



## Moth Survey Report

### Summary

<b>Location:</b>	Green Cross Cottage, South Garden (TQ3615)
<b>Date:</b>	14/04/2026
<b>Survey Method(s):</b>	MV Light
<b>Recorders(s):</b>	Chris Chapman
<b>Moth Count:</b>	33
<b>Species Count: (see notes)</b>	15 New for Year: 4 New for Location: 1 Total new species for Location this Year: 3 Species Count for Year: 54 Species Total for Location: 528
<b>Non-species Count:</b>	0
<b>Notable Record Count:</b>	3

### Full List

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

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Black-bordered Piercer ( <i>Pammene argyrana</i> ) <sup>NFY NFG</sup>	1	Micro	Very Rare (35)	Resident. The larvae feed inside oak-apple galls.
Brindled Pug ( <i>Eupithecia abbreviata</i> )	2	Macro	Common (4,025)	A relatively common resident species that generally flies from early March to late May. The larvae feed on oak.
Clouded Drab ( <i>Orthosia incerta</i> )	3	Macro	Common (5,043)	A resident species generally well distributed. Single-brooded, flying mainly from late February to late May. Larvae feed on oak, willow, apple, white helleborine and hop.
Common Quaker ( <i>Orthosia cerasi</i> )	3	Macro	Very Common (9,110)	A very common, resident species found in a wide range of habitats. Single-brooded, flying mainly from early February to late May. Larvae feed on birch, willow, oaks, lime, elm, bramble, rose, sweet chestnut, hawthorn and ash.
Early Grey ( <i>Xylocampa areola</i> )	3	Macro	Common (6,249)	A common resident species found in a wide range of habitats. Primarily flies from late February to mid May. Larvae feed on honeysuckle.
Frosted Green ( <i>Polyphoca ridens</i> )	6	Macro	Fairly Common (776)	A fairly common resident that is associated with Oak woods. Single-brooded, flying mainly from early April to mid May. Larvae feed on Oak.
Great Prominent ( <i>Peridea anceps</i> )	1	Macro	Common (1,040)	Resident species. Single-brooded flying mainly from late April to mid-June. Larvae feed on oak.
Hebrew Character ( <i>Orthosia gothica</i> )	3	Macro	Very Common (10,295)	A very common species. Single-brooded and flies mainly from early March to early June. Larvae feed on a large range of trees, shrubs and low-growing plants.

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Lunar Marbled Brown ( <i>Drymonia ruficornis</i> )	3	Macro	Common (1,170)	A common, resident species. Single-brooded, flying mainly from early April to late June, occasionally from late March or to mid July. Larvae feed on oak.
Muslin Moth ( <i>Diaphora mendica</i> )	1	Macro	Common (2,573)	A resident species. Males are widespread and usually occur sparingly in a wide range of habitats. Females are comparatively scarce and largely confined to woodland clearings, and are only seen flying by day. Single-brooded, flying mainly from early April
Nut-tree Tussock ( <i>Colocasia coryli</i> )	2	Macro	Common (4,327)	A fairly common resident species associated with deciduous. Double-brooded with the largest from the second week of July to the third week of August. Also a significant brood flying mid-April to late May. Larvae feed on beech.
Pebble Prominent ( <i>Notodonta ziczac</i> ) <sup>NFY</sup>	1	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.
Purple Thorn ( <i>Selenia tetralunaria</i> )	1	Macro	Common (1,239)	A resident species. The larvae feed on (silver) birch, willow, oak and damson.
Small Mottled Willow ( <i>Spodoptera exigua</i> ) <sup>NFY</sup>	2	Macro	Fairly Common (781)	Immigrant. Larvae have not been recorded in Sussex although they have been found on <i>Persicaria</i> elsewhere.
Yellow-barred Brindle ( <i>Acasis viretata</i> ) <sup>NFY</sup>	1	Macro	Common (2,680)	Resident. The larvae feed on budding ivy flowers and dogwood.

## Notable Records

Species	Comment
Black-bordered Piercer ( <i>Pammene argyrana</i> )	A relatively scarce or rare species within Sussex; First time recorded at this location.
Purple Thorn ( <i>Selenia tetralunaria</i> )	Only the 5th time recorded at this location.
Small Mottled Willow ( <i>Spodoptera exigua</i> )	Only the 6th time recorded at this location.

## Images



Black-bordered Piercer (*Pammene argyrana*)



Great Prominent (*Peridea anceps*)



Pebble Prominent (*Notodonta ziczac*)



Purple Thorn (*Selenia tetralunaria*)



Small Mottled Willow (*Spodoptera exigua*)



Yellow-barred Brindle (*Acasis viretata*)

## 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.

For further details of the records see [Green Cross Nature](#)

Produced by Chris Chapman ([Plumpton & East Chiltington Wildlife Group](#))