

Cosmia diffinis* white spotted pinion*Current status**

Recorded throughout Europe except Ireland, Norway and Finland, often local and rare. Range extends to Syria and the Middle East. Formerly widespread in central and southern England and Wales until the 1970s. Has declined massively but is still local in the south, rarely recorded this far north.

May survive in low density in a few places within its former range. Last recorded in this region from North Lincolnshire in 1985. Frequents woodland, commons, riversides and hedgerows. Larvae feed on English elm *Ulmus procera* and wych elm *Ulmus glabra*.

Threats Loss of habitat due to Dutch elm disease.

Epione parallelaria* dark bordered beauty*Current status** Rare RDB (GB).

Recorded throughout Europe. Restricted to two small and isolated populations in England and two in Scotland, this region is on the southern edge of its distribution. Associated with damp places, the larvae feed on creeping willow *Salix repens*. Found on lowland heathland (Strensall Common) in this region.

Threats Inappropriate habitat management; intensive sheep grazing could be devastating locally. Recolonisation should occur where grazing stops for several years.

Heliophobus reticulata marginosa* bordered gothic*Current status** Nationally notable.

Recorded throughout Europe to Japan and Asia Minor. Found in this region at the northern edge of its range, this species has declined substantially since the 1960s. Last recorded 1985 from North Lincolnshire. Unlikely to be established in the Wolds as was once thought. Associated with open, mainly calcareous grassland sites, including sea cliffs. Larval ecology is unknown.

Threats Not known.

Noctua orbona* lunar yellow underwing*Current status**

Declining throughout the UK. Restricted to the Brecklands and eastern border counties to the north. Recently recorded from North Lincolnshire but considered extinct in Yorkshire where the last confirmed record was 1875 in the East Riding. Larvae feed on fine grasses and small herbaceous plants.

Threats Not known.

Rheumaptera hastata* argent and sable*Current status** Nationally notable.

Thinly scattered across most of England, Wales and Ireland. A local, scarce species last recorded from York during 1996 and the Yorkshire Dales in 1986. Found in heaths, mosses and boggy moorland where birch trees occur. Larvae require birch *Betula pubescens*, sallow *Salix cinerea*, bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus* and bog myrtle *Myrica gale*.

Threats Limited resources for management.

Scotopteryx bipunctaria* chalk carpet*Current status** Nationally notable.

Found in England and Wales as far north as Durham. Formerly confined to the Yorkshire coast this species has moved inland to an area in the Wolds. Some Sheffield records are probably vagrants.

Associated with chalk downland, embankments, limestone hills and chalk coasts. The larvae feed on trefoils and clovers *Trifolium* species in ungrazed grassland.

Threats Loss of habitat eg. landfill/reworking of quarries, could lead to extinction in Lincolnshire; grazing and scrub invasion; rotational grazing has been suggested for non-coastal sites.

and fisheries management; decline in population of host fish; amateur pearl fishing, aided by increased accessibility; poor land management in the catchment (eg. over grazing leading to sedimentation from soil erosion).

***Myxas glutinosa* glutinous snail**

Regionally extinct

Current status WCA 5; endangered RDB (GB); vulnerable RDB (Eur.); globally threatened RDB (IUCN).

A north European aquatic snail currently known from one UK site. Last recorded from the East Riding in 1889.

***Ostrea edulis* native oyster**

Current status

Last recorded from the Yorkshire coast in 1912. Possibly still oyster beds off Cleethorpes, these were declared unfit for sale in 1909 due to pollution. There are no known exploitable stocks in the region.

***Pisidium tenuilineatum* fine-lined pea mussel**

Current status Rare RDB (GB); vulnerable RDB (Watsonian Yorkshire).

Rare throughout its European range from the Mediterranean to the south of Sweden. This has a localised distribution in Britain, usually occurring in central southern England and at a few sites in Wales. First recorded in this region in 1993, it is very rare, being restricted to the River Wharfe. Found in fine silt in sheltered areas away from the turbulence of the main flow of the river.

Threats Reasons for both the rarity and recent decline are unknown, but possibly due to a decline in water quality and inappropriate channel management.

***Pseudanodonta complanata* depressed river mussel**

Current status Vulnerable RDB (Watsonian Yorkshire).

This species is seriously threatened in Europe. The UK probably has the healthiest populations of this species in Europe, with the possible exception of Finland. This region lies at the northern edge of its range and a new colony has been reported in the River Ure. This species has been overlooked and surveys may find it to be more common than was thought. However it is still considered local and vulnerable. Found in mixed but usually slower moving rivers or in the lower reaches of fast flowing rivers.

Threats Not fully known, but are thought to include water pollution, physical disturbance of river banks and channels, drought and the collection of individuals for garden ponds and aquaria.

***Segmentina nitida* shining ram's-horn snail**

Regionally extinct

Current status Endangered RDB (GB).

Found locally throughout Europe. This has dramatically declined this century and is now confined to the Norfolk Broads and the Pevensey Levels. Last recorded from the region in Wakefield, 1885.

***Vertigo geyeri* a whorled snail**

Current status Endangered RDB (GB); vulnerable RDB (IUCN); EC II.

A rare alpine snail of northern Europe, it is known from only three sites in England, one in Wales and several in Scotland. First recorded in the region during 1995. Found on open marshy areas with a lime rich water source, usually in more acid areas.

Threats Not known for certain, though the habitat is vulnerable to destruction from changes in hydrology or grazing levels and trampling by humans and animals.

Trichopteryx polycommata barred toothed stripe

Regionally extinct

Current status Nationally notable.

Found across the UK. Last recorded from this region in 1962 in the Yorkshire Dales.

Inhabits open woodland, downland and scrub. Larvae feed on wild privet *Ligustrum vulgare* and ash *Fraxinus excelsior*.

Xestia rhomboidea square spotted clay

Current status

A local species in the north of England, added to the Yorkshire county list in 1967 and seen in several locations since. This species is found mainly in deciduous woodlands. The larvae feed on birch *Betula* species and bramble *Rubus fruticosus* amongst other things and require an undisturbed period of several weeks in the soil during which they pupate.

Threats Soil disturbance during pupation.

Xylena exsoleta sword-grass

Current status Nationally notable.

Range extends from Iceland to Japan, including most of Europe. This species is scattered across the UK but has rapidly declined since the 1960s. Since 1980 English records have only been of isolated individuals with one unconfirmed record from Strensall Common post 1990. This moth has been found in a wide range of habitats, mostly uplands and moorlands. Has been associated with woodland and acid grassland in this region. Larval ecology in the wild is almost unknown.

Threats Not known.