



Moth Trapping Report

Summary

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|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Location: | Nursery House, In Garden (TQ3615) |
| Date: | 13/07/2025 |
| Trap(s): | MV Robinson Trap |
| Recorders(s): | Chris Chapman |
| Moth Count: | 761 |
| Species Count: | 140 |
| Non-species Count: | 5 |

Full List

NFG = New Species For Location/Garden

| Species | Count | Type | Sussex Status | Comment |
|---|-------|-------|----------------------|---|
| Ash-bark Knot-horn (<i>Euzophera pinguis</i>) NFG | 7 | Micro | Common (2,366) | Resident. Larvae feed under the bark of ash |
| Barred Marble (<i>Celypha striana</i>) NFG | 1 | Micro | Common (1,639) | |
| Beautiful China-mark (<i>Nymphula nitidulata</i>) NFG | 3 | Micro | Fairly Common (401) | |
| Bird-cherry Ermine (<i>Yponomeuta evonymella</i>) NFG | 1 | Micro | Common (1,072) | |
| Black Arches (<i>Lymantria monacha</i>) NFG | 12 | Macro | Common (2,431) | Resident. Larvae usually feed on oak, although beech is sometimes utilised |
| Blood-vein (<i>Timandra comae</i>) NFG | 1 | Macro | Common (5,613) | Resident. Larvae feed on Dock and other unspecified low-growing plants. |
| Bright Bell (<i>Eucosma hohenwartiana</i>) * NFG | 2 | Micro | Fairly Common (440) | NOTE: The record is Plausible only Resident. The larvae feed in the flowers and seed-heads of thistle, saw-wort and common knapweed. |
| Bright-line Brown-eye (<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>) NFG | 3 | 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>) NFG | 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>) NFG | 4 | Macro | Common (5,720) | Resident. Larvae feed on a wide range of low growing plants and shrubs including hawthorn, sallow (silver) birch, figwort, willowherb, honeysuckle, goosefoot and ivy. |
| Brown House Moth (<i>Hofmannophila pseudospretella</i>) NFG | 1 | Micro | Common (4,691) | |
| Brown-veined Wainscot (<i>Archana dissoluta</i>) NFG | 1 | Macro | Scarce (360) | Resident. Larvae feed inside stems of common reed. |
| Buff Ermine (<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>) NFG | 3 | Macro | Very Common (10,942) | Resident. The larvae feed on the leaves of dock, plantain, plumbage, bedstraw, privet, lesser bindweed, ivy, common red valerian, buddleja, wisteria, lilac, tomato and on cucumber fruit. |

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|---|-------|-------|---------------------|--|
| Buff-tip (<i>Phalera bucephala</i>) | 2 | 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. |
| Bulrush Veneer (<i>Calamotropha paludella</i>) ^{NFG} | 3 | Micro | Common (1,410) | A Nationally Notable B moth that is widespread, but only patchily distributed. The larvae has been associated with reed mace. |
| Burnished Brass (<i>Diachrysis chrysis</i>) ^{NFG} | 3 | Macro | Common (5,792) | Resident. Larvae feed on stinging nettle. |
| Canary-shouldered Thorn (<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>) ^{NFG} | 3 | Macro | Common (3,502) | Resident. The larvae feed on (silver) birch, alder, willow and lime. |
| Chinese Character (<i>Cilix glaucata</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Common (3,663) | |
| Cloaked Minor (<i>Mesoligia furuncula</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Common (2,400) | Resident. Larvae feed on unidentified grasses. |
| Clouded Border (<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>) | 9 | 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} | 1 | 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. |
| Cock's-head Bell (<i>Zeiraphera isertana</i>) ^{NFG} | 4 | Micro | Fairly Common (400) | |
| Coleophora sp (<i>Coleophora</i>) | 2 | Micro | | |
| Comfrey Ermel (<i>Ethmia quadrillella</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | Micro | Fairly Common (665) | Resident. The larvae live in a silken web and feed on the foliage of comfrey (<i>Symphytum</i> spp.) and lungwort (<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>). |
| Common Footman (<i>Eilema lurideola</i>) | 50 | 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 Marble (<i>Celypha lacunana</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Common (7,969) | |
| Common Rustic agg. (<i>Mesapamea secalis</i> agg.) | 16 | Macro | | |
| Common Yellow Conch (<i>Agapeta hamana</i>) ^{NFG} | 3 | Micro | Common (3,808) | Resident. The larvae are believed to feed on the roots of thistles. |
| Coronet (<i>Craniophora ligustri</i>) ^{NFG} | 3 | Macro | Common (3,853) | Resident. Primarily single-brooded flying mainly from early May to mid-August. Larvae feed on ash |
| Coxcomb Prominent (<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>) ^{NFG} | 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 |
| Dark Arches (<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>) | 1 | Macro | Abundant (16,028) | |
| Dark Bordered Pearl (<i>Evergestis limbata</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | Micro | Fairly Common (858) | |
| Dark Fruit-tree Tortrix (<i>Pandemis heparana</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Common (2,434) | |
| Dark Pine Knot-horn (<i>Dioryctria abietella</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | Micro | Fairly Common (436) | |
| Dark Spectacle (<i>Abrostola triplasia</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Common (1,555) | |
| Dark Umber (<i>Philereme transversata</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Very Scarce (114) | Resident. Larvae feed on buckthorn. |
| Dark-triangle Button (<i>Acleris laterana</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Fairly Common (562) | Resident. Larvae feed on small moss-like patches of garden Hepatica. |
| Diamond-back Marble (<i>Eudemis profundana</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Scarce (366) | Resident. Single-brooded, flying mainly from early July to early September. The larvae feed on oak, sometimes on their green oak-apples. |
| Diamond-back Moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | Micro | Very Common (8,538) | A resident and immigrant species. Larvae feed on turnips, cabbages and allied plants including sea kale. Also associated with marsh yellow-cress. |
| Dingy Dowd (<i>Blastobasis adustella</i>) ^{NFG} | 4 | Micro | Common (7,844) | Resident. Larvae have been found to feed on fresh, |

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|---|-------|-------|---------------------|--|
| | | | | decaying or dried vegetable matter. |
| Dingy Footman (<i>Eilema griseola</i>) ^{NFG} | 47 | Macro | Common (5,895) | Resident. Larvae feed on commonplace lichen, <i>xanthoria parietina</i> . Also said to feed on bramble, although this may only be in captivity. |
| Dotted Oak Knot-horn (<i>Phycita roborella</i>) ^{NFG} | 3 | Micro | Common (1,412) | Resident. Larvae feed on oak. |
| Double Kidney (<i>Ipimorpha retusa</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | Macro | Scarce (248) | |
| Double Square-spot (<i>Xestia triangulum</i>) ^{NFG} | 6 | 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. |
| Double-striped Pug (<i>Gymnoscelis rufasciata</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Very Common (8,292) | |
| Double-striped Tabby (<i>Hypsopygia glaucinalis</i>) ^{NFG} | 4 | Micro | Common (1,386) | |
| Drinker (<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>) ^{NFG} | 3 | Macro | Common (2,790) | |
| Dun-bar (<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>) ^{NFG} | 13 | Macro | Common (4,330) | |
| Dusky Pearl (<i>Udea prunalis</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | Micro | Common (1,705) | Resident. Larvae feed on stinging nettle, wood sage and wayfaring-tree |
| Dusky Sallow (<i>Eremobia ochroleuca</i>) ^{NFG} | 3 | Macro | Common (2,657) | |
| Dusky Thorn (<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Common (4,892) | |
| Ear Moth agg. (<i>Amphipoea oculea</i> agg.) | 2 | Micro | | |
| Early Thorn (<i>Selenia dentaria</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Common (4,439) | Resident. The larvae feed on (silver) birch, hawthorn, willow, hazel, bramble, rose, raspberry, sloe and damson. |
| Elephant Hawk-moth (<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>) | 12 | 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. |
| Engrailed (<i>Ectropis crepuscularia</i>) | 1 | Macro | Common (2,815) | |
| European Corn-borer (<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Common (1,507) | |
| Flame Shoulder (<i>Ochroleptura plecta</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Abundant (17,105) | |
| Four-spotted Footman (<i>Lithosia quadra</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | 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>) | 13 | Micro | Very Common (9,548) | |
| Garden Tiger (<i>Arctia caja</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Common (2,280) | |
| Gold Triangle (<i>Hypsopygia costalis</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Common (1,697) | |
| Golden Argent (<i>Argyresthia goedartella</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | Micro | Fairly Common (640) | |
| Golden-brown Tubic (<i>Crassa unitella</i>) ^{NFG} | 7 | Micro | Fairly Common (837) | Resident. Elsewhere, larvae have been found feeding on dead wood and fungi under bark (Pratt, 2011). |
| Gorse Crest (<i>Brachmia blandella</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | Micro | Scarce (344) | Resident. Elsewhere, larvae feed on gorse. |
| Green Pug (<i>Pasiphila rectangulata</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | Macro | Common (3,387) | |
| Hoary Bell (<i>Eucosma cana</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Common (1,890) | Resident. The larvae feed in the seed-heads of <i>Arctium</i> , <i>Carduus</i> and <i>Centaurea</i> spp. |
| Holly Tortrix (<i>Rhopobota naevana</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Scarce (387) | Resident. Single-brooded, flying mainly from late May to mid September. The larvae feed on holly and sloe and have also been associated with black poplar. |
| Inlaid Grass-veneer (<i>Crambus pascuella</i>) | 2 | Micro | Common (3,805) | |
| Iron Prominent (<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>) ^{NFG} | 3 | Macro | Common (4,012) | Resident. Larvae feed on (silver) birch, alder and hazel. |
| July Highflyer (<i>Hydriomena furcata</i>) ^{NFG} | 3 | Macro | Common (2,572) | Resident. Larvae feed on willow. |
| Kent Black Arches (<i>Meganola albula</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | Macro | Common (1,013) | |
| Knot Grass (<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>) ^{NFG} | 7 | Macro | Common (5,038) | Resident. Double-brooded, flying mainly from mid-April to mid-June and from mid-July to mid- |

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|--|-------|-------|----------------------|--|
| | | | | September. Larvae feed on bramble, willow, unspecified low-growing plants including thistle, hop and poplar. |
| Large Yellow Underwing (<i>Noctua pronuba</i>) ^{NFG} | 18 | Macro | Abundant (27,765) | |
| Least Yellow Underwing (<i>Noctua interjecta</i>) ^{NFG} | 5 | Macro | Common (2,251) | Resident. The larval foodplants have not been recorded in Sussex although various unidentified grasses and herbaceous plants have been mentioned elsewhere. |
| Leopard Moth (<i>Zeuzera pyrina</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Fairly Common (756) | |
| Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing (<i>Noctua janthe</i>) ^{NFG} | 40 | Macro | Very Common (12,308) | |
| Lesser Yellow Underwing (<i>Noctua comes</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | Macro | Very Common (12,869) | A resident species reinforced by episodic immigration. Larvae feed on dock, primrose, nettle, honeysuckle, willowherb and garden arum. |
| Light Crimson Underwing (<i>Catocala promissa</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Scarce (201) | An immigrant and resident. Larvae feed on oak. |
| Little Grey (<i>Eudonia lacustrata</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Common (1,824) | |
| Long-horned Flat-body (<i>Carcina quercana</i>) ^{NFG} | 6 | Micro | Common (2,793) | Resident. Larvae feed on the leaves of all kinds of trees and shrubs. |
| Magpie (<i>Abraxas grossulariata</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Common (1,372) | |
| Maple Button (<i>Acleris forsskaeleana</i>) ^{NFG} | 3 | Micro | Common (1,291) | Resident. Generally single-brooded, flying mainly from mid June to late August. Larvae feed on maple and sycamore. |
| Maple Pug (<i>Eupithecia inturbata</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | Macro | Scarce (256) | Resident. Larvae feed on field maple |
| 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). |
| Marbled Piercer (<i>Cydia splendana</i>) ^{NFG} | 4 | Micro | Common (2,077) | |
| Marsh Dowd (<i>Blastobasis rebeli</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Common (1,082) | |
| Mocha (<i>Cyclophora annularia</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Fairly Common (714) | Resident. Larvae feed on Maple. |
| Mother of Pearl (<i>Patania ruralis</i>) ^{NFG} | 16 | Micro | Common (7,180) | |
| Nut-tree Tussock (<i>Colocasia coryli</i>) ^{NFG} | 7 | 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 Hook-tip (<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>) ^{NFG} | 3 | Macro | Common (3,183) | |
| Olive (<i>Ipimorpha subtusa</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Fairly Common (527) | Resident. Larvae feed on black poplar and its commonplace introduced hybrids. |
| Orange Crest (<i>Helcystogramma rufescens</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Fairly Common (950) | |
| Orange Footman (<i>Eilema sororcula</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Common (1,576) | |
| Pale Prominent (<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>) ^{NFG} | 7 | 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. |
| Pearl Grass-veneer (<i>Catoptria pinella</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Fairly Common (640) | |
| Pebble Prominent (<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>) ^{NFG} | 9 | 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. |
| Peppered Moth (<i>Biston betularia</i>) ^{NFG} | 3 | Macro | Common (6,597) | |
| Pine Leaf-mining Moth (<i>Clavigesta purdeyi</i>) ^{* NFG} | 1 | Micro | Rare (58) | Resident. The larvae feed on Scots pine, Corsican pine and lodgepole pine. |
| Plumed Fan-foot (<i>Pechipogo plumigeralis</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Fairly Common | A suspected occasional immigrant and recent |

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|--|-------|-------|----------------------|---|
| | | | (614) | episodic resident. The larval foodplant in the wild is not known in this country. |
| Poplar Hawk-moth (<i>Laothoe populi</i>) ^{NFG} | 3 | Macro | Very Common (8,146) | |
| Poplar Sober (<i>Anacampsis populella</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Very Rare (20) | Resident. Larvae feed on poplar and willow. |
| Red-barred Tortrix (<i>Ditula angustiorana</i>) ^{NFG} | 7 | Micro | Common (2,192) | Resident. The species feed on almost any tree and many low growing plants. |
| Riband Wave (<i>Idaea aversata</i>) ^{NFG} | 18 | Macro | Very Common (12,367) | |
| Ringed China-mark (<i>Parapoynx stratiotata</i>) ^{NFG} | 4 | Micro | Common (3,426) | |
| Rosy Cloaked Shoot (<i>Gypsonoma aceriana</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | Micro | Very Scarce (105) | Resident that is scarce at mv light across the county. It is single-brooded, flying mainly from late June to late August. The larvae feed on black poplar, aspen and inside the soft twigs of other poplar spp. |
| Rosy Footman (<i>Miltochrista miniata</i>) ^{NFG} | 14 | Macro | Common (6,345) | Resident. Larval foodplants have not been recorded in Sussex, but <i>peltigera canina</i> and other unidentified lichens, growing on trees are mentioned elsewhere. |
| Rosy Tabby (<i>Endotricha flammealis</i>) ^{NFG} | 4 | Micro | Common (5,781) | Resident. Larvae feed on half-decayed leaves of trees and plants. |
| Ruby Tiger (<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>) ^{NFG} | 3 | Macro | Common (3,938) | |
| Rustic (<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>) ^{NFG} | 14 | Macro | Very Common (8,278) | |
| Rusty-dot Pearl (<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Common (5,851) | |
| Sallow Kitten (<i>Furcula furcula</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Common (1,406) | Resident. Larvae feed on willow and other willows. |
| Scalloped Oak (<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Common (6,348) | |
| Scarce Footman (<i>Eilema complana</i>) ^{NFG} | 19 | Macro | Common (4,703) | |
| Scarce Oak Knot-horn (<i>Acrobasis tumidana</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Rare (81) | Immigrant and suspected episodic resident. Larval foodplant has yet to be determined in Sussex, although oak has been listed elsewhere. |
| 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. |
| Scorched Carpet (<i>Ligdia adustata</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Common (1,470) | |
| Sharp-angled Peacock (<i>Macaria alternata</i>) ^{NFG} | 7 | Macro | Common (1,749) | |
| Shuttle-shaped Dart (<i>Agrotis puta</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | Macro | Very Common (10,390) | A common resident species and generally distributed. Double brooded, flying from mid May to mid June and again from late July to late September. An overlapping partial third emergence has become increasingly frequent in late autumn. Larvae feed on unspeci |
| Slender Brindle (<i>Apamea scolopacina</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Fairly Common (613) | |
| Small Fan-footed Wave (<i>Idaea biselata</i>) ^{NFG} | 11 | Macro | Common (3,610) | Resident. Larvae feed on Dandelion, Knotgrass, Plantain and Bramble. |
| Small Magpie (<i>Anania hortulata</i>) ^{NFG} | 4 | Micro | Common (5,720) | |
| Small White Wave (<i>Asthena albulata</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Fairly Common (416) | |
| Small Yellow Wave (<i>Hydrelia flammeolaria</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Fairly Common (625) | |
| Smoky Wainscot (<i>Mythimna impura</i>) ^{NFG} | 3 | Macro | Very Common (9,838) | Resident. Larvae feed on various grasses including cock's-foot. |
| Snout (<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>) ^{NFG} | 5 | Macro | Very Common (10,265) | |
| Straw Dot (<i>Rivula sericealis</i>) | 18 | Macro | Very Common (9,167) | |
| Straw Grass-veneer (<i>Agriphila straminella</i>) ^{NFG} | 57 | Micro | Common (6,746) | |
| Summer Rose Bell (<i>Notocelia roborana</i>) * ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Very Scarce (158) | NOTE: The record is Plausible only Resident. The species has been long associated with wild rose although the larvae have so far only been |

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|---|-------|-------|----------------------|---|
| | | | | proven to feed in the shoots of cultivated varieties. |
| Swallow Prominent (<i>Pheosia tremula</i>) ^{NFG} | 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. |
| Sycamore (<i>Acronicta aceris</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | 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. |
| Tree-lichen Beauty (<i>Cryphia algae</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Fairly Common (661) | |
| Uncertain (<i>Hoplodrina octogenaria</i>) ^{NFG} | 9 | Macro | Very Common (10,639) | |
| Uncertain/Rustic (<i>Hoplodrina octogenaria/blanda</i>) | 34 | Macro | | |
| Vagrant Piercer (<i>Cydia amplana</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | Micro | Fairly Common (665) | Resident and suspected immigrant. Larvae feed inside acorns, hazel nuts and sweet chestnuts. |
| 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. |
| Wainscot Smudge (<i>Ypsolopha scabrella</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Scarce (334) | |
| Wakely's Dowd (<i>Blastobasis lacticolella</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | Micro | Common (3,309) | |
| Waste Grass-veneer (<i>Pediasia contaminella</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Fairly Common (403) | |
| White-spotted Pug (<i>Eupithecia tripunctaria</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Macro | Common (1,465) | Resident. Larvae feed on the flowers of hogweed, angelica and wild parsnip. |
| White-triangle Slender (<i>Caloptilia stigmatella</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Fairly Common (485) | |
| Willow Beauty (<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>) | 5 | Macro | Abundant (16,389) | Redsident. Larvae feed on privet, lilac, ivy, honeysuckle, hawthorn, dock, heather and gorse. |
| Willow Ermine (<i>Yponomeuta rorella</i>) ^{NFG} | 2 | Micro | Scarce (368) | Resident and suspected immigrant and a Proposed Red Data Book Class 3 moth. The larvae feed on willow. |
| Yellow-spot Tortrix (<i>Pseudargyrotoza conwagana</i>) ^{NFG} | 1 | Micro | Fairly Common (790) | |
| Yellow-tail (<i>Euproctis similis</i>) ^{NFG} | 3 | Macro | Common (2,951) | Resident and suspected occasional immigrant. Larvae feed on hawthorn, apple leaves and skins, sloe, rose, hazel, birch, alder buckthorn, and bramble. |
| <i>Yponomeuta</i> sp. (<i>Yponomeuta</i>) | 38 | Macro | | |

Images



Dark Umber (*Philereme transversata*)



Double Kidney (*Ipimorpha retusa*)



Four-spotted Footman (*Lithosia quadra*)



Least Yellow Underwing (*Noctua interjecta*)



Light Crimson Underwing (*Catocala promissa*)



Olive (*Ipimorpha subtusa*)



Scarce Silver-lines (*Bena bicolorana*)



Small Yellow Wave (*Hydrelia flammeolaria*)



Tree-lichen Beauty (*Cryphia algae*)

Notes

An * by the name of the species indicates that the species has not been verified by the County Recorders yet. In total this applies to 3 records for this survey.

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.

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