

An Atlas of Nottinghamshire Ladybirds

2023 edition



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Introduction

Ladybirds include some of our most popular and easily recognised beetles. Their typically bright colouration and distinctive markings makes them firm favourites with both adults and children alike, and so our more common ladybirds are often the only beetles familiar and identifiable to people from a very early age. As a consequence, they are far better recorded than all other families contained within Nottinghamshire's coleopterous fauna and because of that, our knowledge of ladybird distribution in VC56 Nottinghamshire is extremely good.

This Atlas of Nottinghamshire ladybirds produces up to date (December 2022) distribution maps of all those *Coccinellidae* (ladybirds) recorded in the county over recent years. No Atlas can ever be complete, but this work is as comprehensive as is possible to publish at the present time.

Nottinghamshire species and the introduced *Cryptolaemus montrouzieri*

As a result of the efforts of a number of recorders in recent years, Nottinghamshire currently boasts a total of 38 species of *Coccinellidae*. Of these, probably around 22 species are easily recognisable as being Ladybirds.

This latest edition of this atlas does include *Cryptolaemus montrouzieri* (Mulsant, 1853) as a valid species for the first time, even though this beetle occurs here only as an artificially introduced biological pest control species at one site Nottinghamshire site. *C. montrouzieri* is commonly used in the horticultural trade as a biological pest control of Mealybugs in large glasshouses. Adults occasionally escape through ventilation windows, where they may be found outdoors for a time, but cannot survive the UK Winter.

Some recent Nottinghamshire additions

Not all of our ladybirds are of the typical conspicuous, colourful type and a range of considerably smaller ladybirds have provided a great deal of interest over the past few years, with a number of new discoveries being made. The *Coccidula*, *Stethorus*, *Rhyzobius*, *Clitostethus*, *Scymnus* and *Nephus* species, are all very small species, rarely found unless specifically searched for and often difficult to identify without resorting to dissection.

In January 2019, *Rhyzobius lophanthae* was added new to the county list, when a single specimen was beaten from Box (*Buxus sempervirens*) growing in Lambley Cemetery. *Rhyzobius lophanthae* is originally of Australian origin but with a number of records across much of the south of the country and has now occurred elsewhere in south Nottinghamshire since.

Despite lockdown measures and the restrictions of public movement brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic, recorders found three more new species for VC56 Nottinghamshire. On April 22nd 2020, Adrian Dutton swept Nottinghamshire's first confirmed record of *Clitostethus arcuatus* (Rossi, 1794) from a field edge at Stoke Farm, Stoke Bardolph. Typically found on Ivy, Adrian was surprised at the find and location, but there was plenty of Ivy close by from where the specimen had probably strayed from.

In early May 2020 and little more than a fortnight after the above record, Tim Sexton was equally as surprised when beating an Ivy covered tree in his Attenborough garden and promptly finding *Nephus quadrimaculatus* (Herbst, 1783). A check with the NBN Atlas showed no records for VC56, but it turned out that it had apparently been recorded in the county previously, when found at Tollerton by Gary Golding in 2019.

In 2021, some excellent fieldwork by Seane Browne and Nigel Slater resulted in a number of records of those 'little black jobs' - namely ladybirds of the genus *Nephus*, *Rhyzobius*, *Stethorus* and *Scymnus* from the south of the county. These tiny ladybirds are best looked for by beating the branches and foliage of evergreen shrubs such as Ivy and conifers such as Lawson's Cypress over a white sheet or tray and this is a productive method to record them.

Several local suburban sites produced records, including Sean's own garden in Chilwell, where he recorded three *Nephus quadrimaculatus* (Herbst, 1783) and a single *Rhyzobius chrysomeloides* (Herbst, 1782) from Ivy on 11/08/21. Encouraged by this, Sean contacted Nigel and they beat a mature *Chamaecyparis leylandii* hedge on Meadow Lane Attenborough, where they recorded *Nephus quadrimaculatus*, *Rhyzobius chrysomeloides* and *Rhyzobius lophanthae*.

Nigel had already recorded *Rhyzobius lophanthae* from Ruddington CP in March 2021, which was the second county record, but this time also recorded *Rhyzobius forestieri* (Mulsant, 1853) which was new to Nottinghamshire. Nigel also found *Stethorus pusillus* (Herbst, 1797) new to Nottinghamshire here.

A checklist of Nottinghamshire Ladybirds 2023

The following checklist is believed to be correct at the time of publication, although it is possible that there are some records from 2022 which are missing.

Over the course of the seven years which have passed since the last edition of this Atlas of Nottinghamshire Ladybirds was published back in November 2015, there have been a number of new species recorded in the county for the first time. All of these are from a number of Genera contained within the Family *Coccinellidae*, which are unlikely to be taken as being ladybirds by members of the public through combinations of small size and generally black or brown colouration, although even under low magnification, they can be seen to be distinctly ladybird shaped.

COCCIDULINAE Kugelann in Illiger, 1798

Coccidula rufa (Herbst, 1783)

Coccidula scutellata (Herbst, 1783)

RHYZOBIOUS Stephens, 1829

Rhyzobius chrysomeloides (Herbst, 1792)

Rhyzobius forestieri (Mulsant, 1853)

Rhyzobius litura (Linnaeus, 1787)

Rhyzobius lophanthae (Blaisdell, 1892)

STETHORUS Weise, 1885

Stethorus pusillus (Herbst, 1797)

CLITOSTETHUS Weise, 1855

Clitostethus arcuatus (Rossi, 1794)

SCYMNUS Kugelann, 1794

Scymnus frontalis (Linnaeus, 1787)

Scymnus haemorrhoidalis (Herbst, 1797)

Scymnus nigrinus (Kugelann, 1794)

Scymnus schmidti (Fürsch, 1958)

Scymnus suturalis (Thunberg, 1795)

NEPHUS Mulsant, 1846

Nephus quadrimaculatus (Herbst, 1783)

Nephus redtenbacheri (Mulsant, 1846)

CRYPTOLAEMUS Mulsant 1853

Cryptolaemus montrouzieri **Mealybug Destroyer** (Mulsant, 1853)

CHILOCORUS Leach, 1815

Chilocorus bipustulatus **Heather Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Chilocorus renipustulatus **Kidney-spot Ladybird** (Scriba, 1791)

EXOCHOMUS Redtenbacher, 1843

Exochomus quadripustulatus **Pine Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

ANISOSTICTA Dejean, 1836

Anisosticta novemdecimpunctata **Water Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

TYTTHASPIS Crotch, 1874

Tytthaspis sedecimguttata **16-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

MYZIA Mulsant, 1846

Myzia oblongoguttata **Striped Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

MYRRHA Mulsant, 1846

Myrrha octodecimguttata **18-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

PROPYLEA Mulsant, 1846

Propylea quattuordecimpunctata **14-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

CALVIA Mulsant, 1846

Calvia quattuordecimguttata **Cream-Spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

HALYZIA Mulsant, 1846

Halyzia sedecimguttata **Orange Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

PSYLLOBORA Dejean, 1836

Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata **22-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

ANATIS Mulsant, 1846

Anatis ocellata **Eyed Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

APHIDECTA Weise, 1899

Aphidecta oblitterata **Larch Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

HIPPODAMIA Dejean, 1836

Hippodamia variegata **Adonis Ladybird** (Goeze, 1777)

COCCINELLA Linnaeus, 1758

Coccinella hieroglyphica **Hieroglyphic Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Coccinella septempunctata **7-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Coccinella undecimpunctata **11-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

ADALIA Mulsant, 1846

Adalia bipunctata **2-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Adalia decempunctata **10-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

HARMONIA Mulsant, 1846

Harmonia axyridis **Harlequin Ladybird** (Pallas, 1773)

Harmonia quadripunctata **Cream-streaked Ladybird** (Pontoppidan, 1763)

SUBCOCCINELLA Guérin-Ménéville, 1844

Subcoccinella vigintiquatuorpunctata **24-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

References:

A.G. Duff. Checklist of Beetles of the British Isles, 2012 edition

Species illustrations



Coccidula rufa



Coccidula scutellata



Rhyzobius chrysomeloides



Rhyzobius forestieri (Photo Sean Browne)



Rhyzobius litura



Rhyzobius lophanthae



Scymnus frontalis



Scymnus nigrinus



Scymnus suturalis



Nephus quadrimaculatus



Heather Ladybird



Kidney-spot Ladybird



Pine Ladybird



Water Ladybird



16-spot Ladybird



Striped Ladybird



18-spot Ladybird



14-spot Ladybird



Cream-Spot Ladybird



Orange Ladybird



22-spot Ladybird



Eyed Ladybird



Larch Ladybird



Adonis Ladybird



Hieroglyphic Ladybird



7-spot Ladybird



11-spot Ladybird



2-spot Ladybird



10-spot Ladybird



Harlequin Ladybird (f. succinea)



Harlequin Ladybird (f.spectabilis)



Harlequin Ladybird (f.conspicua)



Cream-streaked Ladybird



24-spot Ladybird

Species accounts

Coccidula rufa (Herbst, 1783)

Has continued to prove to be pretty widespread in wetland areas across many parts of Nottinghamshire, although it could still be regarded as being a somewhat under recorded species. Usually found close water, on the leaves of Bulrush. Over-wintering is known to take place within dead Bulrush stems.

Coccidula scutellata (Herbst, 1783)

Considerably less common than the preceding species, yet possibly under recorded to a certain degree. There have been two further records since records from Moorbridge Pond in 2001 (Kirby, P.) and Eaking Flash in 2013 (Pendleton, T.A. and Pendleton, D.T.). Langford Lowfields in 2015 (Barnes, C.) and Warsop Main Pit Top in 2020 (Pendleton, T.A.). Found in similar habitat to *Coccidula rufa* and over-wintering the same. Probably best looked for within the stems of Bulrush during the winter.

Rhyzobius chrysomeloides (Herbst, 1792)

Recorded as being new to Nottinghamshire in 2013, when found at Stapleford by Steve Lane. It was then recorded at Carlton in 2015 by Adrian Dutton and again in 2019 at Holme Pierrepont (Golding, G.). The most recent records have come from evergreen shrubs such as Box (*Buxus sempervirens*) and Ivy (*Hedera helix*) from Lambley Cemetery in 2020, where it is commonly found by beating foliage.

Rhyzobius chrysomeloides continued to be found at a number of sites during 2021, all in the south of the county around Chilwell, Attenborough and Beeston for example.

Rhyzobius forestieri (Mulsant, 1853)

Another tiny Coccinellid which has spread northwards from the London area and appears to have arrived in Nottinghamshire sometime within the last few years. To date, there is believed to be just a single county record, when beaten off a mature *Chamaecyparis leylandii* hedge on Meadow Lane, Attenborough by Sean Browne and Nigel Slater. *Rhyzobius forestieri* is found on a range of evergreen shrubs (including Ivy) often in parks and gardens. Its very small size does make it slightly less than obvious from our more familiar ladybirds.

Rhyzobius litura (Fabricius, 1787)

Widespread and quite common across most of Nottinghamshire, but there are few records from sites east of the River Trent, although it occurs quite widely along the Trent Valley. A small species, best looked for by sweeping areas of lush vegetation.

Rhyzobius lophanthae (Blaisdell, 1892)

Originally of Australian origin, with a number of records across much of the south of the country. The first Nottinghamshire record was beaten from *Buxus sempervirens* growing at Lambley Cemetery in early January 2019 (Pendleton, T.A. and Pendleton, D.T.).

It has since been recorded from *Chamaecyparis leylandii* hedges adjacent to Lambley Cemetery (September 2021), from Ruddington CP in March 2021 (Slater, N.) and at Meadow Lane, Attenborough (Slater, N. and Browne, S.) in August 2021.

Stethorus pusillus (Herbst, 1797)

Recorded by Nigel Slater as new to Nottinghamshire from Meadow Lane, Attenborough on 14/08/21 and which remains the county's only known record to date. This species is found widely over much of the south-east UK and across into the West Midlands.

Clitostethus arcuatus (Rossi, 1794)

On April 22nd 2020, Adrian Dutton swept *Clitostethus arcuatus* (Rossi, 1794) from a field edge at Stoke Farm, Stoke Bardolph. Typically found on Ivy, Adrian was surprised at the find and location, but there was plenty of Ivy close by. Although the NBN Atlas lists an historical record from Harby in north-east Nottinghamshire (NBGRC), the record is rather vague, apparently being a preserved specimen, with no given collector/recorder or determiner and a grid reference of SK8770.

The NBN Atlas lists the record as being 'unconfirmed' and if it is indeed historical, J.W. Carr makes no mention of it in his 1916 publication. It is most likely that Adrian's Stoke Bardolph record, is indeed the first confirmed Nottinghamshire record.

Scymnus frontalis (Fabricius, 1787)

Still scarce with four Nottinghamshire records to date. Singles turned up during invertebrate surveys at Sherwood Heath in 2006 (Godfrey, A.) and Bentinck Banks NR in 2007 (Kirby, P.). Following a gap of several years, there were records from a brownfield site at Langar in 2014, a field-edge near Broomhill Grange in 2015 (Pendleton, T.A. and Pendleton, D.T.) and from Oak Tree Heath in 2021 (Pendleton, T.A.).

Scymnus haemorrhoidalis (Herbst, 1797)

There are seven records from seven very widespread sites across the county, which includes a brownfield site in the centre of Nottingham.

Most of Nottinghamshire's records have both come from sites east of a line running down through the middle of the county, with records from Treswell Wood and Farndon Willow Holt in 2003 (Kirby, P.), Sherwood Heath in 2003 (Godfrey, A.), Colwick CP, Nottingham Trent University's Brackenhurst Campus and Nottingham City centre in 2016 (Heeney, W.) and more recently from the site of the former Bilsthorpe Colliery in 2017 (Pendleton, T.A. and Pendleton, D.T.).

Scymnus nigrinus (Kugelann, 1794)

Two records within a few days of each other in August 2021, seem to be the first Nottinghamshire records of *Scymnus nigrinus* since two historical records listed on the NBN Atlas dating back to 1816 and 1828, both of which are old records even by historical standards. The first of the 2021 records came during an invertebrate survey of Oak Tree Heath on 10/08/21 when one was found near the top of on a small isolated Pine (Pendleton, D.T.), to be followed a few days later by three more found on Pine scrub at Budby South Forest on 13/08/21 (Browne, S.).

Scymnus schmidti (Fürsch, 1958)

One of three difficult *Scymnus* species to identify There are just three Nottinghamshire records, all from sites lying on Sherwood Sandstone. It was found during invertebrate surveys at Sherwood Heath near Ollerton in 2006 (Godfrey, A.) at Sherwood Forest CP in 2009 (Alexander, K.N.A.) and then at Rainworth Heath in 2014 (Pendleton, T.A. and Pendleton, D.T.).

Scymnus suturalis (Thunberg, 1795)

Still a rather uncommon find, although regular use of a beating tray at heathland sites containing Scot's Pine, should perhaps show it to be more common than is presently supposed? There are still relatively few Nottinghamshire records and as would be expected, most of these are from the Sherwood Forest area, but there are isolated records from Lound Wood at Eakring, Haywood Oaks, Gedling Pit Top (now Gedling CP), Warsop Main Pit Top and from an industrial area in Beeston.

Nephus quadrimaculatus (Herbst, 1783)

Another very small ladybird which was found new to Nottinghamshire as recently as 2019, when recorded from Tollerton (Golding, G.). The following year, a second county record came from an Attenborough garden on Trent Lane, where a specimen was beaten from an Ivy covered tree in May 2020 (Sexton, T.). Deliberate searching for this species took place in 2021 and further records of *Nephus quadrimaculatus* came from Meadow Lane in Attenborough and Beeston Sidings.

Nephus redtenbacheri (Mulsant, 1846)

Despite a number of additional records being traced since the last edition of this atlas, *Nephus redtenbacheri* still very much remains an uncommon find in the county. The first atlas produced just three Nottinghamshire records, from Grove near Retford in 1999 (Merritt, R.), Treswell Wood in 2003 (Kirby, P.) and Attenborough NR in 2011 (Richards, D.).

Those additional records include Sherwood Heath in 2006 (Godfrey, A.), Bentinck Banks in 2007 (Kirby, P.) and Clumber Park in 2007 (Godfrey, A.), but the most recent records include Attenborough NR in 2015 (Sexton, T.) and Market Warsop in 2020 (Pendleton, T.A.).

***Chilocorus bipustulatus* Heather Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

The Heather Ladybird has a very restricted distribution in Nottinghamshire and is a true heathland species. In Nottinghamshire, this species is largely confined to Budby South Forest, but there are records from Sherwood Heath and a small area of heathland within the Sherwood Forest CP. It doubtless occurs on other small areas of heathland found throughout the Mansfield/Sherwood Forest area, of which a single record from Rainworth Heath is the perfect example.

***Chilocorus renipustulatus* Kidney-spot Ladybird** (Scriba, 1791)

Widespread and common, although rarely found in numbers at any site. This is an arboreal species found in most open woodlands throughout the county, where the trunks of trees catch plenty of warm sunlight. The Kidney-spot Ladybird is best looked for on the trunks of smooth-barked trees such as Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, but it also regularly favours larger examples of Goat Sallow *Salix caprea* growing close to water.

***Exochomus quadripustulatus* Pine Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Very common and despite being called the Pine Ladybird, this species is just as likely to be found on roadside Limes in the suburbs of Nottingham, as it is in areas of commercial forestry. It does occur in numbers on small Pines growing on many former Colliery sites, often over-wintering at the end of the previous year's growth, but large numbers of post-overwintering individuals have been found on Ivy growing over walls in sunny situations.

***Anisosticta novemdecimpunctata* Water Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

The Water Ladybird is widespread and generally an easy enough find at most wetland sites across Nottinghamshire. It favours waterside vegetation, particularly Bulrush and passes the Winter inside dead stems, or tucked into the leaves. This Ladybird is well known for losing its light orange colouration in the Autumn before over-wintering, when it becomes straw coloured, although the spots remain.

***Tytthaspis sedecimguttata* 16-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Widespread in grassy areas with an abundance of flowers, in the western-half of Nottinghamshire. The 16-spot Ladybird's small size and pale colouration, often leads to it being overlooked. It will frequently turn up in the sweep-net in dry grassland or flower-rich sites and over-winters in grass tussocks and leaf litter.

***Myzia oblongoguttata* Striped Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

An arboreal species which is rare in Nottinghamshire and difficult to find. This distinctively-marked ladybird prefers areas of Pine and the only records are from Clipstone Forest (now called Sherwood Pines), Budby South Forest and Clipstone Old Quarter (Pendleton, T.A. and Pendleton, D.T.). It over-winters, probably under the flaked bark of Pines, but sometimes at the end of the previous years growth.

***Myrrha octodecimguttata* 18-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Currently remains scarce/rare with just a handful of records, although it may well be more widespread than the distribution map suggests. 18-spot Ladybird is found on or in the vicinity of Pines, but it is not confined to the large areas of commercial forestry which remain within the Sherwood Forest area. There are records for Budby South Forest, near Haywood Oaks and Mansfield, where it turned up in numbers on an isolated Pine in an open area on the Oak Tree Lane estate

***Propylea quattuordecimpunctata* 14-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

The 14-spot Ladybird is one of our commonest species and found in a range of well vegetated habitats including gardens, woodland and along hedgerows. It is widespread across Nottinghamshire, although there appear to be fewer records from sites lying east of the River Trent, but this is likely to be due to the lack of recording in these areas.

***Calvia quattuordecimguttata* Cream-Spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Widespread and common over much of Nottinghamshire. The Cream-spot Ladybird is most often found in woodlands and other well vegetated sites, but will occur in suburban gardens. There are few records from the far north of the county, despite the fact that this species will occur on isolated Pines.

***Halyzia sedecimguttata* Orange Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

More widespread in the north of Nottinghamshire, but the Orange Ladybird is common in many areas of suburban Nottingham. Another arboreal species, often favouring Beech and Sycamore, there may be some evidence to show it has declined in recent years, but like many other species, is just as likely to go through periods of much greater abundance. Best looked for on Sycamores which are heavily infested with aphids.

***Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata* 22-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

The bright yellow elytral colouration of the 22-spot Ladybird is diagnostic, but it can be easily missed through its small size. Found in a range of habitats, from woods and hedgerows, to brownfield sites, where it is found on low vegetation covered in Mildew. Probably very much under recorded in Nottinghamshire

***Anatis ocellata* Eyed Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Most Nottinghamshire records of the Eyed Ladybird, come from the Sherwood Forest area and it becomes more uncommon away from Pine forested areas of the county. It does sometimes turn up in more unusual locations, including on a window in Mapperley in 2014 (Pendleton, T.A. and Pendleton, D.T.) which seems to be the most southerly Nottinghamshire record.

***Aphidecta oblitterata* Larch Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

The Larch Ladybird is one of our rarest ladybirds, although there may be an element of under recording. The only Nottinghamshire records, have come from Sherwood Forest, where it was recorded from Proteus Square in 2000

(Drane, T), Clumber Park in 2006 (recorder unknown), Seymour Grove/Budby South Forest in 2010 (Pendleton, T.A. and Pendleton, D.T.) when two were beaten from the lower branches of Larch, Haywood Oaks in 2015 (Pendleton, T.A. and Pendleton, D.T.) and most recently from Sherwood Pines in 2019 (Golding, G.).

***Hippodamia variegata* Adonis Ladybird** (Goeze, 1777)

In Nottinghamshire, the Adonis Ladybird shows a preference for sites lying on sandy soils and it can be quite numerous in the Mansfield area. There are several records from the south-west of the county and there has been a noticeable range increase over the past 20 years or so. It should be expected to occur on former Colliery spoil heaps and other sparsely vegetated brownfield sites.

***Coccinella hieroglyphica* Hieroglyphic Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

This is a rare Nottinghamshire Ladybird and currently restricted to a handful of wet heath sites in the Sherwood Forest area. In the 1980's, there were records from Clumber Park in 1981, Clipstone Heath in 1987 and Budby South Forest in 1989 (NBN Gateway). However, more recent records have come from the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust's reserve at Rainworth Heath in 2007 and 2011 (Williams, H) and 2014 (Pendleton, T.A. and Pendleton, D.T.).

***Coccinella septempunctata* 7-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Probably the most widespread and commonest of all the Nottinghamshire ladybirds, the 7-spot Ladybird is found in all habitat types and situations. Very common/abundant, but numbers (like all ladybirds) vary from year to year.

***Coccinella undecimpunctata* 11-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

All Nottinghamshire records of the 11-spot Ladybird appear to have come post-2000 and this ladybird remains a rare species in the county. There are several records now from Attenborough NR (Rogers, R., Sexton, T. and Wetton, B.) Warsop Main Pit Top in 2006 and 2007 (Pendleton, T.A. and Pendleton, D.T.) and the Idle Valley NR near Retford (Pendleton, T.A. and Pendleton, D.T., and Pickwell, A.), with recent records coming from Langford Lowfields in 2012 (Barnes, C.) Netherfield Lagoons in 2019 (Smith, P. and Tyler, M.) and Vexation Lane, Rufford IN 2021 (Pendleton, T.A.).

***Adalia bipunctata* 2-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Widespread and generally still quite common, although 2-spot Ladybird numbers can vary and it can seemingly 'go missing' in poor years. Groups have been recorded passing the Winter under loose bark along the edge of woodland, together with *Harmonia axyridis* (Pendleton, T.A. and Pendleton, D.T.) and the two species can often be found occupying the same trees in urban areas during the Summer.

***Adalia decempunctata* 10-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

A common and often indiscreet species, the 10-spot Ladybird has a wide distribution across much of the county and is to be found in a range of habitats. It is regularly found in gardens around both Nottingham and Mansfield, but its generally small size makes it quite difficult to find at well vegetated sites. An extremely variable Ladybird, showing a huge range of variations in both number of spots and ground colouration of the elytra.

***Harmonia axyridis* Harlequin Ladybird** (Pallas, 1773)

A very common and widespread species in Nottinghamshire, with huge numbers often seen in urban areas. It occurs in most types of habitat, showing a preference for Lime and Sycamore. Originally of Asian origin, the Harlequin Ladybird first appeared in the UK in 2004. Nottinghamshire's first record was from Penny Pasture Common near Eakring in 2006 (Pendleton, T.A. and Pendleton, D.T.) although it had certainly reached Nottinghamshire by 2005.

***Harmonia quadripunctata* Cream-streaked Ladybird** (Pontoppidan, 1763)

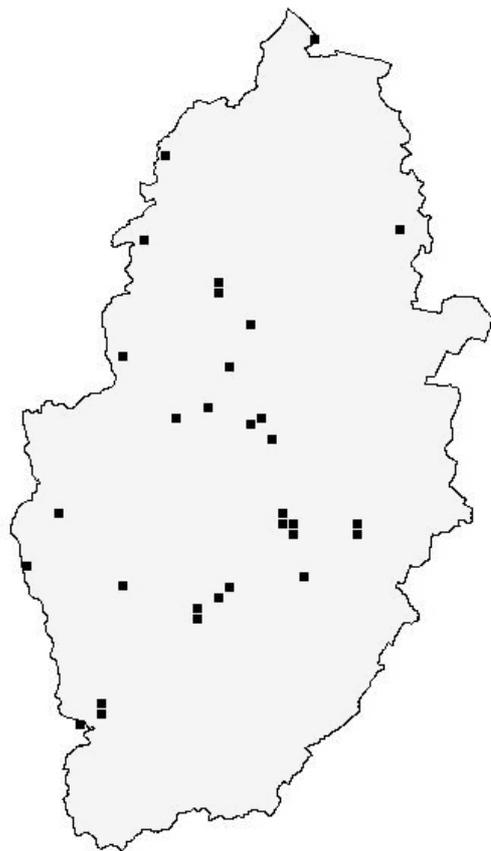
In Nottinghamshire, the Cream-streaked Ladybird is largely confined to the Sherwood Forest area and is unusual away from there. Usually found on or near Pines, it can be common in areas of commercial forestry.

***Subcoccinella vigintiquattuor punctata* 24-spot Ladybird** (Linnaeus, 1758)

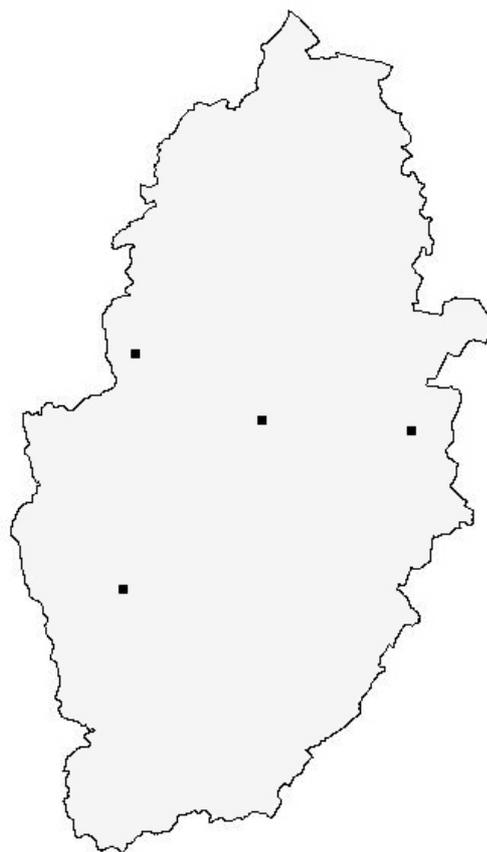
A scarce species in Nottinghamshire, with all records previously coming from the south of the county, at both Attenborough NR and Netherfield Ash Lagoons. In 2014, it was found at Besthorpe near Newark and generally remains confined to the Trent Valley though it is now appearing at other sites.

The Nottinghamshire distribution maps

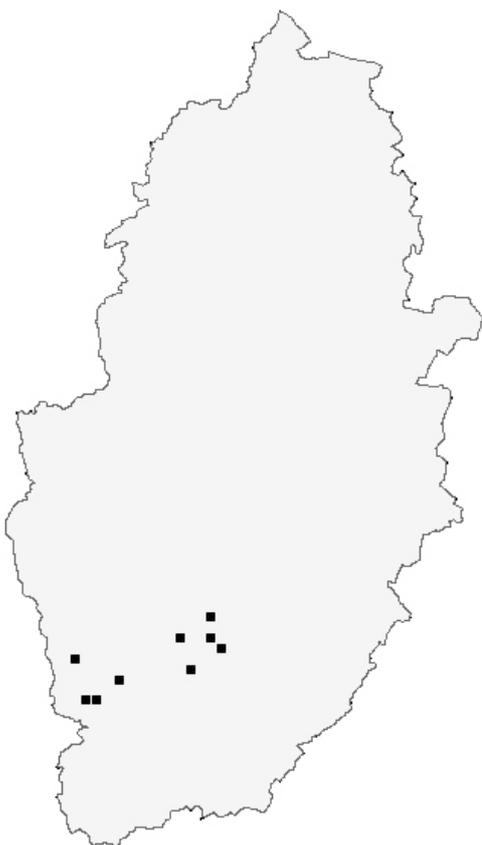
Coccidula rufa



Coccidula scutellata



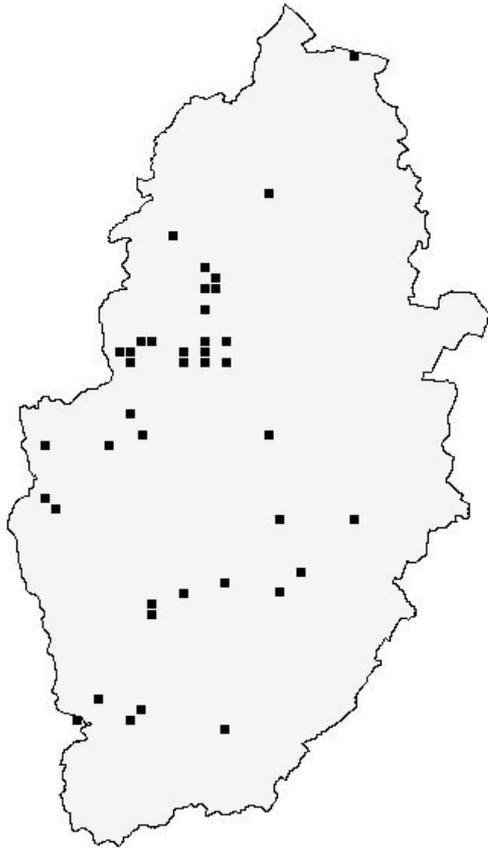
Rhyzobius chrysomeloides



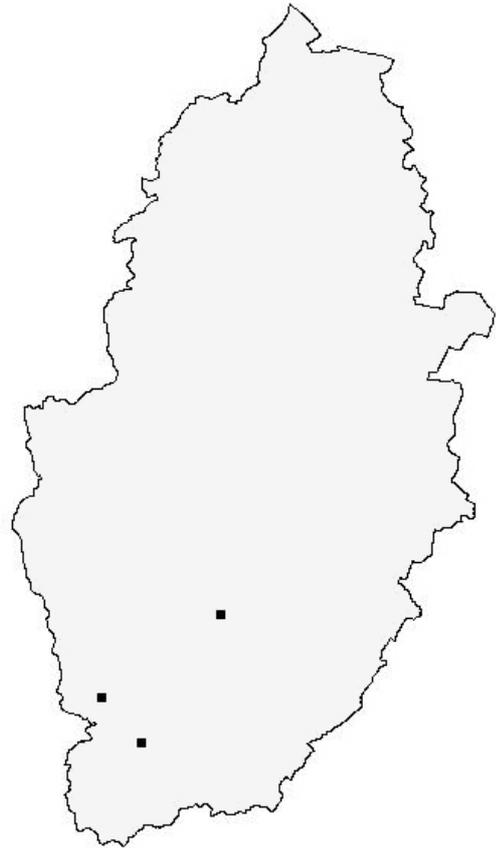
Rhyzobius forestieri



Rhizobius litura



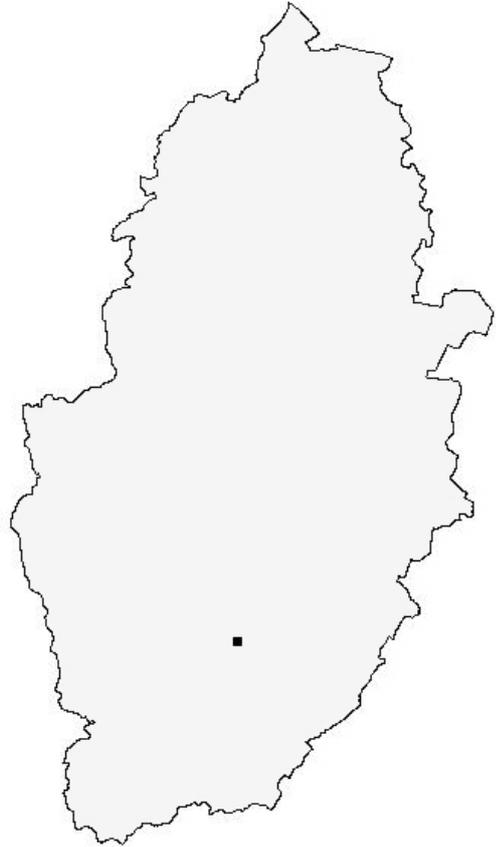
Rhizobius lophanthae



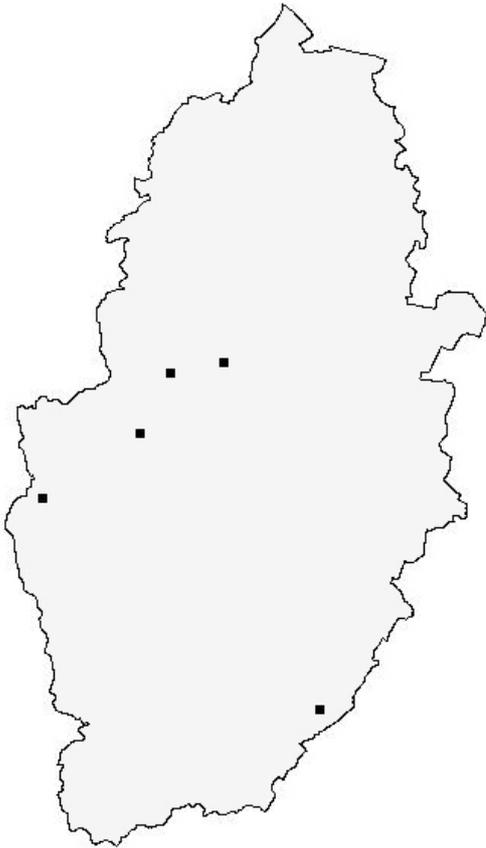
Stethorus pusillus



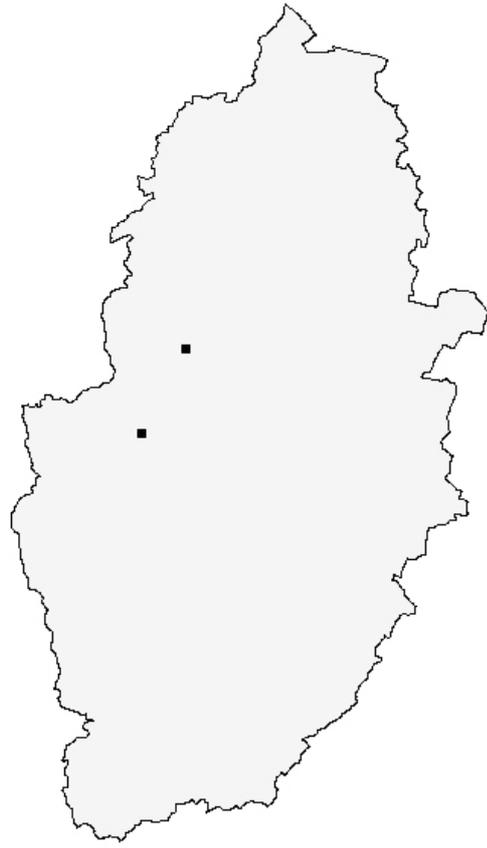
Clitostethus arcuatus



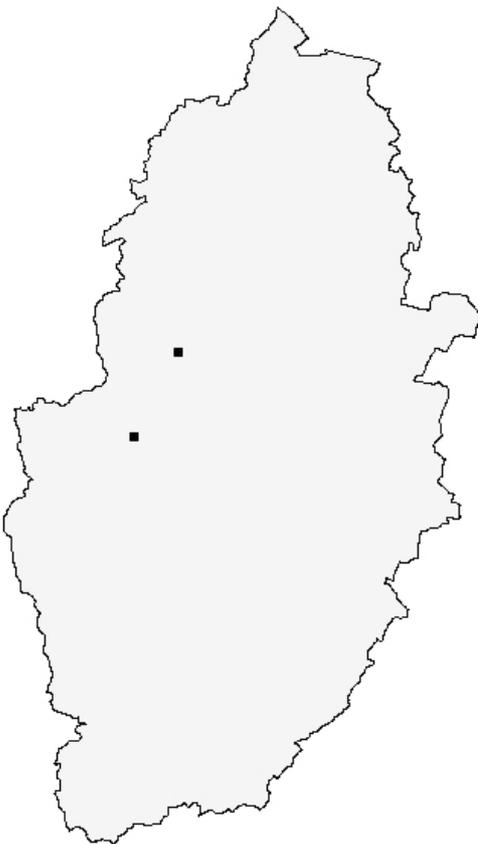
Scymnus frontalis



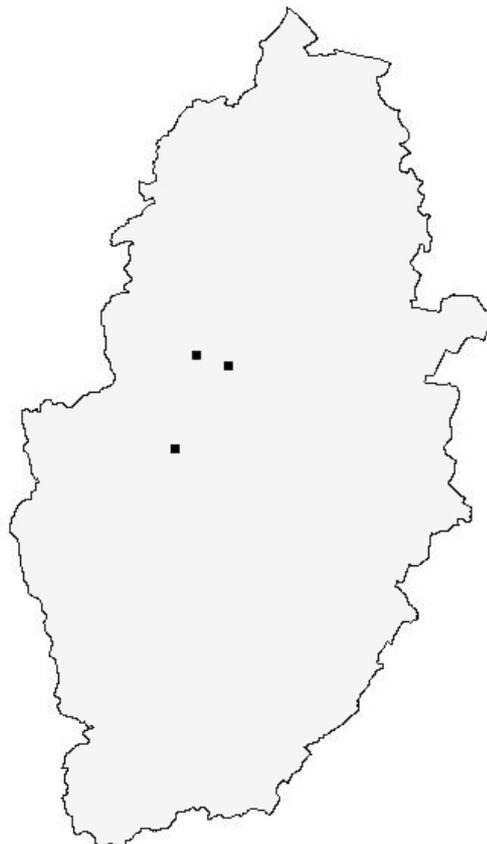
Scymnus haemorrhoidalis



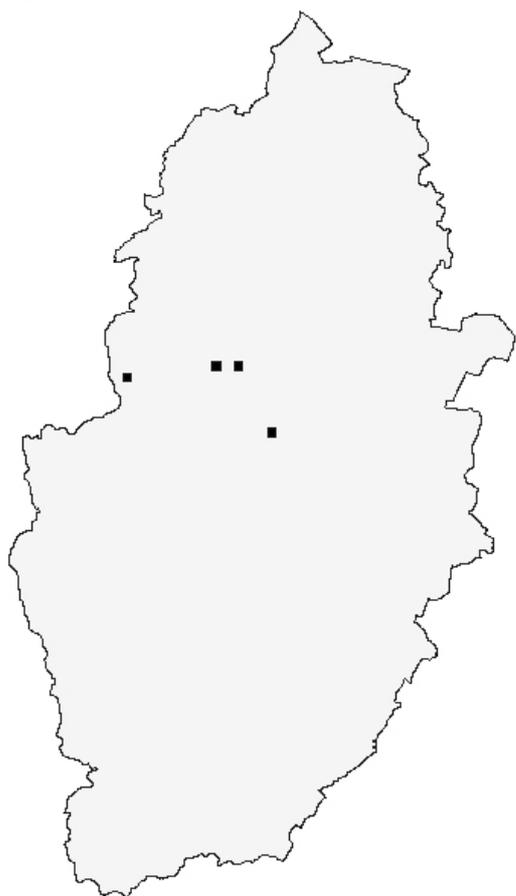
Scymnus nigrinus



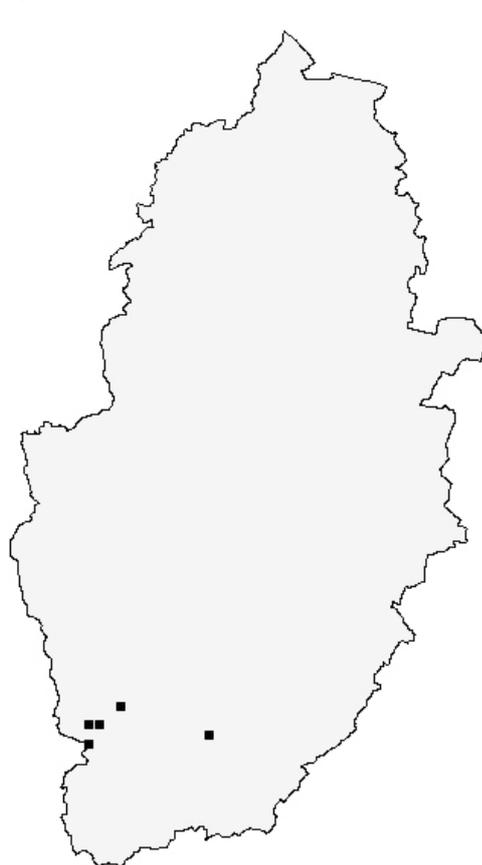
Scymnus schmidtii



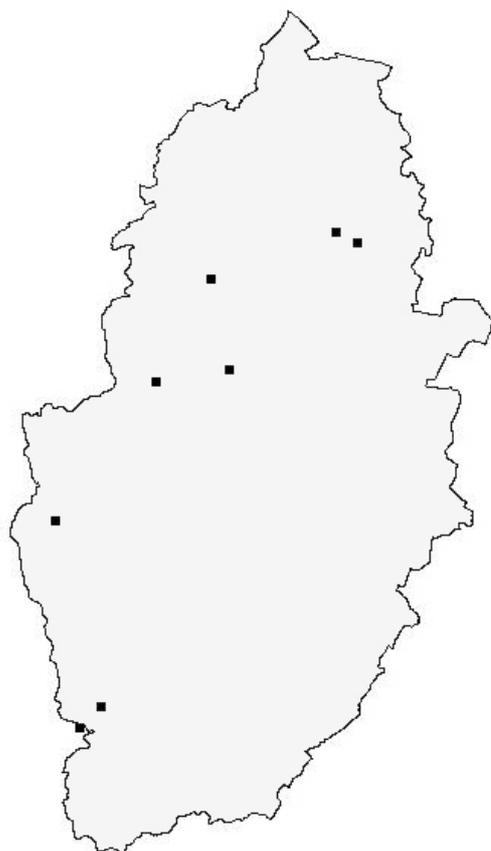
Scymnus suturalis



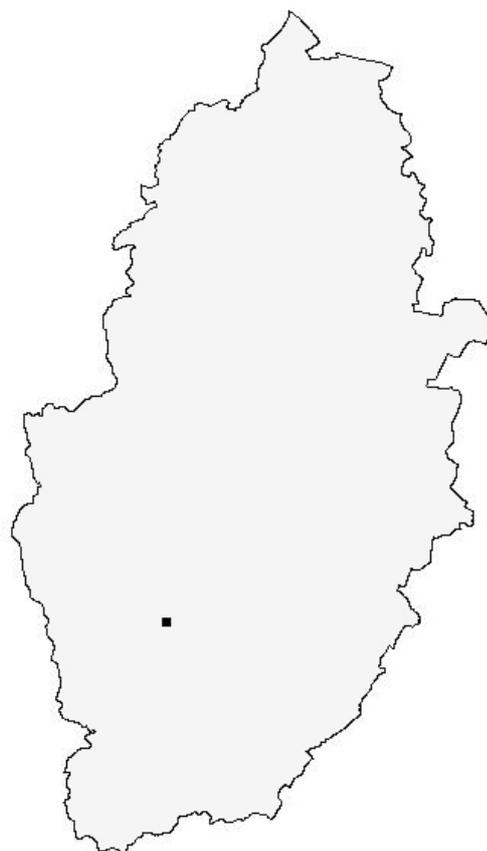
Nephus quadrimaculatus



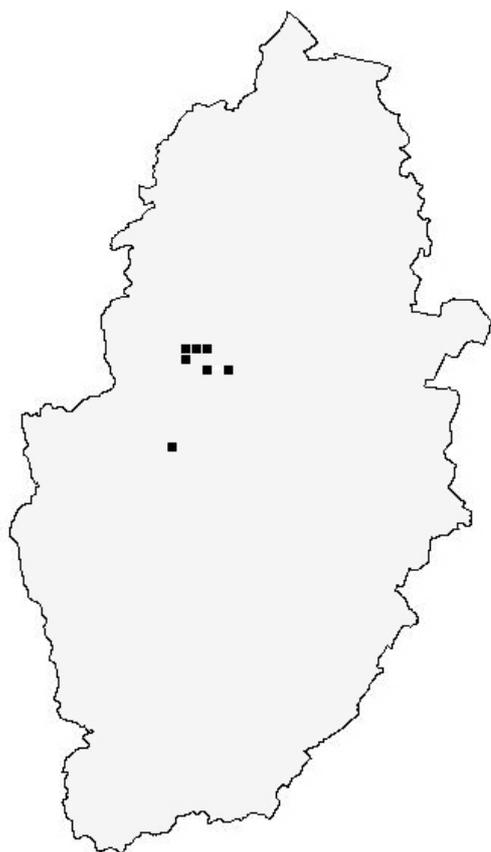
Nephus redtenbacheri



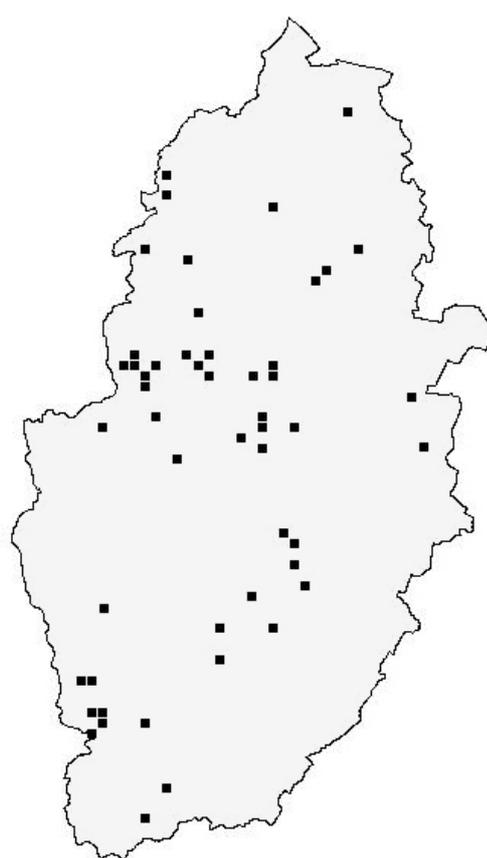
Cryptolaemus montrouzieri



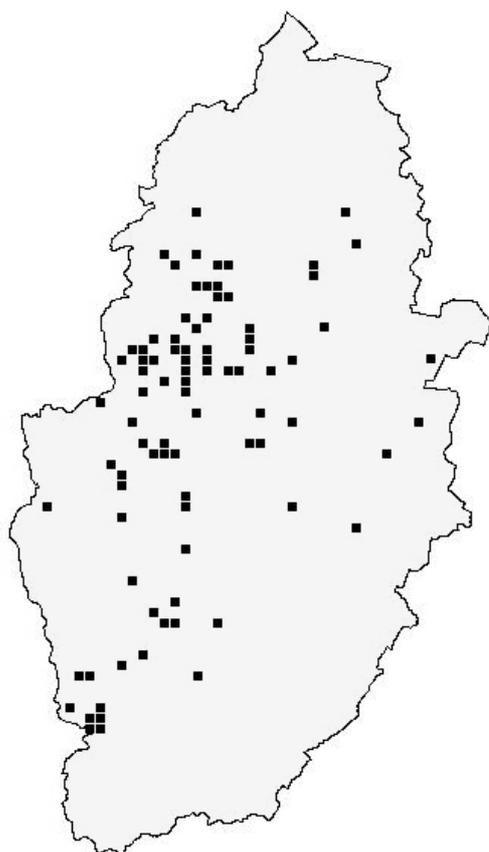
Chilocorus bipustulatus



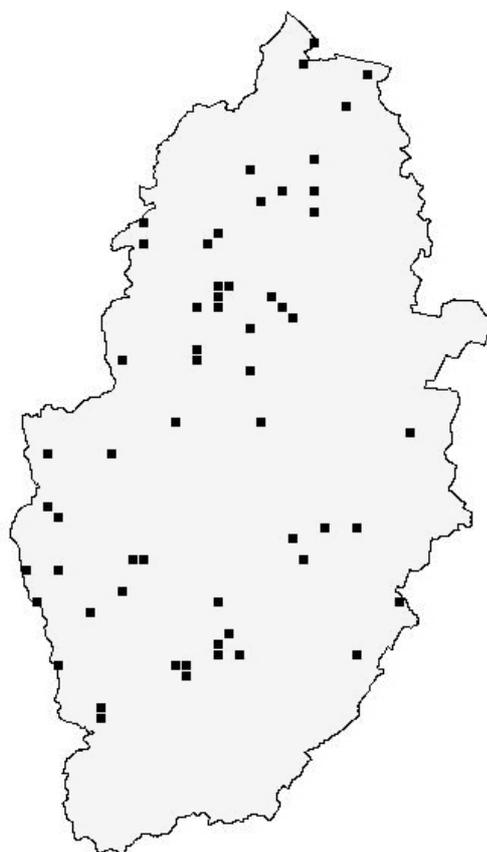
Chilocorus renipustulatus



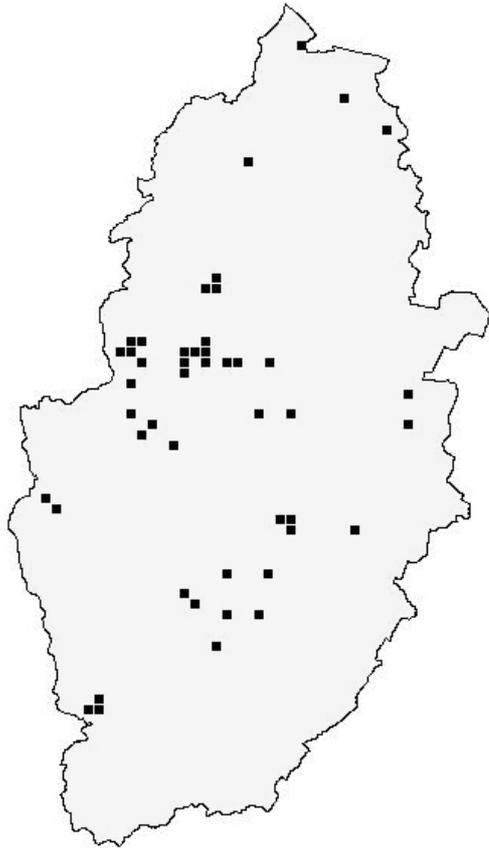
Exochomus quadripustulatus



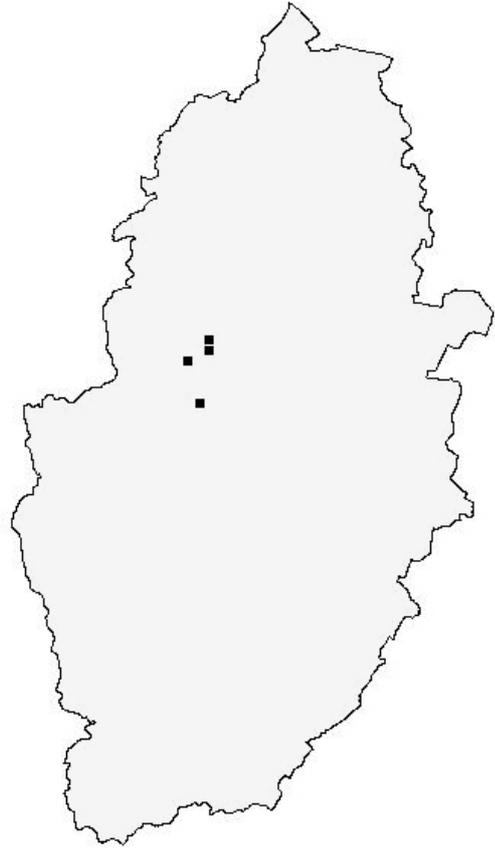
Anisosticta novemdecimpunctata



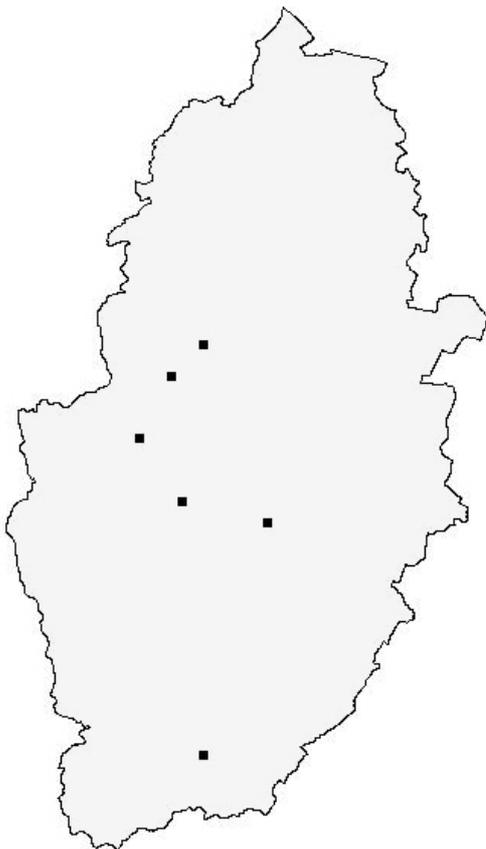
Tytthaspis sedecimguttata



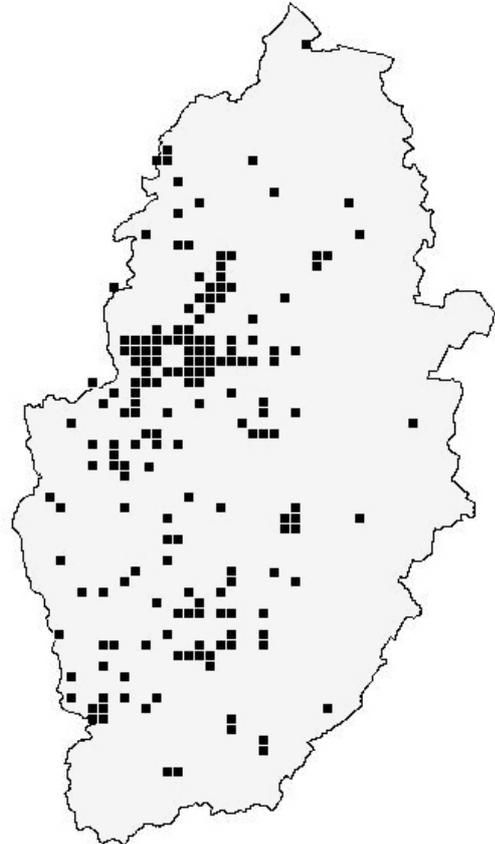
Myzia oblongoguttata



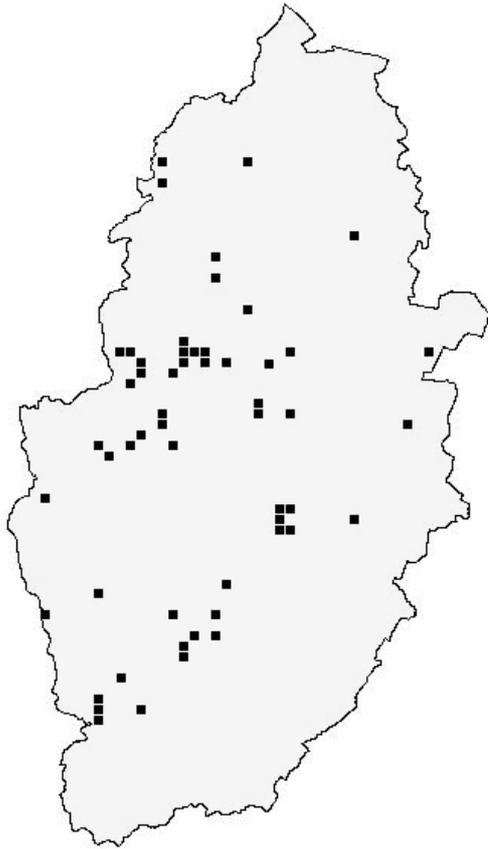
Myrrha octodecimguttata



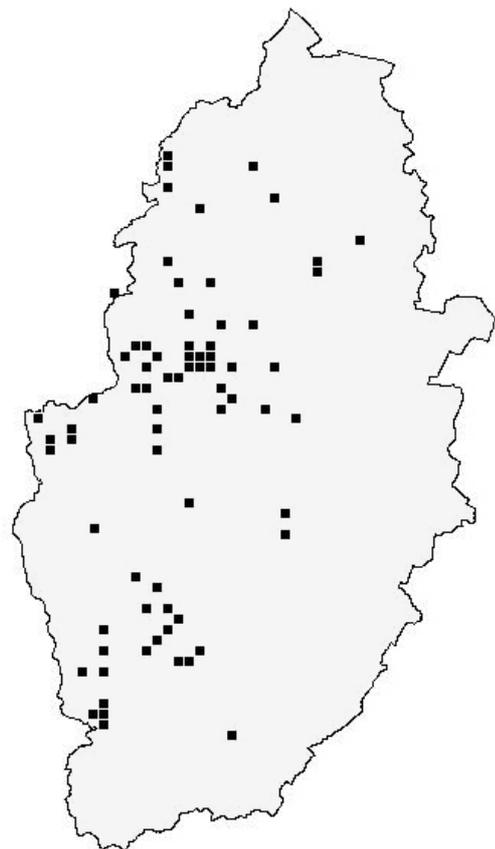
Propylea quattuordecimpunctata



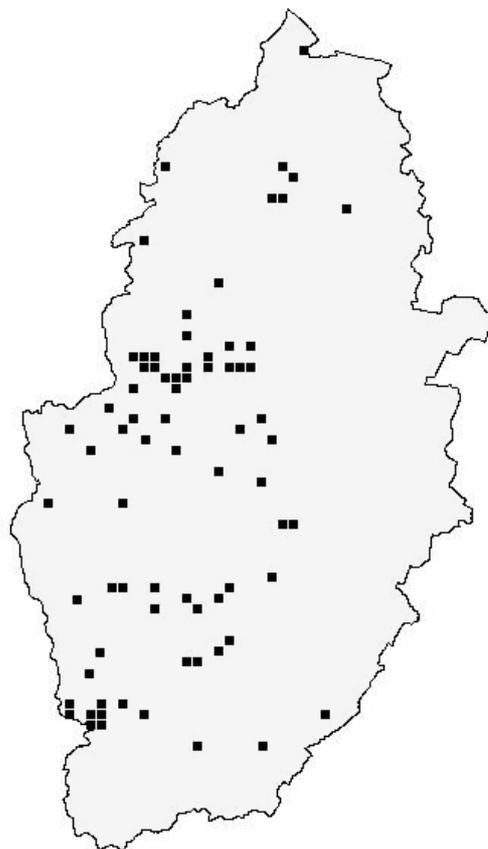
Calvia quattuordecimguttata



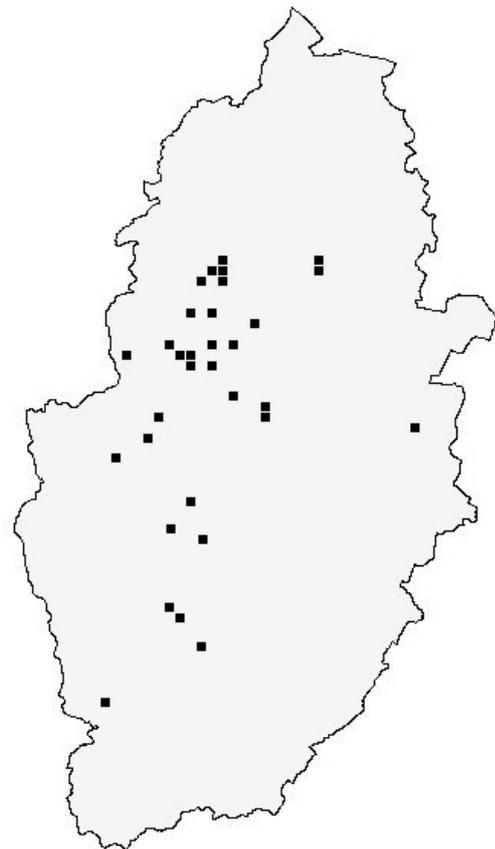
Halyzia sedecimguttata



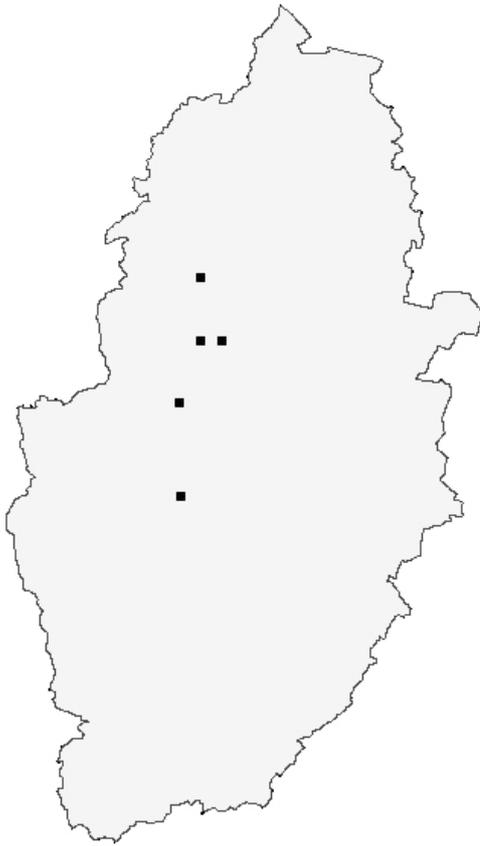
Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata



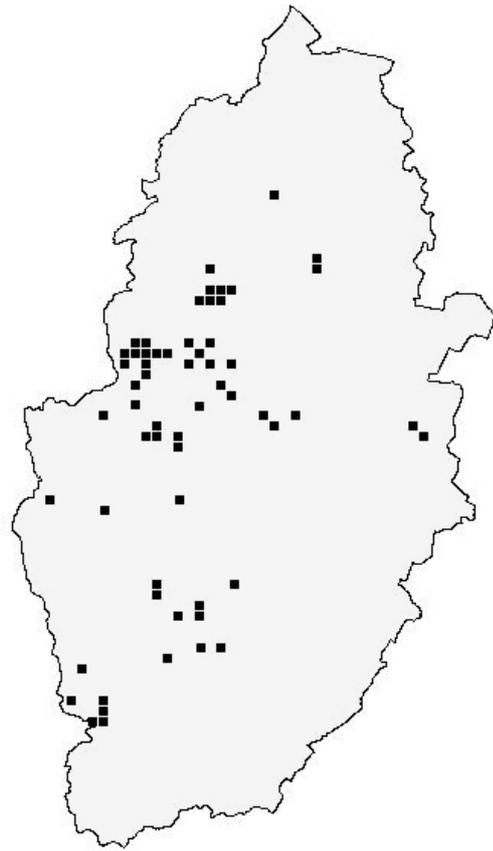
Anatis ocellata



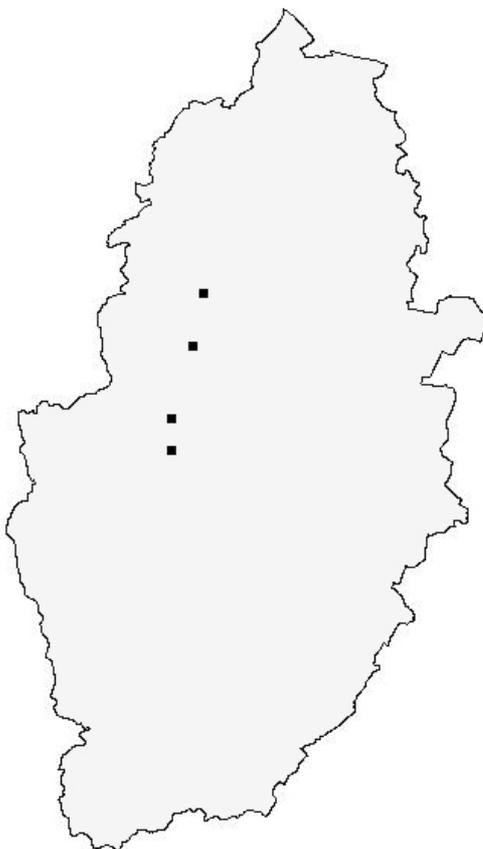
Aphidecta obliterata



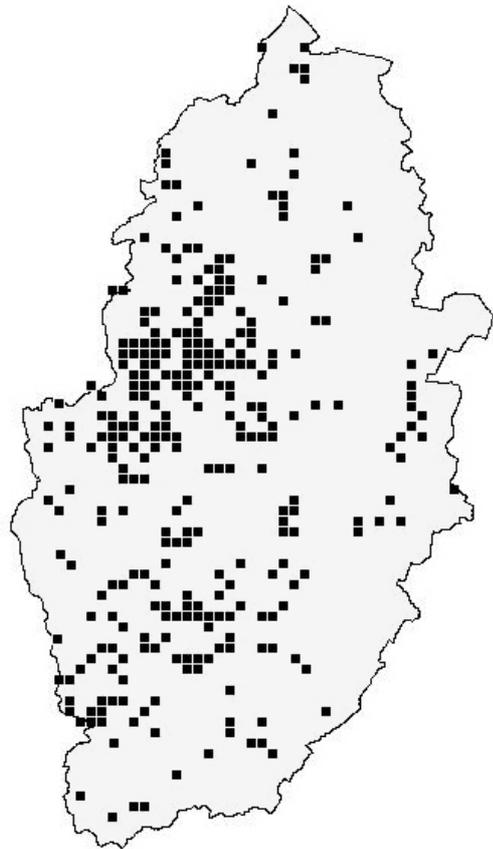
Hippodamia variegata



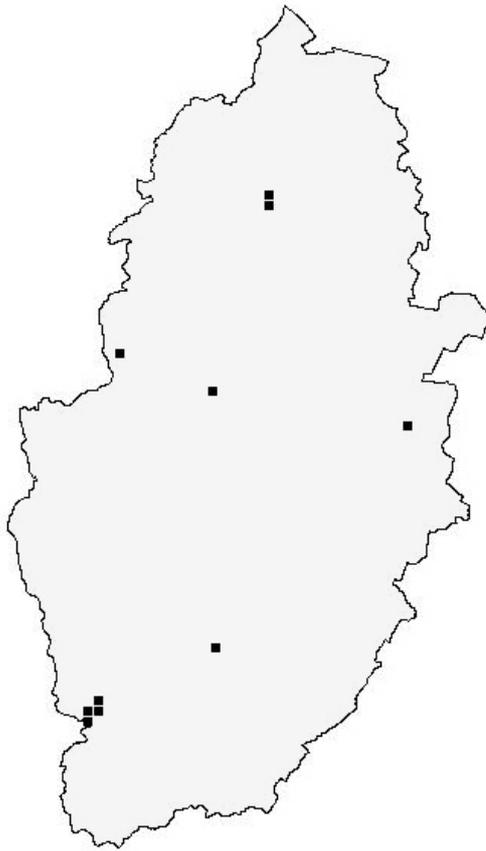
Coccinella hieroglyphica



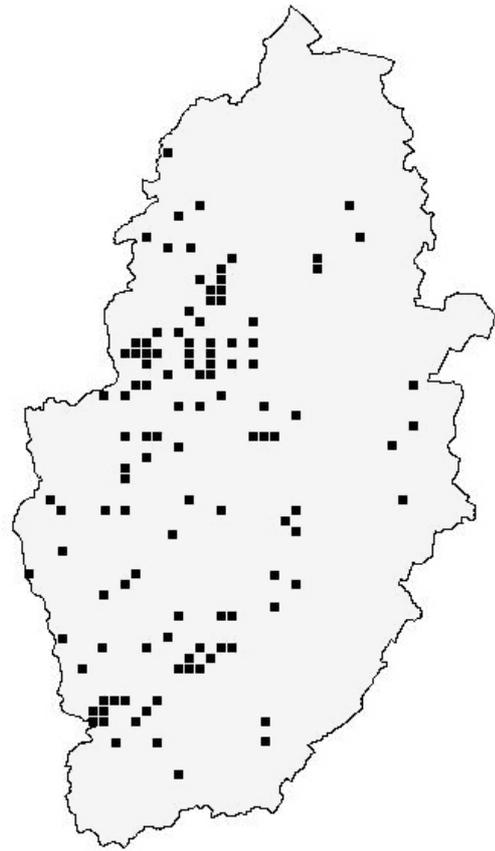
Coccinella septempunctata



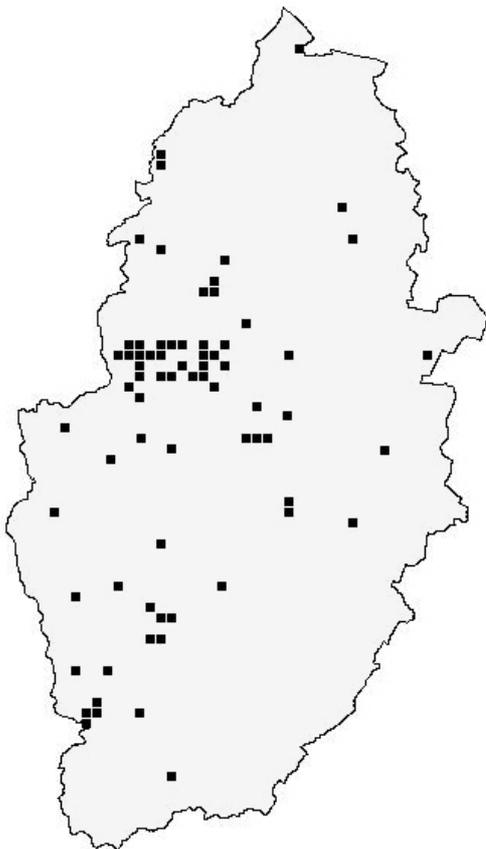
Coccinella undecimpunctata



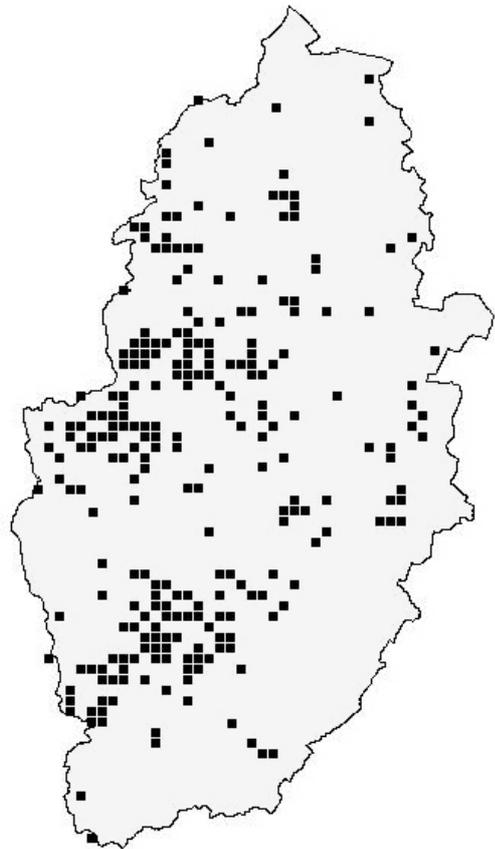
Adalia bipunctata



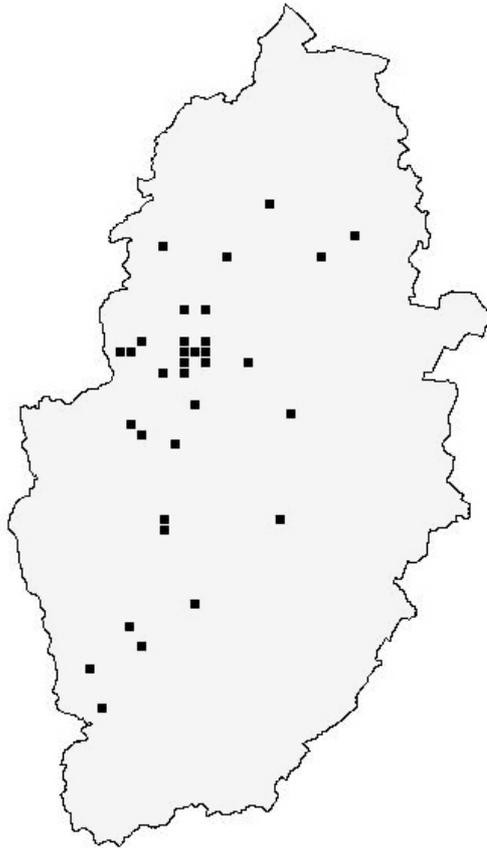
Adalia decempunctata



Harmonia axyridis



Harmonia quadripunctata



Subcoccinella vigintiquatuorpunctata

