Moth Trapping Report

Summary

Location:	Green Cross, Plumpton (TQ3615)			
Date:	11/10/2025			
Trap(s):	MV Robinson Trap			
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman			
Moth Count:	132			
Species Count: (see notes)	36 New for Year: 10 New for Location: 1 Total new species for Location this Year: 82 Species Count for Year: 418 Species Total for Location: 521			
Non-species Count:	0			

Full List

NFG = New Species For Location/Garden

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Angle Shades (Phlogophora meticulosa)	1	Macro	Very Common (12,784)	Resident but regularly reinforced by immigration. Larvae will eat "almost any green herb".
Barred Sallow (Tiliacea aurago)	2	Macro	Common (2,335)	Resident. The larval foodplants are yet to be determined in this county, but maple and beech are listed elsewhere.
Beaded Chestnut (Agrochola lychnidis)	3	Macro	Common (2,459)	Resident. The larvae feed on unspecified grasses and low growing plants.
Black Rustic (Aporophyla nigra)	5	Macro	Common (3,790)	
Blood-vein (Timandra comae)	1	Macro	Common (5,613)	Resident. Larvae feed on Dock and other unspecified low-growing plants.
Brick (Agrochola circellaris)	1	Macro	Common (1,460)	
Brindled Green (Dryobotodes eremita)	1	Macro	Common (1,179)	Resident. Larvae feed on oak.
Chestnut (Conistra vaccinii)	1	Macro	Common (3,718)	
Common Marbled Carpet (Dysstroma truncata)	3	Macro	Common (4,382)	
Common Wainscot (Mythimna pallens)	1	Macro	Very Common (12,382)	Resident. Larvae feed on various grasses.
Cypress Carpet (Thera cupressata)	1	Macro	Common (1,917)	
Feathered Thorn (Colotois pennaria)	1	Macro	Common (1,873)	
Green-brindled Crescent (Allophyes oxyacanthae)	9	Macro	Common (1,875)	
L-album Wainscot (Mythimna I-album)	2	Macro	Common (4,228)	An immigrant and episodic resident. Larvae feed on unspecified grasses.
Large Wainscot (Rhizedra lutosa)	1	Macro	Common (2,269)	
Large Yellow Underwing (Noctua pronuba)	20	Macro	Abundant (32,567)	Resident reinforced by regular immigration. Larvae

Species	Count	Туре	Sussex Status	Comment
				feed on unspecified garden vegetables and flowers.
Lunar Underwing (Anchoscelis lunosa)	12	Macro	Common (7,852)	Resident. The larval foodplants are grasses (as yet unspecified).
Merveille du Jour (Griposia aprilina)	3	Macro	Common (1,560)	
Olive-tree Pearl (Palpita vitrealis)	1	Micro	Fairly Common (959)	Immigrant. Larvae feed on garden jasmine.
Orange Sallow (Tiliacea citrago)	1	Macro	Very Scarce (155)	Resident. The larvae feed on lime.
Ox-tongue Conch (Neocochylis molliculana)	1	Micro	Common (1,372)	
Pine Carpet (Pennithera firmata) NFG	1	Macro	Common (1,594)	
Pink-barred Sallow (Xanthia togata)	2	Macro	Common (1,040)	
Red-green Carpet (Chloroclysta siterata)	3	Macro	Common (2,489)	
Red-line Quaker (Leptologia lota)	3	Macro	Common (2,383)	
Rhomboid Tortrix (Acleris rhombana)	1	Micro	Scarce (360)	
Rush Veneer (Nomophila noctuella)	4	Micro	Very Common (8,199)	Immigrant appearing each year in widely varying numbers. Larvae feed on clover and unspecified grasses.
Rusty-dot Pearl (Udea ferrugalis)	2	Micro	Common (7,620)	Immigrant. Larvae feed on hemp agrimony, strawberry and woundwort.
Sallow (Cirrhia icteritia)	5	Macro	Common (2,483)	
Setaceous Hebrew Character (Xestia c-nigrum)	2	Macro	Abundant (20,549)	Resident species reinforced by episodic immigration. Larvae feed on dock and probably other herbaceous plants.
Silver Y (Autographa gamma)	1	Macro	Abundant (20,687)	An annual immigrant and episodic resident. The moth usually appears from July to September but large numbers of immigrants can be seen at any time between mid May and early November. The larvae feed on a wide variety of plants.
Square-spot Rustic (Xestia xanthographa)	6	Macro	Very Common (13,911)	Resident. Larvae feed on unspecified species of ribbon grass.
Straw Dot (Rivula sericealis)	1	Macro	Very Common (10,829)	Resident sometimes reinforced by migration. Larvae feed on unidentified grasses.
Vestal (Rhodometra sacraria)	1	Macro	Common (1,013)	An immigrant. Larvae have been associated with Knotgrass and Redshank.
White-point (Mythimna albipuncta)	28	Macro	Common (7,725)	Immigrant and episodic resident. Larvae feed on unspecified grasses.
Winter Groundling (Scrobipalpa costella)	1	Micro	Fairly Common (437)	

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.

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.