

YPONOMEUTIDAE (78)

The name derives from the Greek, meaning making underground mines; but the larvae of virtually all the species mine leaves or shoots. Emmet does not explain Latreille's obscure choice of name. When at rest, the species of the genus *Argyresthia* adopt a characteristic head-down position, in direct contrast to those of *Caloptilia* and *Parornix* in Gracillariidae.



410 *Argyresthia brockeella* (6mm)



411 *Argyresthia goedartella* 6mm)



412 *Argyresthia pygmaeella* (8mm)



418 *Argyresthia conjugella* (7mm)



422 *Argyresthia albistria* (5mm)



425 *Yponomeuta padella* (12mm)



425 *Y. padella*, pupae on defoliated Sloe



430 *Yponomeuta plumbella* (9mm)



436 *Pseudoswammerdamia combinella* (8mm)



438 *Swammerdamia pyrella* (6.5mm)



449 *Prays fraxinella* (9mm)



452 *Ypsolopha nemorella* (14mm)



453 *Ypsolopha dentella* (12mm)



251 *Ochsenheimeria taurella* (*mediopectinellus*)



467 *Rhigognostis annulatella* (10mm)



472 *Digitivalva pulicariae* (7mm)

LYONETIIDAE

Named by Hübner in honour of P. Lyonet, a French naturalist.



263 *Lyonetia clerkella* (5mm)



263 *Lyonetia clerkella*



263 *L. clerkella* larval mine in Sloe



263 *L. clerkella* web and cocoon



264 *Bedellia somnulentella* (6mm)



264 *B. somnulentella* larval feedings on Convolvulus



and pupa

COLEOPHORIDAE (107)

From the Greek for sheath-bearing, referring to the cases in which the larvae conceal themselves. These are constructed of fragments of leaf spun with silk, and are highly characteristic of the species, unlike many of the very similar adults. Knowing the case and host-plant is the most reliable means of identification.



493 *Coleophora serratella* (7mm)



493 *C. serratella* case on Birch



504 *Coleophora viminetella* (7mm) on Sallow



510 *Coleophora juncicolella* case, with head of larva visible at top (3.5mm). On Heather (*Calluna*)



518 *Coleophora mayrella* (11mm, including antennae)



521 *Coleophora conyzae* (13mm), larva & case on Ploughman's Spikenard



532 *Coleophora albidella*



C. albidella, case on Sallow



535 *Coleophora ibipennella* (*ardeaepennella*)
case on Oak (10mm)



542 *Coleophora serpylletorum*, case on Thyme
(stem to tip 9mm)



546 *Coleophora genistae* (6mm) Larva on Petty Whin (*Genista anglica*)



547 *Coleophora discordella* (9.5mm)



547 *Coleophora discordella* case on Bird's-foot Trefoil (9mm)



560 *Coleophora paripennella* (6mm)



560 *C. paripennella* case on Knapweed



564 *Coleophora virgaureae* (6.5mm)



564 *C. virgaureae* case well concealed among seedheads of Golden-rod

The following photos are of species which were not identified with certainty.



490 ?*C. lutipennella*, on Oak



555 ?*C. follicularis* on Hemp
Agrimony



565 ?*C. saxicolella* ex Orache



581 ?*C. taeniipennella* on Rush



Ladock Woods 1983



Case on Birch, St Wenn 1982

ELACHISTIDAE (47)

From the Greek, meaning very small. Many of the species are black with white markings and look very alike; others are whitish or off-white, some of these with variably defined darker markings. The larvae of most of the species mine grasses or sedges.



597 *Elachista atricomella* (6.5mm)



607 *Elachista canapennella* (4mm)



610 *Elachista argentella*; larva within mine; full-grown ex mine; pupa; on Annual Meadow Grass



610 *E. argentella* (6mm)



620 *Elachista gangabella* (5mm)