



Moth Trapping Report

Summary

Location:	TECT Field (TQ3715)
Date:	02/08/2025
Trap(s):	Actinic Trap (x2), MV Robinson Trap
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman, David Phillips, Mark Marsh
Moth Count:	267
Species Count:	69
Non-species Count:	6

Full List

NFG = New Species For Location/Garden

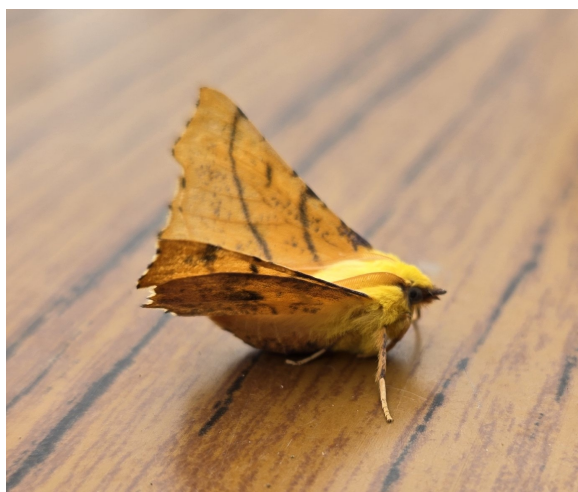
Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Black Arches (<i>Lymantria monacha</i>)	8	Macro	Common (2,431)	Resident. Larvae usually feed on oak, although beech is sometimes utilised
Black-headed Conch (<i>Cochylischroa atricapitana</i>) * NFG	1	Micro	Common (2,252)	Resident. The larvae feed inside the blossoms and stems of ragwort.
Blood-vein (<i>Timandra comae</i>) NFG	2	Macro	Common (5,613)	Resident. Larvae feed on Dock and other unspecified low-growing plants.
Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthagraptis luteolata</i>)	5	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	2	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.
Brussels Lace (<i>Cleorodes lichenaria</i>) NFG	1	Macro	Fairly Common (632)	Resident and suspected immigrant. Larvae feed on unspecified species of lichens growing on trees and old palings
Buff Ermine (<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>) NFG	2	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.
Canary-shouldered Thorn (<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>)	3	Macro	Common (3,502)	Resident. The larvae feed on (silver) birch, alder, sallow and lime.
Clifden Nonpareil (<i>Catocala fraxini</i>) NFG	1	Macro	Fairly Common (538)	An immigrant and suspected resident since 2001 or 2005. Adults have been associated with aspen and poplar.
Cloaked Minor (<i>Mesoligia furuncula</i>) NFG	1	Macro	Common (2,400)	Resident. Larvae feed on unidentified grasses.
Coleophora sp (<i>Coleophora</i>) NFG	1	Micro		
Comfrey Ermel (<i>Ethmia quadrillella</i>) NFG	1	Micro	Fairly Common (665)	Resident. The larvae live in a silken web and feed on the foliage of comfrey (<i>Symphytum</i> spp.) and

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				lungwort (<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>).
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 Marble (<i>Celypha lacunana</i>)	2	Micro	Common (7,969)	
Common Purple and Gold (<i>Pyrausta purpuralis</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	Common (2,280)	Resident. Larvae have been associated with self-heal.
Common Rustic agg. (<i>Mesapamea secalis</i> agg.)	12	Macro		
Common Wainscot (<i>Mythimna pallens</i>)	8	Macro	Abundant (18,968)	
Common Wave (<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Common (5,193)	Resident. Larvae feed on willow including goat willow, (silver) birch, alder and beech.
Common White Wave (<i>Cabera pusaria</i>) ^{NFG}	2	Macro	Common (3,249)	
Dark Arches (<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>)	2	Macro	Abundant (16,028)	
Dingy Footman (<i>Eilema griseola</i>) ^{NFG}	15	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.
Drinker (<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>)	4	Macro	Common (2,790)	
Dun-bar (<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Common (4,330)	
Dusky Hook-tip (<i>Drepana curvatula</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Very Rare (43)	Immigrant. Larvae feed on alder in Europe. Verely Rare
Dusky Sallow (<i>Eremobia ochroleuca</i>)	1	Macro	Common (2,657)	
Dusky Thorn (<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Common (4,892)	
Elephant Hawk-moth (<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>)	4	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>)	3	Macro	Abundant (17,105)	
Gold Spot (<i>Plusia festucae</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Common (2,059)	Resident. Larvae feed on unidentified grasses, sedges and marsh plants.
Grey/Dark Dagger (<i>Acronicta psi/tridens</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro		
Gypsy Moth (<i>Lymantria dispar</i>) ^{NFG}	1	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.
Heart and Dart (<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>)	1	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.
Humped Crest (<i>Psoricoptera gibbosella</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	Very Rare (15)	Resident. Flies mainly from mid July to early September and larvae feed on oak.
Iron Prominent (<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>) ^{NFG}	2	Macro	Common (4,012)	Resident. Larvae feed on (silver) birch, alder and hazel.
Jersey Tiger (<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>) ^{NFG}	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 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.
Lesser Swallow Prominent (<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>) ^{NFG}	6	Macro	Common (3,594)	
Lime-speck Pug (<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Common (7,228)	Resident. Larvae have been specifically found on flowers of ragwort, knapweed, yarrow, burnt saxifrage, ornamental garden races of Canadian golden-rod, scabious and lantana.
Maiden's Blush (<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Common (3,783)	A resident and suspected immigrant. Larvae feed on Oak and (silver) Birch.
Marbled Bell (<i>Eucosma campoliliana</i>) * ^{NFG}	4	Micro	Fairly Common	Resident. The larvae feed on the seed-heads of

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			(402)	hoary ragwort and on the roots-stems and flowerheads of common ragwort.
Marbled Mompha (<i>Mompha propinqua</i>) * NFG	1	Micro	Very Scarce (170)	Resident. Larvae feed on <i>Epilobium</i> spp.
Marsh Dowd (<i>Blastobasis rebeli</i>) NFG	3	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	11	Micro	Common (7,180)	
Noctua <i>Janthina</i> Complex (<i>Noctua jantha/janthina</i>) NFG	2	Macro		
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.
Oak Hook-tip (<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>) NFG	1	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.
Pale Prominent (<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>)	3	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>) NFG	1	Micro	Common (1,507)	
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 sallows, aspen and balsam poplar.
Poplar Grey (<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>)	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>)	14	Macro	Very Common (9,664)	Resident . Larvae feed on goat willow, grey willow, aspen, poplars, sallows and occasionally beech.
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 Rustic (<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>)	5	Macro	Common (4,785)	Resident. Larvae have been associated with the roots of dock and hop.
Ruby Tiger (<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>)	1	Macro	Common (3,938)	
Rush Veneer (<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>) NFG	1	Micro	Very Common (8,199)	Immigrant appearing each year in widely varying numbers. Larvae feed on clover and unspecified grasses.
Scalloped Oak (<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>)	5	Macro	Common (6,348)	
Setaceous Hebrew Character (<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>) NFG	4	Macro	Abundant (17,834)	
Sharp-angled Peacock (<i>Macaria alternata</i>) NFG	4	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
Six-striped Rustic (<i>Xestia sexstrigata</i>) NFG	7	Macro	Common (2,678)	Resident. The larval foodplant has been recorded as unidentified herbaceous plants.
Small Grey (<i>Eudonia mercurella</i>) NFG	5	Micro	Common (4,383)	
Small Phoenix (<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>) NFG	1	Macro	Common (2,401)	Resident. Larvae feed on willow-herb and enchanterlady's nightshade.
Small Rufous (<i>Coenobia rufa</i>) NFG	1	Macro	Fairly Common (647)	Resident. Larvae feed on the stems of jointed rush and soft rush.
Straw Dot (<i>Rivula sericealis</i>)	8	Macro	Very Common (10,829)	Resident sometimes reinforced by migration. Larvae feed on unidentified grasses.
Straw Grass-veneer (<i>Agriphila straminella</i>)	25	Micro	Common (5,619)	Resident. The larvae feed on unspecified grasses.

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Straw-barred Pearl (<i>Pyrausta despicata</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	Common (1,833)	Resident. Larvae feed on ribwort plantain.
Swallow Prominent (<i>Pheosia tremula</i>)	9	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.
Uncertain/Rustic (<i>Hoplodrina octogenaria/blanda</i>) ^{NFG}	6	Macro		
White-point (<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>) ^{NFG}	3	Macro	Common (7,725)	Immigrant and episodic resident. Larvae feed on unspecified grasses.
Willow Beauty (<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Abundant (16,389)	Resident. Larvae feed on privet, lilac, ivy, honeysuckle, hawthorn, dock, heather and gorse.
Wormwood Pug (<i>Eupithecia absinthiata</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Macro	Fairly Common (933)	Resident. Larvae feed on ragwort, yarrow, wild golden rod, ornamental golden rod and wormwood in most habitats and the flowers of heather on heath land.
Yellow-tail (<i>Euproctis similis</i>)	2	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>) ^{NFG}	2	Macro		

Images



Canary-shouldered Thorn (*Ennomos alniaria*)



Drinker (*Euthrix potatoria*)



Dusky Hook-tip (*Drepana curvatula*)



Mocha (*Cyclophora annularia*)



Poplar Grey (*Subacronicta megacephala*)



Poplar Hawk-moth (*Laothoe populi*)



Six-striped Rustic (*Xestia sexstrigata*)



Swallow Prominent (*Pheosia tremula*)

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.

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