Short-necked Oil Beetle *Meloe brevicollis* at Castlemartin Range SSSI in 2022

Natur am Byth! Evidence Report No. 008

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Contents

About ‘Natur am Byth!’ 2
About Natural Resources Wales 2
Evidence at Natural Resources Wales 2
Distribution list (electronic only) 3
Recommended citation for this volume: 3
Contents 4
List of tables 4
List of figures 4
1. Crynodeb gweithredol 5
2. Executive summary 6
3. Introduction 7
4. Methods 9
4.1 Objectives 9
4.2 Desk study 9
4.3 Field survey 9
4.4 Limitations 10
5. Results 10
6. Conclusions 12
7. References 14
Appendix 1. Records of *Meloe brevicollis* 16
Data Archive Appendix 17

List of tables

Table 1. Previous records of Short-necked Oil Beetle in Wales 8
Table 2. Survey dates and weather conditions 10

List of figures

Figure 1. Short-necked Oil Beetle adult found at Linney Head on 14th June 2015 8
Figure 2. Dead Short-necked Oil Beetle found at Pen-y-holt Bay on 14th May 2022 11
Figure 3. East-facing slope of cliff-top grassland at Pen-y-holt Bay where the majority of Short-necked Oil Beetle triungulins were found on 27th June 2022 11
Figure 4. Short-necked Oil Beetle triungulin within a *Leontodon* flower at Pen-y-holt Bay on 27th June 2022 12
Figure 5. Distribution of Short-necked Oil Beetle at Castlemartin Range 13
Figure 6. Short-necked Oil Beetle location at Bolberry Down, Devon 14

1. Crynodeb gweithredol

Yn dilyn cofnodi oedolyn yn Linney Head ym mis Mehefin 2015, cynhaliwyd arolwg ar SoDdGA Maes Tanio Castell Martin yn Sir Benfro yn 2022 i egluro statws cadwraeth y chwilen *Meloe brevicollis*, sy'n brin yn genedlaethol. Darganfuwyd un oedolyn marw a nifer o triungula ym Mae Pen-y-holt, gan gadarnhau bod y chwilen yn bresennol ac yn bridio o fewn y SoDdGA. Credir mai dyma'r cofnod cyntaf o larfau gwyllt y chwilen hon yng Nghymru ac mae'n awgrymu y gall arolygon ar gyfer triungula fod yn arf llwyddiannus wrth nodi lleoliadau 'newydd' ar gyfer y chwilen ar adegau pan fo oedolion yn llai gweithgar.

Mae'r chwilen hon yn dangos dosbarthiad cyfyngedig ar SoDdGA Maes Tanio Castell Martin, gan ei gwneud yn fwy agored i ddifodiant lleol a chenedlaethol. Ar hyn o bryd, Bae Pen-y-holt yw'r unig leoliad o fewn y SoDdGA sy'n cynnal cofnodion diweddar o'r chwilen (ac, yn wir, yr unig dystiolaeth o fridio). Felly mae cadwraeth y boblogaeth hon o'r pwys mwyaf. Mae'n hanfodol bod pwysau pori ym Mae Pen-y-holt yn cael eu monitro a'u rheoli'n ofalus i osgoi gorbori ac i annog glastir amrywiol sy'n llawn blodau. Dylid hefyd annog ardaloedd o brysgwydd eithin gwasgaredig a glaswelltir twmpathog (ond dylid eu monitro a'u rheoli'n ofalus) yn union y tu ôl i'r glaswelltir ar ben y clogwyni ym Mae Pen-y-holt fel ffynhonnell lloches i chwilod llawndwf gyda'r nos ac mewn tywydd anffafriol. Mae tanau gwyllt yn fygythiad difrifol i barhad goroesiad y chwilen a dylid ymdrechu i ddiffodd y rhain cyn gynted â phosibl, a chreu rhwystrau tân ychwanegol i arafu neu atal eu lledaeniad.

O ystyried prinder yr achosion o weld y chwilen hon ers ei darganfod am y tro cyntaf ar SoDdGA Maes Tanio Castell Martin yn 2015, mae angen pennu maint y boblogaeth ac egluro ymhellach ei dosbarthiad o fewn y SoDdGA. Argymhellir cynnal arolygon ychwanegol ar gyfer oedolion a triungula yn Linney Head ac mewn mannau eraill ar hyd arfordir deheuol y SoDdGA i'r dwyrain o Linney Head. Dylid cyfeirio ymchwil hefyd at ymchwilio i rywogaethau gwenyn lletyol y chwilen, y rhywogaethau planhigion blodeuol a ddefnyddir gan triungula i ddod o hyd i wenyn, a'r rhywogaethau planhigion a ddefnyddir fel planhigion bwyd gan oedolion.

2. Executive summary

Following the recording of an adult at Linney Head in June 2015, a survey was conducted at Castlemartin Range SSSI in Pembrokeshire in 2022 to clarify the conservation status of the Nationally Rare Short-necked Oil Beetle *Meloe brevicollis*. A single dead adult and numerous triungulins were found at Pen-y-holt Bay confirming that Short-necked Oil Beetle is both present and breeding within the SSSI. This is believed to be the first record of wild larvae of Short-necked Oil Beetle in Wales and suggests that triungulin surveys can be a successful tool in identifying 'new' locations for the beetle at times when adults are less active.

Short-necked Oil Beetle exhibits a restricted distribution at Castlemartin Range SSSI, increasing its vulnerability to local and national extinction. At present, Pen-y-holt Bay is the only location within the SSSI supporting recent records of the beetle (and, indeed, the only breeding evidence). The conservation of this population is therefore of upmost importance. It is essential that grazing pressure at Pen-y-holt Bay is carefully monitored and controlled to avoid overgrazing and to encourage a diverse flower-rich sward. Areas of scattered gorse scrub and tussocky grassland should also be encouraged (but carefully monitored and controlled) immediately behind the clifftop grassland at Pen-y-holt Bay as a source of shelter for adult beetles at night and in unfavourable weather. Wildfires pose a serious threat to the continued survival of the beetle and an effort should be made to extinguish these at the earliest opportunity wherever possible, and create additional firebreaks to slow or stop their progress.

Given the paucity of Short-necked Oil Beetle sightings since its initial discovery at Castlemartin Range SSSI in 2015, there is a need to determine the population size and further clarify its distribution within the SSSI. It is recommended that additional surveys for both adults and triungulins are undertaken at Linney Head and elsewhere along the southern coastline of the SSSI east of Linney Head. Research should also be directed towards investigating the host bee species of the beetle, the flowering plant species used by triungulins to find bees, and the plant species used as food plants by adults.

3. Introduction

The Short-necked Oil Beetle *Meloe brevicollis* Panzer is a Vulnerable and Nationally Rare species (Alexander *et al*., 2014) that, until recently, was presumed extinct in the Britain Isles. It went entirely unrecorded in Britain from 1948 until its rediscovery on the South Devon coast in 2006 (Heckford & Beavan, 2011), but has since been found at a small number of additional sites in Britain and Ireland.

On 28 June 2006, Short-necked Oil Beetle triungulins were found on a male Northern Colletes Bee *Colletes floralis* at Cahore Dunes in County Wexford, Ireland (Telfer, 2009). In 2009, it was found on Coll in the Inner Hebrides of Scotland (Heckford & Beavan, 2011), and this remained the only known Scottish population until 2021 when individuals were recorded on Barra and Islay in similar habitats to those found on Coll (Silvey, 2022). A further Scottish population was found on North Uist in May 2022. An additional English site was also found in 2015 when Jonty Denton recorded a single adult female at Allington Farm, Porton Down, near Salisbury, on 26th May 2015 (Marc Arbuckle, personal communication). With the exception of the English population at Allington Farm – on inland chalk grassland – all known sites for Short-necked Oil Beetle are on the coast on wildflower-rich cliff-top grasslands and machair dunes (Alexander *et al*., 2014).

Like other oil beetles, the Short-necked Oil Beetle has a fascinating lifecycle. Adults emerge in spring from late March and can be found until June or July (Walters, 2014). Mating takes place soon after emergence, after which the female digs a burrow up to seven centimetres (cm) deep in soil and lays a batch of eggs before backfilling the hole. A female may lay several batches of eggs totalling up to 40,000 in her lifetime (Luckmann & Niehuis, 2009). These eggs hatch in June and July into long-legged larvae known as triungulins – these triungulins measure just 0.5 millimetres in length, are dark brown in colour, and have short caudal setae at the end of the abdomen. Upon hatching, the triungulins climb onto nearby flowers where they try to attach themselves to an unsuspecting solitary bee visiting the flower (Walters, 2014). The triungulins are known to use a range of flowers to reach solitary bees (John Walters, pers. comm.), and adults are also thought to favour hawkbits *Leontodon* as food plants. Should a triungulin attach itself to a female solitary bee, and assuming it remains undetected, it hitches a ride back to the bee's nest; once inside the nest, the triungulin changes into a more 'maggot-like' larva and devours the protein-rich pollen stores that the bee intended to provide for its own offspring. The beetle larva develops in the bee burrow until it emerges as an adult Short-necked Oil Beetle the following year, ready to mate and start the whole cycle again.

The hosts of Short-necked Oil Beetle are not fully understood but the population on Coll is associated with *Colletes floralis* (Silvey, 2017), a species not found in England and Wales. The Irish population at Cahore Dunes is also believed to use this host species. At Bolberry Down in South Devon, Hairy-saddled Colletes Bee *Colletes fodiens*, as well as halictid bees of the genera *Halictus* and *Lasioglossum* are suspected hosts (John Walters, pers. comm.). The Short-necked Oil Beetle is therefore reliant on solitary bees to compete its lifecycle. Such a highly specialised lifecycle makes them particularly vulnerable to environmental change and the Short-necked Oil Beetle has shown a severe decline, with a geographic range that is currently restricted in area of occupancy and with severely fragmented populations (Alexander *et al*., 2014).

In Wales, the Short-necked Oil Beetle has seemingly always been a rare species with few historic records in the vice-counties of Carmarthenshire (VC44), Montgomeryshire (VC47)

and Merionethshire (VC48). These populations are presumed to have now been lost (Table 1).

Table 1. Previous records of Short-necked Oil Beetle in Wales.

Location	Vice-county	Grid Reference	Date	Recorder
Llanelli	44	SS5099	1888	J.R. Hardy
hill above Cors-y-Gedol	48	SH62	1944	J.S. Sharpe
Tylwch, Powys	47	SN98	1945	M.G.

Until recently, the Short-necked Oil Beetle was presumed extinct in Wales, with the last confirmed record in 1945 near Tylwch, Powys. On 14th June 2015, Annie Haycock photographed an adult oil beetle (Figure 1) at Linney Head (SR8896) on Castlemartin Range SSSI, Pembrokeshire, while attending a guided nature walk. The significance of this sighting was not immediately recognised and the discovery did not become public knowledge until 2020 when Annie posted the photograph in the 'Beetles of Britain and Ireland' Facebook group asking for confirmation of her identification as Short-necked Oil Beetle. This post was quickly spotted by Dr. Darren Mann and Liam Olds, both of who confirmed the record and highlighted its significance.



Figure 1. Short-necked Oil Beetle adult found at Linney Head (SR8896) on 14th June 2015. © Annie Haycock

In 2021 and 2022, Annie Haycock revisited Linney Head on several occasions in an attempt to relocate the species, but no further adults were found. Additional visits were also made to Linney Head by Liam Olds and Clare Dinham (of Buglife Cymru) on 26th May 2021 and 14th June 2021 in an attempt to find the species but without success. The conservation status of the Short-necked Oil Beetle at Castlemartin Range SSSI, and in Wales, has therefore remained unclear.

As part of the development phase of the 'Natur am Byth!' partnership project, a targeted survey for Short-necked Oil Beetle was conducted at Castlemartin Range in 2022 in an attempt to relocate the species and confirm its conservation status. The outcome of this survey would determine whether the species is included within the Delivery Phase of 'Saving the Shrill Carder Bee in Wales' sub-project as a primary target species or as a beneficiary species, therefore influencing how much financial resources it receives through

the life of the project. This report details the results of that survey, which was conducted by Liam Olds (Buglife Cymru), Lawrence Harris (Bumblebee Conservation Trust) and two volunteers in April, May and June 2022.

4. Methods

4.1 Objectives

To clarify the conservation status of Short-necked Oil Beetle at Castlemartin Range SSSI.

4.2 Desk study

Historical distribution of Short-necked Oil Beetle in Wales was sourced from NBN Atlas, Aderyn (Biodiversity Information and Reporting Database) and the personal database of Darren J. Mann (Oxford University Museum of Natural History), but this did not yield any additional records for the Castlemartin Range SSSI or indeed Pembrokeshire. Information on species ecology, including associated food plants, habitats, host bee species, and adult and larval phenology, was sourced from Alexander *et al*. (2014), Silvey (2022) and Walters (2014), as well as personal conversations with John Walters. Lynne Houlston (Pembrokeshire Coast National Park) helped to identify areas of the Castlemartin Range SSSI that could support favourable habitat for Short-necked Oil Beetle. These areas were marked on a map which was used during the field surveys.

4.3 Field survey

The survey was conducted over three visits to Castlemartin Range SSSI in 2022 (Table 2). The first of these was on 22nd April, the second on 14th May, and the third and final visit on 27th June 2022. The first visit targeted St Govan's Head (SR9792) in the east of Castlemartin Range SSSI, while the remaining visits targeted Linney Head (SR8896) in the west and the coastline east of Linney Head to approximately Mount Sion Down (SR9194). Fieldwork was primarily undertaken by Liam Olds and Lawrence Harris, with help from Annie Haycock on 22nd April and two volunteers (Cath Myatt & Cathy Woodhouse) on 27th June 2022.

Table 2. Survey dates and weather conditions.

Date	Weather conditions	Surveyors
22/04/2022	Dry, clear and sunny. Maximum air temperature of 14°C. Moderate breeze with wind speeds of 12-15 miles per hour (MPH) from the east.	Annie Haycock, Lawrence Harris & Liam Olds
14/05/2022	Dry, clear and sunny. Maximum air temperature of 16°C. Light breeze with winds speeds of 5-7 MPH from the southwest.	Lawrence Harris & Liam Olds
27/06/2022	Dry, clear and sunny. Maximum air temperature of 16°C. Gentle to moderate breeze with winds speeds of 8-13 MPH from the west.	Liam Olds, Cath Myatt & Cathy Woodhouse

The survey involved a visual daytime search for adult Short-necked Oil Beetle in flower-rich cliff-top grassland, especially in areas close to bare ground that could be suitable egg-laying locations for the adult beetles. Flowers within these grasslands were also checked (using a x10 to x20 hand lens) for triungulins on 27th June 2022. In all instances, site visits were undertaken during dry weather conditions on clear and sunny days – it was envisaged that these conditions would be most favourable for Short-necked Oil Beetle. When adults or triungulins were encountered, a British National Grid Reference was sourced using a mobile phone and noted. This navigational data was subsequently imported as a layer into Quantum GIS software (QGIS Development Team, 2022) and used to create report figures.

Additional site visits were also made to areas outside of the Castlemartin Range SSSI on 21st April (Stackpole Warren and Stackpole Head) and 22nd April 2022 (Broad Haven) but these failed to locate Short-necked Oil Beetle.

4.4 Limitations

Owing to the limited time that was available for fieldwork and the large size of the Castlemartin Range SSSI, it was not possible to survey all areas for Short-necked Oil Beetle. Instead, the survey concentrated primarily on Linney Head, since the species has previously been recorded at this location, and suitable areas of cliff-top grassland along the southwest coast of Castlemartin Range SSSI within walking distance of Linney Head. Further survey work is required to search for and identify suitable habitat for Short-necked Oil Beetle within the remainder of Castlemartin Range SSSI.

5. Results

On 14th May 2022, a dead adult Short-necked Oil Beetle (Figure 2) was found by Liam Olds and Lawrence Harris at Pen-y-holt Bay (SR89349557) positioned on top of a Yellow Meadow Ant *Lasius flavus* nest. Despite actively searching this area and surrounding suitable habitat, no further adults (living or dead) were found. This dead individual was located approximately 1.14 to 1.38 kilometres (km) southeast of the only previous adult sighting at Linney Head (SR8896), potentially suggesting that multiple sub-populations are present at Castlemartin Range SSSI.



Figure 2. Dead Short-necked Oil Beetle found at Pen-y-holt Bay (SR89349557) on 14th May 2022. © Liam Olds/Buglife

With the discovery of a dead Short-necked Oil Beetle adult at Pen-y-holt Bay, it seemed reasonable to presume that adults were actively breeding and egg-laying within this area. On 27th June 2022, Liam Olds, Cath Myatt and Cathy Woodhouse visited Pen-y-holt Bay with the intention to search for triungulins. Short-necked Oil Beetle adults are thought to favour hawkbits *Leontodon* as food plants, while the triungulins are known to use the same flowers to reach solitary bees (John Walters, pers. comm.). As such, these flowers were targeted alongside other yellow Asteraceae growing within the cliff-top grassland surrounding Pen-y-holt Bay (Figure 3).



Figure 3. East-facing slope of cliff-top grassland at Pen-y-holt Bay where the majority of Short-necked Oil Beetle triungulins were found on 27th June 2022. © Liam Olds/ Buglife

Almost immediately, a single Short-necked Oil Beetle triungulin was found with the flower of a hawkbit *Leontodon* at SR8934195534 (Figure 4). A further 36 triungulins (37 in total) were encountered within the flowers of hawkbits *Leontodon* and Cat's-ear *Hypochaeris*

radicata over a period of 2-3 hours around much of the periphery of Pen-y-holt Bay (Figure 5). This is believed to be the first record of wild larvae of Short-necked Oil Beetle in Wales and suggests that triungulin surveys can be a successful tool in identifying 'new' locations for Short-necked Oil Beetle when adult beetles are less active. Triungulins were often present singly or as pairs within individual flowers, with a maximum of 4 triungulins found in a single flower. Given the small size of the triungulins and the inability to check every flower due to time constraints, it is envisaged that a far greater number of triungulins were actually present than were recorded during the survey. This suggests that adults must be present and breeding in reasonable numbers at Pen-y-holt Bay; a targeted adult survey at Pen-y-holt Bay would be a worthwhile undertaking to confirm this.

A search for adults and triungulins at Linney Head on 27th June 2022 failed to locate any individuals, suggesting that this location may no longer be in favourable condition for the species, the species is highly localised, and/or the species is present in low numbers and is therefore easily missed. Additional surveys at Linney Head would be required to investigate this further.



Figure 4. Short-necked Oil Beetle triungulin within a *Leontodon* flower at Pen-y-holt Bay (SR8934195534) on 27th June 2022. © Liam Olds/Buglife

6. Conclusions

After an absence of Short-necked Oil Beetle records at Castlemartin Range SSSI since the initial sighting at Linney Head on 14th June 2015, the discovery of a dead adult and triungulins at Pen-y-holt Bay confirms that Short-necked Oil Beetle is still present within the SSSI and is breeding. While adults proved extremely difficult to locate, with only a single dead individual found, triungulins were found with comparative ease, suggesting that triungulin surveys are a useful alternative or additional means of recording this species.

The restricted distribution of Short-necked Oil Beetle at Castlemartin Range SSSI is of concern and increases its vulnerability to local and national extinction. At present, the only location at Castlemartin Range SSSI supporting recent records of Short-necked Oil Beetle (and, indeed, the only breeding evidence) is Pen-y-holt Bay; the conservation of this population is therefore deemed to be of upmost importance. Floral availability in June and July (when the triungulins are active) is likely to be a strong determinate of a successful Short-necked Oil Beetle life history (since this ultimately influences the ability of triungulins to successfully attach themselves to a host bee, develop within the host nest and reach

adulthood). It is deemed essential, therefore, that grazing pressure at Pen-y-holt Bay is carefully monitored and controlled to avoid overgrazing and to encourage a diverse flower-rich sward. Areas of scattered gorse scrub and tussocky grassland should be encouraged (but carefully monitored and controlled) immediately behind the clifftop grassland at Pen-y-holt Bay as shelter for adult beetles; at Bolberry Down, adults are frequenly found at the same location (Figure 6) next to low-growing gorse scrub (John Walters, pers. comm.).



Figure 5. Distribution of Short-necked Oil Beetle at Castlemartin Range.

It was apparent during the survey on 14th May 2022 that large areas of Castlemartin Range SSSI eastwards from Pen-y-holt Bay had experienced a recent burn. Given the close proximity of this burn to a known breeding location for Short-necked Oil Beetle at Pen-y-holt Bay, these wildfires have the potential to pose a serious threat to the continued survival of Short-necked Oil Beetle at Castlemartin Range SSSI. An effort should be made to extinguish wildfires at the earliest opportunity and create additional firebreaks to slow or stop the progress of wildfires.

Several repeat visits to Linney Head in 2021 and 2022 have failed to locate Short-necked Oil Beetle, suggesting that this population may now have been lost. Owing to the large size of Castlemartin Range SSSI, however, and the small size and elusive behaviour of Short-necked Oil Beetle, additional populations could well be present.



Figure 6. Short-necked Oil Beetle location at Bolberry Down, Devon. © John Walters

It is recommended that future research is also directed towards addressing the following questions:

- Which bee species are used as hosts for Short-necked Oil Beetle at Castlemartin Range SSSI?
- What is the full range of flowering plant species that Short-necked Oil Beetle triungulins will use?
- Which flowering plant species are 'most important' for Short-necked Oil Beetle triungulins at Castlemartin Range SSSI?
- Which plant species do Short-necked Oil Beetle adults use as a food plant?
- Are tussocks and gorse scrub important as refugia for Short-necked Oil Beetle adults during the night and unfavourable weather?
- Do Short-necked Oil Beetle adults respond to grazing pressure by moving across a site in response to the availability of suitable refugia?
- Does the availability of flowering plants in June and July influence the 'success' of a Short-necked Oil Beetle population?

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Appendix 1. Records of *Meloe brevicollis*

Grid Reference	Date	Recorder(s)	Remarks
SR89349557	14/05/2022	Liam Olds; Lawrence Harris	Dead adult found on *Lasius flavus* nest mound.
SR8934195534	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Triungulin found within a *Leontodon* flower.
SR8934995558	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Two triungulins within a *Leontodon* flower.
SR8934995556	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Two triungulins found within a *Leontodon* flower, and three triungulins found in an adjacent *Leontodon* flower.
SR8934995570	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Triungulin found within a *Leontodon* flower.
SR8935595566	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Two triungulins within a *Leontodon* flower.
SR8935495569	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Triungulin found within a *Leontodon* flower.
SR8935495568	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Four triungulins within a *Leontodon* flower.
SR8934995584	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Three triungulins within a *Leontodon* flower, and one triungulin found within a *Hypochaeris radicata* flower.
SR8936495601	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Triungulin within a *Hypochaeris radicata* flower.
SR8936395602	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Triungulin within a *Hypochaeris radicata* flower.
SR8937795595	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Triungulin within a *Hypochaeris radicata* flower.
SR8938295598	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Triungulin within a *Hypochaeris radicata* flower.
SR8940295611	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Triungulin within a *Hypochaeris radicata* flower.
SR8940995603	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Two triungulins within a *Hypochaeris radicata* flower.
SR8940495602	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Triungulin found within a *Leontodon* flower.
SR8942395594	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Triungulin found within a *Leontodon* flower.
SR8944395586	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Triungulin found within a *Leontodon* flower.
SR8947795598	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Triungulin found within a *Leontodon* flower.
SR8954695583	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Triungulin found within a *Leontodon* flower.
SR8960095586	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Two triungulins within a *Leontodon* flower.
SR8959395596	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Triungulin found within a *Leontodon* flower.
SR8963695565	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Triungulin found within a *Leontodon* flower.
SR8966395497	27/06/2022	Liam Olds; Catherine Myatt; Catherine Woodhouse	Triungulin found within a *Leontodon* flower.

Data Archive Appendix

The data archive contains:

[A] The final report in Microsoft Word and Adobe PDF formats.

~~[B] A full set of maps produced in JPEG format.~~

~~[C] A series of GIS layers on which the maps in the report are based with a series of word documents detailing the data processing and structure of the GIS layers.~~

~~[D] A set of raster files in ESRI and ASCII grid formats.~~

~~[E] A database named [name] in Microsoft Access 2000 format with metadata described in a Microsoft Word document [name.doc].~~

~~[F] A full set of images produced in [jpg/tiff] format.~~

[G] Species records held in Welsh Invertebrate Database (WID).

Metadata for this project is publicly accessible through Natural Resources Wales' Library Catalogue https://libcat.naturalresources.wales (English Version) and https://catllyfr.cyfoethnaturiol.cymru (Welsh Version) by searching 'Dataset Titles'. The metadata is held as record no **125534**.