



It's been rather a cold and slow season so far (it was the coolest June for 19 years), but there have been a few highlights worthy of mention. Although numbers have been down again species levels remain much the same as last year. Chris Gibson has supplied comparative data from Dovercourt:

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Nights trapped</u>	<u>Average catch (specimens)</u>	<u>Average number of species per night</u>
<i>April</i>	1997	11	27.6	8.6
	1998	11	10.5	5.0
	1999	13	23.9	7.9
<i>May</i>	1997	18	58.7	21.1
	1998	24	52.6	24.4
	1999	20	55.4	23.6

Do remember to support the **National Moth Night** on 17 July. There has been plenty of coverage in magazines and journals and even some media interest. I want no excuses like you're going on holiday, or family commitments, or working that night etc. Remember your priorities! Please also remember the **Riband Wave Survey** - now is a good time to start logging which are plain and which are banded.

From around the county

Chelmsford Geoffrey Wilkinson has recently joined the group and started to send data from this sparsely covered area. Mainly operating in his garden, Geoffrey has so far supplied 111 records out of a total of 161 for the town and these include Buttoned Snout on 16 May and *Trichophaga tapetzella*, the Tapestry Moth, on 19 May.

Colchester *Argyreshia trifasciata* and *A. cupressella*, in my garden at Ipswich Road, 26 May (see article). *Nemapogon clematella* High Woods Country Park, 23 June - an incredible looking moth which at first glance looks and sits uncannily like a cochylid. *Schoenobius gigantella* on 23 June, an unusual inland record, but this was a female and these tend to wander further afield than do males (see Jaywick).

Dovercourt Chris Gibson has had a "dire" start but has still recorded Orange Footman, 20 May; Poplar Kitten, 23 May; *Pseudoswammerdamia combinella*, 24 May; *Ephestia parasitella unicolorella* (dissected) 26 May and another two in June; *Gypsonoma sociana*, 1 June; *Choreutis pariana*, 1 July; a second *Coleophora fuscicornis*, 2 July; Striped Wainscot, 2 June; White-point, 11 June; and a number of *Argyreshia cupressella* adults around *Cupressocyparis leylandii* on 10 June.

Jaywick c.120 Garden Tiger larvae were reported by Jon Young in early June, a remarkable number considering the paucity of records for this species lately. The same observer took *Dichrorampha acuminatana* on 31 May and *Taleporia tubulosa* on 10 June. This is a common moth but, considering the lack of recent records, one drastically under-recorded. The cases its larvae construct can easily be found on tree trunks in established woodland, but this adult by the coast well away from such habitat is unusual. Green Hairstreak, 19 June, the first for Jaywick. *Nemophora fasciella*, two or three of these beautiful long-horns flying around black horehound on 27 June. *Schoenobius gigantella*, a male on 31 June (males, unlike females seldom seem to stray away from reedbeds). John Wilde nearby had a Small Elephant Hawk-moth on 25 June and a Lilac Beauty on 31 June, both excellent records.

Kirby-le-Soken Another Buttoned Snout was trapped by Paul Bergdahl on 1 July.

Markshall Wood Nigel Cummings, Ian Rose and Chris Gibson were among those who reported the attractive long-horn *Adela croesella* flying in hundreds around small-leaved lime on 28 May and 3 June. There are few recent Essex records. (See also meetings.)

Mistley A Large Ear, second for Essex, was taken by Ian Rose on 31 August 1997. (See article.)

North Chingford Bryon Pateman reports the "worse year in memory for numbers" from this site near Epping Forest. However, his trap has attracted. Red-green Carpet on 1 and 2 May; May Highflyer on 7 May and Flame Carpet on 12 May - his 17th since 1992.

North Weald Bassett Pale Clouded Yellow on 8 June (per J. Young).

Rayne Andrew Goodey has started trapping in Rayne and took a fresh Small Elephant Hawk-moth on 10 June. This was checked, though not sexed, and placed on honeysuckle in his garden, where it steadfastly remained for two days before sadly expiring. Any ideas as to what may have caused this?

Southminster A sand and gravel pit in this poorly-recorded area is being sampled by Paul Harris. Two visits so far have yielded around 60 species, which have included Puss Moth, Cream-spot Tiger, Cream-bordered Green Pea and *Elophila nymphaeata*, the Brown China-mark. We hope to survey this promising venue next year.

Stanway Steve Grimwade is continuing to survey this site on a regular basis. The highlight among the 75 species so far seen has been Yellow Belle, an unusual inland record.

Stour Wood/Copperas Wood area Peter Smith continues to monitor these important locations and was rewarded this year with, amongst others, a healthy number of Marbled Brown, a species which seems to be increasing. It has always been fairly common here and at a few other mature woods, such as Friday Wood, Colchester, but there has been an upsurge in records since 1995 and it has recently appeared at 12 sites, including some gardens.

Theydon Bois Jean Green at this near Epping Forest site took Orange Footman on 5 and 19 May; a Buttoned Snout on 28 May, and another Pine Hawk-moth (her fifth) on 29 May. Before 1991 there had been only six Essex Pine Hawk-moth records, but since then ten sites have reported a total of 21 adults and one larva.

Thundersley area Don Down reports *Acleris literana* (second recent record) and *Semioscopis steinkellneriana* (fourth recent record) on 8 April at Starvelarks Wood, and ten Blotched Emeralds on 15 June at his Thundersley home - a sharp increase in numbers.

West Bergholt Joe and Linda Firmin recorded a Red-Green Carpet on 5 April, further evidence of the moth's increasing fortunes.

Other Reports

Blossoming Underwings

We shared in the surprising numbers of Blossom Underwings encountered in many parts of Britain during spring. Usually this is a scarce species in Essex, restricted of late to the Friday Wood area south of Colchester with a scattering of isolated records elsewhere. It appeared singly (unless stated) as follows:

31 March	Wivenhoe	4 April	Jaywick
1 April	St Osyth (two)	6 April	Frinton-on-Sea
2 April	St Osyth (four), and Thundersley	6 April	Kirby-le-Soken
3 April	Mashbury	7 April	Kirby-le-Soken

The tight time-span of just over a week suggests a possible immigration, though it is not a species usually regarded as such. There were several reports from Suffolk at about the same time (T. Prichard, *pers. Comm.*) and nationally reports ranged from Norfolk to Dorset.

Is the Large Ear resident in Essex?

Having some time on my hands recently I went through a batch of specimens awaiting dissection obtained from various sources which had remained almost forgotten in a storage box. One of these was a worn Larch Pug, taken at Markshall Estate on 2 August 1997. I have only three other sites on the database for this species, at East Ham in 1982 and 1983, Saffron Walden in 1983 and 1986, and Hatfield Forest in 1992.

Of more surprise was the second Essex record of the Large Ear *Amphipoea lucens*, taken by Ian Rose at Mistley on 31 August 1997. The first occurrence was on 9 August 1986 when Andrew Pearson boxed a moth that was sitting on a light aboard the Hook of Holland to Harwich ferry. The ferry had just docked and, it being an overnight crossing, the suspicion was that the moth may have hitched a lift from Holland (we assumed it might be resident there). Based on this rather unsatisfactory evidence, the moth was hesitantly added to the county list. The second specimen, however, may indicate the presence of a resident population which has remained undetected because of confusion with related species. Both examples are indistinguishable from those of the Ear Moth *A. oculatea* and Saltern Ear *A. fucosa paludis*, which are also on the wing between July and August.

Clearly more material is needed to establish whether the species is resident here, and coastal workers in Essex and Suffolk are urged to keep a sharp eye open for moths away from known colonies of its two relatives and to pass on any possible candidates for dissection to Tony Prichard (Suffolk) or myself (Essex).

Argyresthia cupressella and *A. trifasciata* in Essex

On 26 May, whilst removing an ornamental conifer tree from my Colchester garden, I was surprised to find that both these species were quite common. Both moths showed reluctance at flying during the day but were strongly attracted to mercury vapour light at night. They remained on the wing until at least the beginning of July.

For *A. cupressella* this represents a small but significant southerly range extension from the area of Suffolk and north Essex where it was first discovered in Britain in 1997 (as reported in a previous newsletter) and it seems destined to become something of a garden pest, although the activities of its larvae do not cause host trees to become obviously unsightly. For *A. trifasciata* this appears to represent the third British site: the first was in London in 1982 and the second was at Stockport, Cheshire in 1997 (A.M. Emmet, *pers. comm.*). If any of you have in your gardens trees of the genus *Chamaecyparis*, especially *lawsoniana*, or others such as *Cupressocyparis leylandii* and *Juniperis*, it would be worthwhile keeping a close eye on foliage tips for signs of browning and small white cocoons, which may indicate *Argyresthia* activity - especially *A. cupressella*. Having told Chris Gibson of my discovery he promptly found *A. cupressella* in his Dovercourt garden around *Cupressocyparis leylandii* on 10 June, another (albeit smaller) extension of its range.

News

Paul Waring at next meeting

We are delighted to announce that Paul Waring will be our guest speaker at our third indoor meeting. The date for this has been set for Saturday 26 February 2000, and the venue is once again the *Tendring Hundred Water Services* excellent Horsley Cross facility. Paul, as you know, is deeply involved with many of Britain's rarest moth and has for many years arranged monitoring work and breeding programmes and has written Action Plans aimed at increasing the chances of their survival.

Site needs checking?

Paul Harris is willing to carry out survey work at any site in the county, preferably midweek to avoid work commitments. If you know of a likely venue, please phone Paul on 01268 472313. Paul lives in Basildon so south Essex sites would be of great interest.

In the net

By the time the next newsletter is published I am hopeful of having an e-mail address and will also be looking into the possibility of creating a web site for the group. (The latter would have great benefit, I'm told and has nothing to do with the fact that the Suffolk Group has got one. Honest.) My existing computer, cutting edge of technology a few years ago when I brought it home, is getting a bit long in the tooth now and I've lost the big brass key that goes in the back. Also, the printer now only accepts paper fed in singly by hand, making production of the newsletter a long and tedious affair, and my nasty little scanner leaves white lines on any images which means I have to spend hours retouching them before printing and is the reason there's no pictures in this issue. You're not really interested, are you?

Dissection Workshop

In the past several of you have enquired about the possibility of learning the art of dissection. This coming winter I will be running a session or two devoted to this subject, the technique of which was passed to me by David Agassiz. If you're interested, please get in touch and we'll arrange some dates.

Biodiversity Action Plan

Action for Moths - *Butterfly Conservation*

As part of the Government's response to the Earth Summit meeting at Rio de Janeiro in 1992 a number of moth species have been selected in Britain for in-depth study, aimed at monitoring population levels of individual species at all known sites and trying to understand their ecological requirements etc. In Essex we have ten species of interest:

Species	Essex Status
Bordered Gothic	Four records since 1987, one other which I have rejected
Bright Wave	No recent records although searches are still in progress
Buttoned Snout	Reported from 13 sites (comprising 37 adults) since 1985. 12 sites have recorded it since 1990. Appears to be increasing.

At our last indoor meeting, one observer informed me of site near London which had several hundred overwintering adults

Clay Fan-foot	Two old records, both around 1976
Four Spotted	Five records since 1997, possible all vagrants
Olive Crescent	Eight records of adults from four sites, from 1975 to 1996
Pale Shining Brown	Four records between 1975 and 1984
Speckled Footman	One record, in 1996, probably of a migrant
Square-spotted Clay	Two records, in 1982 and 1987
White-spotted Pinion	Four records between 1983 to 1997

Each of the above has an Action Plan written by Paul Waring, complete with a dot distribution map. The text contains details of the moth's former distribution level, its current status and preferred habitat. Objectives of the Action Plan are then listed, and these discuss such topics as surveys for undiscovered colonies, monitoring the effects of habitat change and management of habitat at known sites, and informing landowners of the presence of the moth. Information gained is then to be passed to a central database and incorporated into national and international databases.

As a group we can play a very active part in all this. If any of you would like to borrow any of the above Action Plans, please let me know. Any records/reports you wish to make could be treated in strict confidence - or, if you prefer, you could by-pass me and send data directly to those leading the project. For the sake of completeness, a list of other species for which Action Plans are available or being prepared are:

Zygaenidae

Slender Scotch Burnet, New Forest Burnet

Sessiidae

Fiery Cleaving

Coleophoridae

Coleophora tricolor

Lasiocampidae

Small Lappet

Geometridae

Essex Emerald, Dinky Mocha, Silky Wave, Chalk Carpet, Nettle Carpet, Barberry Carpet, Argent & Sable, Waved Carpet, Drab Looper, Barred Tooth-striped, Nettle Mountain Moth, Dark Bordered Beauty, Belted Beauty, Black-veined Moth, Straw Belle

Sphingidae

Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth

Noctuidae

Lunar Yellow Underwing, Cousin German, White Spot, Northern Dart, Double Line, Ashworth's Rustic, Striped Lychnis, Toadflax Brocade, Sword-grass, Black-banded, Orange Upperwing, Scarce Merveille du Jour, Heart Moth, Marsh Mallow Moth, Brighton Wainscot, Marsh Moth, Reddish Buff, Light Crimson Underwing, Dark Crimson Underwing, Scarce Blackneck, White-line Snout, Common Fan-foot

Earliest w-album?

Geoff Pyman recently informed me of a White-letter Hairstreak on the wing on 23 June at Hitchcock's Meadows N.R. near Danbury. Searching through the database the earliest record I have is 2 July 1994. Others among you have also reported species appearing early and it would be nice to receive a list or two of those you have noticed.

Ups and downs

Jon Young has identified several species which he feels may be currently declining: Ghost Moth, Satin Wave, Broom Moth, Feathered Gothic and Straw Dot. Whether this is a local trend restricted to the Jaywick area or is more widespread is the issue. Certainly, several of these species have been scarce of late and others have commented on this. On the plus side Scarce Tissue, Marbled Brown and Least Black Arches are on the increase.

A reminder for those crossing the border...

...into Suffolk, that is, to send any records you make - even of common species - to the Suffolk Recorders who are listed at the end of the newsletter. This will save me getting any more grief from Tony. Let's try to keep him so busy he won't have time to go off in the field...except for the 17 July, of course.

Dangerous stuff

Two caterpillars were sitting on a nettle leaf when a red admiral flew over. One said to the other, "You'd never get me up in one of those, not for anything."

Have your say

Our group is knocking on a bit now and perhaps it's time to ask for comments on how it's being run.

Stony silence

As you know, we have little in the way of any formality and this is a character shared by many other moth groups in Britain. Do you think we would benefit from a democratic structure of command?

More stony silence

What about the newsletter - do you like its sometimes irrelevant (sic) style (pun), or would you prefer a drier, more scientific approach? Unless you make comments, I'll presume everything is going swimmingly and that I'm doing a great job (which would be highly out of character).

When the group started way back in 1996, I pushed for it to be free with just the cost of the newsletter being asked for. We all belong to numerous societies and trusts and take (or should take!) various entomological journals, the costs of which mount horribly during the year. But you may prefer to pay a subscription with the expectation of more professionally produced literature.

If (IF!) I receive any comments on these subjects I'll put them in subsequent newsletters and perhaps we can have a brief discussion at the next meeting, on 26 February.

In lit

A few items which caught my eye...

Antenna (vol 23:2). *The confusion of human names in entomology** (C.W.Plant), a light-hearted look at the problems such simple things as people's names can cause. *1998 National Stag Beetle Survey** (D. Napier) - preliminary findings of a survey that many of us took part in which appears to show three main British populations: in northeast Essex/southwest Suffolk; around the London area; and along the south coast near Bournemouth.

Entomologist's Record (vol.111:2). *Ant Lion in southern England** (C.W.Plant and D. Walker). As well as the resident population in Suffolk there have been two recent records of the Ant Lion *Euroleon nostras* from Kent and East Sussex. This leads to the intriguing possibility that this insect may one day be found in Essex. *New year butterfly sightings* (J. Firmin). Joe talks of the early butterfly sightings in Essex this year.

Entomologist's Record (vol.111:3). *Microlepidoptera review of 1997* (J. R. Langmaid and M.R. Young).

A look at the micros making the news in 1997, to which we contribute. *Stictopleurus punctatonervosus in Britain** (J.P. bowdrey). The rediscovery in Britain of this heteropteran.

Atropos (7) *Are winter butterfly sightings such a rare event?** (S.F.J. Dewick). Using data from Bradwell-on-Sea to explore this interesting question.

*abbreviated title

Microscopic problems

If you own an old microscope, or would like to buy one, please let me know. I recently met a gentleman by the name of Barry Ellam who, in his retirement, has become deeply enthusiastic over these instruments and loves nothing more than tinkering with them and making them serviceable.

Meetings

Old Hall Marsh Nature Reserve The *Colchester Natural History Society* continues to survey this location, but weather conditions are rarely ideal and catches have been rather modest so far.

April 16. Nine hardy (but misguided) souls braved the sub-zero conditions and stood around seven lamps and traps and stared at nothing for most of the time. Even Colin Plant's dubious wit failed to lift us. Just as we were thinking of leaving a cheer went up as a Hebrew Character flew in and this started a veritable rush of moths. We ended the night with five species, of which three female Emperors were the most noteworthy.

May 7. *Aethes smeathmanniana*, the splendid pyralid *Schoenobius gigantella*, Sloe Carpet, Dog's Tooth and ten Reed Dagger were among the 33 species seen. Further visits are expected.

Marks Hall Estate, Coggeshall The *Moth Group* continues to find much of interest at this fine venue. Several attempts were made to relocate *Cydia illutana*, and eventually met with success.

April 23 17 species were noted, including ten Nut-tree Tussock, Chocolate-tip, Pine Beauty, Water Carpet and *Acleris ferrugana*.

May 15 (Joint meeting with British Entomological Society.) 37 species were recorded during the day and night. The mv session was very cold and despite eight lamps, some of which were brought by the Suffolk Boys, we recorded few moths. A passing cloud briefly lifted the temperature a few degrees and allowed us to reach the 30 mark. *Triaxomera parasitella*, Cream Wave and Least Black Arches were the highlights, but *Cydia illutana* eluded us though it was a touch early.

May 28 Because of the cool night on the earlier visit this meeting was hastily arranged. We were successful and caught a *Cydia illutana* by hand netting it at dusk, thanks to an eight foot handle and fancy foot work on top of an unstable log pile. 67 other species were caught, including 18 new site records, and Orange Footman was the best. Earlier in day several observers noted *Adela croesella* flying in abundance around small-leaved lime. Nigel Cumings estimated around 100 flying a few days later.

June 18 Three Lobster Moth made a welcome appearance and two commoners, Common Emerald and White Pinion-spotted, were added to the site list which now stands at 380 species.

June 12 Hanningfield Reservoir This meeting was cancelled due to heavy rain.

June 25 Broaks Wood, Gosfield *Nemophora metaxella*, *Phlyctaenia perlucidalis*, Pretty Chalk Carpet, Haworth's Pug, Barred Red and Pinion-streaked Snout were the best of the 79 species recorded. Cold conditions prevented us from getting a large total at this excellently managed site.

On the trail of a couple of bagworms

Have you ever wondered what our most common moth is? Some members the genus Nepticulidae immediately spring to mind and Maitland Emmet in his book *The smaller moths of Essex* (Essex Field Club, 1981) describes their abundance thus: "Many are exceedingly common and it has been calculated that in years of plenty up to a million larvae of *Ectoedemia subbimaculella* may feed simultaneously, and quite harmlessly, on a single oak tree."

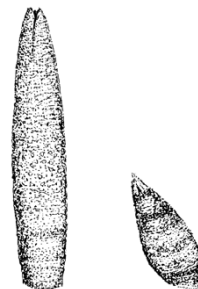
Apart from these we may think of a couple of species of grass moth, the heart and dart or large yellow underwing, or perhaps the cocksfoot moth *Glyphipterix simpliciella*, clouds of which may gather around certain bushes in June.

Another, perhaps surprising, contender is *Luffia ferchaultella*, a member of the Psychidae or case-bearing moths (not to be confused with the Coleophoridae). You won't see an adult in your trap or flying across a sunny meadow, however, because it is the ultimate feminist - parthenogenetic and no males are known, though it is not impossible that the occasional one is produced. The female is apterous, a wingless grub, who never leaves the case in which she spends her life feeding as a larva.

I have been searching for these cases and the numbers encountered are staggering. Once you get your eye in, the small 5mm long greeny-grey cases can be found virtually anywhere there is a surface covered by moss. The case is constructed of silk and then covered by moss, adorned by slightly lighter or darker bands of sand or other debris, occasionally parts of insects. I counted 500 cases on a north-facing, algae-stained wooden fence in my garden, around 100 on shaded trees and shrubs nearby, and a further 50 or so on mossy areas on a brick wall. A rough guesstimate would be several thousand in my garden. At High Woods Country Park nearby I counted 500 cases on a group of five trees, yet curiously many others nearby had none. These high pockets are a feature of the species but, even so, the total count for High Woods would be in the millions. If this is typical (it isn't), the number of moths in Essex would be astronomical.

In *The smaller moths of Essex* Maitland gave fifteen 10 kilometre squares for the county, describing it as common except in the north-west. I currently have records from just five 1 kilometre squares, which is pretty dire, so I am asking each and every one of you to help boost this figure. Let's see what we are made of!* Search any time of the year, on shaded fences, trees or any surface stained green with slime, lichen or moss, in gardens, parks and woodland. Look for a tiny (5mm) case virtually the same colour as the surface it's on. Once you get your eye in, you'll see them easily - if they are there.

Taleporia tubulosa is a relative of, and its cases can sometimes be found alongside those of, *L. ferchaultella*. I've found it to be common but no where as abundant. The cases are much larger (10 - 16mm) and easier to see, being a light brownish-grey colour. (One case I have is covered



T. tubulosa *L. ferchaultella*

by the remains of a blue-bottle, the metallic fragments giving it the appearance of a Fabergé jewel.) In winter the cases are attached to trees by strands of silk and blow around with the wind, making their detection on smooth trunks easy. Sometimes they wedge themselves in crevices. Again, some trees are favoured and others which appear equally suitable are barren.

Winged males are produced and these fly from May to early July. They are occasionally taken at light and look not unlike a large eriocranid, but the best way to see them is to collect cases in the late spring and keep them in a cool jar. The females are strange creatures, a tiny wingless grub which simply sits on its case waiting for a male to be attracted by their pungent pheromones. Maitland showed seventeen 10km square records in *smaller moths of Essex*, and I have six 1km square records on the database.

This family is covered fully in volume 2 of *The moths and butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland* (Harley Books, 1985).

* Following newsletters will have, just under the logo, the number of records received so far - ie, 'L.f 5'.

Programme for 1999

(These are events we are aware of but may not necessarily have arranged. Please treat as provisional and contact the leader before attending.)

July 4 Dovercourt Dunes. Meet at car park at TM247301, 11.00am. Search for Bright Wave. Leaders: Chris Gibson and Brian Goodey.

July 7 Hoe Wood, Aldham. Meet entrance to wood 8.00pm. Leader: Joe Firmin.

July 17 National Moth Night Run your trap and send me the results - BY 18 AUGUST PLEASE!!!

July 23 Old Hall Marsh NR. Meet at car park 8.00pm. Leader: Joe Firmin.

August 7 Layer Breton Heath. Meet car park on heath 11.00am and/or 8.00pm for MV session. Leader: Nigel Cuming (01206 330019).

August 13 Old Hall Marsh NR. Meet at car park 8.00pm. Leader: Joe Firmin.

August 21 Hanningfield Reservoir. Meet at the causeway at TL722971 at 8.00pm. Leader: Brian Goodey.

August 28 Dovercourt Dunes. Meet at car park at TM247301, 9.00pm. Sandhill Rustic survey. Late finish expected. Leaders Chris Gibson and B. Goodey.

September 3 Knettishall Heath. Meet at 8.00pm in car park of Country Park at TL956806. Breckland heath with many specialities. Suffolk Moth Group meeting.

September 18 Walton-on-Naze. Joint meeting with British Ent. Soc. Meet at Naze car park 11am for day and/or 7.30pm for MV session. Leader: Joe Firmin.

Renewal Notice

For the newsletter you have left: £____ or ____SAEs
I prefer SAEs for speed but if you wish to pay by cheque please make it payable to B. Goodey.

Contacts:

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or Mobile 0973810097). E-mail address to follow - possibly.

Suffolk Records and Suffolk Moth Group. Tony Prichard, 3 Powlin Road, Ipswich IP3 9JR, or Jon Nichols, 18 Berners Road, Felixstowe IP11 7LF.

EMG Chairman. General Moth Group enquiries. J. Firmin, 55 Chapel Road, West Bergholt, Essex. CO6 3HZ (01206 241389).

Photos. General Moth Group enquiries I. C. Rose, Yaffles, School Lane, Mistley, Essex. CO11 1HN.

BC butterfly records. V. Perrin, 13 Pettitts Lane, Dry Drayton, Cambs. CB3 8BT

Herts & London Lepidoptera records & National Neuroptera Recorder. C. W. Plant, 14 West Road, Bishops Stortford, Herts. CM23 3QP.

Other Order records. J. P. Bowdrey, Fair View, Colchester Road Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex. CO16 0LB (01255 862507).

Coleoptera records N. Cuming, 33 Holly Road, Colchester CO3 5QL (01206 330019).

Next newsletter: 16 October, or thereabouts.

Your copy, unlike this one, will not have been individually hand fed through a printer and I hope the pictures are better. If you'd like to receive it via e-mail I may be able to help so long as I can understand the instructions. (A computer with easy-to-understand instructions? - or any instructions at all? I'm an eternal optimist!)