

<https://doi.org/10.37208/tgn27125>

## A new Scottish record of the stonefly *Amphinemura standfussi* (Ris, 1902) (Plecoptera: Nemouridae)

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The stonefly *Amphinemura standfussi* (Ris, 1902) is found throughout Great Britain. However, it tends to have a very localised distribution (Macadam, 2015). Although in Scotland nymphs of this species have been reported from Sutherland to Berwickshire, there have only been 16 records in the past 35 years (Table 1).

This species appears to prefer first order streams, particularly small grassy trickles, but it may also be found in larger watercourses towards the middle river (Langford & Bray, 1969). It is typically found in areas of slow flow, and in headwaters it may occur in very slow flowing trickles and seepages (A. Dixon, pers. obs.). It favours fine substrates such as silt, and in upland areas peat, particularly where there is coarse particulate organic matter present such as dead leaves or thatch (Hynes, 1941). The preference of this species for small

headwater streams may explain the lack of records, as few studies have been undertaken of these habitats (Maitland, 1999).

A targeted survey for *A. standfussi* was made of small first order streams in the catchment of the River Carron in Stirlingshire. An extended period of warm dry weather in June and July 2018 meant that any streams that continued to flow could be considered perennial and more likely to yield specimens of *A. standfussi*. Three sites were sampled on the 27th August 2018:

Site 1 - unnamed burn near Easter Cringate Cottage (NS720875).

Site 2 - unnamed burn at Easter Cringate (NS704869).

Site 3 - River Carron at its source near Muir Toll (NS631819).

At each of these sites the watercourse was 0.15-0.30 m wide and hidden by riparian vegetation, typically rushes (*Juncus* spp.) and purple moor grass (*Molinia caerulea*). Adult stoneflies were collected by sweeping vegetation adjacent to the watercourse with an entomological sweep net. Searches typically extended 2-3 m either side of the watercourse. All stoneflies collected were retained for identification.

Five species of stonefly were recorded during the surveys (Table 2). A single adult specimen of *A. standfussi* was recorded from the unnamed burn at Site 2. Further searches of this watercourse for the nymphs and more adults of *A. standfussi* were undertaken on the following day. However, no further specimens were found.

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Source
1959-61	Mary Glyn's Burn	NS681889	Maitland (1966)
1959-61	Endrick Water at Burnfoot	NS681889	Maitland (1966)
<1983	River Forth at Drip Bridge	NS770955	Bird (1983)
03/08/1986	Burn of Latheronwheel	ND176367	River Macrophytes Database
19/10/1986	Burn of Latheronwheel	ND188389	River Macrophytes Database
15/10/1989	Black Water	NC747161	River Macrophytes Database
23/08/1990	Blackadder Water	NT694473	River Macrophytes Database
12/11/1990	Blackadder Water	NT623527	River Macrophytes Database
08/04/1997	River Devon at Blacklinn	NN992049	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
27/05/1997	River Forth at Cobleland	NS532987	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
15/04/1998	River Forth at Cobleland	NS532987	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
17/04/1998	Goodie Water downstream of B8034 Road Bridge	NS595996	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
21/04/1998	Duchray Water upstream of River Forth	NS506013	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
26/04/2005	River Forth at Cobleland	NS531986	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
26/04/2006	River Forth at Cobleland	NS531986	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
15/05/2007	River Moriston at Torgyle Bridge	NH309130	Scottish Environment Protection Agency

**Table 1.** Scottish records of *Amphinemura standfussi*.

Species	Site 1 NS720875	Site 2 NS704869	Site 3 NS631819
<i>Amphinemura standfussi</i> (Ris, 1902)		*	
<i>Isoperla grammatica</i> (Poda, 1761)		*	
<i>Leuctra fusca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	*	*	
<i>Nemoura cinerea</i> (Retzius, 1783)		*	*
<i>Nemurella pictetii</i> Klapálek, 1900	*	*	

**Table 2.** Records of stoneflies (Plecoptera) found in the catchment of the River Carron, Stirlingshire, Scotland in 2018 during this study. Grid references are given, but the specific locations of sites are described in the main text.

It would appear that *A. standfussi* can occur in very low numbers where it is found. This may explain the paucity of records for this species, and the difficulty of finding it may account for the apparent disappearance of this species from the neighbouring Endrick Water catchment (Dodd, 2011). It is anticipated that further records of *A. standfussi* will be made in Scotland. Further surveys should be undertaken in small slow-flowing streams and trickles to help to fully determine the distribution of this species.

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[https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1099-0755\(199911/12\)9:6<529::AID-AQC382>3.0.CO;2-8](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1099-0755(199911/12)9:6<529::AID-AQC382>3.0.CO;2-8)

