suitable habitat and extensive stands of rosebay willowherb in the southern half of the search area. However, the only southwards record was from an existing known location.

Due to the limited feeding signs found on the most easterly and northerly locations, extensive unproductive searches southwards and lack of appropriate habitat to the west, it is assumed that records collected from this survey represent the extent of the current distribution. It is worth noting however, that on two occasions in July adults were found on plants without any evidence of feeding on either the plant itself or on adjacent plants. In contrast to the Staffordshire population (Stenhouse, 2020) none of the records occurred within what could be described as contiguous stands of rosebay willowherb, but varied from patches with around 20 stems, to larger areas (around half a hectare) consisting of a mix of scattered plants and denser patches, including plants swamped by other vegetation. This suggests that *B. obscurus* is capable of dispersal over a wide area and the potential for it to occur further afield should not be ignored.

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Nemozoma elongatum (Linnaeus) (Trogossitidae), *Eucnemis capucina* Ahrens (Eucnemidae) and some other noteworthy beetles from Surrey

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Using vane traps based on a design from Adrian Dutton, we surveyed the saproxylic beetle fauna of a site near Chertsey in Surrey (TQ047680). The site has some elements of wood-pasture with limited amounts of fallen dead wood. Of note was a large pedunculate oak, the foliage of which had been denuded by oak processionary moth caterpillars. This stressed tree displayed a significant amount of saproxylic beetle activity. Much of the site's perimeter consists of an ancient hedgerow with large oaks and ash trees.

Five vane traps were installed in early June and checked monthly until the middle of August. In the July sample from a trap positioned on a large hedgerow oak we found a single specimen of the unmistakable trogossitid, *Nemozoma elongatum* (Linnaeus) (Fig. 1). This species is very rarely seen and although it is known from Surrey historically, there are no recent records (Jonty Denton, pers. comm.). It is a predator, hunting other saproxylic beetles in their galleries, especially scolytids and ptinids.

Fig. 1 *Nemozoma elongatum*.

In the same sample we also found a single specimen of the scarce melandryid, *Phloiotrya vaudoueri* Mulsant. Apart from *N. elongatum*, the most significant species from the vane traps was the eucnemid *Eucnemis capucina* Ahrens. A single specimen was identified by JM from a vane trap positioned above a small number of large-diameter beech logs. This is the second time RP has encountered this species, which is otherwise known from only a handful of specimens, recorded from sites including Windsor Great Park and Forest, the New Forest, Hertfordshire and the Cotswolds. On the first occasion, it was also from a vane trap attached to a large, standing dead beech tree next to a number of beech logs (Piper & Allen, 2020).

Other interesting captures from the vane traps at this site included *Quedius dilatatus* (Fabricius) (Staphylinidae), *Agrilus angustulus* (Illiger), *A. biguttatus* (Fabricius) and *A. laticornis* (Illiger) (Buprestidae), *Hylis olexai* (Palm) (Eucnemidae), *Megatoma undata* (Linnaeus) (Dermestidae), *Dorcatoma flavicornis* (Fabricius) and *D. substriata* (Hummel) (Ptinidae), *Tomoxia bucephala* Costa (Mordellidae), *Hallomenus binotatus* (Quensel) (Tetratomidae), *Nathrius brevipennis* (Mulsant) (Cerambycidae), *Kissophagus vicinus* (Comolli), *Platypus cylindrus* (Fabricius) (very large numbers) and *Scolytus mali* (Bechstein) (Curculionidae). A single specimen of *Agrilus sinuatus* (Olivier) was found by beating hawthorn during very hot weather in July, a technique suggested by Adrian Dutton.

Further vane trapping of the site, covering a longer part of the season, would probably yield more interesting species. These results further demonstrate the value of vane traps for finding saproxylic beetles and sampling this community without destroying delicate habitats. These observations also provide more evidence that some saproxylic beetles, which are generally assumed to be very localised, may be more widespread than realised.

Reference

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