



Moth Trapping Report

Summary

Location:	Green Cross Cottage, South Garden (TQ3615)
Date:	24/04/2025
Trap(s):	MV Robinson Trap
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman
Moth Count:	17
Species Count: (see notes)	11 New for Year: 4 New for Location: 1 Total new species for Location this Year: 6 Species Count for Year: 69 Species Total for Location: 445
Non-species Count:	0
Notable Record Count:	2

Full List

NFG = New Species For Location/Garden NFY = New Species For Year

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Brindled Beauty (<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>)	1	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
Coxcomb Prominent (<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>) NFY	1	Macro	Common (2,014)	A resident which occurs in a wide range of habitats. Well distributed but high numbers are local. Double-brooded, flying mainly from late April to mid June and again from early July to late August. Larvae feed on beech, hazel, oak, (silver) birch and sweet My first April record.
Dingy Flat-body (<i>Depressaria daucella</i>) NFY	1	Micro	Fairly Common (586)	A resident species, whose adults normally occur singly or sparingly at mv light in a wide range of habitats. Single-brooded, flying mainly from mid-July to late September, and then after hibernation from mid-February to early April. Larvae feed on the flo Only my second record for the garden.
Early Grey (<i>Xylocampa areola</i>)	1	Macro	Common (6,249)	A common resident species found in a wide range of habitats. Primarily flies from late February to mid May. Larvae feed on honeysuckle.
Frosted Green (<i>Polyplocia ridens</i>)	3	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. No 50 for the year in the garden.
Hebrew Character (<i>Orthosia gothica</i>)	1	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

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
				plants.
Lime Hawk-moth (<i>Mimas tiliae</i>) ^{NFY NFG}	1	Macro	Fairly Common (953)	My 463rd species in the Garden. Sixth in P & EC.
Muslin Moth (<i>Diaphora mendica</i>)	2	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
Pebble Prominent (<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>) ^{NFY}	2	Macro	Common (4,157)	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 sallows, aspen and balsam poplar. My first April record
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.
Swallow Prominent (<i>Pheosia tremula</i>)	3	Macro	Common (4,210)	A resident occurring singly or sparingly in a wide range of habitats. Probably generally distributed. Double-brooded, flying mainly from late April to mid June and again from late July to early September. The larvae feed on willow, poplar and aspen.

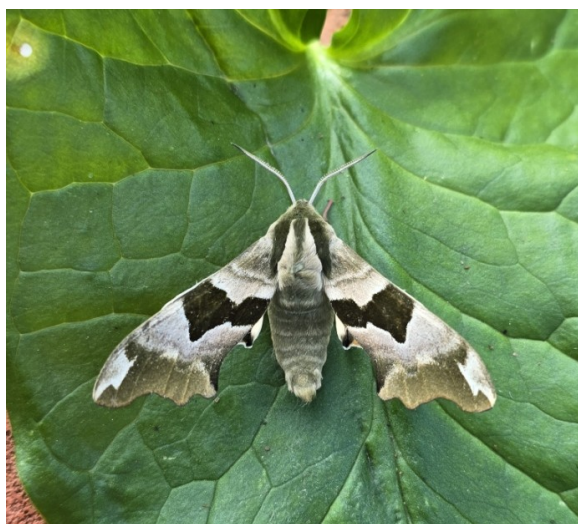
Notable Records

Species	Comment
Lime Hawk-moth (<i>Mimas tiliae</i>)	First time recorded at this location.
Dingy Flat-body (<i>Depressaria daucella</i>)	Likely to be only the 5th time recorded in Plumpton & East Chiltington.

Images



Coxcomb Prominent (*Ptilodon capucina*)



Lime Hawk-moth (*Mimas tiliae*)



Pebble Prominent (*Notodonta ziczac*)



Powdered Quaker (*Orthosia gracilis*)



Swallow Prominent (*Pheosia tremula*)

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 Chiltington Wildlife Group](#))