



Moth Trapping Report

Summary

Location:	Green Cross Cottage, South Garden (TQ3615)
Date:	17/04/2025
Trap(s):	MV Robinson Trap
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman
Moth Count:	60
Species Count: (see notes)	19 New for Year: 7 New for Location: 0 Total new species for Location this Year: 5 Species Count for Year: 63 Species Total for Location: 444
Non-species Count:	0
Notable Record Count:	5

Full List

NFY = New Species For Year

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Bright-line Brown-eye (<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>) NFY	1	Macro	Very Common (14,145)	Resident. Larvae feed on a wide variety of plants including bindweed, bracken, primrose, plantain and dock.
Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthagraptis luteolata</i>) NFY	1	Macro	Abundant (17,349)	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 Beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>)	14	Macro	Common (1,801)	This relatively common species is single brooded occurring from early February to mid-May. Larvae feed on lime, oak & silver birch
Brindled Buff (<i>Agonopterix arenella</i>) NFY	1	Micro	Fairly Common (979)	
Brindled Pug (<i>Eupithecia abbreviata</i>)	3	Macro	Common (4,025)	A relatively common resident species that generally flies from early March to late May. The larvae feed on oak.
Buff-tip (<i>Phalera bucephala</i>) NFY	1	Macro	Common (6,382)	Flying mainly from mid-May to mid-August, but also an partial second emergence in September/October. Larvae feed on elm, hornbeam, cherry, oak, willows and hazel, silver birch, sweet chestnut, alder and lime.
Common Quaker (<i>Orthosia cerasi</i>)	2	Macro	Very Common (9,110)	A very common, resident species found in a wide range of habitats. Single-brooded, flying mainly from early February to late May. Larvae feed on birch, willow, oaks, lime, elm, bramble, rose, sweet chestnut, hawthorn and ash.
Early Grey (<i>Xylocampa areola</i>)	4	Macro	Common (6,249)	A common resident species found in a wide range

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
				of habitats. Primarily flies from late February to mid May. Larvae feed on honeysuckle.
Early Thorn (<i>Selenia dentaria</i>)	1	Macro	Common (4,439)	Resident. The larvae feed on (silver) birch, hawthorn, willow, hazel, bramble, rose, raspberry, sloe and damson.
Engrailed (<i>Ectropis crepuscularia</i>)	1	Macro	Common (2,815)	
Frosted Green (<i>Polyplocia ridens</i>)	12	Macro	Fairly Common (776)	A fairly common resident that is associated with Oak woods. Single-brooded, flying mainly from early April to mid May. Larvae feed on Oak.
Hebrew Character (<i>Orthosia gothica</i>)	6	Macro	Very Common (10,295)	A very common species. Single-brooded and flies mainly from early March to early June. Larvae feed on a large range of trees, shrubs and low-growing plants.
Knot Grass (<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (5,038)	Resident. Double-brooded, flying mainly from mid-April to mid-June and from mid-July to mid-September. Larvae feed on bramble, willow, unspecified low-growing plants including thistle, hop and poplar.
Least Black Arches (<i>Nola confusalis</i>)	1	Macro	Fairly Common (917)	This resident species occurs in a wide range of habitats. Well distributed on the chalk. Single-brooded, flying mainly from the third week of April to mid June. Larvae are said to feed on oak leaves in Sussex, although oak-loving lichens have been noted f
Lunar Marbled Brown (<i>Drymonia ruficornis</i>)	5	Macro	Common (1,170)	A common, resident species. Single-brooded, flying mainly from early April to late June, occasionally from late March or to mid July. Larvae feed on oak.
Muslin Moth (<i>Diaphora mendica</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (2,573)	A resident species. Males are widespread and usually occur sparingly in a wide range of habitats. Females are comparatively scarce and largely confined to woodland clearings, and are only seen flying by day. Single-brooded, flying mainly from early April
Nut-tree Tussock (<i>Colocasia coryli</i>)	3	Macro	Common (4,327)	A fairly common resident species associated with deciduous. Double-brooded with the largest from the second week of July to the third week of August. Also a significant brood flying mid-April to late May. Larvae feed on beech.
Oak-tree Pug (<i>Eupithecia dodoneata</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Fairly Common (852)	
Powdered Quaker (<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>)	1	Macro	Common (1,495)	A less common, resident species. Single-brooded, flying mainly from mid-March to late May. Larvae feed on a range of plants including loosestrife, meadow-sweet, dyer's greenwood and bog-myrtle.

Notable Records

Species	Comment
Brindled Beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>)	14 is now the highest number recorded during a single survey at this location. The previous highest count was 5.
Frosted Green (<i>Polyplocia ridens</i>)	12 is now the highest number recorded during a single survey at this location. The previous highest count was 10.
Muslin Moth (<i>Diaphora mendica</i>)	Only the 5th time recorded at this location.
Least Black Arches (<i>Nola confusalis</i>)	Only the 6th time recorded at this location.
Brindled Buff (<i>Agonopterix arenella</i>)	Only the 2nd time recorded at this location.

Images



Bright-line Brown-eye (*Lacanobia oleracea*)



Brindled Buff (*Agonopterix arenella*)



Buff-tip (*Phalera bucephala*)



Frosted Green (*Polyploca ridens*)



Knot Grass (*Acronicta rumicis*)



Least Black Arches (*Nola confusalis*)



Powdered Quaker (*Orthosia gracilis*)

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.

The Sussex Status is an **unofficial** indication of the likelihood of encountering the species in Sussex based on data sourced from the [Sussex Moth Group](#) website. The number in brackets is the minimum number of times the moth has been recorded in Sussex.

The species comments are primarily sourced from the excellent volumes of **A Revised History of the Butterflies and Moths of Sussex** by C R Pratt.

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