



Moth Trapping Report

Summary

Location:	TECT Field (TQ3715)
Date:	22/06/2025
Trap(s):	Actinic Trap
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman, David Phillips, Mark Marsh
Moth Count:	147
Species Count: (see notes)	47 New for Year: 46 New for Location: 38 Total new species for Location this Year: 49 Species Count for Year: 59 Species Total for Location: 83
Non-species Count:	1

Full List

NFG = New Species For Location/Garden

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix (<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>) NFG	1	Micro	Common (2,917)	
Barred Straw (<i>Gandaritis pyraliata</i>) NFG	1	Macro	Common (1,934)	Single-brooded, flying mainly from mid-June to late July. Larvae feed on goosegrass.
Bird-cherry Ermine (<i>Yponomeuta evonymella</i>) NFG	1	Micro	Common (1,072)	
Blue-bordered Carpet (<i>Plemyria rubiginata</i>) NFG	1	Macro	Fairly Common (497)	Single-brooded, flying mainly from mid-June to early August. Larvae feed on alder, birch, crab-apple and sloe.
Bramble Shoot Moth (<i>Notocelia uddmanniana</i>) NFG	5	Micro	Common (2,737)	Resident. The larvae feed on bramble.
Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthagraptis luteolata</i>)	3	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.
Buff-tip (<i>Phalera bucephala</i>) NFG	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.
Cinnabar (<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>) NFG	1	Macro	Common (6,723)	
Clouded Border (<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (7,447)	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>) NFG	2	Macro	Common (3,150)	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	Sussex Status	Comment
Common Emerald (<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i>) ^{NFG}	3	Macro	Common (2,888)	Resident. Larvae feed on Oak, Hawthorn, Honeysuckle, Sloe, Silver Birch and Rowan flowers
Common Footman (<i>Eilema lurideola</i>)	2	Macro	Common (7,336)	Resident The larval foodplants have not been recorded in Sussex but unspecified lichens growing on trees, fences and rocks, have been recorded elsewhere.
Common Lutestring (<i>Ochropacha duplaris</i>) ^{NFG}	2	Macro	Fairly Common (724)	Resident. Single-brooded, flying mainly from the second week of June to late August. Larvae feed on birch.
Common Marble (<i>Celypha lacunana</i>) ^{NFG}	3	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.
Coronet (<i>Craniophora ligustri</i>)	2	Macro	Common (3,853)	Resident. Primarily single-brooded flying mainly from early May to mid-August. Larvae feed on ash
Dark Arches (<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>)	3	Macro	Abundant (16,028)	
Dingy Shears (<i>Apterogenum ypsilon</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Fairly Common (471)	Resident. Single-brooded, flying mainly from mid-June to early August. Larvae feed on willow at night. During the day they descend to hide amongst loose bark at the bases of the trees. Probably a first for Plumpton & East Chilmington. No records prior to 2025
Dotted Oak Knot-horn (<i>Phycita roborella</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	Common (1,412)	Resident. Larvae feed on oak.
Double Square-spot (<i>Xestia triangulum</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Common (3,223)	Resident. Single-brooded, flying from early June to the third week of August. Larvae feed on silver birch, dock, honeysuckle, black horehound, willow, stinging nettle, aspen, ivy and primrose.
Elephant Hawk-moth (<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>) ^{NFG}	28	Macro	Very Common (8,073)	Resident. Single brooded until recently, flying mainly from late May to mid-August. Larvae feed on garden godetia, fuchsia, willowherb, bedstraw, bogbean and balsam. The highest number in a single trap that the author has encountered.
Flame Shoulder (<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>)	2	Macro	Abundant (19,960)	Resident. Larvae feed on various unidentified wild and cultivated plants that have been listed from elsewhere.
Four-spotted Footman (<i>Lithosia quadra</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Fairly Common (823)	Immigrant and resident. Larvae feed on unidentified lichens which grow on the branches of oak trees.
Garden Grass-veneer (<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>) ^{NFG}	45	Micro	Very Common (9,548)	
Great Oak Beauty (<i>Hypomecis roboraria</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Fairly Common (543)	
Green Oak Tortrix (<i>Tortrix viridana</i>) ^{NFG}	3	Micro	Common (1,469)	
Heart and Dart (<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>)	1	Macro	Abundant (20,709)	Resident. Larval foodplants include a wide variety of unidentified wild and garden plants.
Large Yellow Underwing (<i>Noctua pronuba</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Abundant (32,567)	Resident reinforced by regular immigration. Larvae feed on unspecified garden vegetables and flowers.
Maple Snout (<i>Anarsia innoxia</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	Rare (86)	This species was recognised as new to science in 2017 but thought to be present in the UK since 1991. Larvae feed on <i>Acer</i> species, particularly <i>Acer campestre</i> (field maple). Probably a first for Plumpton & East Chilmington. No records prior to 2025
Marbled Minor agg. (<i>Oligia strigilis</i> agg.) ^{NFG}	2	Macro		
Marbled Orchard Tortrix (<i>Hedya nubiferana</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	Common (1,220)	
Mottled Beauty (<i>Alcis repandata</i>) ^{NFG}	2	Macro	Common (3,216)	
Orange Crest (<i>Helcystogramma rufescens</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	Fairly Common (950)	
Pale Prominent (<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>)	1	Macro	Common (3,840)	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.

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Plum Tortrix (<i>Hedya pruniana</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	Common (1,383)	Resident. Larvae feed on the young shoots of sloe and plum.
Poplar Grey (<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Common (3,021)	Resident. The larvae feed on aspen, poplar, black poplar and probably on introduced hybrids.
Poplar Hawk-moth (<i>Laothoe populi</i>)	1	Macro	Very Common (9,664)	Resident . Larvae feed on goat willow, grey willow, aspen, poplars, sallows and occasionally beech.
Red-barred Tortrix (<i>Ditula angustiorana</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	Common (2,192)	Resident. The species feed on almost any tree and many low growing plants.
Sandy Carpet (<i>Perizoma flavofasciata</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Fairly Common (485)	
Satin Grass-veneer (<i>Crambus perlella</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	Common (3,700)	
Scarce Silver-lines (<i>Bena bicolorana</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Scarce (382)	Single-brooded flying mainly from early June to mid August. Larvae feed on oak. Only 7 records for Plumpton & East Chilmington prior to 2025
Small Fan-footed Wave (<i>Idaea biselata</i>) ^{NFG}	2	Macro	Common (3,610)	Resident. Larvae feed on Dandelion, Knotgrass, Plantain and Bramble.
Smoky Wainscot (<i>Mythimna impura</i>)	6	Macro	Very Common (9,838)	Resident. Larvae feed on various grasses including cock's-foot.
Snout (<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Very Common (11,707)	Resident. Larvae feed on stinging nettle.
Straw Dot (<i>Rivula sericealis</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Very Common (10,829)	Resident sometimes reinforced by migration. Larvae feed on unidentified grasses.
Swallow-tailed Moth (<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Common (3,020)	Resident. Double brooded, the first flying mainly from mid June to mid August, then again from mid September to mid November. The larvae feed on ivy, privet, hawthorn, elder, cotoneaster, bramble, sloe and honeysuckle.
Sycamore (<i>Acronicta aceris</i>) ^{NFG}	2	Macro	Common (1,664)	Resident. Single brooded, flying mainly from mid May to mid August. The larvae feed on sycamore, horse chestnut, maple and elm.
V-Pug (<i>Chloroclystis v-ata</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Common (2,084)	Resident. Double-brooded, flying mainly in two over-lapping emergences between mid April and late August. Larvae feed on the flowers of clematis (traveller's joy), hemp agrimony, golden-rod, hawthorn, dogwood and bramble.
Yellow Oak Button (<i>Aleimma loeflingiana</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	Fairly Common (912)	

Images



Buff-tip (*Phalera bucephala*)



Cinnabar (*Tyria jacobaeae*)



Coronet (*Craniophora ligustri*)



Dingy Shears (*Apterogenum ypsilon*)



Elephant Hawk-moth (*Deilephila elpenor*)



Flame Shoulder (*Ochropleura plecta*)



Pale Prominent (*Pterostoma palpina*)



Sandy Carpet (*Perizoma flavofasciata*)



Scarce Silver-lines (*Bena bicolorana*)



V-Pug (*Chloroclystis v-ata*)

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](#))