



## Moth Trapping Report

### Summary

Location:	Cartronbower, County Mayo (M1377)
Date:	17/08/2025
Trap(s):	Actinic Trap
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman
Moth Count:	133
Species Count:	39
Non-species Count:	4

### Full List

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Acleris laterana/comariana (Acleris laterana/comariana) *	1	Micro		
Brimstone Moth (Opisthagraptis luteolata) *	2	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.
Brindled Buff (Agonopterix arenella) *	1	Micro	Fairly Common (979)	
Brown China-mark (Elophila nymphaeata) *	1	Micro	Common (1,514)	
Canary-shouldered Thorn (Ennomos alniaria) *	1	Macro	Common (3,502)	Resident. The larvae feed on (silver) birch, alder, willow and lime.
Clouded Border (Lomasipilis marginata) *	1	Macro	Common (7,447)	A resident species which is often a common visitor to mv light. It is probably generally distributed. It is single-brooded, flying mainly from mid May to late August. Larval foodplants include willow, grey willow, and sometimes aspen, hazel and birch.
Common Carpet (Epirrhoe alternata) *	1	Macro	Common (3,159)	
Common Grass-veneer (Agriphila tristella) *	10	Micro	Common (6,855)	Resident. The larvae feed at the base of unspecified grass stems but this has yet to be confirmed in Sussex.
Common Marble (Celypha lacunana) *	7	Micro	Very Common (9,032)	Resident. Larvae feed in the young shoots of almost any shrubs and plants, including Epilobium and Hypericum species.
Common Marbled Carpet (Dysstroma truncata) *	6	Macro	Common (4,382)	
Common Purple and Gold (Pyrausta purpuralis) *	3	Micro	Common (2,280)	Resident. Larvae have been associated with self-heal.
Common Roller (Ancyliis badiana) *	1	Micro	Scarce (234)	
Common Rustic agg. (Mesapamea secalis agg.) *	1	Macro		
Dark Arches (Apamea monoglypha) *	1	Macro	Abundant (16,028)	
Dotted Clay (Xestia baja) *	2	Macro	Very Scarce (136)	
Double-striped Pug (Gymnoscelis rufifasciata) *	3	Macro	Very Common (8,292)	

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Ear Moth agg. ( <i>Amphipoea oculea</i> agg.) *	6	Micro		
Early Thorn ( <i>Selenia dentaria</i> ) *	1	Macro	Common (4,439)	Resident. The larvae feed on (silver) birch, hawthorn, willow, hazel, bramble, rose, raspberry, sloe and damson.
Flame Shoulder ( <i>Ochropleura plecta</i> ) *	14	Macro	Abundant (19,960)	Resident. Larvae feed on various unidentified wild and cultivated plants that have been listed from elsewhere.
Garden Rose Tortrix ( <i>Acleris variegana</i> ) *	1	Micro	Common (2,853)	
Gold Spot ( <i>Plusia festucae</i> ) *	1	Macro	Common (2,059)	Resident. Larvae feed on unidentified grasses, sedges and marsh plants.
Hedge Rustic ( <i>Tholera cespitis</i> ) *	1	Macro	Scarce (329)	
Large Yellow Underwing ( <i>Noctua pronuba</i> ) *	9	Macro	Abundant (27,765)	
Lesser Swallow Prominent ( <i>Pheosia gnoma</i> ) *	2	Macro	Common (3,594)	
Lesser Yellow Underwing ( <i>Noctua comes</i> ) *	1	Macro	Very Common (12,869)	A resident species reinforced by episodic immigration. Larvae feed on dock, primrose, nettle, honeysuckle, willowherb and garden arum.
Map-winged Swift ( <i>Korscheltellus fusconebulosa</i> ) *	1	Macro		
Mother of Pearl ( <i>Patania ruralis</i> ) *	1	Micro	Common (7,180)	
Noctua Janthina Complex ( <i>Noctua jantha/janthina</i> ) *	6	Macro		
Oblique Carpet ( <i>Orthonama vittata</i> ) *	1	Macro		
Pebble Prominent ( <i>Notodonta ziczac</i> ) *	3	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.
Ringed China-mark ( <i>Parapoynx stratiotata</i> ) *	1	Micro	Common (3,426)	
Rosy Rustic ( <i>Hydraecia micacea</i> ) *	7	Macro	Common (4,785)	Resident. Larvae have been associated with the roots of dock and hop.
Rush Veneer ( <i>Nomophila noctuella</i> ) *	2	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> ) *	1	Micro	Common (5,851)	
Silver Y ( <i>Autographa gamma</i> ) *	2	Macro	Abundant (18,419)	
Small China-mark ( <i>Cataglyphis lemnae</i> ) *	3	Micro	Common (1,619)	
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.
Small Square-spot ( <i>Diarsia rubi</i> ) *	11	Macro	Common (6,293)	
Small Wainscot ( <i>Denticucullus pygmaea</i> ) *	1	Macro		Resident. Larvae feed in the lower part of the flowering stems of sedges and on marram-grass.
Smoky Wainscot ( <i>Mythimna impura</i> ) *	1	Macro	Very Common (9,838)	Resident. Larvae feed on various grasses including cock's-foot.
Square-spot Rustic ( <i>Xestia xanthographa</i> ) *	11	Macro	Very Common (11,554)	
Straw Grass-veneer ( <i>Agriphila straminella</i> ) *	1	Micro	Common (5,619)	Resident. The larvae feed on unspecified grasses.
Yellow-barred Brindle ( <i>Acasis virens</i> ) *	1	Macro	Common (2,425)	

## Images



Common Roller (*Ancyli badiana*)



Dotted Clay (*Xestia baja*)



Double-striped Pug (*Gymnoscelis rufifasciata*)



Ear Moth agg. (*Amphipoea oculea* agg.)





Gold Spot (*Plusia festucae*)



Hedge Rustic (*Tholera cespitis*)



Lesser Swallow Prominent (*Pheosia gnoma*)



Lesser Yellow Underwing (*Noctua comes*)



Map-winged Swift (*Korscheltellus fusconebulosa*)



Oblique Carpet (*Orthonama vittata*)

## 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 43 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](#))