



Late records of *Aulagromyza luteoscutellata* (de Meijere, 1924), (Dip: Agromyzidae) and first records for Yorkshire:

Barry Warrington writes 'On 7th October, 2016, I photographed a mine found on a small Snowberry bush (*Symphoricarpus albus*), from a Hessle (VC61) garden, which I didn't recognise.

I sent the image to Rob Edmunds who informed me it could have been the old mines of *Aulagromyza luteoscutellata* and it would be worth checking next year to see if it was indeed *A. luteoscutellata*.

The following day, in Willerby, a neighbouring village, I found a large (16sq metres) Snowberry which was along a wooded path at the back of a golf course. Initially, the only miner I could find was that of *Chromatomyia lonicerae* but then I noticed mines which looked good for *A. luteoscutellata*.



These were much fresher in appearance than the possible candidate from Hessle. A thorough search of the plant produced many mines, all of which seemed to have been formed recently, although sadly, none were tenanted.

Interestingly, despite the size of the bush, these mines were concentrated into one small section (about 1sq metre), with no apparent reason as to why. The mines were present on smaller, newer foliage but also much larger, mature leaves.

Images were sent to Rob who confirmed that they were indeed those of *A.luteoscutellata*.



Photos © Barry Warrington

Andrew Grayson, Yorkshire Diptera recorder, confirmed later that day this is the first record of this species in Yorkshire.

A couple of days later, I noticed a Snowberry at a different location in Hessle and upon examination, this too had mines of *A.luteoscutellata* present, again, ones which appeared relatively fresh. One of the mines did have a larva present but it had seemingly perished (assumed quite recently as there was no signs of decay once extracted).'

These sightings are interesting as they show recent mines, which have apparently developed later in the season. Old mines of this species discolour to a light brown-white colour as they age

Aulagromyza luteoscutellata was first discovered in June and July in the South of England in 2007 (Edmunds & Ellis (2008)) as a leafminer of *Lonicera etrusca*. It was subsequently discovered in July in Kent (Palmer,2008) as a miner of *Symphoricarpos albus*.

Homan (2013) examined the distribution and phenology of this species, finding it throughout central England, within an area bounded by Hereford to Leicester and Bristol to Hale (Cheshire).

Barry Warrington's records may well represent the most northerly distribution for *Aulagromyza luteoscutellata*.

Homan found tenanted mines in August and thought that this species had two larval generations - in June/July and then August. BW's sightings of fresh mines in October tend to reinforce his conclusion.

Homan (2015) discovered green mines in November on *Leycesteria Formosa*, which yet again points to the fact that *Aulagromyza luteoscutellata* is bivoltine.

References:

Edmunds & Ellis (2008), *Aulagromyza luteoscutellata* (de Meijere, 1924) Dip:Agromyzidae): new to Great Britain - Ent Rec J Var 120:21-24

Homan (2013), the distribution and phenology of *Aulagromyza luteoscutellata* (de Meijere)(Diptera, Agromyzidae) - Dipterists Digest 20:100-102

Homan (2015) *Aulagromyza luteoscutellata* (de Meijere, 1924) Dip:Agromyzidae) and *Leycesteria Formosa* (Wall.) - Ent Rec J Var 127:44

Palmer (2008) More records of *Aulagromyza luteoscutellata* (de Meijere) (Dip:Agromyzidae) Ent Rec J Var 120:188-189

***Isochnus sequensi* (Stierlin, 1894) (Col: Curculionidae) new to Wales:**

George Tordoff found the distinctive circular mines of an *Isochnus* species on a narrow leaved *Salix* species in Bute Park, Cardiff, VC 41, on 17.ix.2016.



Photo © George Tordoff

The mines of the two *Isochnus* species mining *Salix* (*Isochnus sequensi* and *foliorum*) are said to be indistinguishable and so George decide to rear them through.

Rob Edmunds advised rearing the beetles by the following method:

These beetles are very straightforward to rear. In undisturbed sites the mines may occur in vast numbers!

Start looking for mines from about mid-September onwards. If the mine surface is intact then it will contain a larva or pupa. If the surface is broken then the adult has emerged.

The larvae can be difficult to see as they can be masked by the dark central portion of the mine.

Collect mined leaves and wrap some damp tissue (wet the tissue and then squeeze out most of the water) around the leaf petioles. Place the leaves in a container as shown and check daily as the metamorphosis is soon completed.

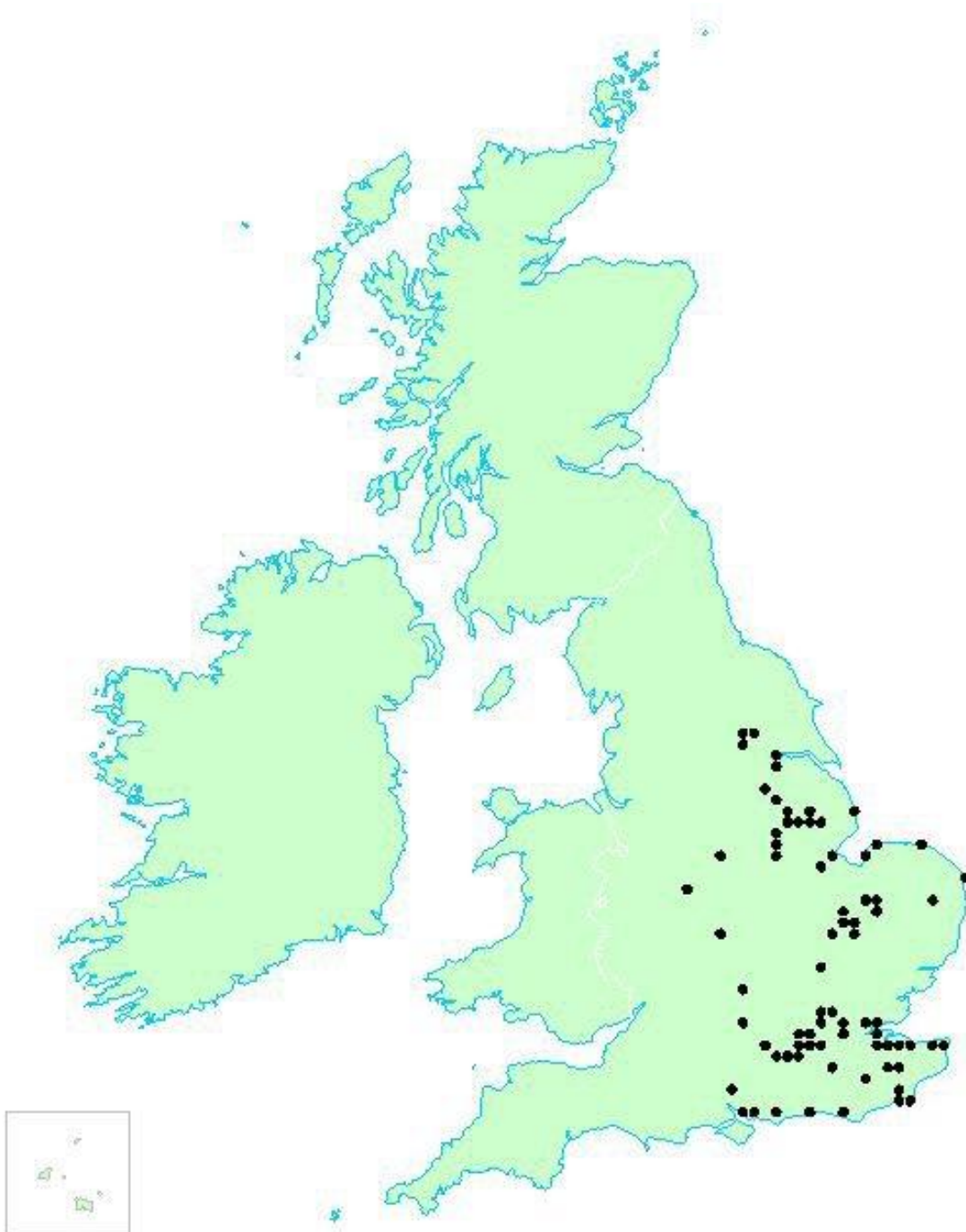
Using this method adults emerged on 29.ix.2016 and proved to be *Isochnus sequensi*



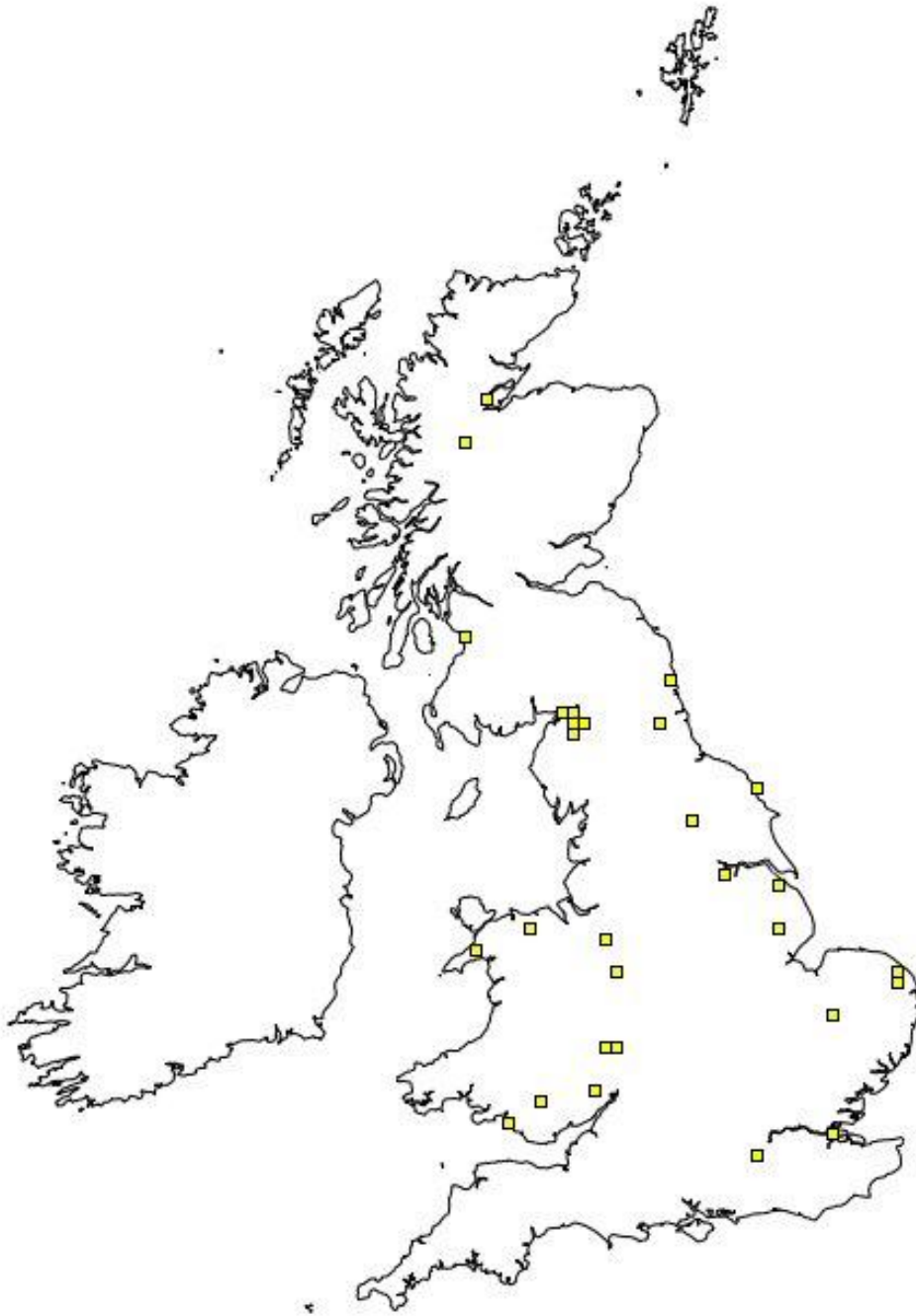
Isochnus sequensi

Photo © George Tordoff

This was the first record for this species in Wales and represented a significant range expansion from its previous known sites:



Isochnus foliorum (Müller, 1764) is more widely distributed, but has become more scarce:



The information used here was sourced through the NBN Gateway website and included many resources e.g. South East Wales Biodiversity Records Centre, Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service, Highland Biological Recording Group, Staffordshire Ecological Record <<http://data.nbn.org.uk/>> (Accessed 31.x.2016). The data providers and NBN Trust bear no responsibility for the further analysis or interpretation of this material, data and/or information

The mines and larvae of both *Isochnus* species mining *Salix* are said to be identical - but are they? The larvae of *I.sequensi* are illustrated on the leafmine site (www.leafmines.co.uk), but those of *I.foliorum* are still needed.

If breeding is undertaken, the emergent adults are readily separable as those of *I.foliorum* have black femurs (as shown below) whereas they are orange in *I.sequensi*.



Isochnus foliorum

Photo © Johannes Skaftason

Stigmella aceris (Frey, 1857) (Lep:Nepticulidae) – a new host plant:



Photo © David Manning

Stigmella aceris has been slowly spreading through central England and David Manning found the second record of this species in Northamptonshire, VC 32, in Castle Ashby gardens on 20.x.2016.

The host plant was *Acer cappadocicum* (Cappadocian Maple). This appears to be the first record for this host in the UK, although it is found on this tree in Europe.



Leaf-Miner Moths Recording Scheme

Submitting Records to the Leaf-miner Moths Recording Scheme

Thank you to all those who, in the past, submitted records to me for inclusion in the Leaf-miner Moths Recording scheme.

In future please submit your leaf mine records to your County (or vice county) recorder as these will then be verified and fed into the National Micro-moth Recording Scheme and ultimately to the Leaf-miner Moth Recording Scheme.

A list of County and vice county recorders may be found on the Moths Count website:

http://mothscount.org/uploads/CMR_List_VC_Format20_07_2016.pdf

Is *Chirosia histricina* (Rondani, 1866)(Dip: Anthomyiidae) bivoltine?

The normal period for leaf mining of *Chirosia histricina* is given as June-August (Hering, 1957) and Summer (Robbins, 1990).

Robbins states that 'In one year some mining was also observedin September, but this is most unusual'.

This raises the possibility of bivoltinism in suitable years. This is reinforced by Barry Warrington who found tenanted mines in Hessle, South-east Yorkshire, VC61 on 24.x.2014.

It may be, with climate change, that this pattern will become more established.

References:

Hering, M (1957) - Bestimmungstabellen der Blattminen von Europa.

Robbins, J (1990) - A Provisional Atlas of The Leaf Miners of Warwickshire.

*Chirosia histicina*

Photo © Barry Warrington

A new host plant for *Coleophora paripennella* Zeller, 1839 (Lep: Coleophoridae):

Stewart Wright discovered *Coleophora paripennella* feeding on Cardoon (*Cynara cardunculus*) on 17.vi.2016 at Hoveton Hall, East Norfolk, VC27.

He says 'The mines were mostly on the lower leaves of the Cynara. The leaves on these Cardoons are not as deeply serrated as in some other varieties. I planted them several years ago, but this is the first time that I have noticed any Coleophoras using them. There have however, always been plenty on the knapweed in the grassland adjacent to the garden.'

This is apparently a new host for this species. The feeding signs and case are illustrated on the next page.



The case and feeding signs of *Coleophora paripennella*

Photos © Stewart Wright