



Moth Trapping Report

Summary

Location:	Green Cross Cottage, South Garden (TQ3615)
Date:	30/07/2025
Trap(s):	MV Robinson Trap
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman
Moth Count:	393
Species Count:	83 New for Year: 13 New for Location: 8 Total new species for Location this Year: 82 Species Count for Year: 373 Species Total for Location: 529
Non-species Count:	4

Full List

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

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Black Arches (<i>Lymantria monacha</i>)	2	Macro	Common (2,431)	Resident. Larvae usually feed on oak, although beech is sometimes utilised
Black-tipped Ermine (<i>Yponomeuta plumbella</i>)	1	Micro	Very Scarce (146)	Resident. The larvae feed on spindle.
Blood-vein (<i>Timandra comae</i>)	1	Macro	Common (5,613)	Resident. Larvae feed on Dock and other unspecified low-growing plants.
Box Tree Moth (<i>Cydalima perspectalis</i>)	1	Micro	Common (2,850)	
Bright Bell (<i>Eucosma hohenwartiana</i>) * NFY	1	Micro	Fairly Common (440)	Resident. The larvae feed in the flowers and seed-heads of thistle, saw-wort and common knapweed.
Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthocraptis luteolata</i>)	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.
Broad-barred Knot-horn (<i>Acrobasis consociella</i>)	2	Micro	Scarce (382)	Resident. Single-brooded, flying mainly from the second week of June to mid August. Larvae feed on oak.
Cabbage Moth (<i>Mamestra brassicae</i>)	2	Macro	Common (3,387)	
Campion (<i>Sideridis rivularis</i>) NFY NFG	1	Macro	Fairly Common (718)	
Canary-shouldered Thorn (<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>)	3	Macro	Common (3,502)	Resident. The larvae feed on (silver) birch, alder, willow and lime.
Chequered Pearl (<i>Evergestis pallidata</i>)	1	Micro	Fairly Common (467)	
Cineros Groundling (<i>Bryotropha terrella</i>)	2	Micro	Common (1,751)	
Clouded Border (<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>)	3	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.
Comfrey Ermel (<i>Ethmia quadrillella</i>)	4	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 Marble (<i>Celypha lacunana</i>) *	3	Micro	Common (7,969)	
Common Plume (<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>)	1	Micro	Very Common (12,093)	Resident. Larvae feed on bindweed and on races of the related "Morning Glory".
Common Purple and Gold (<i>Pyrausta purpuralis</i>)	5	Micro	Common (2,280)	Resident. Larvae have been associated with self-heal.
Common Rustic agg. (<i>Mesapamea secalis</i> agg.)	13	Macro		
Common Wainscot (<i>Mythimna pallens</i>)	97	Macro	Abundant (18,968)	
Dark-triangle Button (<i>Acleris laterana</i>)	1	Micro	Fairly Common (562)	Resident. Larvae feed on small moss-like patches of garden Hepatica.
Diamond-back Marble (<i>Eudemis profundana</i>) *	3	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.
Dingy Dowd (<i>Blastobasis adustella</i>)	1	Micro	Common (7,844)	Resident. Larvae have been found to feed on fresh, decaying or dried vegetable matter.
Dingy Footman (<i>Eilema griseola</i>)	44	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>)	2	Micro	Common (1,412)	Resident. Larvae feed on oak.
Drinker (<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>)	4	Macro	Common (2,790)	
Dun-bar (<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>)	4	Macro	Common (4,330)	
Dusky Pearl (<i>Udea prunalis</i>)	2	Micro	Common (1,705)	Resident. Larvae feed on stinging nettle, wood sage and wayfaring-tree
Dusky Thorn (<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (4,892)	
Elephant Hawk-moth (<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>)	3	Macro	Very Common (8,073)	Resident. Single brooded until recently, flying mainly from late May to mid-August. Larvae feed on garden godetia, fuschia, willowherb, bedstraw, bogbean and balsam.
Flame Shoulder (<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>)	18	Macro	Abundant (17,105)	
Garden Rose Tortrix (<i>Acleris variegana</i>)	1	Micro	Common (2,853)	
Garden Tiger (<i>Arctia caja</i>) ^{NFY NFG}	1	Macro	Common (2,280)	
Gold Spot (<i>Plusia festucae</i>)	1	Macro	Common (2,230)	
Grey Knot-horn (<i>Acrobasis advenella</i>)	1	Micro	Common (2,374)	
Grey/Dark Dagger (<i>Acronicta psi/tridens</i>)	1	Macro		
Heart and Dart (<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>)	3	Macro	Abundant (19,969)	Resident. Larval foodplants have not been recorded in Sussex but a wide variety of unidentified wild and garden plants have served elsewhere.
Hoary Bell (<i>Eucosma cana</i>) *	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>) *	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.
Least Carpet (<i>Idaea rusticata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (2,129)	Resident and suspected occasional immigrant. The larval foodplant has not been determined in Sussex, although Traveller's Joy and Ivy have been listed elsewhere.
Least Yellow Underwing (<i>Noctua interjecta</i>)	1	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.
Lime-speck Pug (<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (6,804)	
Marbled Piercer (<i>Cydia splendana</i>)	4	Micro	Common (2,077)	

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Mother of Pearl (<i>Patania ruralis</i>)	13	Micro	Common (7,180)	
Nut-tree Tussock (<i>Colocasia coryli</i>)	2	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.
Pale Prominent (<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>)	4	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.
Pale-streak Grass-veneer (<i>Agriphila selasella</i>) ^{NFY}	4	Micro	Common (1,507)	
Peach Blossom (<i>Thyatira batis</i>)	2	Macro	Common (2,136)	Resident. Larvae feed on bramble and raspberry.
Pearl Grass-veneer (<i>Catoptria pinella</i>)	2	Micro	Fairly Common (640)	
Pebble Prominent (<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>)	2	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 salallows, aspen and balsam poplar.
Peppered Moth (<i>Biston betularia</i>)	1	Macro	Common (6,597)	
Red Piercer (<i>Lathronympha strigana</i>)	2	Micro	Fairly Common (404)	
Red Twin-spot Carpet (<i>Xanthorhoe spadicearia</i>)	1	Macro	Common (3,908)	
Riband Wave (<i>Idaea aversata</i>)	1	Macro	Very Common (12,367)	
Ringed China-mark (<i>Parapoynx stratiotata</i>)	1	Micro	Common (3,426)	
Rosy Footman (<i>Miltochrista miniata</i>)	16	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 Rustic (<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (4,785)	Resident. Larvae have been associated with the roots of dock and hop.
Rosy Tabby (<i>Endotricha flammealis</i>)	1	Micro	Common (5,781)	Resident. Larvae feed on half-decayed leaves of trees and plants.
Ruby Tiger (<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>)	1	Macro	Common (3,938)	
Rush Veneer (<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>)	7	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)	
Satin Grass-veneer (<i>Crambus perlella</i>)	2	Micro	Common (3,700)	
Scalloped Oak (<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>)	1	Macro	Common (6,348)	
Scarce Footman (<i>Eilema complana</i>)	2	Macro	Common (4,703)	
Setaceous Hebrew Character (<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>)	3	Macro	Abundant (17,834)	
Shaded Broad-bar (<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (1,097)	
Sharp-angled Peacock (<i>Macaria alternata</i>)	3	Macro	Common (1,749)	
Shuttle-shaped Dart (<i>Agrotis puta</i>)	3	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
Silver Y (<i>Autographa gamma</i>)	1	Macro	Abundant (18,419)	
Single-dotted Wave (<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (5,043)	
Six-striped Rustic (<i>Xestia sexstrigata</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (2,352)	
Small Grey (<i>Eudonia mercurella</i>)	15	Micro	Common (4,383)	
Small Mottled Willow (<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>)	1	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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Small Rufous (Coenobia rufa) NFY NFG	1	Macro	Fairly Common (647)	Resident. Larvae feed on the stems of jointed rush and soft rush.
Spectacle (Abrostola tripartita)	5	Macro	Very Common (8,197)	Resident. Larvae feed on stinging nettle.
Straw Conch (Cochylimorpha straminea) * NFY NFG	2	Micro	Fairly Common (428)	
Straw Dot (Rivula sericealis)	4	Macro	Very Common (9,167)	
Straw Grass-veneer (Agriphila straminella)	10	Micro	Common (6,746)	
Tawny-barred Angle (Macaria liturata) NFY NFG	1	Macro	Fairly Common (866)	Resident occasionally common on heaths and evergreen plantations. Larva feed on Scots pine.
Treble-bar (Aplocera plagiata) NFY NFG	1	Macro	Very Scarce (124)	
Turnip Moth (Agrotis segetum) NFY NFG	1	Macro	Common (5,329)	
Uncertain/Rustic (Hoplodrina octogenaria/blanda)	7	Macro		
Vagrant Piercer (Cydia amplana)	3	Micro	Fairly Common (665)	Resident and suspected immigrant. Larvae feed inside acorns, hazel nuts and sweet chestnuts.
Wainscot Smudge (Ypsolopha scabrella)	1	Micro	Scarce (334)	
White-point (Mythimna albipuncta)	7	Macro	Common (7,725)	Immigrant and episodic resident. Larvae feed on unspecified grasses.
Willow Beauty (Peribatodes rhomboidaria)	2	Macro	Abundant (16,389)	Redsident. Larvae feed on privet, lilac, ivy, honeysuckle, hawthorn, dock, heather and gorse.
Yarrow Conch (Aethes smeathmanniana) * NFY NFG	1	Micro	Fairly Common (444)	
Yponomeuta sp. (Yponomeuta)	3	Macro		

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 7 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.

Produced by Chris Chapman ([Plumpton & East Chiltington Wildlife Group](#))