



Moth Trapping Report

Summary

Location:	Beachampton (SP7736)
Date:	29/09/2025
Trap(s):	MV Robinson Trap
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman
Moth Count:	153
Species Count: (see notes)	26 New for Year: 26 New for Location: 19 Total new species for Location this Year: 19 Species Count for Year: 26 Species Total for Location: 123
Non-species Count:	0

Full List

NFG = New Species For Location/Garden

Species	Count	Type	Comment
Barred Sallow (<i>Tiliacea aurago</i>) NFG	16	Macro	Resident. The larval foodplants are yet to be determined in this county, but maple and beech are listed elsewhere.
Beaded Chestnut (<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>) NFG	6	Macro	Resident. The larvae feed on unspecified grasses and low growing plants.
Beautiful Hook-tip (<i>Laspeyria flexula</i>) NFG	1	Macro	
Black Rustic (<i>Aporophyla nigra</i>) NFG	1	Macro	
Brimstone Moth (<i>Opisthoptis luteolata</i>)	2	Macro	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 Green (<i>Dryobotodes eremita</i>) NFG	1	Macro	Resident. Larvae feed on oak.
Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing (<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>) NFG	3	Macro	Resident. Larvae feed on a wide range of low growing plants and shrubs including hawthorn, willow (silver) birch, figwort, willowherb, honeysuckle, goosefoot and ivy.
Clifden Nonpareil (<i>Catocala fraxini</i>) NFG	1	Macro	An immigrant and suspected resident since 2001 or 2005. Adults have been associated with aspen and poplar.
Common Marbled Carpet (<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>)	2	Macro	
Common Plume (<i>Emmeline monodactyla</i>) NFG	1	Micro	Resident. Larvae feed on bindweed and on races of the related "Morning Glory".
Deep-brown Dart (<i>Aporophyla lueneburgensis</i>) NFG	2	Macro	Resident. Larvae feed on unspecified grasses.
Dusky-lemon Sallow (<i>Cirrhia gilvago</i>) NFG	1	Macro	
Green-brindled Crescent (<i>Allophyas oxyacanthae</i>) NFG	3	Macro	
Large Yellow Underwing (<i>Noctua pronuba</i>)	21	Macro	Resident reinforced by regular immigration. Larvae feed on unspecified garden vegetables and flowers.

Species	Count	Type	Comment
Lesser Yellow Underwing (<i>Noctua comes</i>) ^{NFG}	2	Macro	A resident species reinforced by episodic immigration. Larvae feed on dock, primrose, nettle, honeysuckle, willowherb and garden arum.
Long-horned Flat-body (<i>Carcina quercana</i>) ^{NFG}	2	Micro	Resident. Larvae feed on the leaves of all kinds of trees and shrubs.
Lunar Underwing (<i>Anchoscelis lunosa</i>) ^{NFG}	53	Macro	Resident. The larval foodplants are grasses (as yet unspecified).
Pink-barred Sallow (<i>Xanthia togata</i>) ^{NFG}	2	Macro	
Rhomboid Tortrix (<i>Acleris rhombana</i>) ^{NFG}	1	Micro	
Sallow (<i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>) ^{NFG}	5	Macro	
Shuttle-shaped Dart (<i>Agrotis puta</i>)	1	Macro	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
Square-spot Rustic (<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>) ^{NFG}	13	Macro	Resident. Larvae feed on unspecified species of ribbon grass.
Turnip Moth (<i>Agrotis segetum</i>)	2	Macro	
White-point (<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>)	2	Macro	Immigrant and episodic resident. Larvae feed on unspecified grasses.
Willow Beauty (<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>)	7	Macro	Redsident. Larvae feed on privet, lilac, ivy, honeysuckle, hawthorn, dock, heather and gorse.
Yellow-tail (<i>Euproctis similis</i>) ^{NFG}	2	Macro	Resident and suspected occasional immigrant. Larvae feed on hawthorn, apple leaves and skins, sloe, rose, hazel, birch, alder buckthorn, and bramble.

Images



Beaded Chestnut (*Agrochola lychnidis*)



Beautiful Hook-tip (*Laspeyria flexula*)



Clifden Nonpareil (*Catocala fraxini*)



Dusky-lemon Sallow (*Cirrha gilvago*)



Green-brindled Crescent (*Allophyas oxyacanthae*)



Turnip Moth (*Agrotis segetum*)

Notes

The numbers in the **Species Count** section of the **Summary** section only include moths that have been identified to species level.

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.