

<b>3.3. <i>Badister collaris</i></b> Motschulsky	<b>Status:</b> RDB1
<b>Priority:</b> 2.	
<b>Distribution:</b> Confined to the extreme south east of England, with the vast majority of records referring to sites in Sussex	
<b>Habitat and Ecology:</b> Found in eutrophic wetlands, usually at the margin of freshwater, both in open and shaded sites. The adults have most often been found on the muddy margins of ditches on coastal grazing marshes. They are most easily found by looking under mats of algae and water weed on the ditch sides. The species is a spring breeder, with the majority of adults being recorded from May to July. The larva is unknown. Both adults and larvae are thought to be predators of small invertebrates, though virtually nothing is known of the ecology of this species. Part of a complex of three very similar species, which are only reliably distinguished by reference to the male genitalia, and which are all rare wetland species in Britain. One of the other two, <i>B. peltatus</i> is also a UK BAP priority species.	
<b>Range:</b> This species has a scattered distribution across western Europe to the Balkans and the Middle East.	
<b>Management Requirements:</b> Unknown.	
<b>References:</b>	
<b>Actions in UK BAP:</b> Monitoring only. The requirements of the species should be considered in the delivery of the action plans for eutrophic standing waters, and mesotrophic lakes.	
<b>FutureAction:</b> A "cryptic" species, which has proved very difficult to find, even at sites from which it has been recorded recently. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feed habitat requirements of this species into eutrophic standing waters and mesotrophic lakes HAPs.</li> </ul>	

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## British Records:

### Post 1970

- 26/7/96 – Hatch Park SSSI (TR0640). NF Heal.  
27/6/96 – Moneypenny Farm, nr. Wye, E Guildford (TQ9520). D Hance.  
9/7/92 – Great Stour (TQ935214). In pond. PJ Hodge.  
9/7/92 – Great Stour (TQ930211). In dyke. PJ Hodge.  
25/6/92 – Powdermill Reservoir (TQ7920). PJ Hodge.  
24/5/92 – Brede Level (TQ892176). PJ Hodge.  
3/7/90 – Great Stour (TQ939207). PJ Hodge.  
28/6/90 – Great Stour (TQ939207). PJ Hodge.  
17/6/90 – Great Stour (TQ956226). PJ Hodge.  
27/2/88 – Chart Court (TQ7950). E Philp.  
27/5/86 – Rye Harbour (TQ9318). PJ Hodge.  
23/5/83 – Rye Harbour (TQ9318). PJ Hodge.  
26/5/82 – Broomhill Farm, Camber (TQ9718). One female. PJ Hodge.  
23/5/82 – Rye, E Sussex, vc14 (TQ92). AB Drane.  
23, 26 & 27/5/82 – Rye Harbour, E Sussex, vc14 (TQ9318). PJ Hodge.

### Pre 1970

- 7/54 – Swyre, Dorset, vc9 (SY5288). GL Frewin.  
1954 – Burton Bradstock, Dorset, vc9 (SY4889). GL Frewin.  
6/53 – Pett Level, E Sussex, vc14 (TQ9015). AA Allen.  
6/53 – Pond Lye (TQ2921). AA Allen.

<b>3.4. <i>Badister peltatus</i></b> (Panzer, 1797)	<b>Status:</b> Notable A.
<b>Priority:</b> 2.	
<b>Distribution:</b> All recent records come from the south east coast, in Sussex and Kent. Old records are more widespread, with records from a number of southern English counties as far north as Lincs. However, it is likely that a number of these old records refer to its commoner relative, <i>B. peltatus</i> .	
<b>Habitat and Ecology:</b> As with <i>B. collaris</i> , this seems to primarily be a species of coastal levels in south east England, where it is found on the well vegetated fringes of muddy ditches. It has also been found recently in Sussex on the flooded margin of a sandpit. Like the adults, the larvae are thought be predators, but the immature stages of this species are currently unknown.	
<b>Range:</b> Scattered across western Europe, eastwards to the Caucasus and central Siberia.	
<b>Management Requirements:</b> Unknown.	
<b>References:</b>	
<b>Actions in UK BAP:</b> Search only. The requirements of the species should be taken into account in the action plans for fens, eutrophic standing waters, mesotrophic lakes and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh.	
<b>Future Action:</b> A "cryptic" species, which has proved very difficult to find, even at sites from which it has been recorded recently. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feed habitat requirements of this species into coastal grazing marsh, eutrophic standing waters and mesotrophic lakes HAPs.</li> </ul>	

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## British Records:

### Post 1970

- 2/5/88 – Rye Harbour, E Sussex, vc14 (TQ9318). M Collier  
16/9/87 – Rye Harbour, E Sussex, vc14 (TQ9318). DG Hemingway.  
1987 – South Thames Estuary and Marshes SSSI. RS Key.  
27/5/86 – Rye Harbour, E Sussex, vc14 (TQ9318). PJ Hodge.  
1972-1985 – Lewes Levels, E Sussex, vc14 (TQ40)  
23/5/84 – Rye Harbour, E Sussex, vc14 (TQ9318). PJ Hodge.  
2/7/83 – Dromore Forest (NX5563). Dr R Anderson.  
7/82 – Romney Marsh (TR03). L Jones-Walters, S Hockland & E Philp  
29/6/82 – Great Stour (TQ9421). L Jones-Walters.  
1982 – Walland Marsh (TQ965269). Maidstone Local Records Centre.  
1982 – Walland Marsh (TR0121). Maidstone Local Records Centre.  
1981 – Dromore (NX5563). Dr R Anderson.  
1975-1981 – Breckland SPA (TL958853). Prof JA Owen.  
1975 – Chapel Bank (TQ9329). KC Side (Maidstone Local Records Centre).  
15/6/74 – Lewes, E Sussex, vc14 (TQ41). PJ Hodge.  
15/6/74 – Lewes Levels, E Sussex, vc14 (TQ40). AA Allen & PJ Hodge.  
1971 – New Romney (TR0624). E Philp.  
1971 – Walland Marsh (TQ9825). E Philp.  
1970 – Newhaven (TQ4401). PJ Hodge.

### Pre 1970

- 1929 – Poole Harbour, Dorset, vc9 (SZ0088).  
1928 – Wicken Fen (TL555700).  
1927 – Studland, Dorset, vc9 (SZ0382).  
1926 – Poole Harbour, Dorset, vc9 (SZ0088). A Ford.  
8/24 – Abersoch, Caerns, vc 49 (SH3128).  
1924 – Camber (TQ9618). Liverpool Museum.  
1923 – Darenth Wood (TQ5873). NCC Files, Lewes.  
1918 – Studland, Dorset, vc9 (SZ0382). Newcastle University Zool. Dept. Colln.  
1907 – Winchelsea (TQ81). Liverpool Museum.  
4/08 – Tresco, Isles of Scilly, W Cornwall, vc1, (SV8914). NH Joy.  
4/08 – Cornwall. NH Joy.  
1897 – Hastings, E Sussex, vc14 (TQ8110). Liverpool Museum.  
1894 – Rye, E Sussex, vc14 (TQ9120). Liverpool Museum.  
9/4/1860 – Boston (TF34). EC Rye.  
10/1858 – South Lincs, vc 53. WK Bissill.

### Other

- No date – Cowbit Marsh (TF2517). EC Rye.  
No date – Cowbit Wash (TF2517). Archdeacon WC Hey.

<p><b>3.5. <i>Bembidion argenteolum</i></b> Ahrens.</p>	<p><b>Status:</b> RDBK</p>
<p><b>Priority:</b> 3.</p>	
<p><b>Distribution:</b> In 2003, a breeding population of this species was found by Mark Telfer, the author and John Walters in very wet, bare sand at the margins of a small stream in a Suffolk sand pit. This followed up a single record from the same site in 2002 by David Nash. Otherwise, there is only a single record of <i>B argenteolum</i> in England. This was of a single teneral female specimen from under driftwood at Denge Beach, near Dungeness (Mendel, 1991). It is thought possible that this might be an immigrant from the continent, though the teneral condition of the individual found makes this unlikely. Elsewhere in the British Isles, <i>B argenteolum</i> was recorded on numerous occasions between 1899 and 1923 from the shores of Lough Neagh, Armagh, but is now thought to be extinct there.</p>	
<p><b>Habitat and Ecology:</b> In Britain and Ireland, this species is clearly an inhabitant of bare sandy ground at the margins of freshwater. It shares this habitat with a number of other scarce ground beetles, most notably <i>Dyschirius obscurus</i> and <i>Omophron limbatum</i>. Adults have been found in Britain from June through till August. Larvae are known to occur on the continent in June and July. The Suffolk site relates to an area of "quaking" sand at the margins of a small stream. It was noticeable that adults were restricted to a narrow band of very wet habitat within approximately 2 metres of the waters' edge. Adults were found by splashing the sand with water, which caused them to emerge from under the ground. Interestingly, <i>Omophron limbatum</i> also occurred in abundance here.</p>	
<p><b>Range:</b> <i>B argenteolum</i> is quite widespread in NW Europe, but is rare in Scandinavia. It has a widespread but scattered distribution across the rest of Europe, and ranges as far east as Siberia.</p>	
<p><b>Management Requirements:</b> In the Suffolk site, sand extraction should aim to maintain a constant supply of early successional, wet sand habitats.</p>	
<p><b>References:</b></p> <p>Mendel, H (1991). <i>Bembidion argenteolum</i> Ahrens (Coleoptera: Carabidae) in the British Isles. Br J Ent Nat Hist 4: (4). 139-141.</p>	
<p><b>Relevant actions in UK BAP:</b></p> <p>5.5.3 Survey to determine whether the species persists at Rye Harbour as a breeding population, or whether the records are of vagrant individuals only.</p>	
<p><b>Future Action:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The recent discovery of a breeding population of this species in England makes further survey of this site important. Studies should aim to elucidate the distribution of the species across the actively quarried area, and the autecology of the beetle at the site.</li> <li>• Investigate other suitable sand quarries in the Norfolk/Suffolk area.</li> </ul>	

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**British Records:**

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15/8/87 – Denge Beach, nr. Dungeness, E Kent, vc15. 1 female under wood on damp, bare sand near flooded gravel pit. H Mendel.

<b>3.6. <i>Bembidion humerale</i></b> Sturm, 1825.	<b>Status:</b> RDB1
<b>Priority:</b> 2.	
<b>Distribution:</b> This beetle is now confined to two areas of lowland raised mire in south west Yorkshire. There are sub-fossil records of the species from other parts of Britain, as far south as the Somerset Levels, indicating that its current population is a relict of a formerly more widespread British distribution.	
<b>Habitat and Ecology:</b> <i>B. humerale</i> is restricted to areas of sparsely vegetated moist peat. Such areas frequently develop algal mats over the summer, and the beetle can be found underneath these. The species is a spring breeder, with the peak period of adult activity being from April till June. On hot, sunny days, the adults are obvious running over expanses of bare, damp peat. Both adults and larvae are probably predators of small invertebrates, though the latter are currently unknown.	
<b>Range:</b> This is a species that appears to have declined on its peatland habitats throughout western Europe, being threatened across many parts of its range. Its main centres of distribution appear to be in central Europe, in Germany and Poland.	
<b>Management Requirements:</b> This is a species that requires bare peat, before the development of significant vegetation cover. As such, it was probably favoured by the small-scale peat extraction that has traditionally occurred on both Thorne and Hatfield Moors. The larger scale milling of the peat, and the lowering of the water table that is carried out in order to enable milling to take place are detrimental to the survival of <i>B. humerale</i> .	
<b>References:</b>  Crossley R & Norris A (1975). <i>Bembidion humerale</i> Sturm (Col., Carabidae) new to Britain. Entomologist's Monthly Magazine <u>111</u> : 59-60.  Eversham BC (1996). The ecology, distribution and conservation of <i>Bembidion humerale</i> and <i>Curimopsis nigrita</i> in Britain. Unpublished report to English Nature.	
<b>Actions in UK BAP:</b>  5.1 Monitoring only. This species will benefit from the action plan for the mire pill beetle <i>Curimopsis nigrita</i> . The requirements of the species should be taken into account in the delivery of the action plan for lowland raised bogs.	
<b>Future action:</b> This beetle is abundant at its single site, and no further specific action is required for it currently.  Feed habitat requirements of this species into lowland raised bog HAP.	

## British Records:

### Post 1970

- 17/7/92 – Thorne Moors SSSI, SW Yorks, vc63 (SE71). MG Telfer.  
1990 – Thorne Moors SSSI, SW Yorks, vc63 (SE71). BC Eversham & D Heaver.  
17/5/87 – Hatfield Moor, SW Yorks, vc63 (SE7000). JH Bratton.  
1984 – Hatfield Moor, SW Yorks, vc63 (SE7000). P Kendall.  
1981-1984 – Thorne Moors, SW Yorks, vc63 (SE71). Abundant over most of the peat area, principally in cuttings from 4-10 years. BC Eversham.  
17/4/81 – Thorne Moors, SW Yorks, vc63 (SE7514). RJD Key.  
1977 – Thorne Moors, SW Yorks, vc63 (SE7514). BC Eversham.  
17/8/75 – Thorne Moors, SW Yorks, vc63 (SE71). A Norris.  
1975 – Thorne Moors, SW Yorks, vc63 (SE71). R Crossley, A Norris & P Skidmore.



<p><b>3.7. <i>Cicindela maritima</i></b> Latreille &amp; Dejean. Dune Tiger Beetle</p>	<p><b>Status:</b> Notable B</p>
<p><b>Priority:</b> 2.</p>	
<p><b>Distribution:</b> In England, <i>C maritima</i> is currently known from just four sites, in north Devon, north Somerset, east Kent and west Norfolk. There are other old records from these counties, and also from west Cornwall, Dorset, east Norfolk and north Lincs. The majority of the British colonies of the dune tiger beetle are found in Wales, where the beetle is still relatively widespread on the large dune systems of north and south Wales.</p>	
<p><b>Habitat and Ecology:</b> <i>C maritima</i> is a stenotopic inhabitant of the fore dune zone of coastal sand dune systems. The species is a spring breeder, with the adults occurring from April to August, with the peak number of adult records being in June. The larvae develop in burrows dug in areas of consolidated sand in the fore dunes. Both adults and larvae are voracious predators of a variety of other dune invertebrates. The adults are active diurnal predators that use their great speed, and well developed eyes to run their prey down. They are frequently found hunting along the drift line of the beach, where the presence of rotting seaweed etc results in an abundance of invertebrate prey. The larvae are ambush predators, lying in wait in the mouth of their burrows for passing invertebrates to pounce upon. The life cycle is thought to take two years in total. Eggs are laid singly on the sand, and when the larva hatches it immediately excavates a burrow using the tip of its abdomen. In their first winter, the larvae are thought to retreat deep into the sand. In the second summer, the burrow is sealed, and the larva pupates, with the adult emerging, overwintering in the pupal burrow.</p>	
<p><b>Range:</b> In central Europe, <i>C maritima</i> is primarily found around the Baltic and North Sea coasts of Europe. However, it also occurs away from the coast in Europe, where suitable sandy substrates occur inland.</p>	
<p><b>Management Requirements:</b> The primary requirement of the beetle is for undisturbed areas of fore dune with a well-developed strand line. Excessive human disturbance may be implicated in the loss of the dune tiger beetle from a number of its English stations, as this leads to the loss of consolidated areas of sand suitable for burrowing larvae. Cleaning of the beach may also be detrimental, because it greatly reduces the availability of invertebrate prey for the adult beetles. It is thought that the extensive flooding of the East Anglian coastline in 1953 was responsible for the loss of the other East Anglian colonies (Key, 1996). Sea level rise, and the increasingly stormy weather thought to result from global warming are therefore serious threats to the future survival of this species.</p>	
<p><b>References:</b></p> <p>Key RS (1996). The Dune Tiger Beetle <i>Cicindela maritima</i> Latreille &amp; Dejean (Carabidae) on the north Norfolk coast. <i>The Coleopterist</i> 5: (1). 21.</p>	
<p><b>Actions in UK BAP:</b></p> <p>Monitoring only. The requirements of the species should be taken into account in the delivery of the action plan for coastal sand dunes.</p>	

**Future action:** Though the Welsh colonies of this beetle are very large and require no further action at this stage, it is very local and vulnerable in England, and surveys of its English sites would be desirable.

- Survey distribution and abundance of *C. maritima* in England, and provide management advice on the protection of the colonies of the beetle occurring in these areas.

A "cryptic" species, which has proved very difficult to find, even at sites from which it has been recorded recently.

- Feed habitat requirements of this species into coastal sand dunes HAP.

## British Records:

### Post 1975

- 19/7/2001 – Braunton Burrows, N Devon, vc4 (SS4535). 2 adults. JM Walters.  
9/7/96 – Titchwell, W Norfolk, vc28 (TF7444). T Stradwick.  
7/8/95 – Thornham Point, W Norfolk, vc28 (TF739451). RS Key.  
7/95 – Thornham Point, W Norfolk, vc28 (TF7345). G Graham.  
1944-1992 – Berrow Dunes, N Somerset, vc6 (ST25). "Many obs." (Duff, 1993).  
1980-1989 – Berrow Dunes, N Somerset, vc6 (ST25). NCC Files, Taunton.  
3/6/88 – Braunton Burrows, N Devon, vc4 (SS4735). DG Hemingway.  
1987 – Braunton Burrows, N Devon, vc4 (SS4735). Dr RS Key.  
18/5/85 – Berrow Dunes, N Somerset, vc6 (ST2952). RM Payne.  
18/6/82 – Braunton Burrows, N Devon, vc4 (SS4735). CR Betts.  
1979 – Braunton Burrows, N Devon, vc4 (SS4735). J Breeds.  
1977 – Braunton-Croyde, N Devon, vc4 (SS43). JH Flint.  
1/7/72 – Braunton Burrows, N Devon, vc4 (SS4735). PJ Hodge.  
1971 – Ramsgate, E Kent, vc15 (TR3864). E Philp.

### Pre 1970

- 1965 - Berrow Dunes, N Somerset, vc6 (ST2952). RO Clarke.  
1965 – Braunton Burrows, N Devon, vc4 (SS43). AM Masee.  
1964 – Sandwich & Hacklinge SSSI, E Kent, vc15 (TR36). Maidstone Local Records Centre.  
1964 – South Haven Peninsula, Dorset, vc9 (SZ030844). MG Morris.  
2/6/63 – Sandwich & Hacklinge SSSI, E Kent, vc15 (TR3560). Dr AM Masee.  
6/63 – Sandwich, E Kent, vc15 (TR53). C Johnson.  
1963 – Braunton Burrows, N Devon, vc4 (SS4735). Shepherd.  
1959 – Sandwich & Hacklinge SSSI, E Kent, vc15 (TR3560). KC Side.  
1955 – Braunton Burrows, N Devon, vc4 (SS4735). TH Edmonds.  
1952 – Burnham-on-Sea, N Somerset, vc6 (ST3049). RW Lloyd.  
1951 – Winterton-Horsey Dunes SSSI, E Norfolk, vc27 (TG487214). S Wakely.  
7/50 – Braunton, N Devon, vc4 (SS43). Prof JA Owen.  
1950 – Braunton, N Devon, vc4 (SS43). Dr ML Luff & LS Whicher.  
1949 – Burnham-on-Sea, N Somerset, vc6 (ST3049). N Parker.  
1949 – Braunton Burrows, N Devon, vc4 (SS43). EM Eustace.  
1943 – Kewstoke Bay, N Somerset, vc6 (ST3363).  
1940 – Burnham-on-Sea, N Somerset, vc6 (ST3049). J Cribb.  
8/38 – Braunton Burrows, N Devon, vc4 (SS4735). GR Jackson.  
8/34 – Braunton Burrows, N Devon, vc4 (SS4735). EC Bedwell.  
1913 – Ilfracombe area, N Devon, vc4 (SS54). Ashby.  
4/12 – Saunton, N Devon, vc4 (SS4537). EM Eustace.  
1912 – Braunton, N Devon, vc4 (SS43). Rev CE Tottenham.  
1906 – Kelsey Head SSSI, W Cornwall, vc1 (SW7660).  
1884 – Bath, River Gillo, N Somerset, vc6.  
1868 – Pyewipe & Cleethorpes Coast SSSI (TA3010). J Kidson-Taylor.

### Other

- No date – Bournemouth, Dorset, vc9 (SZ09). GC Champion.  
No date – Sandwich & Hacklinge SSSI, E Kent, vc15 (TR3663). JJ Walker.  
No date – Aust, W Gloucs, vc34 (ST5789). Harding. In Atty (1983).

<p><b>3.8. <i>Dromius quadrisignatus</i></b> (Zenker, in Panzer, 1800)</p>	<p><b>Status:</b> RDB1.</p>
<p><b>Priority:</b> 2.</p>	
<p><b>Distribution:</b> There are only three modern records of <i>D quadrisignatus</i> in Britain, these being single sites in Middlesex, Nottinghamshire and W Gloucestershire. Old records are scattered quite widely across southern England, from Cornwall to Cambs. There are also single old records from Wales and Scotland.</p>	
<p><b>Habitat and Ecology:</b> This is a very poorly understood species. However, adults and larvae appear to be subcortical predators, as are other members of the subgenus <i>Dromius</i>. The beetle appears to be a spring breeder, though there are currently so few records of its British occurrence that it is difficult to be certain even of this. Most of the British captures of this beetle have been from ancient woodland or wood pasture habitats. However, the record from W Gloucs was of an adult collected by insecticide fogging of the canopy of a plantation of the exotic hardwood, rauli <i>Nothofagus procera</i>. This suggests that the association with ancient native woodland is not absolute, and also that the species may be a canopy dweller, which might help to explain the extreme paucity of British records.</p>	
<p><b>Range:</b> This beetle is quite widespread in central and southern parts of Europe, occurring as far east as Greece and Romania.</p>	
<p><b>Management Requirements:</b> Unknown.</p>	
<p><b>References:</b></p> <p>Welch RC (1994). Coleoptera associated with two introduced species of southern beech: Part 1 – saproxylic species. <i>The Coleopterist</i> 2: (3). 71-79.</p>	
<p><b>Actions in UK BAP:</b></p> <p>5.1 Search only. The requirements of the species should be taken into account in the delivery of the action plan for lowland wood pasture and parkland.</p>	
<p><b>Future action:</b> A highly “cryptic” species, which may not be as rare as records suggest. No further survey required currently.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feed habitat requirements of this species into upland oak wood and lowland wood pasture HAP.</li> </ul>	

## British Records:

### Post 1970

- 20/5/87 – Forest of Dean, W Gloucs, vc34 (SO6815). RC Welch (1994).  
9/8/86 – Bushy Park, Middx, vc21 (TQ1570). 1 on hawthorn trunk, compartment 23b. PJ Hodge. In BENHS Annual Exhibition, 1986. Proc. Trans. Br. Ent. Nat. Hist. Soc. 20: (2) 63.  
1978 – Sherwood Forest, Notts, vc56 (SK66). FA Hunter.  
1978 – Sherwood Forest, Notts, vc56 (SK66). Dr S Wright.

### Pre 1970

- 9/63 – Porthgwarra, W Cornwall, vc1 (SW3721).  
1953 – Tandridge. L Frewin.  
1950 – Windsor Great Park, Berks, vc22 (SU97).  
1943 – St Andrews (NO5116).  
1938 – Madingley Wood. H St J K Donisthorpe.  
1935 – Bookham Common SSSI. FJ Coulson.  
3/27 – Llandough (ST1673). HM Hallett.  
1925 – Grantchester, Cambs, vc29 (TL4355). Rev CE Tottenham.  
1913 – New Forest, S Hants, vc11. Sharp colln.  
1906 – Marazion Marsh, W Cornwall, vc1 (SW5131).

### Other

- No date – Newnham, W Gloucs, vc34 (SO61). EW Morse.  
No date – Reigate (TQ2649). Rev CE Tottenham.  
VCH – Sutton Park, Warks, vc38. In Forsythe (1997).

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<b>3.9. <i>Dyschirius angustatus</i></b> (Ahrens, 1830)	<b>Status:</b> RDB3.
<b>Priority:</b> 2.	
<b>Distribution:</b> <i>Dyschirius angustatus</i> has a very unusual disjunct distribution, with recent records from three very widely separated areas of Britain. These are the coast of E Sussex and E Kent in the vicinity of Eastbourne and Rye, the Moray Firth, Cumberland and on the rivers Nethy and Spey, Morayshire, east Scotland.	
<b>Habitat and Ecology:</b> This is a fossorial ground beetle that digs into damp sandy substrata, where it preys upon rove beetles of the genus <i>Bledius</i> . At Rye, it occurs in mixed sand and fine gravel deposits close to freshwater. Sites with this species generally have little or no vegetation cover. In its SE English colonies, it has been found in association with <i>B atricapillus</i> and <i>B opacus</i> . In Cumbria, <i>B atricapillus</i> would again appear to be the prey species, whilst in both of its Scottish localities it has been found with <i>B arcticus</i> , <i>B gallicus</i> and <i>B longulus</i> . As with most carabids, <i>D angustatus</i> is a spring breeder, with records of adults predominantly being from March through to July, with emergence appearing to be somewhat later in more northerly latitudes. There is also a record of an adult in October. It can be found by splashing water onto the sand, or by tipping buckets of sand into water, when the adults will float to the surface. The larva is currently undescribed, but undoubtedly preys upon <i>Bledius</i> as does the adult.	
The sandy banks in which the species probably breeds at its Cumbrian site have been partially covered with rubble in an attempt to stabilize them. The formerly important Camber site has now been completely lost to a housing development.	
<b>Range:</b> This species has a predominantly central European distribution.	
<b>Management Requirements:</b> Unknown.	
<b>References:</b>  Key, RS (1993). <i>Dyschirius angustatus</i> (Ahrens) (Carabidae) and other Coleoptera from the Wampool Estuary, Kirkbride, Cumbria. <i>Coleopterist</i> 2: (1) 29-30.  Lyszkowski, RM, Owen JA & Sinclair, M (1994). <i>Dyschirius angustatus</i> (Ahrens) (Carabidae) in Scotland and northern England. <i>Coleopterist</i> 3: (1) 22.  Parry, JA (1975). <i>Dyschirius angustatus</i> Ahrens (Col., Carabidae) in East Sussex. <i>Entomologist's Monthly Magazine</i> 111: 160.	
<b>Actions in UK BAP:</b>  Monitoring only. The requirements of this species should be considered in the delivery of the action plans for coastal saltmarsh and coastal sand dunes.	
<b>Future action:</b> This beetle appears to be stable within its limited English habitats and range. No action required currently.	