr.), <i>Rhyacophila dorsalis</i> (Curtis), <i>Silo pallipes</i> (Fabr.) |
| <b>Scale Beck*</b><br>At the base of Scale Force [NY 152 173] (NT), 24.vii.06:<br><i>Philopotamus montanus</i> (Donovan)   |
| <b>Stanley Gill*</b><br>Below Stanley Force [SD 175 998], 16.vii.06:<br><i>Philopotamus montanus</i> , <i>Sericostoma personatum</i> (Spence)  |
| <b>Sprinkling Tarn*</b><br>[NY 228 091] (NT), 18.vii.06: <i>Agrypnia obsoleta</i> (Hagen), <i>Cyrnus flavidus</i> , <i>Mystacides azurea</i> (L.), <i>Polycentropus flavomaculatus</i>   |
| <b>Sty Head bog</b><br>[NY 220 094] (NT), 18.vii.06: <i>Agrypnia obsoleta</i>  |
| <b>Ullswater</b><br>South end, near Glenridding Pier [NY 390 169] (NT), 25.vii.06:<br><i>Athripsodes aterrimus</i> , <i>Tinodes waeneri</i>  |
| <b>Watendlath Beck</b><br>Base of Lodore Falls [NY 265 188] (NT), 21.vii.06:<br><i>Dipterotrachea felix</i> , <i>Lepidostoma hirtum</i> , <i>Philopotamus montanus</i>   |

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and look upwards towards a bright sky. They often sit on the top of the leaves and can be seen as a silhouette through translucent leaves.

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