



Moth Trapping Report

Summary

Location:	Beachampton (SP7736)
Date:	04/06/2023
Trap(s):	MV Robinson Trap
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman
Moth Count:	64
Species Count: (see notes)	32 New for Year: 19 New for Location: 19 Total new species for Location this Year: 40 Species Count for Year: 40 Species Total for Location: 40
Non-species Count:	1

Full List

NFG = New Species For Location/Garden

Species	Count	Type	Comment
Angle Shades (<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>)	1	Macro	Resident but regularly reinforced by immigration. Larvae will eat "almost any green herb".
Brown Rustic (<i>Rusina ferruginea</i>)	1	Macro	
Burnished Brass (<i>Diachrysa chrysis</i>) NFG	1	Macro	Resident. Larvae feed on stinging nettle.
Cineros Groundling (<i>Bryotropha terrella</i>) NFG	1	Micro	<i>Bryotropha terrella</i> . With @MOTHIDUK for confirmation
Clouded Border (<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>) NFG	1	Macro	A resident species which is often a common visitor to mv light. It is probably generally distributed. It is single-brooded, flying mainly from mid May to late August. Larval foodplants include willow, grey willow, and sometimes aspen, hazel and birch.
Common Marbled Carpet (<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>) NFG	2	Macro	
Common Swift (<i>Korscheltellus lupulina</i>) NFG	2	Macro	
Common Wave (<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>) NFG	1	Macro	Resident. Larvae feed on willow including goat willow, (silver) birch, alder and beech.
Dark Arches (<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>) NFG	2	Macro	
Figure of Eighty (<i>Tethea ocularis</i>) NFG	1	Macro	
Flame Shoulder (<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>)	1	Macro	Resident. Larvae feed on various unidentified wild and cultivated plants that have been listed from elsewhere.
Heart and Dart (<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>)	4	Macro	Resident. Larval foodplants include a wide variety of unidentified wild and garden plants.
Hook-streak Grass-veneer (<i>Crambus lathoniellus</i>) NFG	2	Micro	
Large Nutmeg (<i>Apamea anceps</i>) NFG	1	Macro	
Light Emerald (<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>)	1	Macro	Resident. Larvae feed on beech, birch, oak, ash, heather and grey willow.

Species	Count	Type	Comment
Marbled Minor agg. (<i>Oligia strigilis</i> agg.)	5	Macro	
Meadow Grey (<i>Scoparia pyralella</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	
Mottled Rustic (<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	
Pale Prominent (<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Resident. The moth usually occurs sparingly or fairly commonly in a wide range of habitats, Well distributed. Double-brooded, flying mainly from late April to early July and again from late July to late August. Larvae feed on poplar and willow.
Pale Tussock (<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	
Pebble Prominent (<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Resident species found in a wide range of habitats. Double-brooded flying mainly in two overlapping emergences between late April and mid June then from mid-July to late August. Larvae feed on willows and willows, aspen and balsam poplar.
Poplar Hawk-moth (<i>Laothoe populi</i>)	4	Macro	Resident . Larvae feed on goat willow, grey willow, aspen, poplars, willows and occasionally beech.
Rustic Shoulder-knot (<i>Apamea sordens</i>)	2	Macro	
Setaceous Hebrew Character (<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>)	1	Macro	Resident species reinforced by episodic immigration. Larvae feed on dock and probably other herbaceous plants.
Shoulder-striped Wainscot (<i>Leucania comma</i>) ^{NFG}	4	Macro	
Shuttle-shaped Dart (<i>Agrotis puta</i>)	2	Macro	A common resident species and generally distributed. Double brooded, flying from mid May to mid June and again from late July to late September. An overlapping partial third emergence has become increasingly frequent in late autumn. Larvae feed on unspici
Small Square-spot (<i>Diarsia rubi</i>)	4	Macro	Resident. Larval foodplants are a variety of unidentified herbaceous plants.
Straw Conch (<i>Cochylimorpha straminea</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	Resident. The larvae feed on the flowers and seed heads of knapweed.
Treble Lines (<i>Charanyca trigrammica</i>)	6	Macro	
Turnip Moth (<i>Agrotis segetum</i>)	4	Macro	
Vine's Rustic (<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>) ^{NFG}	2	Macro	Resident and immigrant species. The larval foodplant has not been recorded in Sussex.
White Ermine (<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>)	1	Macro	A resident and occasional immigrant. Previously single-brooded, flying from late April to mid July but, increasasingly, from mid August to late September. Larvae feed on ivy flowers, dock, plantain, bindweed, hop, goosefoot and bedstraw
White-point (<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Immigrant and episodic resident. Larvae feed on unspecified grasses.

Images



Burnished Brass (*Diachrysis chrysitis*)



Dark Arches (*Apamea monoglypha*)



Figure of Eighty (*Tethea ocularis*)



Pale Prominent (*Pterostoma palpina*)



Pale Tussock (*Calliteara pudibunda*)



Setaceous Hebrew Character (*Xestia c-nigrum*)



White-point (*Mythimna albipuncta*)

Notes

The numbers in the **Species Count** section of the **Summary** section only include moths that have been identified to species level.

You can see more details of each species from the [UK Moths website](#) by clicking on the name of the species. This doesn't apply to records at genus level or aggregates.

Produced by Chris Chapman ([Plumpton & East Chilington Wildlife Group](#))