



Moth Trapping Report

Summary

Location:	Green Cross Cottage, South Garden (TQ3615)
Date:	04/07/2025
Trap(s):	Actinic Trap
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman
Moth Count:	159
Species Count:	52 New for Year: 8 New for Location: 4 Total new species for Location this Year: 47 Species Count for Year: 311 Species Total for Location: 504
Non-species Count:	4

Full List

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Base-lined Grey (<i>Scoparia basistrigalis</i>) ^{NFY NFG}	1	Micro	Scarce (341)	
Black Arches (<i>Lymantria monacha</i>)	3	Macro	Common (2,431)	
Bramble Shoot Moth (<i>Notocelia uddmanniana</i>)	1	Micro	Common (2,737)	
Bright-line Brown-eye (<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>)	1	Macro	Very Common (12,299)	
Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>)	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.
Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing (<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (5,920)	
Brown-tail (<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>)	1	Macro	Common (2,775)	Resident. Probably generally distributed along the coastal strip, but only patchily found inland. Single-brooded, flying mainly from early July to mid August, sometimes to late August. Larvae feed on a wide variety of trees and bushes.
Buff Footman (<i>Eilema depressa</i>)	1	Macro	Common (1,632)	
Buff-tip (<i>Phalera bucephala</i>)	3	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.
Clay (<i>Mythimna ferrago</i>)	1	Macro	Common (6,425)	
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>)	3	Macro	Common (3,150)	Resident and occasional autumn immigrant. Single-

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				brooded occurring mainly from early May to early August, occasionally from mid April or to mid August. Larvae feed on sloe and plum.
Cnephasia sp. (Cnephasia)	1	Micro		
Cock's-head Bell (Zeiraphera isertana)	6	Micro	Fairly Common (400)	
Common Footman (Eilema lurideola)	6	Macro	Common (7,336)	
Common Purple and Gold (Pyrausta nivalis)	2	Micro	Common (2,280)	
Common Rustic agg. (Mesapamea secalis agg.)	3	Macro		
Common Wainscot (Mythimna pallens)	1	Macro	Abundant (18,968)	
Copper Underwing agg. (Amphipyra pyramidea agg.)	2	Macro		
Coronet (Craniophora ligustri)	5	Macro	Common (3,853)	Resident. Primarily single-brooded flying mainly from early May to mid-August. Larvae feed on ash
Dark Arches (Apamea monoglypha)	5	Macro	Abundant (16,028)	
Dotted Fan-foot (Macrochilo cribrumalis) NFY NFG	1	Macro	Scarce (238)	
Dotted Oak Knot-horn (Phycita roborella)	11	Micro	Common (1,412)	
Double Square-spot (Xestia triangulum)	2	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, sallow, stinging nettle, aspen, ivy and primrose.
Double-striped Tabby (Hypsopygia glaucinalis)	2	Micro	Common (1,386)	
Dun-bar (Cosmia trapezina)	2	Macro	Common (4,330)	
Dusky Pearl (Udea prunalis) NFY NFG	1	Micro	Common (1,705)	
Elephant Hawk-moth (Deilephila elpenor)	10	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.
Fan-foot (Herminia tarsipennalis)	1	Macro	Common (2,692)	
Flame (Axylia putris)	1	Macro	Common (5,916)	
Garden Grass-veneer (Chrysoteuchia culmella)	17	Micro	Very Common (9,548)	
Green Pug (Pasiphila rectangulata)	2	Macro	Common (3,387)	
Heart and Dart (Agrotis exclamationis)	2	Macro	Abundant (19,969)	
Inlaid Grass-veneer (Crambus pascuella)	4	Micro	Common (3,805)	
Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing (Noctua janthe)	4	Macro	Very Common (12,308)	
Little Grey (Eudonia lacustrata)	1	Micro	Common (1,824)	
Marbled Minor agg. (Oligia strigilis agg.)	6	Macro		
Marbled Piercer (Cydia splendana)	1	Micro	Common (2,077)	
Minor Shoulder-knot (Brachylomia viminalis)	1	Macro	Fairly Common (759)	
Mother of Pearl (Patania ruralis) NFY	1	Micro	Common (7,180)	
Nut-tree Tussock (Colocasia coryli)	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.
Privet Hawk-moth (Sphinx ligustri)	1	Macro	Common (3,899)	
Riband Wave (Idaea aversata)	4	Macro	Very Common (12,367)	
Ruby Tiger (Phragmatobia fuliginosa) NFY	2	Macro	Common (3,938)	
Rustic (Hoplodrina blanda)	2	Macro	Very Common (8,278)	
Scarce Footman (Eilema complana)	3	Macro	Common (4,703)	
Setaceous Hebrew Character (Xestia c-nigrum)	1	Macro	Abundant (17,834)	

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Sharp-angled Peacock (<i>Macaria alternata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (1,749)	
Single-dotted Wave (<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (5,043)	
Small Fan-footed Wave (<i>Idaea biselata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (3,610)	
Smoky Wainscot (<i>Mythimna impura</i>)	8	Macro	Very Common (9,838)	Resident. Mainly single-brooded flying from mid-June to mid-August. Larvae feed on various grasses including cock's-foot.
Straw Grass-veneer (<i>Agriphila straminella</i>)	1	Micro	Common (6,746)	
Thicket Knot-horn (<i>Acrobasis suavella</i>) ^{NFY NFG}	1	Micro	Common (1,108)	
Uncertain (<i>Hoplodrina octogenaria</i>)	9	Macro	Very Common (10,639)	
Wainscot Smudge (<i>Ypsolopha scabrella</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Micro	Scarce (334)	
Wax Moth (<i>Galleria mellonella</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Micro	Fairly Common (597)	

Notes

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](#))