Plumpton & East Chiltington Wildlife Group

Moth Trapping Report

Summary

Location:	TECT Field (TQ3715)
Date:	26/04/2025
Trap(s):	Actinic Trap (x5), MV Robinson Trap (x2)
Recorders(s):	Chris Chapman, Nick Ostler, Andy Gattiker
Moth Count:	32
Species Count:	14
Non-species Count:	0

Full List

Species	Count	Type	Sussex Status	Comment
Brindled Beauty (Lycia hirtaria)	1	Macro	Common (1,801)	This relatively common species is single brooded occuring from early February to mid-May. Larvae feed on lime, oak & silver birch
Brindled Pug (Eupithecia abbreviata)	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 Border (Lomaspilis marginata)	1	Macro	Common (7,447)	A resident species which is often a common visitor to mv light. It is probably generally distributed. It is single-brooded, flying mainly from mid May to late August. Larval foodplants include sallow, grey willow, and sometimes aspen, hazel and birch. In keeping with other species records in 2025 this is early .
Clouded Drab (Orthosia incerta)	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, sallow, apple, white helleborine and hop.
Common Quaker (Orthosia cerasi)	4	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, sallow, oaks, lime, elm, bramble, rose, sweet chestnut, hawthorn and ash.
Great Prominent (Peridea anceps)	1	Macro	Common (1,040)	Resident species. Single-brooded flying mainly from late April to mid-June. Larvae feed on oak.
Knot Grass (Acronicta rumicis)	1	Macro	Common (5,038)	A resident species. Probably generally distributed. Double-brooded, flying mainly from mid-April to mid-June and from mid-July to mid-September. Larvae feed on bramble, sallow, unspecified low-growing plants including thistle, hop and poplar.
Lunar Marbled Brown (Drymonia ruficornis)	11	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 (Diaphora mendica)	2	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

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				confined to woodland clearings, and are only seen flying by day. Single-brooded, flying mainly from early April
Nut-tree Tussock (Colocasia coryli)	1	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.
Pale Prominent (Pterostoma palpina)	1	Macro	Common (3,840)	Resident. The moth usually occurs sparingly or fairly commonly in a wide range of habitats, Well distributed. Double-brooded, flying mainly from late April to early July and again from late July to late August. Larvae feed on poplar and sallow.
Pebble Prominent (Notodonta ziczac)	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.
Swallow Prominent (Pheosia tremula)	2	Macro	Common (4,210)	A resident occurring singly or sparingly in a wide range of habitats. Probably generally distributed. Double-brooded, flying mainly from late April to mid June and again from late July to early September. The larvae feed on sallow, poplar and aspen.
White Ermine (Spilosoma lubricipeda)	1	Macro	Common (7,635)	A resident and occasional immigrant. Previously single-brooded, flying from late April to mid July but, incresasingly, from mid August to late September. Larvae feed on ivy flowers, dock, plantain, bindweed, hop, goosefoot and bedstraw

Images



Brindled Beauty (Lycia hirtaria)



Knot Grass (Acronicta rumicis)



Lunar Marbled Brown (Drymonia ruficornis)



Muslin Moth (Diaphora mendica)



White Ermine (Spilosoma lubricipeda)

Notes

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 Chiltington Wildlife Group)