



Moth Trapping Report

Summary

Location:	Green Cross Cottage, South Garden (TQ3615)
Date:	27/07/2025
Trap(s):	MV Robinson Trap
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman
Moth Count:	350
Species Count:	79 New for Year: 10 New for Location: 4 Total new species for Location this Year: 74 Species Count for Year: 363 Species Total for Location: 523
Non-species Count:	7

Full List

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

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Acleris laterana/comariana (Acleris laterana/comariana)	1	Micro		
Alder Kitten (Furcula bicuspis) NFY	1	Macro	Scarce (282)	
Ash-bark Knot-horn (Euzophera pinguis)	1	Micro	Common (2,366)	Resident. Larvae feed under the bark of ash
Black Arches (Lymantria monacha)	5	Macro	Common (2,431)	Resident. Larvae usually feed on oak, although beech is sometimes utilised
Blood-vein (Timandra comae)	1	Macro	Common (5,613)	Resident. Larvae feed on Dock and other unspecified low-growing plants.
Box Tree Moth (Cydalima perspectalis)	1	Micro	Common (2,850)	
Brimstone Moth (Opisthagraptis luteolata)	4	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.
Brussels Lace (Cleorodes lichenaria)	1	Macro	Fairly Common (632)	Resident and suspected immigrant. Larvae feed on unspecified species of lichens growing on trees and old palings
Bud Moth (Spilonota ocellana)	1	Micro	Common (1,517)	Resident. The larvae feed on a great variety of deciduous trees and shrubs including apple, hawthorn, alder, sea-spurge, common dock and sea-buckthorn.
Canary-shouldered Thorn (Ennomos alniaria)	2	Macro	Common (3,502)	Resident. The larvae feed on (silver) birch, alder, willow and lime.
Cinerous Groundling (Bryotropha terrella)	1	Micro	Common (1,751)	
Cloaked Minor (Mesoligia furuncula)	2	Macro	Common (2,400)	Resident. Larvae feed on unidentified grasses.
Clouded Border (Lomaspilis marginata)	4	Macro	Common (7,447)	A resident species which is often a common visitor to mv light. It is probably generally distributed. It is

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				single-brooded, flying mainly from mid May to late August. Larval foodplants include willow, grey willow, and sometimes aspen, hazel and birch.
Coleophora sp (Coleophora)	2	Micro		
Comfrey Ermel (Ethmia quadrillella)	3	Micro	Fairly Common (665)	Resident. The larvae live in a silken web and feed on the foliage of comfrey (Symphytum spp.) and lungwort (Pulmonaria officinalis).
Common Marble (Celypha lacunana)	3	Micro	Common (7,969)	
Common Plume (Emmelina monodactyla)	1	Micro	Very Common (12,093)	Resident. Larvae feed on bindweed and on races of the related "Morning Glory".
Common Purple and Gold (Pyrausta purpuralis)	3	Micro	Common (2,280)	Resident. Larvae have been associated with self-heal.
Common Rustic agg. (Mesapamea secalis agg.)	12	Macro		
Common Wainscot (Mythimna pallens)	54	Macro	Abundant (18,968)	
Coronet (Craniophora ligustri)	1	Macro	Common (3,853)	Resident. Primarily single-brooded flying mainly from early May to mid-August. Larvae feed on ash
Coxcomb Prominent (Ptilodon capucina)	3	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 (Apamea monoglypha)	2	Macro	Abundant (16,028)	
Dark Spectacle (Abrostola triplasia) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (1,555)	
Diamond-back Moth (Plutella xylostella)	1	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 (Blastobasis adustella)	1	Micro	Common (7,844)	Resident. Larvae have been found to feed on fresh, decaying or dried vegetable matter.
Dingy Footman (Eilema griseola)	44	Macro	Common (5,895)	Resident. Larvae feed on commonplace lichen, xanthoria parietina. Also said to feed on bramble, although this may only be in captivity.
Dotted Oak Knot-horn (Phycita roborella)	2	Micro	Common (1,412)	Resident. Larvae feed on oak.
Double-striped Pug (Gymnoscelis rufifasciata)	1	Macro	Very Common (8,292)	
Double-striped Tabby (Hypsopygia glaucinalis)	1	Micro	Common (1,386)	
Dun-bar (Cosmia trapezina)	2	Macro	Common (4,330)	
Early Thorn (Selenia dentaria)	1	Macro	Common (4,439)	Resident. The larvae feed on (silver) birch, hawthorn, willow, hazel, bramble, rose, raspberry, sloe and damson.
Elephant Hawk-moth (Deilephila elpenor)	4	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.
European Corn-borer (Ostrinia nubilalis)	1	Micro	Common (1,507)	
Flame Shoulder (Ochropleura plecta)	5	Macro	Abundant (17,105)	
Garden Rose Tortrix (Acleris variegana) ^{NFY}	1	Micro	Common (2,853)	
Grey Knot-horn (Acrobasis advenella)	4	Micro	Common (2,374)	
Gypsy Moth (Lymantria dispar)	2	Macro	Scarce (335)	Immigrant and currently extinct temporary resident. The larval foodplants have not been recorded in Sussex. On the continent the species feeds on a wide variety of wild and cultivated trees.
Hoary Bell (Eucosma cana)	1	Micro	Common (1,890)	Resident. The larvae feed in the seed-heads of Arctium, Carduus and Centaurea spp.
Hoary Footman (Eilema caniola)	2	Macro	Fairly Common (875)	
Jersey Tiger (Euplagia quadripunctaria)	2	Macro	Common (1,727)	Immigrant and an occasional temporary resident. Larvae never found in Sussex; elsewhere feed on common nettle, hemp-agrimony, plantain, and

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				other low-growing plants.
Knot Grass (<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>)	1	Macro	Common (5,038)	Resident. Double-brooded, flying mainly from mid-April to mid-June and from mid-July to mid-September. Larvae feed on bramble, willow, unspecified low-growing plants including thistle, hop and poplar.
Lichen Button (<i>Acleris literana</i>)	1	Micro	Scarce (278)	
Lime-speck Pug (<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>)	2	Macro	Common (6,804)	
Maple Button (<i>Acleris forsskaeleana</i>)	2	Micro	Common (1,291)	Resident. Generally single-brooded, flying mainly from mid June to late August. Larvae feed on maple and sycamore.
Marbled Piercer (<i>Cydia splendana</i>)	1	Micro	Common (2,077)	
Marsh Dowd (<i>Blastobasis rebeli</i>)	1	Micro	Common (1,082)	
Mother of Pearl (<i>Patania ruralis</i>)	10	Micro	Common (7,180)	
Noctua Janthina Complex (<i>Noctua jantha/janthina</i>)	1	Macro		
Oak Hook-tip (<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>)	1	Macro	Common (3,183)	
Oak Processionary (<i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i>) ^{NFY NFG}	1	Macro	Rare (66)	
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.
Parornix sp. (<i>Parornix</i>)	1	Micro		
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 willows, aspen and balsam poplar.
Peppered Moth (<i>Biston betularia</i>)	2	Macro	Common (6,597)	
Poplar Hawk-moth (<i>Laothoe populi</i>)	1	Macro	Very Common (8,146)	
Red Twin-spot Carpet (<i>Xanthorhoe spadicearia</i>)	3	Macro	Common (3,908)	
Riband Wave (<i>Idaea aversata</i>)	4	Macro	Very Common (12,367)	
Ringed China-mark (<i>Parapoynx stratiotata</i>)	1	Micro	Common (3,426)	
Rosy Footman (<i>Miltochrista miniata</i>)	21	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>)	1	Micro	Common (5,781)	Resident. Larvae feed on half-decayed leaves of trees and plants.
Rush Veneer (<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>)	10	Micro	Very Common (8,199)	Immigrant appearing each year in widely varying numbers. Larvae feed on clover and unspecified grasses.
Rusty-dot Pearl (<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>)	2	Micro	Common (5,851)	
Sallow Kitten (<i>Furcula furcula</i>)	3	Macro	Common (1,406)	Resident. Larvae feed on willow and other willows.
Saltern Ear (<i>Amphipoea fucosa</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Fairly Common (645)	
Scalloped Oak (<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>)	8	Macro	Common (6,348)	
Scarce Footman (<i>Eilema complana</i>)	2	Macro	Common (4,703)	
Shaded Broad-bar (<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>) ^{NFY}	2	Macro	Common (1,097)	
Sharp-angled Peacock (<i>Macaria alternata</i>)	6	Macro	Common (1,749)	
Single-dotted Wave (<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (5,043)	
Small Grey (<i>Eudonia mercurella</i>)	5	Micro	Common (4,383)	
Small Mottled Willow (<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>)	2	Macro	Fairly Common (781)	Immigrant. Larvae have not been recorded in Sussex although they have been found on <i>Persicaria</i> elsewhere.

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Smoky Wainscot (<i>Mythimna impura</i>)	1	Macro	Very Common (9,838)	Resident. Larvae feed on various grasses including cock's-foot.
Snout (<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>)	1	Macro	Very Common (10,265)	
Spectacle (<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>)	2	Macro	Very Common (8,197)	Resident. Larvae feed on stinging nettle.
Straw Dot (<i>Rivula sericealis</i>)	5	Macro	Very Common (9,167)	
Straw Grass-veneer (<i>Agriphila straminella</i>)	16	Micro	Common (6,746)	
Sycamore Piercer (<i>Pammene aurita</i>)	1	Micro	Very Scarce (176)	Resident and suspected immigrant. The larvae feed on the seeds of sycamore.
Tawny Speckled Pug (<i>Eupithecia icterata</i>) NFY NFG	1	Macro	Fairly Common (437)	
Uncertain/Rustic (<i>Hoplodrina octogenaria/blanda</i>)	28	Macro		
Vagrant Piercer (<i>Cydia amplana</i>)	1	Micro	Fairly Common (665)	Resident and suspected immigrant. Larvae feed inside acorns, hazel nuts and sweet chestnuts.
Wainscot Smudge (<i>Ypsolopha scabrella</i>)	1	Micro	Scarce (334)	
Waste Grass-veneer (<i>Pediasia contaminella</i>) NFY NFG	1	Micro	Fairly Common (403)	
White-point (<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>)	4	Macro	Common (7,725)	Immigrant and episodic resident. Larvae feed on unspecified grasses.
Willow Beauty (<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>)	2	Macro	Abundant (16,389)	Redsident. Larvae feed on privet, lilac, ivy, honeysuckle, hawthorn, dock, heather and gorse.
Yponomeuta sp. (<i>Yponomeuta</i>)	2	Macro		

Images



Alder Kitten (*Furcula bicuspis*)



Canary-shouldered Thorn (*Ennomos alniaria*)



Cineros Groundling (*Bryotropha terrella*)



Double-striped Tabby (*Hypsopygia glaucinalis*)



Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*)



Jersey Tiger (*Euplagia quadripunctaria*)



Oak Processionary (*Thaumetopoea processionea*)



Small Mottled Willow (*Spodoptera exigua*)



Tawny Speckled Pug (*Eupithecia icterata*)



Vagrant Piercer (*Cydia amplana*)

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 Chilington Wildlife Group](#))