

Table 2 Common names and additional information relating to potential prey items mentioned in the text. (NB. These details are based on the systematic at the time of the research and may have been subject to revision).

Class		Order		Family		Additional information
Scientific	Common	Scientific	Common	Scientific	Common	
Arachnida		Acari	Mites			Mites can be found associated with insects taken as prey or in the fur of bats
		Araneae	Spiders	Araneidae	Spiders	
Insecta	Insects	Coleoptera	Beetles			More than 4,000 species occur in Britain in a range of sizes. It is likely that only the small species would form part of the diet of the lesser horseshoe bat.
		Dermaptera	Earwigs			Four species found in Britain. They are omnivorous scavengers
		Diptera	True flies	Anisopodidae	Window midges	
				Chironomidae/ Ceratopogonidae	Non-biting/biting midges	Nearly 400 species of non-biting midges, their larvae live in water or on decaying mater. !50 species of biting midges in Britain, larvae mostly found in water, adult females are blood feeders.

Culicidae	Mosquitoes	About 33 species occur in Britain. Mosquito larvae live in water. As adults the females are blood-sucking insects.
Dolicoptidae	Long-legged flies	Over 250 British species. Although small themselves they feed on other smaller insects.
Ephydriidae	Shore flies	Small flies found along the seashore or on the edges of lakes and ponds. About 130 British species. Adults live on decaying matter (some predatory). Larvae are leaf miners, predators or detritus feeders.
Lonchopteridae	No common name	Seven British species. The larvae live in leaf litter.
Mycetophilidae	Fungus gnats	Nearly 300 British species. Their larvae are often abundant in fungi,
Muscidae/ Calliphoridae	House flies/blow flies	Medium size. Calliphorid larvae feed on carrion and other decaying matter. Adults are surface feeders. 35 British species. 180 British Muscid species. Most adults surface feeders, larvae feed in dung and other decaying material.
Platypezidae	Flat-footed flies	Small or medium flies. 31 British species. The larvae feed on fungus.
Psychodidae	Owl midges	80 British species. Larvae feed on decaying matter. Form swarms over breeding sites

		Scathophagidae	Yellow dung flies	Adults prey on other insects on the dung. Medium size flies. Larvae feed in dung. 50 British species, most associated with dung.
		Sciaridae	No common name.	Closely related to fungus gnats. About 65 British species. Larvae found in fungi and rotting matter.
		Simuliidae	Black flies	Females are blood suckers. About 35 British species. Their larvae live in running water.
		Sphaeroceridae	Lesser dung flies	About 100 British species of small fly. They nearly all breed in dung.
		Tipulidae/ Trichoceridae	Crane flies / winter gnats	300 species of crane fly. 9 species of winter gnat in Britain. 15 – 65 mm wingspan. Larvae live in soil or on decaying matter. Winter gnats swarm all year, especially prominent in winter.
Hemiptera	True bugs	Aphidoidea	Aphids, greenfly	These insects feed mainly on the sap of leaves and tender ,young shoots. They are very small (2-3mm long)
Hymenoptera	Bees, wasps, parasitic wasps			Mostly this would be parasitic insects of which there are thousands of species. They are parasites on other species of insects and occasionally spiders. The come in a vast range os sizes from small to large.

Lepidoptera	Moths and butterflies	Moths are likely to be the largest feature in the bats diet.
Neuroptera	Lacewings, alder flies, snake flies	Small, medium and large soft bodied insects of which 60 are found in Britain. Predatory insects feeding on greenfly and other small insects. Weak fliers
Psocoptera	Barklice, booklice	Small insects with about 90 species found in Britain. They feed on algae and fungi.
Trichoptera	Caddis flies	Small, medium and large insects of about 190 species found in Britain. Larvae live in water. Adults found near water.