



Moth Trapping Report

Summary

Location:	Green Cross Cottage, South Garden (TQ3615)
Date:	08/08/2025
Trap(s):	MV Robinson Trap
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman
Moth Count:	149
Species Count:	50 New for Year: 2 New for Location: 1 Total new species for Location this Year: 87 Species Count for Year: 378 Species Total for Location: 531
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>)	1	Macro	Common (2,431)	Resident. Larvae usually feed on oak, although beech is sometimes utilised
Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthocraptis luteolata</i>)	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.
Chequered Pearl (<i>Evergestis pallidata</i>)	1	Micro	Fairly Common (467)	
Chinese Character (<i>Cilix glaucata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (3,663)	
Codling Moth (<i>Cydia pomonella</i>) NFY	1	Micro	Common (2,663)	
Common Marble (<i>Celypha lacunana</i>) *	10	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.)	6	Macro		
Common Wainscot (<i>Mythimna pallens</i>)	7	Macro	Abundant (18,968)	
Common Wave (<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>)	2	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		
Coronet (<i>Craniophora ligustri</i>)	1	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>)	1	Macro	Common (2,014)	A resident which occurs in a wide range of habitats. Well distributed but high numbers are local.

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				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 swee
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.
Dingy Dowd (<i>Blastobasis adustella</i>)	2	Micro	Common (7,844)	Resident. Larvae have been found to feed on fresh, decaying or dried vegetable matter.
Dingy Footman (<i>Eilema griseola</i>)	22	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>)	1	Micro	Common (1,412)	Resident. Larvae feed on oak.
Flame Shoulder (<i>Ochroleura plecta</i>)	6	Macro	Abundant (17,105)	
Four-spotted Footman (<i>Lithosia quadra</i>)	1	Macro	Fairly Common (823)	Immigrant and resident. Larvae feed on unidentified lichens which grow on the branches of oak trees.
Garden Rose Tortrix (<i>Acleris variegana</i>)	1	Micro	Common (2,853)	
Grey Knot-horn (<i>Acrobasis advenella</i>)	1	Micro	Common (2,374)	
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.
Jersey Tiger (<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>)	4	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.
Large Clothes Moth (<i>Morophaga choragella</i>) * NFY NFG	1	Micro		
Large Yellow Underwing (<i>Noctua pronuba</i>)	1	Macro	Abundant (27,765)	
Light Brown Apple Moth (<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>)	2	Micro	Abundant (31,297)	
Lime-speck Pug (<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>)	2	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.
Long-horned Flat-body (<i>Carcina quercana</i>)	1	Micro	Common (2,793)	Resident. Larvae feed on the leaves of all kinds of trees and shrubs.
Maiden's Blush (<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>)	1	Macro	Common (3,783)	A resident and suspected immigrant. Larvae feed on Oak and (silver) Birch.
Marbled Piercer (<i>Cydia splendana</i>)	1	Micro	Common (2,077)	
Mother of Pearl (<i>Patania ruralis</i>)	2	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)	
Rosy Footman (<i>Miltochrista miniata</i>)	4	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>)	1	Macro	Common (4,785)	Resident. Larvae have been associated with the roots of dock and hop.
Rusty-dot Pearl (<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>)	2	Micro	Common (5,851)	
Scalloped Oak (<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>)	2	Macro	Common (6,348)	
Setaceous Hebrew Character (<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>)	3	Macro	Abundant (17,834)	
Sharp-angled Peacock (<i>Macaria alternata</i>)	3	Macro	Common (1,749)	
Shuttle-shaped Dart (<i>Agrotis puta</i>)	1	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>)	2	Macro	Common (2,678)	Resident. The larval foodplant has been recorded as

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
				unidentified herbaceous plants.
Small Fan-footed Wave (<i>Idaea biselata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (3,610)	Resident. Larvae feed on Dandelion, Knotgrass, Plantain and Bramble.
Small Grey (<i>Eudonia mercurella</i>)	4	Micro	Common (4,383)	
Spectacle (<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>)	1	Macro	Very Common (8,197)	Resident. Larvae feed on stinging nettle.
Square-spot Rustic (<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>)	1	Macro	Very Common (11,554)	
Straw Dot (<i>Rivula sericealis</i>)	3	Macro	Very Common (10,829)	Resident sometimes reinforced by migration. Larvae feed on unidentified grasses.
Straw Grass-veneer (<i>Agriphila straminella</i>)	5	Micro	Common (5,619)	Resident. The larvae feed on unspecified grasses.
Straw Underwing (<i>Thalpophila matura</i>)	1	Macro	Common (3,248)	
Vagrant Piercer (<i>Cydia amplana</i>)	5	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>)	11	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>)	1	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 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 Chiltington Wildlife Group](#))