



Moth Trapping Report

Summary

Location:	Green Cross Cottage, South Garden (TQ3615)
Date:	04/09/2025
Trap(s):	MV Robinson Trap
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman
Moth Count:	174
Species Count:	41 New for Year: 4 New for Location: 1 Total new species for Location this Year: 91 Species Count for Year: 395 Species Total for Location: 535
Non-species Count:	0
Notable Record Count:	6

Full List

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

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Bright-line Brown-eye (<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>)	1	Macro	Very Common (14,145)	Resident. Larvae feed on a wide variety of plants including bindweed, bracken, primrose, plantain and dock.
Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthagraptis luteolata</i>)	6	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.
Burnished Brass (<i>Diachrysis chrysis</i>)	3	Macro	Common (5,792)	Resident. Larvae feed on stinging nettle.
Canary-shouldered Thorn (<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>)	1	Macro	Common (3,502)	Resident. The larvae feed on (silver) birch, alder, willow and lime.
Centre-barred Sallow (<i>Atethmia centrargo</i>)	7	Macro	Common (2,219)	Resident. The larvae feed on ash.
Chinese Character (<i>Cilix glaucata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (4,424)	Resident. Larvae feed on hawthorn, apple, pear, sloe and oak.
Clay (<i>Mythimna ferrago</i>) *	1	Macro	Common (4,360)	Resident. Larvae feed on various unspecified grasses including cock's-foot.
Common Grass-veneer (<i>Agriphila tristella</i>)	2	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 (<i>Celypha lacunana</i>)	5	Micro	Very Common (9,032)	Resident. Larvae feed in the young shoots of almost any shrubs and plants, including <i>Epilobium</i> and <i>Hypericum</i> species.
Common Plume (<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>)	2	Micro	Very Common (12,093)	Resident. Larvae feed on bindweed and on races of the related "Morning Glory".
Common Purple and Gold (<i>Pyrausta nivalis</i>)	2	Micro	Common (2,280)	Resident. Larvae have been associated with self-

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
				heal.
Common Wainscot (<i>Mythimna pallens</i>)	5	Macro	Very Common (12,382)	Resident. Larvae feed on various grasses.
Dark Spectacle (<i>Abrostola triplasia</i>)	1	Macro	Common (1,753)	Resident. Larvae feed on stinging nettle.
Delicate (<i>Mythimna vitellina</i>)	3	Macro	Common (2,391)	Immigrant and suspected episodic resident species. Larvae feed on various grasses.
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.
Double-striped Pug (<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>)	1	Macro	Very Common (9,937)	Resident. Larvae feed on the flowers of heather, gorse, broom, clematis (traveller's joy), holly and oleander.
Elbow-stripe Grass-veneer (<i>Agriphila geniculea</i>)	6	Micro	Common (4,472)	Resident. The larval plant in unknown in Sussex but unspecified grasses are noted for elsewhere.
Flame Shoulder (<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>)	2	Macro	Abundant (19,960)	Resident. Larvae feed on various unidentified wild and cultivated plants that have been listed from elsewhere.
Four-spotted Footman (<i>Lithosia quadra</i>)	6	Macro	Fairly Common (823)	Immigrant and resident. Larvae feed on unidentified lichens which grow on the branches of oak trees.
Garden Tiger (<i>Arctia caja</i>)	1	Macro	Common (2,494)	Resident and suspected infrequent immigrant. Larvae feed on stinging nettle, dock, bramble, virginia creeper, black horehound, leopard's-bane, red dead-nettle, water forget-me-not, bedstraw, hound's-tongue, and plantain.
Large Fruit-tree Tortrix (<i>Archips podana</i>)	1	Micro	Common (2,984)	Resident. Larvae feed on deciduous trees in woods and on ivy, hops, <i>Euonymus japonicus</i> , etc., in gardens and parks.
Large Thorn (<i>Ennomos autumnaria</i>) ^{NFY NFG}	1	Macro	Scarce (397)	Resident species often reinforced by occasional immigration. The larval foodplants have not been determined in Sussex, but a range of deciduous trees have been listed elsewhere.
Large Yellow Underwing (<i>Noctua pronuba</i>)	43	Macro	Abundant (32,567)	Resident reinforced by regular immigration. Larvae feed on unspecified garden vegetables and flowers.
Light Brown Apple Moth (<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>)	1	Micro	Abundant (20,303)	Resident. First recorded in Sussex record in 1984. The species originated from Australia. Larvae feed on a huge variety of flowers, shrubs and crops.
Light Emerald (<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>)	2	Macro	Very Common (9,291)	Resident. Larvae feed on beech, birch, oak, ash, heather and grey willow.
Marbled Piercer (<i>Cydia splendana</i>) *	2	Micro	Common (2,697)	Resident. Larvae feed on oak acorns.
Oak Hook-tip (<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>)	1	Macro	Common (3,925)	Resident. Larvae feed on oak.
Olive-tree Pearl (<i>Palpita vitrealis</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Micro	Fairly Common (959)	Immigrant. Larvae feed on garden jasmine.
Pinion-streaked Snout (<i>Schrankia costaestrigalis</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (1,450)	Resident. The larval foodplant in the wild is not known in this country.
Rush Veneer (<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>)	16	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 (7,620)	Immigrant. Larvae feed on hemp agrimony, strawberry and woundwort.
Setaceous Hebrew Character (<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>)	8	Macro	Abundant (20,549)	Resident species reinforced by episodic immigration. Larvae feed on dock and probably other herbaceous plants.
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.
Snout (<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>)	3	Macro	Very Common (11,707)	Resident. Larvae feed on stinging nettle.
Spectacle (<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>)	1	Macro	Very Common (8,197)	Resident. Larvae feed on stinging nettle.
Square-spot Rustic (<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>)	21	Macro	Very Common	Resident. Larvae feed on unspecified species of

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			(13,911)	ribbon grass.
Straw Underwing (<i>Thalophila matura</i>)	6	Macro	Common (4,020)	Resident. Larvae feed on unidentified grasses.
Vestal (<i>Rhodometra sacraria</i>) NFY	1	Macro	Common (1,013)	An immigrant. Larvae have been associated with Knotgrass and Redshank.
Vine's Rustic (<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>)	3	Macro	Very Common (13,502)	Resident and immigrant species. The larval foodplant has not been recorded in Sussex.
Willow Beauty (<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>)	1	Macro	Abundant (16,389)	Redsident. Larvae feed on privet, lilac, ivy, honeysuckle, hawthorn, dock, heather and gorse.

Notable Records

Species	Comment
Large Thorn (<i>Ennomos autumnaria</i>)	Likely first record for Plumpton & East Chilmington. No records prior to 2025.; A relatively scarce or rare species within Sussex
Elbow-stripe Grass-veneer (<i>Agriphila geniculea</i>)	6 matches the highest number recorded during a single survey at this location.
Pinion-streaked Snout (<i>Schrankia costaestrigalis</i>)	Likely to be only the 2nd time recorded in Plumpton & East Chilmington.
Vestal (<i>Rhodometra sacraria</i>)	Only the 4th time recorded at this location.
Garden Tiger (<i>Arctia caja</i>)	Only the 2nd time recorded at this location.
Olive-tree Pearl (<i>Palpita vitrealis</i>)	Only the 4th time recorded at this location.

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 2 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](#))