

When full-fed in November or December, the larvae of *Fomoria septembrella* (Stainton) pupate within their mines in leaves of *Hypericum*, especially *H. perforatum*, inflating the leaves conspicuously. Once the pupae have been exposed to frost, they will respond readily to forcing. Widespread in Britain northwards to Argyll (Emmet).

Notes and Observations

CYDIA LEGUMINANA [L. & Z.] IN EPPING FOREST. — I can add some detail to Mr. P. J. Johnson's most interesting paper (antea, 199-202). Meek was not the first, but the second, collector to take this species in Epping Forest: T. Eedle had forestalled him by five years (see *Entomologist's Weekly Intelligencer* 1861(10):107). As far as I know, the latest captures were made by A. Thurnall (see *Entomologist* 35:191 (1902) and the data labels under Thurnall's specimens in the Passmore Edwards Museum). He took single specimens in Debden Lane, Loughton on 28.vi.1885 and 5.vi.1886, and a third near Monkwood, Loughton on 21.vi.1890. Elm is a tree not normally found in Epping Forest, and it may well have been absent from Thurnall's collecting areas; he beat two of his moths from hornbeam and the third from beech. It is at least possible that larvae of *C. leguminana* feed in burrs on trunks of other trees besides elm. The assertion by Wilkinson, repeated from continental authors, that it is to be found amongst old fir-trees may be correct, after all.

Doubleday did not use data labels and it is possible that the specimen he said had come from Devonshire was in fact one he had taken himself near his home in Epping. Perhaps a thought such as this prompted Meyrick to drop Devonshire from the distribution pattern.

Before reading Mr. Johnson's paper, I had already reported on *Cydia leguminana* to the Red Data Book Committee with suggestions for its conservation along the lines he proposes; but unless any rediscovery is reported, nothing can be done to protect its host trees. — A. M. EMMET, Labrey Cottage, Victoria Gardens, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB11 3AF.

BRADYCELLUS DISTINCTUS DEJEAN (COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE) IN KENT AND SUSSEX. — I have taken this very local species on two occasions during the past year, two specimens being found on the sand dunes at Camber and two more in flood rubbish left by the high tides at Deal, in September 1977 and February 1978 respectively. Neither of the other *Bradycellus* species which I associate with sandy places, namely *B. harpalinus* Serville and *B. verbasci* Duftschmid were in the immediate vicinity on either occasion.

Bradycellus distinctus is well named, because the specimens taken looked sufficiently 'different' to the naked eye to

be worth picking up. They are of a clearer red than most and certainly more convex, so that the absence of pores on the third interstice is only needed as a confirming feature. The Camber specimens fell into pitfall traps containing baits of animal fat.

This species has been recorded from a number of counties, including Kent, but I cannot trace a previous report from Sussex, and I think it probable that the Camber specimens constitute a new record for the county. Mr. Allen to whom I mentioned the Camber locality is of the same opinion. — JOHN PARRY, 38 Heather Drive, St. Michaels, Tenterden, Kent, 6.ix.78.

AUTOGRAPHA GAMMA L. AND NOMOPHILA NOCTUELLA D. & S. IN SOUTH DEVON IN 1978. — *A. gamma* numbers in the m.v. trap from 4th May to 13th September were: May (23 nights), nil; June (27 nights), 16; July (21 nights), 16; August (22 nights), 13; September (7 nights), 6. Total 51. *N. noctuella* — nil for the whole period. These are the lowest totals in about 12 years of recording. — H. L. O'HEFFERNAN, 15 Green Park Way, Chillington, Kingsbridge, S. Devon.

UNUSUALLY LARGE NUMBERS OF NYMPHALIS IO L. AND AGLAIS URTICAE L. IN SOUTH DEVON IN 1978. — *N. io* numbered 28 on 19th August, and *A. urticae* was counted at 47 on 12th September, 68 on 13th September and 85 on 14th September. — H. L. O'HEFFERNAN, 15 Green Park Way, Chillington, Kingsbridge, S. Devon.

APOMYELOIS BISTRATELLA NEOPHANES (DURRANT) IN KENT. — Following a humid night, with heavy rain, on 29th July, 1978, I was surprised to find a fresh specimen of *neophanes* in my garden light trap. There appear to be only two other specimens of this very local Phycitid moth recorded from Kent, both from Blackheath. The dates are 21.vi.1959 and 7.vii.1970 (A. A. Allen, *Ent. Rec.* 87:27). The origin of the specimen is problematic—the literature suggests an association with gorse (*Ulex* sp.), especially burnt gorse supporting growths of the fungus *Daldinia concentrica*, the larval pabulum. Gorse, burnt or otherwise, is notably absent from Orpington, although it does occur within conceivable flying range. *Daldinia*, however, occurs sporadically throughout the area, mainly associated with ash (*Fraxinus*).

The night in question produced 64 species of moth, all typical of the area except for a single *Euproctis chrysorrhoea* L., which turns up very occasionally in the trap. — P. A. SOKOLOFF, 4 Steep Close, Orpington, Kent.

A PREVIOUSLY UNRECORDED FOODPLANT OF COLEPHORA GLAUCICOLELLA (WOOD). — In May and early June 1978 I collected about 30 or so Colephorid cases from *Luzula multiflora* (Retz.) in Botley Wood and Havant Thicket, Hampshire. The first moth emerged on 13th June, others continued feeding and the last emerged on 20th July. Examination of the male genitalia revealed the species to be *Coleophora glaucicolella* (Wood).