



Moth Trapping Report

Summary

Location:	Green Cross Cottage, South Garden (TQ3615)
Date:	06/08/2025
Trap(s):	MV Robinson Trap
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman
Moth Count:	259
Species Count:	63 New for Year: 6 New for Location: 4 Total new species for Location this Year: 86 Species Count for Year: 379 Species Total for Location: 533
Non-species Count:	4

Full List

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

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Ash-coloured Sober (<i>Acompsia cinerella</i>) NFY NFG	1	Micro	Very Rare (19)	
Blood-vein (<i>Timandra comae</i>)	7	Macro	Common (5,613)	Resident. Larvae feed on Dock and other unspecified low-growing plants.
Bright-line Brown-eye (<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>)	2	Macro	Very Common (14,145)	Resident. Larvae feed on a wide variety of plants including bindweed, bracken, primrose, plantain and dock.
Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthograptis 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.
Buff-tipped Marble (<i>Hedya ochroleucana</i>) NFY NFG	1	Micro	Very Scarce (160)	
Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix (<i>Pandemis corylana</i>)	1	Micro	Common (1,739)	
Chequered Pearl (<i>Evergestis pallidata</i>)	1	Micro	Fairly Common (467)	
Common Marble (<i>Celypha lacunana</i>)	1	Micro	Common (7,969)	
Common Plume (<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>)	4	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>)	27	Micro	Common (2,280)	Resident. Larvae have been associated with self-heal.
Common Rustic agg. (<i>Mesapamea secalis</i> agg.)	5	Macro		
Common Wainscot (<i>Mythimna pallens</i>)	27	Macro	Abundant (18,968)	
Common Wave (<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (5,193)	Resident. Larvae feed on willow including goat willow, (silver) birch, alder and beech.
Copper Underwing agg. (<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i> agg.)	1	Macro		

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Diamond-back Marble (<i>Eudemis profundana</i>)	2	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>)	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 (<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>)	31	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.
Dun-bar (<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>)	1	Macro	Common (4,330)	
Dusky Hook-tip (<i>Drepana curvatula</i>)	1	Macro	Very Rare (43)	Immigrant. Larvae feed on alder in Europe.
Dusky Thorn (<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>)	1	Macro	Common (4,892)	
Flame Shoulder (<i>Ochroleura plecta</i>)	4	Macro	Abundant (17,105)	
Gold Spot (<i>Plusia festucae</i>)	1	Macro	Common (2,059)	Resident. Larvae feed on unidentified grasses, sedges and marsh plants.
Grey Knot-horn (<i>Acrobasis advenella</i>)	2	Micro	Common (2,374)	
Grey Poplar Bell (<i>Epinotia nisella</i>)	1	Micro	Fairly Common (423)	Resident. The larvae feed inside the catkins of willow and poplar.
Gypsy Moth (<i>Lymantria dispar</i>)	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.
Holly Tortrix (<i>Rhopobota naevana</i>)	3	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.
Iron Prominent (<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>)	1	Macro	Common (4,012)	Resident. Larvae feed on (silver) birch, alder and hazel.
Jersey Tiger (<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>)	1	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.
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.
Light Brown Apple Moth (<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>)	3	Micro	Abundant (31,297)	
Long-horned Flat-body (<i>Carcina quercana</i>)	2	Micro	Common (2,793)	Resident. Larvae feed on the leaves of all kinds of trees and shrubs.
Marbled Bell (<i>Eucosma campoliliana</i>)	1	Micro	Fairly Common (402)	Resident. The larvae feed on the seed-heads of hoary ragwort and on the roots-stems and flowerheads of common ragwort.
Marbled Piercer (<i>Cydia splendana</i>)	2	Micro	Common (2,077)	
Marsh Dowd (<i>Blastobasis rebeli</i>)	1	Micro	Common (1,082)	
Mocha (<i>Cyclophora annularia</i>)	1	Macro	Fairly Common (714)	Resident. Larvae feed on Maple.
Mother of Pearl (<i>Patania ruralis</i>)	6	Micro	Common (7,180)	
Noctua Janthina Complex (<i>Noctua jantha/janthina</i>)	1	Macro		
Nut-tree Tussock (<i>Colocasia coryli</i>)	1	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.
Ox-tongue Conch (<i>Neocochylis molliculana</i>)	1	Micro	Common (1,372)	

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Pale Prominent (<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>)	2	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.
Poplar Hawk-moth (<i>Laothoe populi</i>)	7	Macro	Very Common (9,664)	Resident . Larvae feed on goat willow, grey willow, aspen, poplars, willows and occasionally beech.
Riband Wave (<i>Idaea aversata</i>)	1	Macro	Very Common (12,367)	
Rosy Footman (<i>Miltochrista miniata</i>)	9	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.
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.
Scalloped Oak (<i>Crocallis elingaria</i>)	3	Macro	Common (6,348)	
Scarce Oak Knot-horn (<i>Acrobasis tumidana</i>) NFY 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.
Scorched Carpet (<i>Ligdia adustata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (1,470)	
Setaceous Hebrew Character (<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>)	8	Macro	Abundant (17,834)	
Sharp-angled Peacock (<i>Macaria alternata</i>)	6	Macro	Common (1,749)	
Single-dotted Wave (<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (5,043)	
Six-striped Rustic (<i>Xestia sexstrigata</i>)	2	Macro	Common (2,678)	Resident. The larval foodplant has been recorded as unidentified herbaceous plants.
Small Grey (<i>Eudonia mercurella</i>)	8	Micro	Common (4,383)	
Smoky-barred Marble (<i>Lobesia abscisana</i>) NFY NFG	1	Micro	Scarce (309)	
Spectacle (<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>)	3	Macro	Very Common (8,197)	Resident. Larvae feed on stinging nettle.
Square-spot Rustic (<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>) NFY	1	Macro	Very Common (11,554)	
Straw Dot (<i>Rivula sericealis</i>)	4	Macro	Very Common (10,829)	Resident sometimes reinforced by migration. Larvae feed on unidentified grasses.
Straw Grass-veneer (<i>Agriphila straminella</i>)	3	Micro	Common (5,619)	Resident. The larvae feed on unspecified grasses.
Straw Underwing (<i>Thalophila matura</i>) NFY	4	Macro	Common (3,248)	
Swallow Prominent (<i>Pheosia tremula</i>)	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.
Tree-lichen Beauty (<i>Cryphia algae</i>)	1	Macro	Fairly Common (661)	
Uncertain/Rustic (<i>Hoplodrina octogenaria/blanda</i>)	4	Macro		
Vagrant Piercer (<i>Cydia amplana</i>)	6	Micro	Fairly Common (665)	Resident and suspected immigrant. Larvae feed inside acorns, hazel nuts and sweet chestnuts.
Vine's Rustic (<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>)	3	Macro	Very Common (14,288)	
White-point (<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>)	14	Macro	Common (7,725)	Immigrant and episodic resident. Larvae feed on unspecified grasses.
Willow Beauty (<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>)	1	Macro	Abundant (16,389)	Redsident. Larvae feed on privet, lilac, ivy, honeysuckle, hawthorn, dock, heather and gorse.

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](#))