



Moth Survey Report

Summary

Location:	Green Cross Cottage, South Garden (TQ3615)
Date:	20/05/2026
Survey Method(s):	MV Light
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman
Moth Count:	132
Species Count: (see notes)	51 New for Year: 14 New for Location: 2 Total new species for Location this Year: 11 Species Count for Year: 140 Species Total for Location: 536
Non-species Count:	2
Notable Record Count:	13

Full List

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

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Angle Shades (<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Very Common (12,784)	Resident but regularly reinforced by immigration. Larvae will eat "almost any green herb".
Bee Moth (<i>Aphomia sociella</i>)	2	Micro	Common (4,308)	Resident. Larvae are associated with the nests of wild bees and wasps.
Black-headed Conch (<i>Cochylichroa atricapitana</i>)	1	Micro	Common (2,252)	Resident. The larvae feed inside the blossoms and stems of ragwort.
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>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>)	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.
Broken-barred Carpet (<i>Electrophaes corylata</i>)	2	Macro	Fairly Common (895)	Resident. Larvae feed on birch, oak and sloe.
Brussels Lace (<i>Cleorodes lichenaria</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Fairly Common (632)	Resident and suspected immigrant. Larvae feed on unspecified species of lichens growing on trees and old palings
Carrion Moth (<i>Monopis weaverella</i>) ^{NFY NFG}	1	Micro	Common (1,195)	
Chinese Character (<i>Cilix glaucata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (4,424)	Resident. Larvae feed on hawthorn, apple, pear, sloe and oak.
Cinnabar (<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>)	1	Macro	Common (7,718)	Resident. Larvae feed on ragwort, hoary ragwort and (rarely) on groundsel.
Clouded Border (<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (7,447)	A resident species which is often a common visitor

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				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.
Coleophora sp. (Coleophora)	2	Micro		
Common Marble (Celypha lacunana)	3	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)	1	Macro	Very Common (8,879)	Resident. Larvae have a wide variety of food plants.
Common Swift (Korscheltellus lupulina)	9	Macro	Common (2,948)	
Common Wainscot (Mythimna pallens)	6	Macro	Very Common (12,382)	Resident. Larvae feed on various grasses.
Coxcomb Prominent (Ptilodon capucina)	1	Macro	Common (2,014)	A resident which occurs in a wide range of habitats. Well distributed but high numbers are local. Double-brooded, flying mainly from late April to mid June and again from early July to late August. Larvae feed on beech, hazel, oak, (silver) birch and sweet
Dark Arches (Apamea monoglypha) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Abundant (16,028)	
Diamond-back Moth (Plutella xylostella)	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.
Flame Shoulder (Ochropleura plecta)	5	Macro	Abundant (19,960)	Resident. Larvae feed on various unidentified wild and cultivated plants that have been listed from elsewhere.
Foxglove Pug (Eupithecia pulchellata) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (1,378)	
Garden Pebble (Evergestis forficalis) ^{NFY}	1	Micro	Common (2,592)	Resident. Larvae feed on many unspecified species of cruciferous plants including cabbage, horse-radish and cuckoo flower.
Gold Spot (Plusia festucae) ^{NFY}	2	Macro	Common (2,059)	Resident. Larvae feed on unidentified grasses, sedges and marsh plants.
Green Carpet (Colostygia pectinataria)	2	Macro	Common (4,761)	Resident. Larvae feed on bedstraw.
Heart and Dart (Agrotis exclamationis)	3	Macro	Abundant (20,709)	Resident. Larval foodplants include a wide variety of unidentified wild and garden plants.
Hook-streak Grass-veneer (Crambus lathoniellus) ^{NFY}	1	Micro	Common (1,683)	
Light Brocade (Lacanobia w-latinum)	1	Macro	Common (1,633)	
Light Brown Apple Moth (Epiphyas postvittana)	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 (Campaea margaritaria)	5	Macro	Very Common (9,291)	Resident. Larvae feed on beech, birch, oak, ash, heather and grey willow.
Lunar Thorn (Selenia lunularia) ^{NFY NFG}	1	Macro	Scarce (392)	
Maiden's Blush (Cyclophora punctaria)	2	Macro	Common (3,783)	A resident and suspected immigrant. Larvae feed on Oak and (silver) Birch.
Marbled Minor agg. (Oligia strigilis agg.)	11	Macro		
Marbled White Spot (Protodeltote pygarga) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Common (1,483)	
May Highflyer (Hydriomena impluviata)	1	Macro	Fairly Common (855)	Resident. Larvae feed on Alder.
Mottled Pug (Eupithecia exiguata)	1	Macro	Fairly Common (990)	
Oak Hook-tip (Watsonalla binaria)	1	Macro	Common (3,925)	Resident. Larvae feed on oak.
Orange Footman (Eilema sororcula)	8	Macro	Common (1,576)	
Plum Tortrix (Hedya pruniana)	2	Micro	Common (1,383)	Resident. Larvae feed on the young shoots of sloe and plum.
Poplar Hawk-moth (Laothoe populi)	2	Macro	Very Common (9,664)	Resident. Larvae feed on goat willow, grey willow, aspen, poplars, willows and occasionally beech.
Portland Ribbon Wave (Idaea degeneraria)	3	Macro	Fairly Common (469)	

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Rivulet (<i>Perizoma affinitata</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Scarce (251)	
Rustic Shoulder-knot (<i>Apamea sordens</i>)	1	Macro	Common (1,167)	
Scorched Carpet (<i>Ligdia adustata</i>)	1	Macro	Common (1,770)	A resident species. Larvae feed on spindle.
Scorched Wing (<i>Plagodis dolabraria</i>)	2	Macro	Common (3,234)	
Setaceous Hebrew Character (<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Abundant (20,549)	Resident species reinforced by episodic immigration. Larvae feed on dock and probably other herbaceous plants.
Snout (<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Very Common (11,707)	Resident. Larvae feed on stinging nettle.
Straw Dot (<i>Rivula sericealis</i>) ^{NFY}	1	Macro	Very Common (10,829)	Resident sometimes reinforced by migration. Larvae feed on unidentified grasses.
Treble Lines (<i>Charanyca trigrammica</i>)	14	Macro	Common (6,181)	
Vine's Rustic (<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>)	2	Macro	Very Common (13,502)	Resident and immigrant species. The larval foodplant has not been recorded in Sussex.
White Ermine (<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>)	7	Macro	Common (7,635)	A resident and occasional immigrant. Previously single-brooded, flying from late April to mid July but, increasingly, from mid August to late September. Larvae feed on ivy flowers, dock, plantain, bindweed, hop, goosefoot and bedstraw
White-point (<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>)	2	Macro	Common (7,725)	Immigrant and episodic resident. Larvae feed on unspecified grasses.
Willow Beauty (<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>)	5	Macro	Abundant (16,389)	Redsident. Larvae feed on privet, lilac, ivy, honeysuckle, hawthorn, dock, heather and gorse.
Yellow-faced Bell (<i>Notocelia cynosbatella</i>)	1	Micro	Common (1,413)	Resident. The larvae feed in the shoots of wild and cultivated roses.

Notable Records

Species	Comment
Rivulet (<i>Perizoma affinitata</i>)	A relatively scarce or rare species within Sussex; Likely to be only the 2nd time recorded in Plumpton & East Chiltington.
Lunar Thorn (<i>Selenia lunularia</i>)	A relatively scarce or rare species within Sussex; First time recorded at this location.
Carrion Moth (<i>Monopis weaverella</i>)	First time recorded at this location.; Likely to be only the 2nd time recorded in Plumpton & East Chiltington.
Broken-barred Carpet (<i>Electrophaes corylata</i>)	2 is now the highest number recorded during a single survey at this location. The previous highest count was 1.
Common Swift (<i>Korscheltellus lupulina</i>)	9 is now the highest number recorded during a single survey at this location. The previous highest count was 7.
Treble Lines (<i>Charanyca trigrammica</i>)	14 is now the highest number recorded during a single survey at this location. The previous highest count was 13.
Garden Pebble (<i>Evergestis forficalis</i>)	Only the 6th time recorded at this location.
May Highflyer (<i>Hydriomena impluviata</i>)	Only the 6th time recorded at this location.
Mottled Pug (<i>Eupithecia exiguata</i>)	Only the 5th time recorded at this location.
Marbled White Spot (<i>Protodeltote pygarga</i>)	Only the 3rd time recorded at this location.
Rustic Shoulder-knot (<i>Apamea sordens</i>)	Only the 4th time recorded at this location.
Yellow-faced Bell (<i>Notocelia cynosbatella</i>)	Only the 6th time recorded at this location.
Coleophora sp. (<i>Coleophora</i>)	Only the 4th time recorded at this location.

Images



Brussels Lace (*Cleorodes lichenaria*)



Carrion Moth (*Monopis weaverella*)



Foxglove Pug (*Eupithecia pulchellata*)



Gold Spot (*Plusia festucae*)



Light Brocade (*Lacanobia w-latinum*)



Lunar Thorn (*Selenia lunularia*)



Marbled White Spot (*Protodeltote pygarga*)



Plum Tortrix (*Hedya pruniana*)



Portland Ribbon Wave (*Idaea degeneraria*)



Rivulet (*Perizoma affinitata*)



Scorched Carpet (*Ligdia adustata*)



Yellow-faced Bell (*Notocelia cynosbatella*)

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](#))