



Moth Trapping Report

Summary

Location:	Green Cross Cottage, South Garden (TQ3615)
Date:	29/04/2025
Trap(s):	MV Robinson Trap
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman
Moth Count:	48
Species Count: (see notes)	23 New for Year: 8 New for Location: 1 Total new species for Location this Year: 7 Species Count for Year: 77 Species Total for Location: 446
Non-species Count:	0
Notable Record Count:	6

Full List

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

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Bee Moth (<i>Aphomia sociella</i>)	1	Micro	Common (3,965)	
Black-headed Conch (<i>Cochylichroa atricapitana</i>) NFY	1	Micro	Common (2,252)	Resident. The larvae feed inside the blossoms and stems of ragwort.
Bright-line Brown-eye (<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>)	2	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>)	6	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 Pug (<i>Eupithecia abbreviata</i>)	7	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>)	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 Marble (<i>Celypha lacunana</i>) NFY	1	Micro	Very Common (9,032)	Resident. Larvae feed in the young shoots of almost any shrubs and plants, including <i>Epilobium</i> and <i>Hypericum</i> species.
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.
Flame Shoulder (<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>) NFY	3	Macro	Abundant (19,960)	Resident. Larvae feed on various unidentified wild

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
				and cultivated plants that have been listed from elsewhere.
Frosted Green (<i>Polyphoca 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.
Great Prominent (<i>Peridea anceps</i>)	2	Macro	Common (1,040)	Resident species. Single-brooded flying mainly from late April to mid-June. Larvae feed on oak.
Green Carpet (<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (4,761)	Resident. Larvae feed on bedstraw.
Hebrew Character (<i>Orthosia gothica</i>)	2	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.
Lesser Swallow Prominent (<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (4,216)	Resident. The larvae feed on (silver) birch.
Lunar Marbled Brown (<i>Drymonia ruficornis</i>)	3	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.
Marbled Brown (<i>Drymonia dodonaea</i>) ^{NFY NFG}	1	Macro	Fairly Common (606)	
Muslin Moth (<i>Diaphora mendica</i>)	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
Oak-tree Pug (<i>Eupithecia dodoneata</i>)	3	Macro	Fairly Common (852)	
Pale Tussock (<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>)	1	Macro	Common (3,596)	
Pebble Prominent (<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>)	1	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.
Small White Wave (<i>Asthena albulata</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Fairly Common (416)	
Swallow Prominent (<i>Pheosia tremula</i>)	1	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.
White Ermine (<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>) ^{NFY}	4	Macro	Common (7,635)	A resident and occasional immigrant. Previously single-brooded, flying from late April to mid July but, increasingly, from mid August to late September. Larvae feed on ivy flowers, dock, plantain, bindweed, hop, goosefoot and bedstraw

Notable Records

Species	Comment
Marbled Brown (<i>Drymonia dodonaea</i>)	First time recorded at this location.; Likely to be only the 3rd time recorded in Plumpton & East Chiltington.
Great Prominent (<i>Peridea anceps</i>)	2 is now the highest number recorded during a single survey at this location. The previous highest count was 1.; Only the 5th time recorded at this location.
Oak-tree Pug (<i>Eupithecia dodoneata</i>)	3 is now the highest number recorded during a single survey at this location. The previous highest count was 2.
Small White Wave (<i>Asthena albulata</i>)	Likely to be only the 4th time recorded in Plumpton & East Chiltington.
Lesser Swallow Prominent (<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>)	Only the 2nd time recorded at this location.
Black-headed Conch (<i>Cochylischroa atricapitana</i>)	Only the 4th time recorded at this location.

Images



Black-headed Conch (*Cochylichroa atricapitana*)



Brindled Pug (*Eupithecia abbreviata*)



Green Carpet (*Colostygia pectinataria*)



Lesser Swallow Prominent (*Pheosia gnoma*)



Marbled Brown (*Drymonia dodonea*)



Oak-tree Pug (*Eupithecia dodoneata*)



Small White Wave (*Asthenes albulata*)

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](#))