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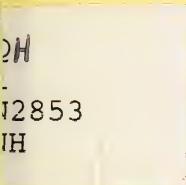
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# The Naturalist

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**RECORDER'S THIRD REPORT  
ON THE ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA  
IN WATSONIAN YORKSHIRE**

MICHAEL E. ARCHER

The Watsonian Yorkshire list of aculeate Hymenoptera (=YLIST) in May 1990 contained 302 species as follows:

Family	No. species	No. records
Dryinidae	20	—
Bethylidae	5	—
Chrysidae	16	309
Tiphidae	2	9
Mutillidae	2	88
Sapygidae	2	25
Formicidae	17	—
Pompilidae	20	540
Eumenidae	13	529
Vespidae	7	—
Sphecidae	72	2320
Colletidae	9	255
Andrenidae	35	—
Halictidae	27	—
Melittidae	1	6
Megachilidae	13	352
Anthophoridae	19	1333
Apidae	22	—

A record is a specimen differing in one of the following three variables: name, sex and day of capture (or observation). At present 5,766 records have been written up and are distributed among the families as indicated in the table.

J. T. Burn has added two species of Dryinidae since Archer (*Naturalist* 112: 109); *Aphelopus nigriceps* Kieffer and *Anteon tripartitum* Kieffer. Also J. T. Burn has indicated by written communication the following misidentifications published in Burn (*Naturalist* 100: 143–145): *Chrysis ignita* should be *C. impressa* Schenck, 1856; *Andrena bucephala* be *A. scotica* Perkins, R. C. L., 1916; *A. flavipes* be *A. denticulata* (Kirby, 1802); *Nomada guttulata* be *N. flavoguttata* (Kirby, 1802); *Epeolus cruciger* be *E. variegatus* (Linn., 1758).

For the following 12 species the initials of collectors are as follows: M. E. Archer (MEA), A. Brackenbury (AB), J. D. Coldwell (JDC), W. A. Ely (WEA), J. H. Flint

(JHF), W. D. Hincks (WDH), J. Payne (JP), J. D. Ward (JDW). Some of the specimens were found in the collections of the museums of Keighley and Manchester University. I would like to thank the curators for permission to borrow and examine specimens and to collectors for being allowed access to their material.

*Chrysis pseudobrevitarsis* Linsenmaier, 1951. This species has possibly been found at Keswick Fitts (VC64, SE34, June 1987, MEA). Unfortunately the specimen is a small male and could be *C. impressa* Schenck, 1856. *C. pseudobrevitarsis* is only known from Devon and Northamptonshire although its host, *Ancistrocerus antilope* (Panzer, 1798) has been found in the Harrogate area.

*C. rutiliventris* Abeille de Perrin, 1879. I have found that my interpretation of *C. ruddii* Shuchard, 1837 has been too broad. Misidentified specimens of *C. ruddii* can now be identified as *C. rutiliventris* so that records of this species given by Archer (*Naturalist* 111: 32) can be extended: Scarborough (VC62, TA08, July 1930, JDW); Allerthorpe Common (VC61, SE74, June 1976, MEA); Strensall Common (VC62, SE66, August 1983, MEA); Colton (VC64, SE54, July 1985, JP); Duncombe Park (VC62, SE68, July 1985 MEA); Keswick Fitts (VC64, SE34, June 1987, MEA).

*Eumenes papiliarius* (Christ). Tankgasley (VC63, SK39, August 1989, JDC). This species, which is new to the British list, was identified by K. Guichard and confirmed by J. Gusenleitner. K. Guichard has written a note to be published in the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*.

*Ectemnius sexcinctus* (Fabricius, 1775). New species for Watsonian Yorkshire. Sheffield (VC63, SK38, August 1987, AB); Rotherham (VC63, SK49, September 1988, WAE); Cornelian Bay (VC62, TA08, June 1989, MEA).

*Spilomena beata* Blüthgen, 1953. New species for Watsonian Yorkshire. Hugset Wood (VC63, SE30, June 1987, JDC).

*Colletes halophilus* Verhoeff, P. M. F., 1943. This new species for Watsonian Yorkshire seems to have been missed in the Spurn report (*Naturalist* 78: 158). Spurn (VC61, TA41, August 1986, JHF).

*Andrena pubescens* Olivier, 1789. Previously reported by Butterfield & Fordham (*Naturalist* 57: 258). A specimen under this name at Keighley Museum, probably arranged by Butterfield, was misidentified and was *A. scoica* Perkins, R. C. L. I suggest this species be withdrawn from the Yorkshire list for the time being.

A. *fulvago* (Christ, 1791). This species was previously reported by Butterfield & Fordham (*Naturalist* 57: 280). Several specimens found at Keighley and Manchester University Museums under this name were misidentified and were actually *Halictus rubicundus* (Christ, 1791). *A. fulvago* is usually associated with chalk or limestone grassland while records of this species on the Fordham card index are all from sandy habitats. *A. fulvago* can therefore be withdrawn from the Yorkshire list.

A. *ocreata* (Christ, 1791). This new species for the Yorkshire list has been confirmed by G. Else. Gundale (VC62, SE88, May 1989, MEA).

A. *ovatula* (Kirby, 1802). Crow Wood (VC63, SK69, April 1987, MEA). Roebuck (*Trans. Yorkshire Naturalists' Union* 1877: 55 recorded this species as *A. afzehiella*. Perkins, R. C. L., reported by Fordham (*Naturalist* 58: 120), considered that the record of *A. afzehiella* was worthless without other records. 110 years later another record can be reported.

*Sphecodes crassus* Thompson, 1870. Until recently females of this species could not be determined with certainty. The following three records are of female specimens. Pompocalli (VC64, SE34, September 1980, MEA); Woolley Edge Quarry (VC63, SE31, June 1985, MEA); Burton Leonard Lime Quarries (VC64, SE36, June 1987, MEA). This species was previously reported by Butterfield & Fordham (*Naturalist*

57: 236). However, specimens at Keighley Museum, probably arranged by Butterfield, were misidentified and were either *S. fasciatus* von Hagens, 1882, *S. hyalinatus* von Hagens, 1882 or *S. ferrugineus* von Hagens, 1882. Thus all earlier records of *S. crassus* were probably misidentified and cannot be accepted without confirmation.

*S. miniatu*s von Hagens, 1882. Spurn (VC61, TA41, June 1951, WDH). A female of this species was found at Manchester University Museum. This species was previously reported by Butterfield & Fordham (*Naturalist* 57: 236). Again, however, specimens at Keighley Museum relating to this species were misidentified as *S. hyalinatus* von Hagens, 1882.

## A SURVEY OF HIBERNATING BATS IN DREWTON RAILWAY TUNNEL

A. C. LANE (East Yorkshire Bat Group) and  
R. H. DEATON (Harrogate Bat Group)

### INTRODUCTION

A planning proposal for the commercial infilling of the disused Drewton Tunnel near Little Weighton (grid ref. SE 952335 to SE 971337), originally part of the Hull and Barnsley and West Riding Junction Railway, has prompted a winter survey (under the aegis of the Nature Conservancy Council) of the site for the possible presence of hibernating bats. There being no prior history of the usage of the tunnel by over-wintering bats, it was decided to mount as comprehensive a survey as possible so that the whole tunnel could be searched more or less simultaneously. The survey was carried out on 14 January 1990 under the leadership of Ron Deaton.

### HISTORY OF DREWTON TUNNEL

The Hull and Barnsley Railway opened in 1885 to bring coal to the specially constructed Alexandra Dock in Kingston upon Hull. Taking three years to complete, the tunnel passes through the chalk of the Yorkshire Wolds for a distance of 2,116 yds in an east-west direction. The summit of the line (262 ft above sea level) was adjacent to the eastern portal. The tunnel has five ventilation shafts which provide prominent landmarks in the predominantly agricultural locality. A strange feature of the tunnel's construction was that only the two end sections of the tunnel were fully brick lined; thus between the shafts only the tunnel arch was brick lined. The tunnel became disused when services were withdrawn in 1958 (Hoole, 1972; Hinchcliffe, 1980).

### GEOLOGY OF DREWTON TUNNEL

The railway line ran east-west, cutting, at right-angles, a series of minor escarpments belonging to the Liassic and Oolithic series until it reached the loftier chalk escarpment at Drewton Tunnel. The tunnel was entirely excavated in the lower beds of white chalk which are full of soft, light-coloured flints. Yorkshire chalk is very hard, a factor which resulted in the described construction characteristics (Cole, 1886).

### SURVEY METHOD

A preliminary survey noted the internal features of the tunnel such as the shafts and linesmen's step-ins. These major features were then plotted onto graph paper, mapping out the track bed, walls and ceiling. Distance marks were also placed on the walls adjacent to step-ins (at approximately 25 yd intervals) so that location within the tunnel could be ascertained quickly and accurately. Two surveyors were allotted to each length of tunnel which was conveniently defined by either a portal and shaft or two shafts. The task of each surveyor was to seek, note the position and identify any hibernating bats. It was not possible, without any special equipment, to survey the shafts themselves. Although it is well-known that bats may roost on the ground amongst debris, any debris was left undisturbed. Temperature readings were taken in the tunnel and in its immediate