A survey for Larvae of the Caddis *Limnephilus tauricus* on Cors Erddreiniog in winter 2022-23

Natur am Byth! Evidence Report No. 004

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Crynodeb gweithredol

Ym mis Gorffennaf ac Awst 2022, cafodd aelodau llawn dwf o'r pryf cadys *Limnephilus tauricus*, sydd dan fygythiad, eu hailddarganfod ar Gors Erddreiniog - ei unig ardal yng Nghymru. Yn sgil hyn, cynhaliwyd arolwg helaeth mewn 26 lleoliad i chwilio am larfâu rhwng 28 Tachwedd a 4 Rhagfyr 2022. Daethpwyd o hyd i lawer o larfâu *Limnephilus* bach, a gasglwyd ac sydd wrthi'n cael eu magu hyd at bwynt lle gellir eu hadnabod â sicrwydd; serch hynny, mae archwiliad cychwynnol yn awgrymu na chafwyd hyd i *L. tauricus*. Fodd bynnag, daethpwyd o hyd i sawl ardal o gynefin addas. Roedd yr amodau samplu yn dda felly ni ellir beio'r methiant i ddod o hyd i *L. tauricus* ar dywydd gwael. Gwneir argymhellion ar gyfer arolygon yn y dyfodol sy'n cynnwys trapio â golau a defnyddio tortshys ar gyfer pryfed llawn dwf.

Cadarnhawyd bod y pryf cadys *Eroesis baltica*, sydd dan fygythiad, yn dal i fod yn bresennol ar Gors Erddreiniog ac ychwanegwyd y *Stenophylax permistus* cyffredin at restr y safle. Ni wireddwyd y gobeithion o ddod o hyd i bryfed *Limnephilus pati,* sydd mewn perygl difrifol, am y tro cyntaf yng Nghymru.

Executive summary

Following the rediscovery of adults of the Vulnerable caddis *Limnephilus tauricus* on Cors Erddreiniog in July and August 2022, its only Welsh locality, an extensive search of 26 locations for larvae was undertaken between 28th November and 4th December 2022. Whilst many small *Limnephilus* larvae were found, some of which were collected and are being reared to a stage when they can be identified with certainty, initial examination suggests that *L. tauricus* was not located. However, several areas of suitable habitat were found. Sampling conditions were good so failure to find *L. tauricus* cannot be blamed on poor weather. Recommendations for future surveys are made which include light trapping and torching for adults.

The Vulnerable caddis *Erotesis baltica* was confirmed to be still present on Cors Erddreiniog and the common *Stenophylax permistus* was added to the site list. Hopes of finding the Critically Endangered *Limnephilus pati* new to Wales were not realised.

1. Introduction

This work forms part of an extensive programme funded through the Natur am Byth! project. It is a Wales-wide species recovery project that is being developed by a number of eNGOs and is planning species recovery work for 66 species at risk in Wales from coastal waters to upland crags. More information on the project can be found at Natural Resources Wales / Natur am byth!

The Vulnerable caddis *Limnephilus tauricus* Schmid has been recorded from just four post-2000 sites in the UK including Leckford (2003) in Hampshire, Market Weston Fen (2021 & 2022) and The Patch, Hollesley (2017) in Suffolk and Cors Erddreiniog on Anglesey (Aron & Palin, 2022). It was first found on Cors Erddreiniog in 2006 and again in 2007 and 2008, with all records being of adults despite searches for larvae (Wallace *et al*., 2010). Subsequent searches for both adults and larvae in 2016, 2018 and 2019 failed to find the caddis (Howe, 2021; Wallace *et al*., 2016) and it was feared to have been lost, particularly as the occupied locality appeared to be deteriorating. However, during a targeted search using light trapping as part of the *Natur am Byth!* Project, two males were found in July and August 2022 one at the original location and the other on the opposite side of the fen (Aron & Palin, 2022; Table 1).

Table 1. Records of *Limnephilus tauricus* on Cors Erddreiniog.

Grid Reference	Date	Abundance
SH465821	08/07/2006	several adults
SH465821	04/08/2007	5 adults
SH465820	21-23/07/2008	7 adults
SH46568193	28/07/2022	1 male
SH4739481755	04/08/2022	1 male

In 2021 and 2022, the authors found the larvae of *L. tauricus* at Market Weston Fen and felt able to transfer this knowledge to further searches on Cors Erddreiniog.

2. Methods

2.1 Objectives

The authors were commissioned by Buglife to locate breeding sites of *Limnephilus tauricus* on Cors Erddreiniog. The opportunity was taken to look for the Critically Endangered *L. pati* O'Connor at the same time as the two species are known to occur together although it has never been recorded from Wales (Wallace, 2016).

2.2 Timing of larval searches

The life cycle of Limnephilus tauricus is not fully understood and it probably varies between localities and adjusts to reflect the water regime each year. Eggs have never been found in

the field and larvae will only be present for a few months. Larvae reared from eggs laid by captive females from Cors Erddreiniog and also larvae collected from Market Weston Fen pupated in spring (March to May), with adults emerging about two weeks after pupation. The females were not sexually mature when they emerged. One of four females collected at Market Weston on 10th June 2022 and kept in a vivarium produced an egg mass in early July but the others died without laying. Two females collected at Cors Erddreiniog in July 2008 and kept in a tank died in early September having laid. The eggs were laid together within a blob of jelly which absorbed water from a water film and swelled to become hemispherical in shape. The eggs hatched but the larvae remained within the jelly for some time.

There are two strategies for leaving the jelly and it is not known which is used by L. tauricus. In the first strategy, the larvae escape from the jelly when it is submerged by rising water and they start growing immediately. In the second, the jelly liquefies before becoming submerged and the larvae escape to burrow into the damp debris below them, emerging and starting to grow when the water level rises; if they encounter water rather than damp litter when they hatch, the larvae may start growing at once. Therefore, depending on when they escape from the jelly, L. tauricus larvae may start growing at any time between August and October. They are most numerous at instars I and II (larval cases <3mm long) but more difficult to see than larger larvae in the pools and sorting trays. Late autumn seemed a time when we might encounter a good number of larvae that had grown enough to be seen in field conditions and, as such, searches were conducted between 28th November and 4th December 2022.

2.3 Likely habitat for larvae

In the past, we have unsuccessfully searched a wide range of habitats at Cors Erddreiniog (Wallace *et al.,* 2010, 2016). At Market Weston, we found larvae in shallow permanent or semi-permanent spring-fed pools within a *Cladium-Phragmites* fen; the water was very calcareous and *Chara* was common. Some of the pools had been formed by cattle trampling. Larvae were in the open on plants and plant litter. At Cors Erddreiniog, the original site is a shallow stream that does not seem to dry up completely over summer or to be highly calcareous and which fans out into a series of shallow well-vegetated pools. The second locality at Cors Erddreiniog found by Aron & Palin (2022) abuts a very extensive fen fed by one of a series of calcareous springs that flow from the slope to the east of the reserve. For the current survey, we decided to concentrate on spring-fed pools because of their similarity to Market Weston. Moreover, we had been unsuccessful in the past in other habitats of Cors Erddreiniog, such as deep ditches.

2.4 Survey method

The weather during the sampling period was good, being bright and free from rain and frost. Surveys were undertaken from approximately 1030 to 1630 hours each day.

Although limnephilid larvae could sometimes be seen resting on plants in the pools, most were collected in a nylon kitchen sieve, either by moving it amongst the plants or by slipping it carefully into the pool and agitating the overlying vegetation by hand, depending on the depth of water. The collected material was then tipped into a 30x23x4cm white tray

partly filled with water. After about half a minute, larvae would start to move and could then be collected into tubes of water. Each evening, collected larvae were examined using a Wild M5 stereo binocular microscope. The principal purpose was to see if any seemed likely to be *L. tauricus*, which would have helped refine subsequent surveying but it also showed which larvae needed to be grown on before they could be identified.

In the past, we were concerned that we would not be able to recognise larvae of *L. tauricus* (or *L. pati*) amongst larvae of their common relatives. Recent work at Market Weston Fen showed that both species have non-banded heads at all instars, whereas heads of *L. incisus* Curtis and, especially, *L. lunatus* Curtis are distinctly banded from instar III. The different types of head marking could be seen when they were examined under the microscope. Larvae with non-banded heads were kept for rearing, along with some banded-headed larvae. The reason small larvae could not be identified at the time is that the key for identification of limnephilid larvae (Wallace *et al.*, 2003) is designed for final instar (instar V) and penultimate instar (instar IV) larvae. It wasn't possible to tell whether a larva was still at instar III or below without anaesthetising it and pulling it out of its case to look at its gill formula, a procedure which causes a high rate of mortality, and is the reason why many small larvae are still being reared and awaiting identification. Some larvae and their cases are illustrated at the end of this report.

Larvae that needed to be grown on were placed individually, or in small groups, in shallow water in margarine pots with a little plant litter from the site as food (Figure 1).



Figure 1. One of the pots of larvae (arrowed) being reared on for identification.

3. Results

The areas sampled during the four days of the survey are shown in Figure 2. Each day's work is then summarised separately, including a map of the areas sampled that day, a brief description of the habitats and a list of the species we found (and could identify before the submission date for this report).

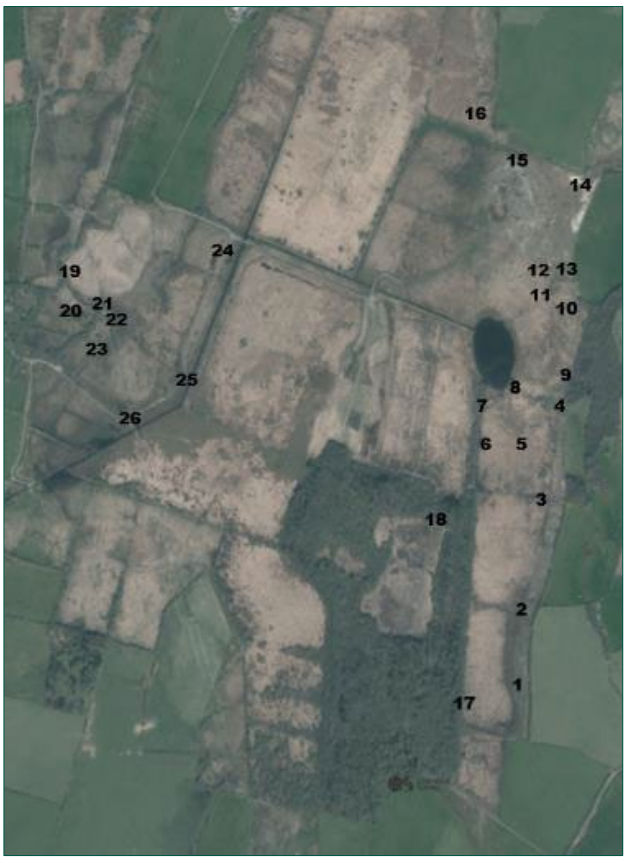


Figure 2. Aerial view of Cors Erddreiniog showing sites worked for *Limnephilus tauricus*, 28th November to 4th December 2022.

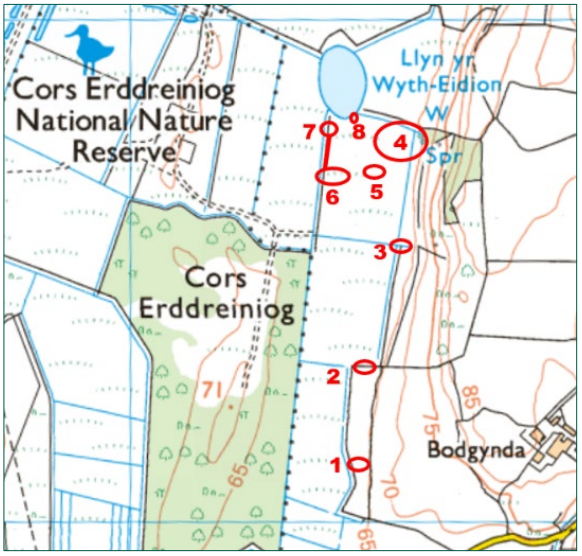


Figure 3. Sites surveyed on 28th November 2022.

Tables 2 and 2b. Description of sites sampled on 28th November 2022, with a list of caddis found.

Area	Description
1-3	Spring streams flow down the slope then fan out into pools, some quite large. The plants in these pools suggest they may dry out over summer.
4	A large spring stream emerges from a source in the wood. This feeds a number of pools amongst the short fen vegetation. *Chara* was common in the stream and pools.
5	Quite dense fen with pools.
6	Pools in fen.
6-7	A shallow linear pool runs alongside the board walk. The water was deeper on 28th November than on 4th December, due to heavy rainfall the previous week, and it was flowing towards the lake. Aron & Palin (2022) took a male *L. tauricus* in this location.
8	An inlet of Llyn yr Wyth-Eidion at the end of a fence. Caddis were taken using a large pond net worked amongst the roots of marginal tussocks.
Between 4 and 8	A number of pools along the fence line. One was deep and had sticklebacks suggesting it did not dry out over summer.

Caddis species	Areas
Beraea pullata	4
Glyphotaelius pellucidus	3
Limnephilus auricula	1, 2, 5, 6-7
L. hirsutus	3, 4,
L. incisus	1, 2,
L. lunatus	2, 3, 4, 6-7
L. marmoratus	2, 4
L. ?sparsus	6-7
Micropterna sequax	4
Plectrocnemia conspersa	4
Sericostoma personatum	4
Caddis species	Areas
Beraea pullata	4
Glyphotaelius pellucidus	3
Limnephilus auricula	1, 2, 5, 6-7
L. hirsutus	3, 4,
L. incisus	1, 2,
L. lunatus	2, 3, 4, 6-7
L. marmoratus	2, 4
L. ?sparsus	6-7
Micropterna sequax	4
Plectrocnemia conspersa	4
Sericostoma personatum	4

The Llyn (Area 8) had *Athripsodes aterrimus, Beraeodes minutus, Erotesis baltica, Glyphotaelius pellucidus, Limnephilus lunatus, L. marmoratus, Plectrocnemia conspersa*.



Figure 4. Looking north-east from Area 5, showing shallow pools within short fen.



Figure 5. Elongate pools within the fen in Area 5, formed by the trampling of people or animals. These had *Limnephilus luridus.*



Figure 6. A long pool lay along the east side of the boardwalk between Areas 6 and 7. Water was flowing quite briskly towards the lake here on 28th November 2022.

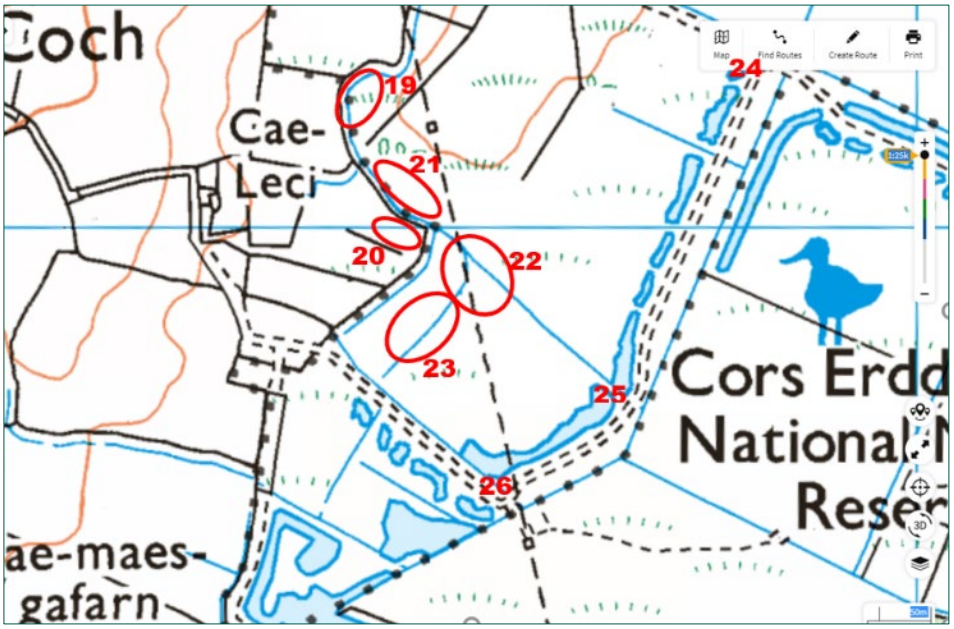


Figure 7. Sites surveyed on 29th November 2022.

Tables 3 and 3b. Description of sites sampled on 29th November 2022, with a list of caddis found.

Area	Description
19	Vegetated stream, ochre flocculence in water.
20	Flooded *Juncus* field accessed via narrow gates.
21	Flowing marsh with *Juncus.*
22	Area with Tussock Sedge, *Iris* and *Juncus*.
23	Elongate pools with dense growths of *Potamogeton*.
24-26	Mixed habitat, including *Phragmites* and *Cladium*, with some deep water.

Caddis species	Areas
Beraea pullata	21
Glyphotaelius pellucidus	23
Limnephilus affinis	26
L. auricula	19, 20, 22, 23
L. incisus	22, 23, 24-26
L. lunatus	22, 23,
L. marmoratus	21, 23
L. ?sparsus	19, 22



Figure 8. Area 22 has several large tussocks amongst a generally flooded area. Aron & Palin (2022) caught a male at light between Areas 22 & 23.



Figure 9. Area 21 looking north east. Generally flooded with slightly deeper vegetated pools.



Figure 10. Area 21 looking towards Area 20. Stream flows near the fence and is quite fast.



Figure 11. Area 20 is a flooded field.

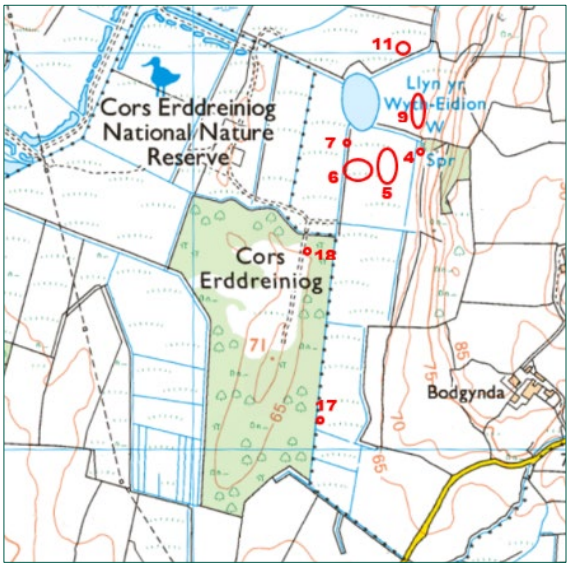


Figure 12. Sites surveyed on 1st December 2022. Accompanied by Mike Howe.

Tables 4 and 4b. Description of sites sampled on 1st December 2022, with a list of caddis found.

Area	Description
4-7	Described in the account for 28th November. These were worked more extensively than time permitted on the previous visit.
9	Pools of varying sizes in short to medium height fen.
11	Short uniform fen with pools.
17	A deep pond at the edge of the wood.
18	A shallow pond with emergent vegetation.

Caddis species	Areas
Agrypnia varia	9, 18
Glyphotaelius pellucidus	17
Limnephilus auricula	11
L. hirsutus	9
L. lunatus	9

Caddis species	Areas
L. luridus	4
L. marmoratus	9, 17, 18
Plectrocnemia conspersa	6, 9

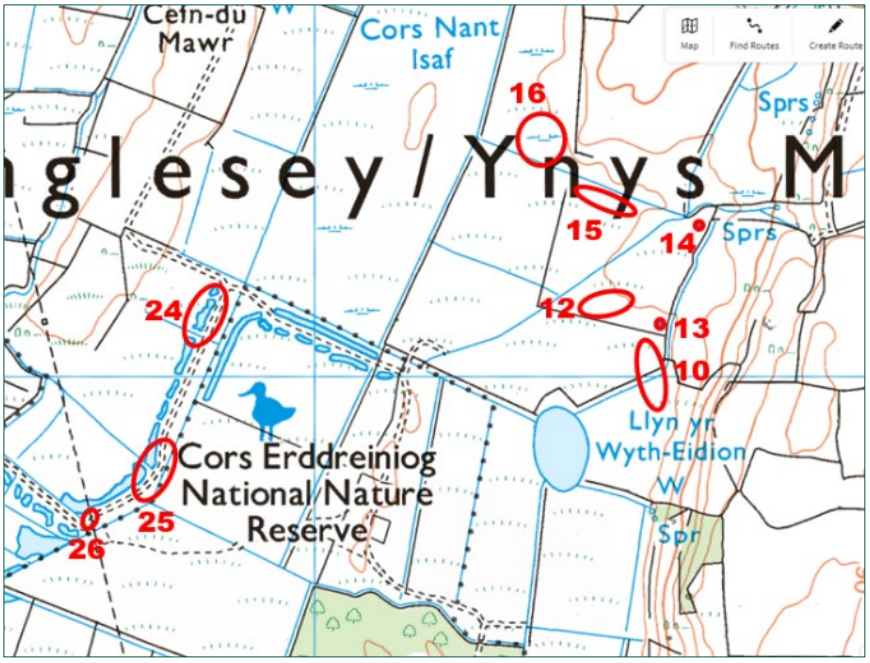


Figure 13. Sites surveyed on 4th December 2022.

Tables 5 and 5b. Description of sites sampled on 4th December 2022, with a list of caddis found.

Area	Description
10	An extension of an area sampled on 1st December.
12	Some of the pools were small, open and well-vegetated, with *Chara*.
13	A shallow pool.
14	A highly calcareous and depositing spring stream that has been channelled.
15	A scraped field with very shallow bare pools.
16	Tall fen vegetation with shallow linear pools, some with *Chara*, along tracks made by grazing livestock.
24-26	Mixed habitat, including *Phragmites* and *Cladium*, with some deep water. Sampling concentrated around the mouth of the Cae Leci stream (Area 25).

Caddis species	Areas
Agapetus fuscipes	14
Crunoecia irrorata	13
Glyphotaelius pellucidus	25
Limnephilus auricula	15
L. incisus	12, 16, 25
L. lunatus	10, 12, 25
L. luridus	10

Caddis species	Areas
L. marmoratus	25
Stenophylax permistus	16
Tinodes unicolor	14



Figure 14. Looking south west from Area 25 towards Area 24. The track passes through a range of habitats, including deep water. At Area 25, it crosses the Cae Leci stream near its mouth. Of interest is that *L. incisus* was found to the south east of the track (beside *Cladium*) and *L. lunatus* to the north west.



Figure 15. Area 16 looking north, with *Chara* pools amongst fen of varying heights.



Figure 16. Area 12 has permanent shallow pools with *Chara* and other vegetation.



Figure 17. Area 12 - more views of some of the shallow pools within it.

4. Recommendations for further survey work

Our continued inability to locate larvae of *L. tauricus* at Cors Erddreiniog suggests that intensive adult searches may be required at this site. The only occasion that adults were easy to disturb from the vegetation was on 8th July 2006 during a warm, still and damp afternoon which suits caddis activity. Observations at Market Weston Fen on 9th June 2022 are revealing. Three people searching for *L. tauricus* at the base of plants for 90 minutes

during the afternoon found only one male. That night, between midnight and one in the morning, several adults were seen by torchlight at the top of that same vegetation and three males were swept. Also between midnight and one o'clock, ten males and four females came to a 20 watt Actinic light run at the same site. Future work should not rely solely on unattended light traps but should include using a torch around midnight to search the upper parts of fen vegetation and to sweep.

The two locations where adults were taken this year at Cors Erddreiniog are obvious places for a repeat search for adults. The larval survey this year suggests that promising breeding habitat is found in areas marked in Figure 18.

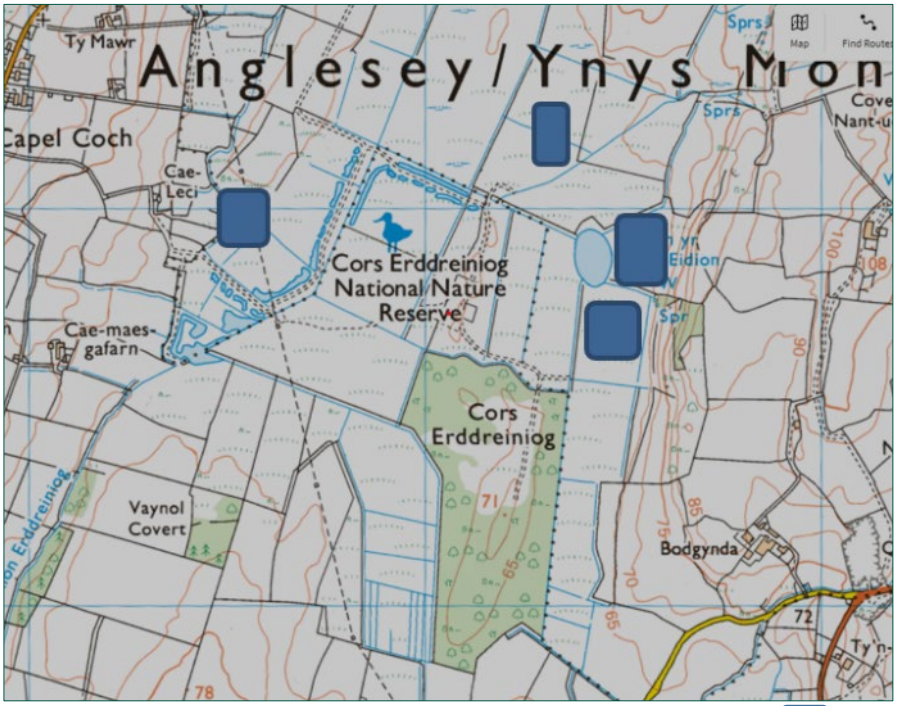


Figure 18. Suggested areas for future adults surveys -

In general, the most comprehensive information on the fauna of a site is gained when several techniques are used. For example, the two commonest caddis of the larval survey at Cors Erddreiniog were *L. auricula* and *L. incisus,* whilst Aron & Palin's light trap survey took only one *L. auricula* and no *L. incisus*. Analysis of the Caddis Recording Scheme Data on the NBN shows that over half of all adult records of *L. auricula* were made at light whereas the figure for *L. incisus* it is only four percent.

During the survey we encountered a team who take regular water samples of the east side springs to check on water quality. It might be informative to see if that data included information on mineral ions and to enquire if the Cae Leci stream could be included in their analyses.

5. References

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Appendix 1. Note about *Limnephilus pati*

This very rare caddis had five British sites - one in the Outer Hebrides, one on the Isle of Man, two sites in Suffolk and one in Cambridgeshire – but only two of them have modern (post-2000) records. The habitat is permanent, highly calcareous, well-vegetated shallow streamlets in fens. At Market Weston Fen, we found *L. pati* larvae alongside *L. tauricus* in 2022 and can now recognise the previously undescribed larva.

Both species have been recorded from three of the five British *L. pati* sites so it was worth looking out for *L. pati* at Cors Erddreiniog. Immature stages were not encountered during this survey and adults were not found during the summer light trapping survey (Aron & Palin, 2022).

Appendix 2. Note about *Erotesis baltica*

This rare caddis is known in Wales only from Cors Goch and Cors Erddreiniog (Howe, 2020). The first record for Cors Erddreiniog was of 6 males taken by us at light at Cae Leci (SH465819) on 6th July 2017. The Wallace family subsequently looked for larvae in dykes and ponds on the site to prove it was breeding on the fen but were unsuccessful until 5th July 2019, when they found an old pupal case amongst submerged roots of marginal vegetation of Llyn yr Wyth-Eidion at SH47458 81927 and another at SH47454 81933. Single adults were swept from tall vegetation at SH47506 81967 and SH47487 81958 and one found dead in a spider's web at SH47404 81793 on the same day.

There was every expectation that the light-trapping team would take many during their 2022 survey but they did not encounter a single specimen (Aron & Palin, 2022). *E. baltica* adults are small, rather weak fliers and it is possible they settled outside the trap box and dispersed at dawn, before the trappers returned. Other recorders have taken the species at light at other sites, but may have been running a sheet.

To help interpret the results of Aron and Palin's light-trap work, it seemed desirable to see if this rare caddis was still present in the Llyn. The water level was high during our larval survey, which made access to the edge of the lake difficult, but a sampling spot was found and two old pupal cases were taken at SH47456 81821. These could have persisted from 2021 but were more likely from 2022. The timing of further searches for *E. baltica* could coincide with further surveys for adult *L. tauricus*.

Appendix 3. List of caddis species recorded from Cors Erddreiniog during the larval survey from 28th November to 4th December 2022

Species
Agapetus fuscipes
Agrypnia varia
Athripsodes aterrimus
Beraea pullata
Beraeodes minutus
Crunoecia irrorata
Erotesis baltica
Glyphotaelius pellucidus
Limnephilus affinis
Limnephilus auricula
Limnephilus hirsutus
Limnephilus incisus
Limnephilus lunatus
Limnephilus luridus
Limnephilus marmoratus
Limnephilus ?sparsus
Micropterna sequax
Plectrocnemia conspersa
Sericostoma personatum
Stenophylax permistus
Tinodes unicolor

Appendix 4. A summary table of all Trichoptera recorded from Cors Erddreiniog between 1988 and December 2022

New species were added to the site list by the light trapping and larval surveys of 2022. This report provides an opportunity to summarise all records of the 51 caddis species recorded from Cors Erddreiniog in the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) data set, which date from 1988 to 2022. The full data is available from the NBN 'Atlas' web-site https://nbnatlas.org/ Most caddis are common species. Larvae have not been located for all species, and some adults may be vagrants into the site from elsewhere, such as those that breed in sizeable stony streams, a habitat missing from Cors Erddreiniog. Probable vagrants are indicated by N? in the Breeding column of the table, while Larval habitat refers to known breeding habitat on the site.

Species	No. records	Breeding	Larval habitat	National status *
Adicella reducta	several	Y	streams	[local]
Agapetus fuscipes	several	Y	streams	[common]

Species	No. records	Breeding	Larval habitat	National status *
Agraylea multipunctata	one	?	adults	[common]
Agrypnia varia	many	Y	pools and ponds	[common]
Anabolia nervosa	one	Y	large dyke	[common]
Athripsodes aterrimus	many	Y	dykes and lake	[common]
Athripsodes cinereus	one	?	adults at light	[common]
Beraea pullata	many	Y	General	[common]
Beraeodes minutus	few	Y	dykes and lake	[local]
Ceraclea fulva	several	Y	dykes and lake	[local]
Chaetopteryx villosa	few	Y	streams	[common]
Crunoecia irrorata	two	Y	streams	[common]
Erotesis baltica	two	Y	lake	Nationally Rare
Glyphotaelius pellucidus	many	Y	general	[common]
Hydropsyche angustipennis	several	N?	adults at light	[common]
Hydropsyche siltalai	few	N?	adults at light	[common]
Hydroptila sparsa	few	N?	adults at light	[common]
Leptocerus tineiformis	few	?	adults at light	[common]
Limnephilus affinis	few	Y	ditches	[common]
Limnephilus auricula	few	Y	various	[common]
Limnephilus centralis	few	?	adults	[common]
Limnephilus extricatus	few	?	adults at light	[common]
Limnephilus hirsutus	several	Y	streams	[local]
Limnephilus incisus	many	Y	various	[common]
Limnephilus lunatus	many	Y	various	[common]
Limnephilus luridus	several	Y	various	[common]
Limnephilus marmoratus	many	Y	various	[common]
Limnephilus sparsus	few	Y	fen	[common]
Limnephilus tauricus	few	Y	adults	Nationally Rare
Lype phaeopa	few	Y	dyke	[common]
Micropterna sequax	two	Y	streams	[common]
Mystacides azurea	few	?	adults at light	[common]
Mystacides longicornis	several	Y	dykes and lake	[common]
Odontocerum albicorne	one	N?	adult at light	[common]
Oecetis lacustris	few	?	adult at light	[common]
Oecetis ochracea	several	?	adults at light	[common]
Oecetis testacea	one	N?	adult at light	[common]
Oxyethira falcata	two	?	flushes	[common]
Oxyethira flavicornis	one	?	adult at light	[common]
Oxyethira simplex	two	?	adults swept	Nationally Scarce
Phryganea grandis	several	?	adults at light	[common]
Plectrocnemia conspersa	several	Y	various	[common]
Plectrocnemia geniculata	few	Y	streams	[common]
Polycentropus flavomaculatus	few	?	adults at light	[common]
Sericostoma personatum	many	Y	streams	[common]
Silo pallipes	few	N?	adults at light	[common]

Species	No. records	Breeding	Larval habitat	National status *
Stenophylax permistus	one	Y	stream in fen	[common]
Tinodes unicolor	few	Y	stream	[local]
Tinodes waeneri	few	?	adults	[common]
Triaenodes bicolor	few	Y	dykes and lake	[common]
Wormaldia occipitalis	few	Y	streams	[common]

*National status from Wallace (2016) A review of the status of the caddis flies (Trichoptera) of Great Briitain (NECR191) published by Natural England.

Appendix 5. Photographs of larvae and larval cases collected from Cors Erddreiniog during the larval survey from 28th November to 4th December 2022



Glyphotaelius pellucidus. A very unusual example using living rather than dead leaves



Erotesis baltica showing unique construction method



Limnephilus sp.



Limnephilus (probably) *lunatus*



Limnephilus lunatus



Limnephilus sp.



L. (probably) *auricula*



Non-banded head of *Limnephilus* sp. (left) and *L.(*probably) *auricula* (right)



Weakly banded head of *L.* (probably) *incisus*



Strongly banded head of instar III of *L.* (probably) *lunatus*



Strongly banded head of *L. lunatus*

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 125462.

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