



Moth Trapping Report

Summary

Location:	Beachampton (SP7736)
Date:	10/06/2023
Trap(s):	MV Robinson Trap
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman
Moth Count:	542
Species Count: (see notes)	65 New for Year: 30 New for Location: 30 Total new species for Location this Year: 78 Species Count for Year: 78 Species Total for Location: 78
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".
Bee Moth (<i>Aphomia sociella</i>)	2	Micro	
Blood-vein (<i>Timandra comae</i>) NFG	1	Macro	Resident. Larvae feed on Dock and other unspecified low-growing plants.
Bright-line Brown-eye (<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>)	1	Macro	Resident. Larvae feed on a wide variety of plants including bindweed, bracken, primrose, plantain and dock.
Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthagraptis luteolata</i>) NFG	3	Macro	A common, resident species. Double brooded, flying from late April to mid July and then again from early August to early October. The larvae feed on hawthorn, apple, plum, hazel and sloe.
Brindled Buff (<i>Agonopterix arenella</i>) NFG	1	Micro	
Brown Rustic (<i>Rusina ferruginea</i>)	3	Macro	
Buff Ermine (<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>) NFG	1	Macro	Resident. The larvae feed on the leaves of dock, plantain, plumbage, bedstraw, privet, lesser bindweed, ivy, common red valerian, buddleja, wisteria, lilac, tomato and on cucumber fruit.
Burnished Brass (<i>Diachrysis chrysis</i>)	3	Macro	Resident. Larvae feed on stinging nettle.
Buttoned Snout (<i>Hypena rostralis</i>) NFG	1	Macro	
Clouded Border (<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>)	2	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.
Clouded Silver (<i>Lomographa temerata</i>)	3	Macro	Resident and occasional autumn immigrant. Single-brooded occurring mainly from early May to early August, occasionally from mid April or to mid August. Larvae feed on sloe and plum.

Species	Count	Type	Comment
Common Marble (<i>Celypha lacunana</i>)	3	Micro	Resident. Larvae feed in the young shoots of almost any shrubs and plants, including <i>Epilobium</i> and <i>Hypericum</i> species.
Common Marbled Carpet (<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>)	3	Macro	Resident. Larvae have a wide variety of food plants.
Common Pug (<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	
Common Swift (<i>Korscheltellus lupulina</i>)	16	Macro	
Common Wainscot (<i>Mythimna pallens</i>)	33	Macro	Resident. Larvae feed on various grasses.
Common Wave (<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>)	1	Macro	Resident. Larvae feed on willow including goat willow, (silver) birch, alder and beech.
Common White Wave (<i>Cabera pusaria</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	
Common Yellow Conch (<i>Agapeta hamana</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	Resident. The larvae are believed to feed on the roots of thistles.
Dark Arches (<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>)	41	Macro	
Elephant Hawk-moth (<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>)	3	Macro	Resident. Single brooded until recently, flying mainly from late May to mid-August. Larvae feed on garden godetia, fuchsia, willowherb, bedstraw, bogbean and balsam.
Figure of Eighty (<i>Tethea ocularis</i>)	5	Macro	
Flame Shoulder (<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>)	4	Macro	Resident. Larvae feed on various unidentified wild and cultivated plants that have been listed from elsewhere.
Gold Triangle (<i>Hypsopygia costalis</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	
Grass Rivulet (<i>Perizoma albulata</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	
Green Oak Tortrix (<i>Tortrix viridana</i>) ^{NFG}	110	Micro	
Green Pug (<i>Pasiphila rectangulata</i>) ^{NFG}	6	Macro	
Grey Birch (<i>Aethalura punctulata</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	
Heart and Dart (<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>)	20	Macro	Resident. Larval foodplants include a wide variety of unidentified wild and garden plants.
Hook-streak Grass-veneer (<i>Crambus lathoniellus</i>)	8	Micro	
Large Nutmeg (<i>Apamea anceps</i>)	9	Macro	
Large Yellow Underwing (<i>Noctua pronuba</i>) ^{NFG}	4	Macro	Resident reinforced by regular immigration. Larvae feed on unspecified garden vegetables and flowers.
Light Arches (<i>Apamea lithoxyloa</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	
Light Brocade (<i>Lacanobia w-latinum</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	
Light Emerald (<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>)	6	Macro	Resident. Larvae feed on beech, birch, oak, ash, heather and grey willow.
Lime-speck Pug (<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>) ^{NFG}	2	Macro	Resident. Larvae have been specifically found on flowers of ragwort, knapweed, yarrow, burnt saxifrage, ornamental garden races of Canadian golden-rod, scabious and lantana.
Marbled Minor agg. (<i>Oligia strigilis</i> agg.)	67	Macro	
Meadow Grey (<i>Scoparia pyraella</i>)	3	Micro	
Middle-barred Minor (<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>)	34	Macro	
Olive Pearl (<i>Udea olivalis</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	
Ox-tongue Conch (<i>Neocochylis molliculana</i>) ^{NFG}	3	Micro	Identified by @MOTHIDUK
Pale Prominent (<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>)	2	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>)	3	Macro	
Plum Tortrix (<i>Hedya pruniana</i>)	13	Micro	Resident. Larvae feed on the young shoots of sloe and plum.
Poplar Grey (<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Resident. The larvae feed on aspen, poplar, black poplar and probably on introduced hybrids.
Poplar Hawk-moth (<i>Laothoe populi</i>)	2	Macro	Resident . Larvae feed on goat willow, grey willow, aspen, poplars, willows and occasionally beech.
Ringed China-mark (<i>Parapoynx stratiotata</i>) ^{NFG}	7	Micro	Resident often common around ponds, lakes and dykes. Larvae feed on Canadian waterweed and frog-bit.
Rustic Shoulder-knot (<i>Apamea sordens</i>)	5	Macro	
Scorched Wing (<i>Plagodis dolabraria</i>) ^{NFG}	5	Macro	

Species	Count	Type	Comment
Seraphim (<i>Lobophora halterata</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	
Setaceous Hebrew Character (<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>)	18	Macro	Resident species reinforced by episodic immigration. Larvae feed on dock and probably other herbaceous plants.
Shoulder-striped Wainscot (<i>Leucania comma</i>)	14	Macro	
Sloe Pug (<i>Pasiphila chloerata</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Confirmed by @MOTHIDUK
Small Dotted Buff (<i>Photedes minima</i>) ^{NFG}	2	Macro	
Small Magpie (<i>Anania hortulata</i>) ^{NFG}	3	Micro	
Small Square-spot (<i>Diarsia rubi</i>)	13	Macro	Resident. Larval foodplants are a variety of unidentified herbaceous plants.
Snout (<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Resident. Larvae feed on stinging nettle.
Straw Dot (<i>Rivula sericealis</i>) ^{NFG}	3	Macro	Resident sometimes reinforced by migration. Larvae feed on unidentified grasses.
Treble Lines (<i>Charanyca trigrammica</i>)	18	Macro	
Twin-barred Knot-horn (<i>Homoeosoma sinuella</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	
Vine's Rustic (<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>)	2	Macro	Resident and immigrant species. The larval foodplant has not been recorded in Sussex.
Wakely's Dowd (<i>Blastobasis lacticolella</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	Previously identified by @MOTHIDUK as <i>Blastobasis adustella</i>
White Ermine (<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>)	3	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>)	3	Macro	Immigrant and episodic resident. Larvae feed on unspecified grasses.
Willow Beauty (<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>)	8	Macro	Redsident. Larvae feed on privet, lilac, ivy, honeysuckle, hawthorn, dock, heather and gorse.

Images



Brimstone Moth (*Opisthograptis luteolata*)



Common Marbled Carpet (*Dysstroma truncata*)



Gold Triangle (*Hypsopygia costalis*)



Green Oak Tortrix (*Tortrix viridana*)



Light Brocade (*Lacanobia w-latinum*)



Poplar Hawk-moth (*Laothoe populi*)



Scorched Wing (*Plagodis dolabraria*)



Small Magpie (*Anania hortulata*)

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 Chiltington Wildlife Group](#))