but is widespread in Europe as far north as Germany. It is perhaps surprising that Trachea atriplicis, Callopistria juventia and Polyphaenis sericata have not been recorded as migrants in Cornwall, which is not far from Brittany. It is likely that all these species could survive in Cornwall if they were introduced.

The tentative conclusion I reached in 1989 that the moths of Cap Sizun were similar to those found in Cornwall has not been supported by further study. There were a number of moths on the reserve in July 1990 which are either rare in or absent from Cornwall. Continued study of the reserve may show further species that are foreign to Cornwall and possibly to Britain.

References

Lithophane leautieri hesperica Bours. (Lep.: Noctuidae) larvae feeding on common juniper (Juniperus communis).

At Porton Down on the Wiltshire/Hampshire border two larvae of Lithophane leautieri were found feeding on native juniper on 25.v.1990. One was on an old juniper at Blakes Firs near Easton Down in Wiltshire (SU2336) and the other on a younger female juniper on the “Breck” area in Hampshire (SU2538). Both were relatively conspicuous on the foliage and were in the penultimate instar. In captivity both larvae fed on common juniper foliage, and after moulting they went into aestivation in spinnings. One died, but the other emerged as an adult on 17.x.1990.

Although L. leautieri has been recorded in continental Europe feeding on Juniperus communis (Heath, J. & Emmet, A.M. (1983) The moths and butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland, 10, Harley Books, Colchester), this appears to be the first record for Britain of this native foodplant being utilised. Porton Down has been visited in May every year since 1982 for studies of juniper demography, which include the examination of 200 bushes, and larvae have never been seen before. So it can be assumed that this moth has only recently colonised these large juniper stands. L. leautieri is now widely and regularly caught in light traps in West Wiltshire (J. d’Arcy, pers. comm.).—L.K. WARD, Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Furzebrook Research Station, Wareham, Dorset BH20 5AS.