Identifying other animals Reptile watch je

Reptilewatch JE Small Mammal ID

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Jersey bank vole

(Myodes glareolus caesarius)

Coat: Brown/chestnut fur

Tail: Short tail

Head: Ears small flat, small eyes

Behaviour: easy going, scurry







Wood mouse

(Apodemus sylvaticus)

Coat: Brown fur

Tail: Long (est)

Head: Large ears and eyes

Behaviour: quick, bouncy







Bank vole

Wood Mouse



Ears

- Flat

Raised

Tail

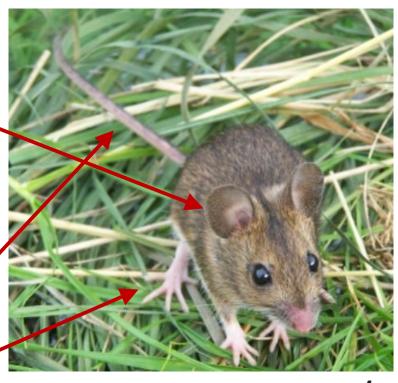
Short

Long

Back legs

Short

Long





Lesser white-toothed shrew

(Crocidura suaveolens)

Coat: Typically grey in colour (reddish brown) pale underneath.

Tail: About the length of the body. Tail has hairs.

Head: Long pointed snout with long fine whiskers, small eyes and rounded ears. White teeth.

Behaviour: Quicker and more aggressive in character than the Millet's shrew. Can be smelly!







Millet's (French) shrew

(Sorex coronatus)

Coat: Small with rich brown coloured fur. Paler cream coloured sides and underneath. The two fur colours meet on the flanks showing the definite colour difference.

Tail: Short - about the length of the body

Head: Pointed snout with whiskers and small eyes







Lesser white

Millet's shrew

NOTE: Shrews tend not to stick around. It can be very difficult to tell which species you have seen from a glimpse – therefore just record 'shrew' unless certain





Grey, Slender (Smelly)



Brown Rarer under refugia

Identifying Cockroaches



Two Cockroach species of interest

Tawny cockroach (Ectobius pallidus)
Lesser cockroach (Ectobius panzeri)

- Small, native cockroach species.
- May be found on the underside of refugia during surveys.



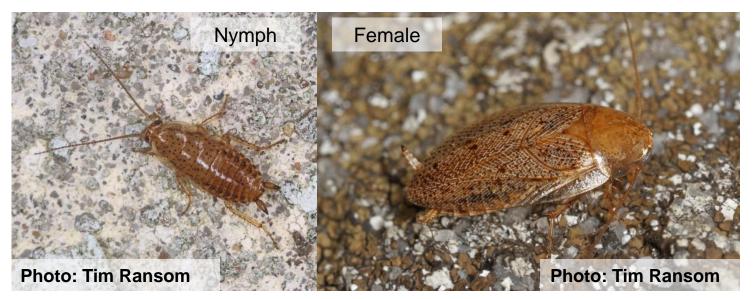
Tawny Cockroach Ectobius pallidus

Size: 8-9.5mm long.

Colour: Golden-yellow / brown all over. Pale with black eyes. Females may have dark brown on underside of abdomen.

Wings: Both sexes are fully winged and capable of flight.

Adults are typically present from June until October/November



https://orthoptera.org.uk/content/ectobius-pallidus

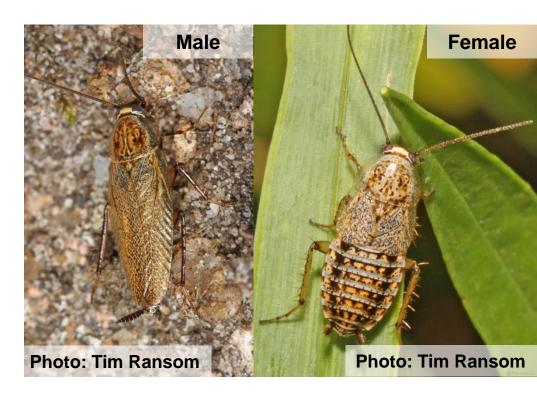
Lesser Cockroach Ectobius panzeri

Size: 5-8mm long.

Colour: Darkish brown, speckled pattern on pronotum ('shield') (both sexes) and abdomen (female only)

Wings: Males fully winged, females short-winged (cover <50% of abdomen)

Adults are typically present from July until early October



Comparison

Feature	Tawny cockroach	Lesser cockroach
ADULTS		
Length	8–9.5 mm	5–8 mm
Colour	Golden-yellowish brown all over A bit of dark brown on underside of abdomen (females only)	Darkish brown with speckled patterning on pronotum (shield) of both sexes, and on abdomen of female
Wings	Both sexes, full	Males; full Females; short-winged, wings covering less than half the abdomen
Habitats	Woodland rides and clearings; Heathland; Dunes	Coastal scrub; Sand dunes; Vegetated shingle; Dry heathland
JUVENILES		
Wings	Wing buds visible in late instar juveniles; they are shorter and appear thicker than adult wings Left and right wing buds do not overlap (adult wings overlap left over right wing)	

Reference: Beckmann, B. Identification guide to native earwigs, cockroaches and naturalised stick-insects. Available at https://www.orthoptera.org.uk

Identifying Beetles



Two Beetle species of interest

Glow worm Lampyris noctiluca Lesser stag beetle Dorcus parallelipipedus

May be found under refugia during surveys.



Glow Worm Lampyris noctiluca

Size: Up to 25mm long (females larger than males)

Colour: Blackish-brown in colour with yellow/cream.

Wings: Only males.

Typically present May–August.

Can be confused with the larvae of carrion beetles and ladybirds.

Females emit a yellow-green glow at night.





Lesser stag beetle Dorcus parallelipipedus

Size: Up to 32mm long.

Colour: Blackish-brown in colour with yellow/cream.

Large, wide head, large mandibles.

Typically present May–September/October.



Identifying Lepidoptera - Butterflies and Moths



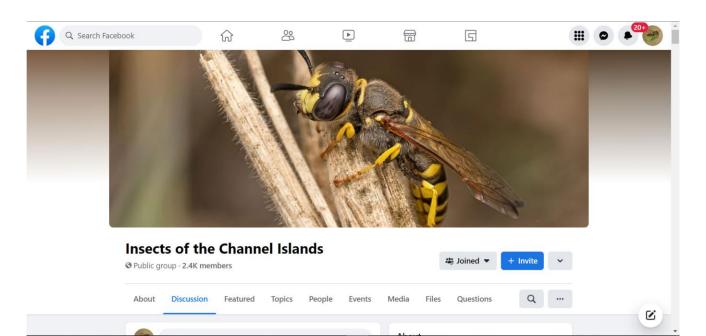
Lepidoptera – Butterflies and Moths

- Family Lasiocampidae
 - Drinker Euthrix potatoria larvae only.
 - Fox moth Macrothylacia rubi larvae and cocoon.
 - Oak eggar Lasiocampa quercus larvae and cocoon.
- Subfamily Arctiinae (Tigers and ermines) larvae and cocoon.
- Shoulder stripe Earophila badiata adults.

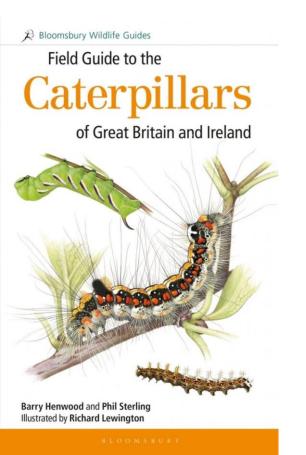


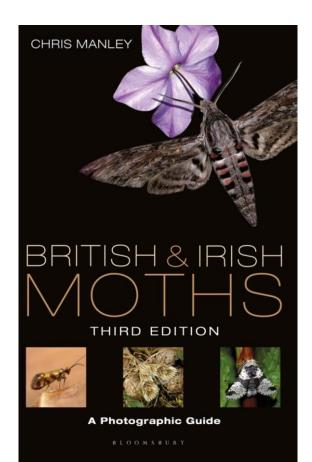
Identification help – online resources

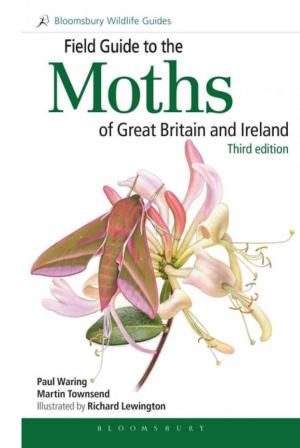
- https://ukmoths.org.uk
- butterfly-conservation.org
- ukbutterflies.co.uk
- Facebook
 - Insects of the Channel Islands.
 - Jersey Wildlife



Identification help - books







Lasiocampidae

- Large and hairy
- Drinker Euthrix potatoria
 - Caterpillars up to 70 mm.
 - Grey with yellow spots, white tufts and orange hairs.
- Fox moth Macrothylacia rubi
 - Caterpillars up to 70 mm.
 - Dark brown hairs on sides and shorter dark orange hairs on upperside.
- Oak eggar Lasiocampa quercus
 - Caterpillars up to 70 mm.
 - Variable in colour but often brown with orange and yellow.









Arctiinae – Tigers and Ermines

Large and hairy





Shoulder Stripe Earophila badiata

Wingspan: 25–30 mm.

Forewings: Yellow-brown to yellow-white band.

Hindwings: white with dark fringe.

Variable in colour

Typically on the wing March - April

