

Lancashire Moth Group



Pale Tussock (Mark Dyson)

Newsletter No. 46

August 2026

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Recorders and other information

Your Vice-county Moth Recorder team and others who carry out so much vital work for the Moth Group are as follows (replace (at) with @):

VC59 Micro-moths: David Bickerton and Ben Smart – VC59MicroCMR(at)lancashiremoths.co.uk

VC59 Macro-moths: Richard Walker – rbkvwalker(at)gmail.com

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iRecord verifiers

Ben Smart and Steve Palmer – VC59 Micros

Steve Palmer – VC59 Macros (temporarily)

Steve Benner and Steve Palmer – VC60 Micros

Steve Benner – VC60 Macros

Newsletter editor

Ben Smart – cath.ben(at)btinternet.com

Other roles

Dave Bickerton – runs the Lancashire Moths website <https://www.lancashiremoths.co.uk/> and is the keeper of the master recording spreadsheets.

Submission of Records

There are two preferred options:

- Send your completed spreadsheets to the relevant CMR. Spreadsheets, including grading guidelines, can be downloaded from the Lancs Moth Group website.
- Submission of records via iRecord or the National Moth Recording Scheme. This can be done at any point throughout the year.

Please contact your CMR if you have any queries regarding record submission.

Whichever of these methods you use, please do not duplicate your record submissions.

Lancashire Moth Group Website <http://www.lancashiremoths.co.uk>

Lancashire Lepidoptera Facebook Group <https://www.facebook.com/groups/119829941488294/>

Recording *Parornix* species in Lancashire

Steve Palmer

The moths within this genus are difficult to identify as adults and are consequently often ignored in light trap catches and rarely kept for dissection. I thought it might be useful to put together some notes on which species you might find in Lancashire and highlight the easiest way to find and identify them. Ben Smart has very kindly provided the photographic material to assist with searches for leaf mines.

Light-trapped or netted *Parornix* species are mostly worn when encountered and greyish in colour with varying degrees of darker and paler marks. Even when very fresh, there is no guarantee they can be sorted to species. Despite this, the presence or absence in your area of larval foodplants can help point out likely contenders if such moths are encountered. The following may help to reduce the possibilities further and even identify some adults to species level.

By far the best way of recording this genus is to look for the leaf mines/folds on known foodplants. They are fun to breed through, allowing newly emerged specimens to be examined closely and gaining a familiarity with what the newly emerged moths look like.

Where to find information on this group of moths

A detailed identification key to the adults can be found in the Moths and Butterflies of Great Britain and Ireland (MBGBI) Vol. 2 and, if available to you, this is well worth consulting. Having said that, do bear in mind this was published in 1985 and since then one of the species listed there has been split into two species, two species have been lumped together into one and a new member of the genus has been added to the British list.

Various other publications cover this genus (but not always all of the species). The most recent is the second edition of Sterling, Parsons and Lewington (2023) which covers eight species. Also available is Chris Manley's 3rd edition of a photographic guide to British and Irish Moths (2021) which shows all of the adults, but does not add any identification notes. Regionally, in the north-west, we have Ben Smart's two Micro-moth Field Tip volumes (2017 and 2021) which do cover the six species present in Lancashire, concentrating on finding the larval feeding signs. Finally, I'm sure you've already got your own copy of the Moths of Lancashire (2024) by Ben and myself and this is always worth using for difficult groups like this, showing known distribution (up to the end of 2023), flight periods and local foodplants.

Which species are UNKNOWN in Lancashire?

There are eleven species of *Parornix* found in Britain. Of these only six are known from Lancashire, while a further two may be overlooked or perhaps waiting to move into the county from adjacent areas.

We'll start by listing those that are **extremely unlikely** to be encountered in the county in the near future.

Parornix alpicola

Restricted to areas of **Mountain Everlasting** in the north of Scotland.

P. atripalpella

Reported as new to Britain in 2016 and currently only known in Kent. It is said to resemble *P. finitimella* and is probably double brooded in June and August. The larvae are very likely restricted to using a prostrate form of **Blackthorn** where they produce large, white, upperside mines, the larva being pale green in colour with large white pinacula. This variation of the foodplant will limit its distribution potential significantly.

P. carpinella

Probably restricted to south-east England but may be expanding its range slowly. It is very similar in markings and colour to *P. fagivora*. Both of these species often have a slight ochreous tinge when freshly emerged. *P. carpinella* is associated with **Hornbeam** and the larval leaf folds are readily identifiable on this tree.

Which species have been noted in adjacent counties but have no accepted records in Lancashire?

Parornix loganella

A different coloured species to the rest in that it is much darker, almost blackish. It is also single brooded, being on the wing from mid-May into June. The larvae feed on **Birch** between July and September but will need to be bred through to exclude second brood *P. betulae* (see below). It is considered quite likely this species is an over-looked resident in the county, particularly in more upland areas where birch is common.



Parornix loganella (photographer: Nigel Voaden)

P. fagivora

It is suggested, based on the pre-1985 Vice County dot maps in MBGBI, that this moth has historic records in both Lancashire vice-counties, but data or specimens confirming this have not been located. The obvious leaf folds can be found on **Beech** trees and would be well worth searching for between July and October. It most closely resembles *P. carpinella*, with both species needing dissection to determine the adults, unless bred.



Feeding signs of *Parornix fagivora* on Beech, *Parornix betulae* on Birch and *Parornix anglicella* on Hawthorn.

Which species do occur in Lancashire?

Parornix torquillella

In this species, the palps are normally pure white, with no dark marks or bands. It is a common **Blackthorn** feeder, flying in May and then again in August. The tenanted leaf folds, found at any time from June to October, are identical to those of *P. finitimella* (also a blackthorn feeder). If the larva is present, careful examination of the larva's front legs will allow the identification of *P. torquillella* which has yellowish legs, compared with the darker larval legs in *P. finitimella*.



Larvae of *Parornix torquillella* (left) and *Parornix finitimella* (right).

P. finitimella

Very similar to *P. torquillella* in looks, feeding period and flight times, but usually has bands on the otherwise white palps. This species also feeds on **Blackthorn** - for larval differences see above.

P. betulae

With pale palps and usually a band, this is the only species where the tips of the apical cilia are white - but the cilia MUST be intact to enable use of this feature. It feeds on both **Downy** and **Silver Birch** and flies during April-May and July-August. The second brood larvae will require breeding through to exclude the possibility of *P. loganella*.



Parornix betulae. Note white tips of apical cilia.

P. anglicella

Very similar to *P. devoniella*, the palps being pale with a band. *P. anglicella* has a less well-defined forewing pattern but this can be difficult to assess due to wear and variability in the forewing colour. It feeds on **Hawthorn** and the larval cones are easy to find (covering both broods) between July and leaf fall in the late autumn. Found on nearly all hawthorn bushes.

P. devoniella

Can have a more contrasting forewing pattern than *P. anglicella* which it otherwise closely resembles. It flies in May and again in August and has pale palps with a band. The larva feeds on **Hazel** and the small, square, early-stage mine and later leaf edge fold are easy to spot.



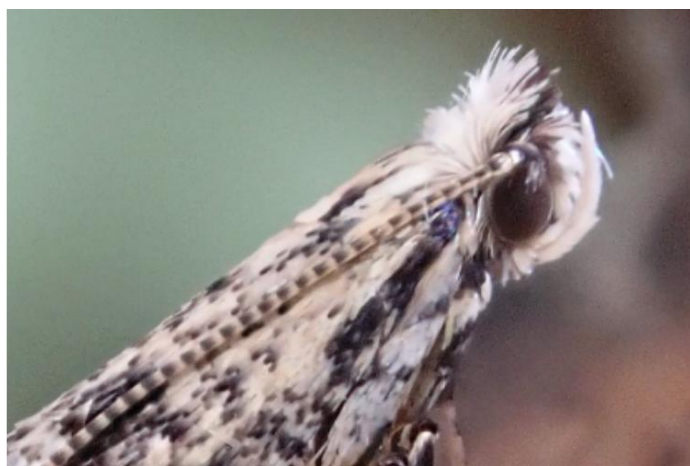
Parornix anglicella (left), *Parornix devoniella* (right).



Feeding signs of *Parornix scoticella* on Rowan (left) and *Parornix devoniella* on Hazel (right).

P. scoticella

Unlike other *Parornix* species this moth has a pale frons (front of face) and pale palps which don't always have any darker marks. Its flight period and brood situation is tricky to pin down and it may be single brooded for much of the time in Lancashire. The larva constructs a very easily found fold on **Rowan** leaves, which can often take up the whole leaf. This compares to the very infrequent use of this foodplant by *P. anglicella*, where the folds are small and conical.



Parornix scoticella. Note pale frons and palps.

Please note that if identification of a very fresh, non-bred specimen is submitted (without dissection) your County Moth Recorder will require very good, close up, photographic evidence of the features used to identify the moth. The details of the features used for the identification should be submitted with the record and photos.

Spindle Ermine (*Yponomeuta cagnagella*) meets its match

Richard Walker

Once a year in late May the small group of Spindle bushes (*Euonymus europaeus*) on Larkhill, Formby change dramatically. Within a few days from green bushes they become covered from head to toe with a white shining gossamer web (Photo 1, below).



Spindle Ermine larvae create a protective cage from predation, primarily from birds and parasitic wasps. The threads also create a highway by which larvae can move from branch to branch without returning to the main stems. This year it was dramatic as behind the silky cage were probably over 3000 larvae munching away (Photo 2, below).





Spindle Ermine *Ypsolopha cagnagella*

B. Smart

A few days later all the leaves had been eaten and only bare stems were left and the larvae were on the move, spinning threads, down which they abseiled hopefully to a lower branch in the search for food and also clambering over each other in their hundreds (Photo 3, top left).

Three days later all was still, nothing moved, all 3,000 larvae dead, piled along the bare branches or swinging from their threads. Amongst them were around 20 pupae, easily enough to put the colony back on its feet next year. An example of Nature controlling nature (Photo 4, top right).

All photos by Richard Walker unless stated otherwise.

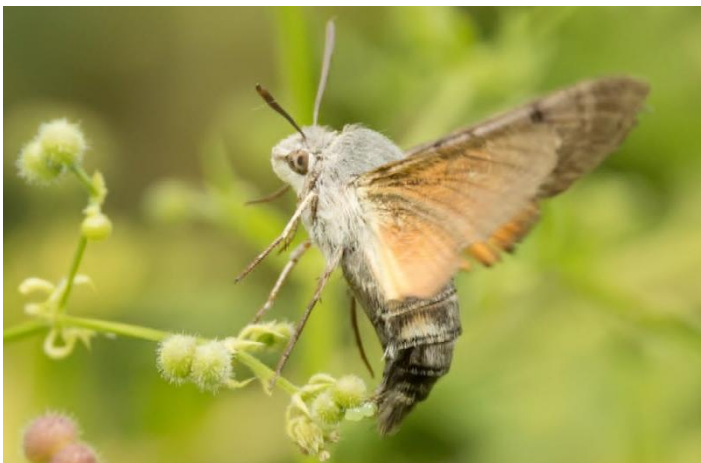
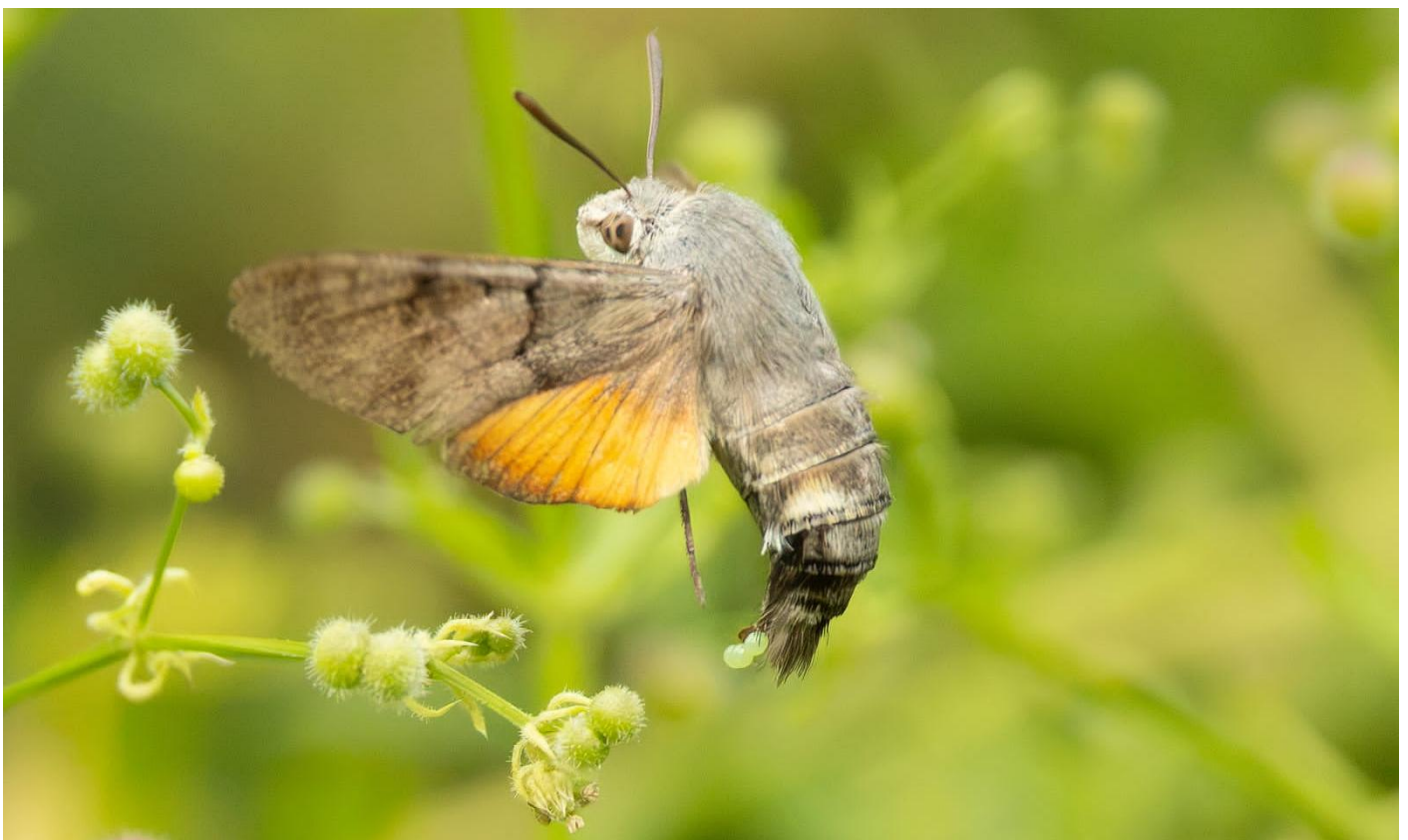
A Humming-bird Hawk-moth encounter

Martin Jump

This summer, I was lucky enough to see a Humming-bird Hawk-moth egg-laying on Cleavers, one of the larval foodplants of this moth.

As I was leaving Haslam Park, Preston after photographing butterflies on 21st July 2026, I saw something move in the undergrowth. I was amazed to see a Humming-bird Hawk-moth. It appeared to be feeding on a large clump of Cleavers which was growing through a number of rotting logs and branches. It was a difficult situation for a wildlife photographer and trying to lock on to the moth was a challenge. I persevered and managed to get a few keepers.

The photos below show that what she was actually doing was laying her pale green eggs on to the sticky fruit of Cleavers. After this process, the moth was exhausted and landed on a twig to rest for a short while before she continued her egg laying.



Lancashire versus Ceredigion

Ina Smith

I have been back in Lancashire for two years now, time goes exceedingly fast these days. Trying to set my mind to compare my mothing here against Wales is proving quite hard, I thought it would be a simple job...wrong again Ina! A cold and wet East Lancs garden is vastly different to a Lowland Raised Bog or Celtic Rainforest, which I had become accustomed to.

So, I will concentrate on two new-to-me species I have caught here since my return. I have never, even in my travels elsewhere, come across a Chocolate-tip so I was over the moon when I met one in my trap earlier this year. He was a little the worse for wear as you will see in the photo but very welcome.



The second species is Lempke's Gold Spot. Which I saw immediately was 'something different'. I used to tell moth recorders in Wales when they found something for the first time, "Well done. You may not know what it is but you spotted it and know what it isn't".

So, gone are my days of doing public trap openings at Ynys-hir among other places and if I come across Rosy Marsh Moth or Ashworth's Rustic in my Edenfield garden, well I will know I am just daydreaming.

A final round-up of records from 2025

Ben Smart

In the previous Newsletter, some of the notable records from 2025 were documented covering micro-moths and macro-moths for VC59 and VC60. However, now all submissions and datasets have been reviewed, it is clear that a number of significant records were absent and so this further round-up attempts to highlight those.

January 2025

- Two **Mottled Umber** were recorded at Leighton Moss by J. Gorse on New Year's Day.

February 2025

- A **Ruby Tiger** larva was noted wandering across a path at Lancaster University by J. Patton on the 20th.

March 2025

- A recent Lancashire arrival, ***Caloptilia falconipennella***, continued to move northwards, with the first VC60 moth trapped by S. Palmer at Lightfoot Green on the 7th. Also noted in VC59 at Orrell by P. Alker on 1st April, at Flixton by K. McCabe on 3rd April and by G. Turner at Burnley on 12th November.
- The following three species were only noted on this one occasion in VC59 during 2025: **Shoulder Stripe** at Abram on 20th by J. Smith, **Mottled Grey** at Edenfield on the 26th by I. Smith, and the day-flying moth, **Orange Underwing**, seen at Cutacre Country Park on the 27th by K. Haydock & J. Mills.

April 2025

- **Blossom Underwing** was recorded in the Leighton Moss Orchard trap on the 1st by R. Fellows, the sole Lancashire record this year.
- **Brindled Beauty** visited K. McCabe's trap on the 9th at Flixton.
- **Muslin Moth** recorded at Abram on three occasions by J. Smith from 11th onwards. Surprisingly these, and K. McCabe's at Flixton, were the only records submitted for this species in VC59 this year.
- **Scarce Prominent** came to light at Gait Barrows for J. Patton on the 20th, the only Lancashire record this year.
- **Brindled Beauty** and **Waved Umber** were recorded by P. Alker at Orrell on the 20th.
- As well as a couple of **Puss Moths**, K. McCabe also trapped all three Kittens. In addition to the common **Sallow Kitten**, he recorded a Flixton first with **Alder Kitten** on 23rd April, followed by **Poplar Kitten** on 3rd May and 11th August.

May 2025

- ***Coleophora alcyonipennella*** was recorded by P. Alker in Orrell on 11th May, followed by 20 subsequent records of up to ten individuals between 5th August and 8th October. A sample of these were dissected to confirm identity. The moth was also noted flying at Winstanley College Meadow, Wigan on the 25th August.
- **Glaucous Shears**, a moth with a tendency to wander from its moorland strongholds, turned up in Flixton for the first time, when recorded on 19th by K. McCabe.
- Worryingly, no **Mother Shipton** VC59 records this year. The only VC60 record was from Preston by T. Southward on the 30th.
- ***Ephestia woodiella*** recorded at Orrell by P. Alker on 31st May and also on 10th October.
- P. Alker also recorded numerous ***Dichrorampha*** species at Winstanley College Meadow (***D. acuminatana*** from 10th May, ***D. plumbana*** 19th May, ***D. alpestrana*** 20th May, ***D. alpinana*** 1st June, ***D. petiverella*** 7th June, ***D. vancouverana*** 16th July), also adding ***D. simpliciana*** on 17th July at his Orrell garden.



Clockwise from top left: *Dichrorampha vancouverana*, *D. alpestrana*, *D. plumbana*, *D. petiverella* (P. Alker)

June 2025

- **Beautiful Snout** on 5th was another new garden record for K. McCabe in Flixton.
- **Spinach** at Fallowfield on 10th by R. Borrow, the only 2025 Lancashire record of this species which has suffered a serious decline nationally.
- **Clouded Buff** at Green Bank on 11th, recorded by P. Marsh and J. Roberts.
- **Treble Lines** at Aigburth on 13th by J. Padget, the only record of this species in VC59 this year.
- ***Coleophora inulae*** on 15th at Dobcroft N.R. was new for VC60, recorded by S. Palmer.
- First of K. McCabe's five 2025 Flixton records of **Large Twin-spot Carpet** was of three at light on 19th.
- **Red-necked Footman** was recorded at Rishton on the 20th by D. Bickerton. Only VC59 record this year.
- Also on the 20th was Lancs' only **Brown Scallop** of the year, recorded by R. Fellows at Leighton Moss.
- **Minor Shoulder-knot** on the 29th at Edenfield by I. Smith was 2025's only VC59 record.
- ***Endothenia ericetana*** recorded by P. Alker in Orrell on 29th.



Endothenia ericetana

P. Alker

July 2025

- P. Alker trapped a **Small Marbled** on the 5th, the sole VC59 record this year.
- The only Lancastrian *Pseudoswammerdamia combinella* of the year was recorded at Whinney Fold by J. Patton on the 12th.
- **Lesser Cream Wave** was seen at Leighton Moss by B. Hancock on 13th, the only Lancs record of 2025.
- *Cnephasia genitalana* recorded on 17th by P. Alker at Orrell, just the second Lancashire record of this moth.
- Numerous Orrell records of *Yponomeuta rorrella*, including 11 on 17th and 22 on 19th for P. Alker.
- **Marsh Oblique-barred** was recorded at Leighton Moss (17th, S. Benner), Silverdale (18th, J. Patton) and Orrell (18th August, P. Alker).
- Six records of **Oblique Carpet** at Marshside by C. Fletcher between 31 July and 29 August.



Oblique Carpet

C. Fletcher

August 2025

- **Anomalous** was recorded at Burnley by G. Turner on the 7th and 18th.
- A new garden record for P. Alker in Orrell was *Epermenia falciformis*, trapped on the 10th and 17th.



Epermenia falciformis

P. Alker

- The first of two **Bordered Whites** was trapped at Rishton by D. Bickerton on the 12th. These were the only VC59 records this year for this species.
- R. Borrow at Fallowfield on 13 August, was one of only two recorders in VC59 to trap **Treble-bar** this year. Also on 13th, C. Fletcher trapped a **Light Knot Grass** at Marshside.



Welsh Wave

C. Bell

- Five separate records of **Welsh Wave** at Crawshawbooth this year by C. Bell, with a maximum count of 4 on the 16th.
- **Clifden Nonpareil** was recorded by K. McCabe on 20th and was new for his Flixton garden, and was followed by others on the 21st August and the 4th September.
- Two specimens of the scarce ***Ypsolopha horridella*** were recorded at Orrell on 24th and 29th by P. Alker. Between these two, Peter also trapped ***Prochoreutis myllerana*** on 25th.



Ypsolopha horridella

P. Alker

September 2025

- **Small Blood-vein** on the 29th, a new garden record for K. McCabe in Flixton.

October 2025

- P. Alker trapped a late **Scarce Bordered Straw** on 1st at Orrell, with **Autumn Green Carpet** following on 21st, the only VC59 record of this species in 2025.

November 2025

- A very late **V-Pug**, presumably representing a third brood, was trapped at Silverdale by J. Patton on the 7th.
- **Red Sword-grass** at Burnley on 9th, recorded by G. Turner.
- **Grey Shoulder-knot** was recorded on 28th at Galgate by B. Nixie.



Red Sword-grass

G. Turner

Platyptilia isodactylus Hoary Plume: new to Lancashire.

Justine Patton

Platyptilia isodactylus is a Nationally Scarce B species of plume moth and has a very local and scattered distribution throughout Britain, mostly along the west coast with a distinct gap in the northwest. It occupies damp habitats where its larval foodplant, Marsh Ragwort is found. It is double brooded and can be seen between May and September, flies from dusk and is attracted to light. Adults have a cleft forewing with a blunt apex and have a light brownish ground colour that varies. At a glance, it can look similar to *P. gonodactyla*. The larvae are said to feed in the stem, exuding frass at the axil.

My garden in Silverdale (red pin on map) sits close to the Morecambe Bay coastline and is surrounded mostly by neutral grassland bordered with drystone walls, hedgerows and mature trees. I run a twin 20W ALS Robinson trap in the garden regularly throughout the year but less so as the weather turns in autumn.



Map of the Silverdale area with garden located at the red pin.

On the morning of 7th October 2025, I went out to check the trap not expecting there to be much around other than maybe the odd migrant as the weather had been favourable for them. On the outside of the trap sat a plume that looked familiar, yet I was unsure of what it was. After a quick photo it was potted so it could be checked against the literature. The only moth that matched was *Platyptilia isodactylus*, but the flight period didn't match. Luckily, I had encountered the moth before when I visited Mull back in September 2021 and so compared the images. I immediately got in touch with Steve Benner and sent him both images and my thoughts, but he was unsure so got in touch with Steve Palmer for assistance. Coincidentally, Mark Young was visiting Steve P., and he is familiar with the species from the western isles of Scotland and was confident that the plume was indeed likely to be *P. isodactylus*. It was subsequently accepted as the first record for Lancashire and the specimen now sits in the World Museum Liverpool collection as the first example for the county.



Platyptilia isodactylus from Silverdale recorded 6th October 2025.



P. isodactylus recorded on Mull September 2021 for comparison.

This was a great record and well away from any other population in Britain, which was unusual, but moths can often be found well away from known populations. *P. isodactylus* is thought not to fly far from its larval foodplant, Marsh Ragwort, so was this a one off blown in from an undiscovered local population or from further afield? The closest I have found Marsh Ragwort is near Silverdale Moss and Leighton Moss, so it could have travelled but the weather was calm at the time of recording, so wind assistance was unlikely. I do record lots of other moth species associated with damp habitats so this would not be impossible. Then on October 15th, another individual turned up (distinctive from the first as it had all six legs), which made me think they were unlikely to be from a distant population, but instead somewhere nearby.



A second specimen from the garden on 15th October 2025.

Fast forward to 2026 and *P. isodactylus* has turned up in my garden trap once again with the first being recorded on 30/05, then subsequently on 12/07, 02/08, and 09/08. I think this now proves there is a population somewhere nearby, but it hasn't turned up in any other traps locally. It would be great if moth recorders local to the Silverdale area could keep their eyes peeled for it.

Magnetised to Moth-ing

Jo Johnston

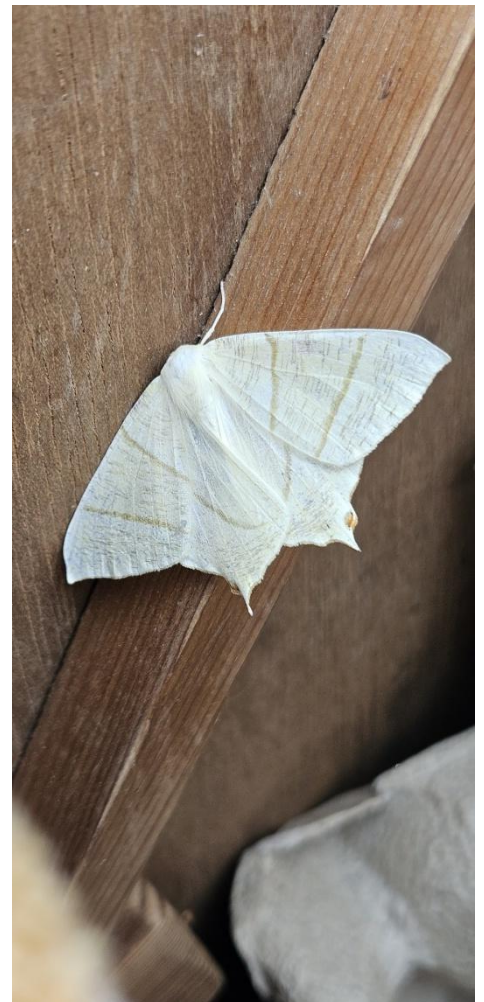
My first attraction and love for Lepidoptera began as a child. I read “The Very Hungry Caterpillar” book by Eric Carle and was instantly enchanted by the life-cycle of butterflies going from a tiny egg, to that of the caterpillar with their sometimes-disagreeable appearance due to being poisonous or for camouflage. The caterpillar then fills its stomach and grows in size, anchors itself down, sheds its skin and builds its own unique house (the pupa or chrysalis stage). Yes, its very own house! It blew my mind that this little creature could do such a thing all on its own without hands or feet, just from what appears to be wriggling movements! They emerge weeks or months later so different, that of a magnificent, kaleidoscopic marvel that is a butterfly!

This transformation spoke to me. I believed that one day I might transform from the little girl that was not aesthetically pleasing to others (the caterpillar) and would one day emerge as a beautiful butterfly as I glide and flow through life. I used to collect caterpillars in a shoe box and store them under my bed bringing them food and water and watch their lifecycle with a front row seat, until my mother found out and was extremely cross and demanded I release them into the wild. This is a philosophy I have kept with me to this day.

As I have always been fascinated by things that move in the night, due to my inability to sleep, my love of butterflies inevitably transferred to a passion and enthusiasm of moths.

I discovered that butterflies and moths not only have a fascinating life cycle and look fabulous but that they pollinate flowers and their presence shows a healthy environment. Oh, did I mention that they have been around for at least 50 million years and probably first evolved some 150 million years ago!!

As I grew older, my contact time with nature unfortunately reduced, adult life took over and I saw less and less of the green spaces I held so dear. I grew apart from it and it to me. I had a second chance when I joined Merseyside Biobank (MBB) as a volunteer. Initially I thought I would utilise my previous experience with facts and figures. Well as some will tell you.... nature had others' ideas for me. I have spent the majority of time since March 2026 not in the office at all but out in the field.



Lychnis and Swallow-tailed Moth. Photos by J. Johnston.

With Rimrose Valley (RV) being local to me and seeing how much the Rimrose Valley Friends (RVF) work together as a team I felt this was a place where I wanted to be. With my love for moths my mind was electric with the possibilities

for moth trapping within such different habitats. Initially I had the idea of using a homemade moth trap and a bought one and compare the two. With a reduced budget you can do extraordinary things without breaking the bank! However, after testing my trap it became apparent that my home-made trap required more tweaking and adaptations. I will not be defeated and the trap will be amended at a later date.... watch this space.

We ran a moth trap overnight in an allotment within 50 metres of the valley and also a manned 'field' trap in the meadow for four hours in July 2026 with considerable success, listing many new species to the RV moth records.

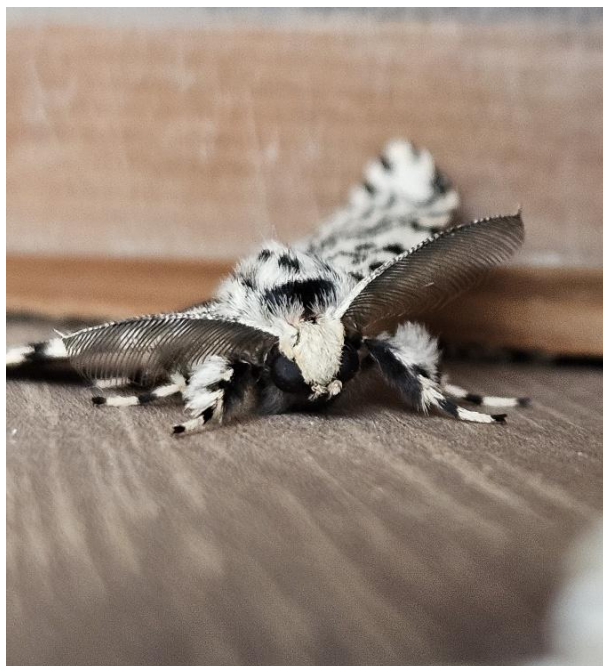
RV is a 3.5 km country park and valley which forms a border between Crosby and Litherland in the borough of Sefton, Merseyside, with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal on its eastern edge. Historically a flood-prone valley separating Crosby and Litherland, the area was used for farming, refuse tipping, allotments and recreation before abandoned allotments became colonised by reeds, with only a few allotments remaining. Today, RV offers a diverse mix of wetlands, woodlands, grasslands and wildflower meadows, alongside open spaces and walks along the Leeds-Liverpool Canal, all supporting a rich variety of wildlife.

The aims now are to form up to date lists of moths within RV, mapping, educating others on identifying, recording and the applications available to do this.

Moth recording so far has been a success and I hope to trap on a monthly basis, trap within RV and work alongside experts for guidance and support. I hope that these recordings can be used to measure biodiversity health, gather data on climate change and habitat loss all of which are vital for conservation.

All this would not have been possible without the collaborative efforts of everyone involved from Merseyside Biobank, Rimrose Valley Friends and Queensway Allotments. I cannot wait to work with you all again soon.

Let's get moth-ing!!!



Black Arches and Pale Prominent. Photos by J. Johnston.

Portland Moth in Orrell, near Wigan

Peter Alker

The night of 25th July saw the first significant rain for many weeks with frequent heavy showers blown in by a stiff westerly breeze. Certainly not the best conditions for moth trapping but it still managed to produce one of the biggest surprises of my mothning year in the form of a Portland Moth. It wasn't in the Robinson MV trap but had found its way into a home-made Skinner type trap that I use for experimenting with different bulb adapters and was running with three 20W UV bulbs at the time. Being an instantly recognisable and stunning moth, it was one of those 'Wow!' moments that I won't forget in a hurry and will be hard to beat.

Portland Moth is a Nationally Scarce resident species and suspected immigrant and may only have less than a dozen, well scattered populations around the coast of the UK. Whilst one of those remaining populations is here in Lancashire, on the Sefton coast, it is rare away from its coastal sand dune habitat and very rarely wanders inland. 'The Moths of Lancashire' atlas clearly shows that with only four records more than 10km from the coast, and all of those prior to the year 2000, with records at Mere Sands Wood in 1969, 1985 and 1989 and in the Jack Green area between Brindle and Hoghton in 1992. The latter record is the only one shown over 20km inland, although its details are not given in the text. During the production of this short note, I was made aware of an additional inland record that had, unfortunately, been omitted during the data extraction process for the atlas. That record was of one caught by Chris Darbyshire in his garden near Billinge in 1998 so still pre-2000, more than 20km from the coast and only 1.4km from my garden.



The 'Atlas of Britain and Irelands Larger Moths' also shows inland records are quite rare and points to a decline in such records. Almost all of them are prior to 2000, with many of those being pre-1970, and only a very few in the period 2000 to 2016. This suggests the decline in inland records is correlated to the overall reduction and loss of coastal breeding populations. Portland Moth is also a suspected immigrant but only some of the records from south and south-east England are thought to be probable immigrants.

We will never know where the Portland Moth in my Orrell garden came from, but the Sefton Coast seems the most likely origin. However, at 26km from the coast we know it is one of only three Lancashire records that are more than 20km inland and 28 years after the last one. Interestingly, for me at least, that last record was in a much-missed friend's garden and in the same tetrad.

References

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A very strange Elephant Hawk-moth

On the night of May 22nd 2026, Graham Dixon trapped this very strange Elephant Hawk-moth at Gregson Lane. Although the pattern on the two forewings is essentially identical, the colouration certainly isn't.

Anyone seen anything similar in this or any other species?



Antispila metallella – returning after a very long absence

Ben Smart

When researching old journals and records for *The Moths of Lancashire*, the only evidence to show that this moth had ever been part of the county fauna, was in a list of moths seen at Pendleton in 1845 by R. S. Edleston.

Recent years has seen the moth more widely recorded in the Midlands and neighbouring counties and so I have always kept an eye on Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*, the host plant of *Antispila metallella* and frequently used in amenity planting, often as part of hedgerows. Finally, this has paid off, with two *A. metallella* mines found in Chorlton, Manchester on 18-19 July 2026, and two more at Davyhulme Millennium N.R. on 21 July 2026.

A. metallella larvae feed in July and August, occasionally earlier, mining a large blotch, later cutting out an oval section of the leaf measuring 5.5mm to 7mm, to form a case within which it pupates on the ground.

Unfortunately, the mines found were already vacated. Of the two at Chorlton, the cut-outs measured 5.5mm. One also displayed a number of 'practice' slits, visible as brown specks near the start of the mine, typical of *A. metallella*. These slits are formed prior to oviposition but are not always evident. The oval cut-outs from the Davyhulme mines were larger, 6mm in length. Hopefully in future years, tenanted mines can be found and an adult reared.

The confusion species is *Antispila petryi*, at present confined to the south and Midlands of England. However, this is also moving north. The mining period is August to October, also on Dogwood, and the hole cut out to form the larval case is smaller, 4-5.5mm along the long axis. Mines lack the 'practice' slits of *A. metalella*.

If mines are tenanted, larvae can be examined as those of *A. metallella* significantly differ from those of *A. petryi*.

It is worth mentioning that there is a third member of the genus, *Antispila treitschkiella*, formerly confused with *A. petryi*, that uses Cornelian Cherry *Cornus mas*, a small tree easily recognised by its yellow flowers in late winter and cherry-like fruit in summer. The leaves are noticeably smoother than those of Dogwood. *A. treitschkiella* appears confined to southern and eastern counties.



Chorlton 18.07.26. Lower photo showing 'practice' slits.



Davyhulme 21.07.26.

The Moths of Gait Barrows

Steve Palmer

Gait Barrows is probably the best-known site for moths in Lancashire. The combination of limestone pavement, calcareous grassland with its associated scrub and woodland support a wide range of plants. Additionally, the mild climatic conditions influenced by nearby Morecambe Bay produce a perfect home for many specialised as well as more generalist moth species. Attracted by this rich biodiversity, lepidopterists have been drawn to the site for many years, producing a wealth of valuable records. Recording of moths (and their larvae) in this area dates back to at least 1914 with some records of limestone specialists from the 'Silverdale area' in the second half of the 19th century quite possibly from the modern reserve area as well.

Rarely a year goes by without new species being found, many of these probably over-looked long-term residents and the very latest, 'hot off the press', report came in March 2026 when several larvae of the local *Elachista luticomella* were found by visiting entomologist Will Langdon. The bulk of modern records (1980's onwards) are down to Rob Petley-Jones, the former site manager of the National Nature Reserve and keen moth enthusiast. During the 1990s daytime fieldwork for moths increased dramatically, with the number of moth species recorded from the site currently standing at 866 spp.

The Lancs Moth newsletter editor suggested it would be of interest to include a full list of the moths seen here and this can be found on the following pages.

Considerable thanks are due to past and present Natural England staff for their permission over the years to study moths on the Gait Barrows SSSI.

It is essential for those planning to visit the site for light trapping, to seek permission from the relevant Natural England staff responsible for the SSSI. For further information relating to on-site safety and contact details, please see the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lancshires-national-nature-reserves/lancshires-national-nature-reserves>



ABH Code	Taxon	Vernacular	Earliest	Latest
1.001	<i>Micropterix tunbergella</i>		1989	2022
1.004	<i>Micropterix aruncella</i>		1998	2016
1.005	<i>Micropterix calthella</i>		1998	2023
2.001	<i>Dyseriocrania subpurpurella</i>		2000	2021
2.002	<i>Paracrania chrysolepidella</i>		1994	2016
2.003	<i>Eriocrania unimaculella</i>		1995	2016
2.004	<i>Eriocrania sparrmannella</i>		2000	2022
2.005	<i>Eriocrania salopiella</i>		2004	2021
2.006	<i>Eriocrania cicatricella</i>		1995	2010
2.007	<i>Eriocrania semipurpurella</i>		2006	2018
2.008	<i>Eriocrania sangii</i>		2004	2020
3.001	<i>Triodia sylvina</i>	Orange Swift	1984	2025
3.002	<i>Korscheltellus lupulina</i>	Common Swift	1984	2012
3.003	<i>Korscheltellus fusconebulosa</i>	Map-winged Swift	1984	2025
3.004	<i>Phymatopus hecta</i>	Gold Swift	2002	2025
3.005	<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	Ghost Moth	1984	2013
4.002	<i>Stigmella lapponica</i>		1995	2022
4.003	<i>Stigmella confusella</i>		2008	2022
4.005	<i>Stigmella betulicola</i>		2017	2017
4.007	<i>Stigmella luteella</i>		1993	2021
4.010	<i>Stigmella microtheriella</i>		1995	2022
4.011	<i>Stigmella prunetorum</i>		2018	2025
4.014	<i>Stigmella cathartica</i>		1998	2025
4.015	<i>Stigmella anomalella</i>		1997	2025
4.023	<i>Stigmella crataegella</i>		1995	1995
4.024	<i>Stigmella magdalenae</i>		2018	2018
4.025	<i>Stigmella nylandriella</i>		1998	2018
4.026	<i>Stigmella oxyacanthella</i>		1994	2025
4.030	<i>Stigmella hybnerella</i>		1997	2025
4.032	<i>Stigmella floslactella</i>		1995	2025
4.034	<i>Stigmella tityrella</i>		1997	2025
4.035	<i>Stigmella salicis s.s.</i>		1997	2022
4.041	<i>Stigmella sorbi</i>		2016	2016
4.042	<i>Stigmella plagicolella</i>		1995	2025
4.043	<i>Stigmella lemniscella</i>		2008	2019
4.044	<i>Stigmella continuella</i>		2008	2015
4.045	<i>Stigmella aurella</i>		1995	2025
4.049	<i>Stigmella aeneofasciella</i>		1995	2003
4.054	<i>Stigmella perpygmaeella</i>		2025	2025
4.055	<i>Stigmella hemargyrella</i>		1997	2022
4.056	<i>Stigmella speciosa</i>		2008	2020
4.060	<i>Stigmella ruficapitella</i>		1995	2017
4.061	<i>Stigmella atricapitella</i>		1995	1995
4.071	<i>Bohemannia pulverosella</i>		2022	2022
4.078	<i>Fomoria septembrella</i>		1997	2020
4.082	<i>Ectoedemia intimella</i>		2025	2025
4.089	<i>Ectoedemia albifasciella</i>		1995	2019
4.090	<i>Ectoedemia subbimaculella</i>		2017	2017
4.091	<i>Ectoedemia heringi</i>		1995	1995
4.094	<i>Ectoedemia angulifasciella</i>		1995	2025
4.095	<i>Ectoedemia atricollis</i>		1995	2019
4.096	<i>Ectoedemia arcuatella</i>		2017	2025
4.099	<i>Ectoedemia occultella</i>		1997	1997
5.001	<i>Opostega salaciella</i>		2009	2014
6.003	<i>Heliozela sericiella</i>		1998	1998
6.005	<i>Heliozela hammoniella</i>		1995	2022
7.001	<i>Nemophora degeerella</i>		1984	2024
7.003	<i>Nemophora cupriacella</i>		2000	2012

7.006	<i>Adela reaumurella</i>	1984	2023
7.007	<i>Adela cuprella</i>	1999	1999
7.008	<i>Adela croesella</i>	2020	2020
7.009	<i>Cauchas fibulella</i>	1914	2022
7.010	<i>Cauchas rufimitrella</i>	1994	1994
7.012	<i>Nematopogon schwarziellus</i>	1984	2025
7.015	<i>Nematopogon swammerdamella</i>	1999	2025
8.001	<i>Incurvaria pectinea</i>	1984	2025
8.002	<i>Incurvaria masculinella</i>	1984	2004
8.003	<i>Incurvaria oehlmanniella</i>	2003	2003
8.004	<i>Incurvaria praelatella</i>	1987	2020
8.005	<i>Phylloporia bistrigella</i>	2005	2022
10.001	<i>Tischeria ekebladella</i>	1995	2022
10.003	<i>Coptotriche marginea</i>	1997	2025
11.012	<i>Psyche casta</i>	1998	2023
12.014	<i>Nemaxera betulinella</i>	2015	2015
12.016	<i>Nemapogon cloacella</i>	1999	2016
12.017	<i>Nemapogon koenigi</i>	1999	2015
12.021	<i>Nemapogon clematella</i>	1986	2025
12.032	<i>Tinea semifulvella</i>	1999	2017
12.033	<i>Tinea trinotella</i>	1999	2025
12.048	<i>Psychoides filicivora</i>	2017	2026
13.002	<i>Roeslerstammia erxlebelli</i>	2014	2014
14.008	<i>Bucculatrix cidarella</i>	2009	2009
14.009	<i>Bucculatrix thoracella</i>	2000	2003
14.010	<i>Bucculatrix ulmella</i>	1995	2009
14.013	<i>Bucculatrix demaryella</i>	2004	2025
15.002	<i>Caloptilia cuculipennella</i>	2013	2016
15.003	<i>Calotilia populetorum</i>	2025	2025
15.004	<i>Caloptilia elongella</i>	2000	2000
15.005	<i>Caloptilia betulicola</i>	1998	2025
15.006	<i>Caloptilia rufipennella</i>	1997	2022
15.008	<i>Caloptilia alchimiella</i>	2004	2025
15.010	<i>Caloptilia stigmatella</i>	1997	2017
15.014	<i>Gracillaria syringella</i>	1986	2024
15.015	<i>Aspilapteryx tringipennella</i>	2008	2008
15.016	<i>Euspilapteryx auroguttella</i>	1995	2000
15.025	<i>Parornix betulae</i>	1995	2015
15.028	<i>Parornix anglicella</i>	1995	2025
15.029	<i>Parornix devoniella</i>	1995	2025
15.030	<i>Parornix scoticella</i>	1997	2013
15.032	<i>Parornix finitimella</i>	2000	2014
15.033	<i>Parornix torquillella</i>	1997	2015
15.034	<i>Phyllonorycter harrisella</i>	2007	2021
15.039	<i>Phyllonorycter quercifoliella</i>	2009	2009
15.040	<i>Phyllonorycter messaniella</i>	1998	2020
15.043	<i>Phyllonorycter oxyacanthae</i>	1995	2025
15.044	<i>Phyllonorycter sorbi</i>	1995	2014
15.046	<i>Phyllonorycter blancardella</i>	1997	1999
15.049	<i>Phyllonorycter spinicolella</i>	1995	2025
15.052	<i>Phyllonorycter corylifoliella</i>	1997	1998
15.053	<i>Phyllonorycter leucographella</i>	2019	2019
15.057	<i>Phyllonorycter dubitella</i>	1986	1986
15.063	<i>Phyllonorycter maestingella</i>	1997	2022
15.064	<i>Phyllonorycter coryli</i>	1995	2025
15.073	<i>Phyllonorycter lautella</i>	1997	2022
15.075	<i>Phyllonorycter ulmifoliella</i>	1995	2025
15.076	<i>Phyllonorycter emberizaepenella</i>	1995	2013
15.078	<i>Phyllonorycter tristrigella</i>	2009	2019

15.081	<i>Phyllonorycter nicellii</i>	1997	2025
15.083	<i>Phyllonorycter trifasciella</i>	1995	2025
15.084	<i>Phyllonorycter acerifoliella</i>	1995	1995
15.086	<i>Phyllonorycter geniculella</i>	1995	2025
16.001	<i>Yponomeuta evonymella</i>	1984	2025
16.004	<i>Yponomeuta cagnagella</i>	2016	2016
16.007	<i>Yponomeuta plumbella</i>	1986	2025
16.010	<i>Zelleria hepariella</i>	1998	2014
16.017	<i>Swammerdamia pyrella</i>	2014	2015
16.019	<i>Paraswammerdamia albicapitella</i>	1997	2025
16.020	<i>Paraswammerdamia nebulella</i>	1989	2025
17.002	<i>Ypsolopha nimorella</i>	1986	2005
17.003	<i>Ypsolopha dentella</i>	1988	2025
17.005	<i>Ypsolopha scabrella</i>	1989	2019
17.010	<i>Ypsolopha parenthesella</i>	1989	2025
17.011	<i>Ypsolopha ustella</i>	1997	2025
17.012	<i>Ypsolopha sequella</i>	1986	2013
18.001	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	1993	2025
18.003	<i>Plutella porrectella</i>	2008	2009
19.002	<i>Glyphipterix thrasonella</i>	1999	2022
19.003	<i>Glyphipterix fuscoviridella</i>	2000	2024
19.007	<i>Glyphipterix simplicella</i>	1999	2021
19.008	<i>Glyphipterix schoenicoella</i>	2009	2009
20.001	<i>Argyresthia laevigatella</i>	2025	2025
20.004	<i>Argyresthia arceuthina</i>	2000	2009
20.006	<i>Argyresthia dilectella</i>	1998	2025
20.011	<i>Argyresthia brockeella</i>	1990	2025
20.012	<i>Argyresthia goedartella</i>	1990	2025
20.013	<i>Argyresthia pygmaeella</i>	1997	2009
20.014	<i>Argyresthia sorbiella</i>	2007	2015
20.015	<i>Argyresthia curvella</i>	2014	2014
20.016	<i>Argyresthia retinella</i>	1986	2021
20.018	<i>Argyresthia spinosella</i>	1999	2016
20.019	<i>Argyresthia conjugella</i>	1999	2025
20.022	<i>Argyresthia bonnetella</i>	1997	2015
20.023	<i>Argyresthia albistria</i>	1986	2025
21.001	<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i>	1984	2025
22.002	<i>Prays fraxinella</i>	1986	2006
22.003	<i>Prays ruficeps</i>	2018	2018
28.009	<i>Endrosis sarcitrella</i>	2008	2008
28.010	<i>Hofmannophila pseudospretella</i>	1999	2025
28.012	<i>Borkhausenia fuscescens</i>	2017	2022
28.019	<i>Esperia sulphurella</i>	2007	2007
29.001	<i>Diurnea fagella</i>	2002	2024
29.002	<i>Diurnea lipsiella</i>	1990	2014
30.003	<i>Agnoea josephinae</i>	1997	2025
31.001	<i>Carcina quercana</i>	1983	2025
32.001	<i>Semioscopis avellanella</i>	2000	2025
32.002	<i>Semioscopis steinkellneriana</i>	1989	2025
32.007	<i>Agonopterix ocellana</i>	2002	2015
32.008	<i>Agonopterix liturosa</i>	1986	1986
32.010	<i>Agonopterix conterminella</i>	1999	1999
32.016	<i>Agonopterix propinquella</i>	2009	2009
32.017	<i>Agonopterix arenella</i>	2007	2012
32.018	<i>Agonopterix heracliata</i>	2015	2015
32.019	<i>Agonopterix ciliella</i>	1986	1986
32.031	<i>Agonopterix alstromeriana</i>	2014	2014
32.032	<i>Agonopterix angelicella</i>	1997	1997
32.038	<i>Depressaria badiella</i>	1984	2008

32.039	<i>Depressaria daucella</i>	2003	2009
34.001	<i>Panalia leuwenhoekella</i>	1998	2021
34.014	<i>Sorhagenia janiszewskae</i>	2000	2022
35.004	<i>Aproaerema taeniolella</i>	1997	2022
35.010	<i>Aproaerema anthyllidella</i>	2009	2009
35.011	<i>Anacampsis populella</i>	2019	2025
35.012	<i>Anacampsis blattariella</i>	2007	2007
35.018	<i>Hypatima rhomboidella</i>	2001	2025
35.022	<i>Dichomeris marginella</i>	1998	2026
35.026	<i>Acompsia cinerella</i>	1986	2006
35.031	<i>Helcystogramma rufescens</i>	2006	2025
35.038	<i>Bryotropha domestica</i>	2014	2025
35.040	<i>Bryotropha terrella</i>	1985	2019
35.046	<i>Bryotropha senectella</i>	1986	2025
35.047	<i>Bryotropha affinis</i>	1999	2014
35.049	<i>Bryotropha similis</i>	1997	1997
35.056	<i>Metzneria lappella</i>	2013	2025
35.058	<i>Metzneria metzneriella</i>	2000	2025
35.065	<i>Monochroa cytisella</i>	2007	2022
35.071	<i>Monochroa lucidella</i>	1999	2025
35.080	<i>Oxypteryx unicolorella</i>	1999	2015
35.081	<i>Oxypteryx atrella</i>	1986	2025
35.085	<i>Athrips mouffetella</i>	1989	2025
35.093	<i>Mirificarma mulinella</i>	2014	2014
35.097	<i>Gelechia rhombella</i>	2001	2001
35.101	<i>Gelechia sororculella</i>	2025	2025
35.120	<i>Scrobipalpa artemisiella</i>	1986	2025
35.123	<i>Scrobipalpa costella</i>	2008	2008
35.141	<i>Teleiodes vulgella</i>	2002	2025
35.145	<i>Neotelphusa sequax</i>	1997	2016
35.147	<i>Carpatolechchia decorella</i>	2003	2014
35.148	<i>Carpatolechchia fugitivella</i>	1986	1986
35.149	<i>Carpatolechchia alburnella</i>	2009	2009
35.151	<i>Carpatolechchia proximella</i>	1994	2025
35.159	<i>Exoteleia dodecella</i>	1997	2008
36.001	<i>Batrachedra praeangusta</i>	2002	2025
37.005	<i>Coleophora lutipennella</i>	1995	2008
37.006	<i>Coleophora gryphipennella</i>	1997	2025
37.007	<i>Coleophora flavipennella</i>	1999	2025
37.014	<i>Coleophora coracipennella</i>	2025	2025
37.015	<i>Coleophora serratella</i>	1995	2025
37.017	<i>Coleophora prunifoliae</i>	2008	2008
37.020	<i>Coleophora fuscocuprella</i>	1998	2025
37.022	<i>Coleophora lusciniaepennella</i>	2022	2022
37.026	<i>Coleophora violacea</i>	2025	2025
37.034	<i>Coleophora frischella</i>	2012	2012
37.044	<i>Coleophora discordella</i>	1998	2025
37.048	<i>Coleophora mayrella</i>	2015	2015
37.050	<i>Coleophora albidella</i>	1986	2025
37.063	<i>Coleophora albicosta</i>	1999	1999
37.066	<i>Coleophora laricella</i>	2015	2015
37.069	<i>Coleophora caespitiella</i>	2006	2025
37.070	<i>Coleophora tamesis</i>	2002	2025
37.071	<i>Coleophora glaucicolella</i>	1997	2009
37.073	<i>Coleophora alticolella</i>	2008	2025
37.074	<i>Coleophora taeniipennella</i>	2006	2006
37.080	<i>Coleophora virgaureae</i>	1999	2025
37.099	<i>Coleophora striatipennella</i>	1997	1997
37.106	<i>Coleophora paripennella</i>	1998	2010

38.004	<i>Elachista argentella</i>	1999	2015
38.008	<i>Elachista triseriatella</i>	2000	2021
38.013	<i>Elachista cingillella</i>	2000	2015
38.015	<i>Elachista gangabella</i>	2004	2022
38.016	<i>Elachista subalbidella</i>	2009	2009
38.017	<i>Elachista adscitella</i>	1997	2026
38.022	<i>Elachista gleichenella</i>	2016	2026
38.023	<i>Elachista biatomella</i>	2008	2015
38.025	<i>Elachista atricomella</i>	2008	2008
38.028	<i>Elachista alpinella</i>	2014	2014
38.029	<i>Elachista luticomella</i>	-	2026
38.030	<i>Elachista albifrontella</i>	1999	1999
38.037	<i>Elachista canapennella</i>	2000	2025
38.039	<i>Elachista maculicerusella</i>	1999	2019
38.041	<i>Elachista cinereopunctella</i>	2009	2026
38.046	<i>Elachista albidella</i>	2025	2025
38.047	<i>Elachista freyerella</i>	2004	2004
39.001	<i>Blastodacna hellerella</i>	1997	2008
39.003	<i>Spuleria flavicaput</i>	1989	2007
40.001	<i>Mompha conturbatella</i>	2000	2025
40.002	<i>Mompha ochraceella</i>	2002	2025
40.003	<i>Mompha lacteella</i>	2003	2009
40.004	<i>Mompha propinquella</i>	2002	2008
40.008	<i>Mompha subbistrigella</i>	2012	2025
40.012	<i>Mompha miscella</i>	1998	2026
40.013	<i>Mompha locupletella</i>	2008	2009
40.014	<i>Mompha terminella</i>	2016	2017
40.015	<i>Mompha raschkiella</i>	1997	2025
41.002	<i>Blastobasis adustella</i>	1986	2025
41.003	<i>Blastobasis lacticolella</i>	2013	2013
43.001	<i>Scythris fallacella</i>	2004	2026
43.004	<i>Scythris picaepennis</i>	1998	2024
44.001	<i>Alucita hexadactyla</i>	1993	2025
45.011	<i>Amblyptilia punctidactyla</i>	2002	2002
45.012	<i>Stenoptilia pterodactyla</i>	1998	1999
45.028	<i>Capperia britanniodactylus</i>	2006	2006
45.038	<i>Hellinsia tephrodactyla</i>	1997	2025
45.041	<i>Hellinsia osteodactylus</i>	1928	2025
45.043	<i>Adaina microdactyla</i>	1957	2025
45.044	<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>	2003	2025
46.001	<i>Schreckensteinia festaliella</i>	1986	2023
47.001	<i>Phaulernis fulviguttella</i>	2016	2016
47.005	<i>Epermenia chaerophyllella</i>	2008	2018
48.001	<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i>	1986	2018
49.002	<i>Isotrias rectifasciana</i>	1994	2025
49.004	<i>Ditula angustiorana</i>	1997	2025
49.009	<i>Capua vulgana</i>	1998	2025
49.010	<i>Philedonides lunana</i>	1987	1987
49.013	<i>Archips podana</i>	1994	2025
49.015	<i>Archips xylosteana</i>	1986	2025
49.022	<i>Ptycholoma lecheana</i>	2004	2010
49.022	<i>Ptycholoma lecheana</i>	2010	2010
49.023	<i>Pandemis cinnamomeana</i>	1994	2009
49.024	<i>Pandemis corylana</i>	1986	2025
49.025	<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	1986	2025
49.026	<i>Pandemis heparana</i>	1986	2025
49.028	<i>Syndemis musculana</i>	1998	2016
49.031	<i>Zelotherses paleana</i>	1988	2011
49.033	<i>Aphelia viburnana</i>	1999	1999

49.037	<i>Clepsis spectrana</i>	2000	2009
49.038	<i>Clepsis consimilana</i>	1999	2002
49.039	<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	2007	2008
49.043	<i>Exapate congelatella</i>	2009	2009
49.044	<i>Tortricodes alternella</i>	2014	2014
49.045	<i>Eana osseana</i>	2000	2014
49.047	<i>Eana incanana</i>	1986	2003
49.048	<i>Eana penziana</i>	1993	2001
49.049	<i>Cnephasia incertana</i>	2008	2008
49.050	<i>Cnephasia stephensiana</i>	2000	2009
49.051	<i>Cnephasia asseclana</i>	1986	2008
49.059	<i>Tortrix viridana</i>	1983	2009
49.060	<i>Aleimma loeflingiana</i>	1989	2025
49.061	<i>Acleris holmiana</i>	1993	2025
49.062	<i>Acleris forsskaleana</i>	1983	2012
49.063	<i>Acleris bergmanniana</i>	1998	2009
49.065	<i>Acleris comariana</i>	1986	1986
49.066	<i>Acleris laterana</i>	2003	2012
49.069	<i>Acleris sparsana</i>	1984	2021
49.070	<i>Acleris rhombana</i>	1988	2011
49.071	<i>Acleris emargana</i>	1988	2017
49.073	<i>Acleris schalleriana</i>	1987	2016
49.075	<i>Acleris umbrana</i>	2009	2011
49.077	<i>Acleris variegana</i>	1986	2025
49.078	<i>Acleris aspersana</i>	1989	2008
49.080	<i>Acleris hastiana</i>	1994	2025
49.082	<i>Acleris hyemana</i>	1984	2009
49.083	<i>Acleris ferrugana</i>	2003	2025
49.084	<i>Acleris notana</i>	1998	2025
49.086	<i>Acleris logiana</i>	2025	2025
49.087	<i>Acleris literana</i>	1996	2014
49.090	<i>Eulia ministrana</i>	1984	2012
49.091	<i>Pseudargyrotoza conwagana</i>	1986	2017
49.094	<i>Phtheochroa sodaliana</i>	1994	2000
49.097	<i>Cochylimorpha straminea</i>	1984	2025
49.100	<i>Phalonidia curvistrigana</i>	1985	2025
49.109	<i>Agapeta hamana</i>	1983	2025
49.110	<i>Agapeta zoegana</i>	1994	2019
49.111	<i>Eupoecilia angustana</i>	1994	2025
49.120	<i>Aethes smeathmanniana</i>	2025	2025
49.127	<i>Aethes cnicana</i>	1986	2009
49.128	<i>Aethes rubigana</i>	1999	2006
49.129	<i>Cochylidia rupicola</i>	1941	2025
49.133	<i>Thyraylia nana</i>	1999	2010
49.137	<i>Neocochylis dubitana</i>	1983	2025
49.139	<i>Cochylichroa atricapitana</i>	1983	2025
49.144	<i>Eudemis profundana</i>	1986	2025
49.149	<i>Apotomis turbidana</i>	1994	2025
49.150	<i>Apotomis betuletana</i>	1984	2025
49.151	<i>Apotomis capreana</i>	1999	2000
49.152	<i>Apotomis sororculana</i>	1993	1999
49.154	<i>Orthotaenia undulana</i>	1985	2025
49.156	<i>Hedya nubiferana</i>	1989	2025
49.157	<i>Hedya pruniana</i>	1986	2025
49.160	<i>Celypha rufana</i>	1925	2017
49.166	<i>Celypha lacunana</i>	1986	2025
49.179	<i>Olethreutes arcuella</i>	2000	2024
49.180	<i>Piniphila bifasciana</i>	1999	1999
49.183	<i>Lobesia abscisana</i>	2008	2008

49.184	<i>Lobesia reliquana</i>	1994	2008
49.190	<i>Endothenia ustulana</i>	2014	2014
49.193	<i>Endothenia quadrimaculana</i>	1994	1994
49.194	<i>Bactra lancealana</i>	1987	2025
49.195	<i>Bactra furfurana</i>	1999	1999
49.199	<i>Eucosmomorpha albersana</i>	1989	2016
49.201	<i>Ancylis unguicella</i>	2007	2007
49.204	<i>Ancylis obtusana</i>	2009	2017
49.207	<i>Ancylis geminana</i>	2002	2025
49.209	<i>Ancylis diminutana</i>	1994	2025
49.212	<i>Ancylis apicella</i>	1984	2025
49.214	<i>Ancylis badiana</i>	2015	2015
49.216	<i>Ancylis mitterbacheriana</i>	1999	2018
49.218	<i>Eriopsela quadrana</i>	1940	2025
49.223	<i>Rhopobota naevana</i>	1986	2025
49.224	<i>Spilonota ocellana</i>	1986	2025
49.230	<i>Epinotia trigonella</i>	1988	2025
49.231	<i>Epinotia brunnichana</i>	1984	2025
49.233	<i>Epinotia solandriana</i>	1986	2021
49.234	<i>Epinotia abbreviana</i>	2002	2002
49.237	<i>Epinotia signatana</i>	2009	2014
49.238	<i>Epinotia cruciana</i>	1986	2017
49.240	<i>Epinotia immundana</i>	2008	2025
49.244	<i>Epinotia subocellana</i>	1999	2015
49.245	<i>Epinotia tetraquetra</i>	1999	2024
49.248	<i>Epinotia tenerana</i>	1986	2025
49.249	<i>Epinotia ramella</i>	1987	2025
49.251	<i>Epinotia rubiginosana</i>	2015	2015
49.254	<i>Epinotia bilunana</i>	1994	2015
49.255	<i>Epinotia nisella</i>	1986	2025
49.260	<i>Zeiraphera isertana</i>	1986	2025
49.265	<i>Eucosma cana</i>	1986	2025
49.266	<i>Eucosma hohenwartiana</i>	1984	2025
49.269	<i>Eucosma campoliliana</i>	1994	2015
49.276	<i>Eucosma aspidiscana</i>	1984	2024
49.279	<i>Gypsonoma dealbana</i>	1986	2025
49.281	<i>Gypsonoma sociana</i>	1998	2017
49.285	<i>Epiblema scutulana</i>	1989	2025
49.286	<i>Epiblema cirsiana</i>	2013	2016
49.288	<i>Epiblema foenella</i>	1998	1998
49.289	<i>Epiblema costipunctana</i>	1988	1988
49.292	<i>Notocelia cynosbatella</i>	1994	2025
49.293	<i>Notocelia tetragonana</i>	2014	2015
49.294	<i>Notocelia uddmanniana</i>	1986	2025
49.295	<i>Notocelia roborana</i>	1994	2025
49.296	<i>Notocelia incarnatana</i>	2001	2006
49.297	<i>Notocelia rosaecolana</i>	1986	2025
49.298	<i>Notocelia trimaculana</i>	1997	2025
49.306	<i>Rhyacionia pinicolana</i>	1994	2009
49.325	<i>Cydia ulicetana</i>	1987	1999
49.332	<i>Cydia coniferana</i>	1997	1999
49.334	<i>Cydia cosmophorana</i>	1914	1914
49.341	<i>Cydia splendana</i>	1986	2022
49.342	<i>Cydia fagiglandana</i>	1999	2009
49.345	<i>Lathronympha strigana</i>	1986	2025
49.349	<i>Grapholita internana</i>	1987	1987
49.354	<i>Grapholita jungiella</i>	2004	2007
49.362	<i>Pammene giganteana</i>	2021	2021
49.367	<i>Pammene fasciana</i>	2001	2001

49.373	<i>Pammene spiniana</i>		2017	2017
49.375	<i>Pammene regiana</i>		2016	2016
52.003	<i>Sesia bembeciformis</i>	Lunar Hornet Moth	1998	1998
54.008	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>	Six-spot Burnet	1993	2015
54.009	<i>Zygaena lonicerae</i>	Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet	1984	1994
62.001	<i>Aphomia sociella</i>		1993	2022
62.005	<i>Achroia grisella</i>		2025	2025
62.007	<i>Cryptoblabes bistriga</i>		1986	2025
62.012	<i>Matilella fusca</i>		2001	2001
62.027	<i>Dioryctria simplicella</i>		1986	2025
62.028	<i>Dioryctria abietella</i>		1986	2014
62.029	<i>Phycita roborella</i>		1983	2025
62.034	<i>Acrobasis repandana</i>		2002	2002
62.035	<i>Acrobasis advenella</i>		1986	2025
62.037	<i>Acrobasis marmorea</i>		1993	2025
62.038	<i>Acrobasis consociella</i>		1999	2025
62.039	<i>Apomyelois bistratella</i>		1999	1999
62.048	<i>Euzophera pinguis</i>		2007	2007
62.057	<i>Phycitodes maritima</i>		1984	1984
62.058	<i>Phycitodes binaevella</i>		1993	2025
62.059	<i>Phycitodes saxicola</i>		2009	2009
62.075	<i>Hypsopygia costalis</i>		1986	2015
62.076	<i>Hypsopygia glaucinalis</i>		2025	2025
63.003	<i>Pyrausta cingulata</i>		1984	2025
63.005	<i>Pyrausta despicata</i>		1995	2025
63.006	<i>Pyrausta aurata</i>		2015	2022
63.007	<i>Pyrausta purpuralis</i>		1984	2024
63.008	<i>Pyrausta ostrinalis</i>		1984	2025
63.018	<i>Anania coronata</i>		2013	2013
63.021	<i>Anania terrealis</i>		1984	2015
63.022	<i>Anania crocealis</i>		1984	2025
63.024	<i>Anania funebris</i>		1980	2024
63.025	<i>Anania hortulata</i>		1987	2013
63.029	<i>Paratalanta pandalis</i>		1984	2012
63.031	<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>		1986	2025
63.033	<i>Udea lutealis</i>		1986	2019
63.034	<i>Udea prunalis</i>		1983	2025
63.037	<i>Udea olivalis</i>		1984	2025
63.038	<i>Patania ruralis</i>		1984	2025
63.052	<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>		1984	2025
63.057	<i>Evergestis forficalis</i>		1984	2025
63.062	<i>Scoparia subfusca</i>		1984	2025
63.064	<i>Scoparia ambigualis</i>		1984	2025
63.066	<i>Scoparia pyralella</i>		1990	2015
63.067	<i>Eudonia lacustrata</i>		1986	2025
63.069	<i>Eudonia angustea</i>		2013	2013
63.073	<i>Eudonia truncicolella</i>		1984	2025
63.074	<i>Eudonia mercurella</i>		1986	2025
63.075	<i>Eudonia pallida</i>		2019	2019
63.077	<i>Chilo phragmitella</i>		1984	2025
63.080	<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>		1984	2025
63.081	<i>Crambus pascuella</i>		1984	2025
63.086	<i>Crambus lathoniellus</i>		1982	2025
63.088	<i>Crambus perlella</i>		1987	2019
63.089	<i>Agriphila tristella</i>		1984	2025
63.090	<i>Agriphila inquinatella</i>		1986	2025
63.093	<i>Agriphila straminella</i>		1983	2025
63.095	<i>Agriphila geniculea</i>		1984	2025
63.099	<i>Catoptria pinella</i>		1983	2025

63.100	<i>Catoptria margaritella</i>		1998	2025
63.102	<i>Catoptria falsella</i>		1986	2025
63.114	<i>Elophila nymphaeata</i>		1984	2015
63.115	<i>Acentria ephemerella</i>		1986	2025
63.116	<i>Cataclysta lemnata</i>		2003	2025
63.117	<i>Parapoynx stratiotata</i>		2025	2025
63.118	<i>Nymphula nitidulata</i>		1954	2022
63.121	<i>Donacula forficella</i>		2025	2025
63.122	<i>Donacula mucronella</i>		2014	2014
65.001	<i>Falcaria lacertinaria</i>	Scalloped Hook-tip	1986	2025
65.002	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	Oak Hook-tip	1983	2025
65.003	<i>Watsonalla cultraria</i>	Barred Hook-tip	1983	1984
65.005	<i>Drepana falcataria</i>	Pebble Hook-tip	1983	2025
65.007	<i>Cilix glaucata</i>	Chinese Character	1984	2025
65.008	<i>Thyatira batis</i>	Peach Blossom	1984	2020
65.009	<i>Habrosyne pyritoides</i>	Buff Arches	1983	2025
65.010	<i>Tethea ocularis</i>	Figure of Eighty	1994	2009
65.012	<i>Tetheella fluctuosa</i>	Satin Lutestring	1986	2025
65.013	<i>Ochropacha duplaris</i>	Common Lutestring	1983	2025
65.014	<i>Cymatophorina diluta</i>	Oak Lutestring	1996	2019
65.016	<i>Achlya flavicornis</i>	Yellow Horned	1984	2010
66.001	<i>Poecilocampa populi</i>	December Moth	1983	2025
66.007	<i>Lasiocampa quercus</i>	Oak Eggar	1996	2009
69.001	<i>Mimas tiliae</i>	Lime Hawk-moth	2009	2019
69.002	<i>Smerinthus ocellata</i>	Eyed Hawk-moth	2009	2012
69.003	<i>Laothoe populi</i>	Poplar Hawk-moth	1983	2025
69.004	<i>Agrius convolvuli</i>	Convolvulus Hawk-moth	2001	2001
69.010	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	Humming-bird Hawk-moth	2003	2003
69.016	<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	Elephant Hawk-moth	1983	2022
69.017	<i>Deilephila porcellus</i>	Small Elephant Hawk-moth	1984	2015
70.009	<i>Idaea subsericeata</i>	Satin Wave	1990	2012
70.011	<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>	Single-dotted Wave	1984	2025
70.013	<i>Idaea biselata</i>	Small Fan-footed Wave	1983	2025
70.016	<i>Idaea aversata</i>	Riband Wave	1983	2025
70.018	<i>Idaea straminata</i>	Plain Wave	1983	2025
70.023	<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>	Mullein Wave	1995	2025
70.025	<i>Scopula immutata</i>	Lesser Cream Wave	1984	2021
70.027	<i>Scopula floslactata</i>	Cream Wave	1983	2025
70.029	<i>Timandra comae</i>	Blood-Vein	2021	2025
70.038	<i>Rhodometra sacraria</i>	Vestal	2000	2015
70.045	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Shaded Broad-bar	1984	2025
70.046	<i>Orthonama vittata</i>	Oblique Carpet	1983	2011
70.049	<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>	Garden Carpet	1983	2025
70.052	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	1983	2025
70.053	<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>	Flame Carpet	1983	2025
70.054	<i>Xanthorhoe montanata</i>	Silver-ground Carpet	1954	2025
70.059	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>	Yellow Shell	1986	2019
70.061	<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	Common Carpet	1982	2025
70.063	<i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>	Galium Carpet	1984	2009
70.066	<i>Earophila badiata</i>	Shoulder Stripe	1993	2015
70.067	<i>Anticlea derivata</i>	Streamer	1984	2025
70.068	<i>Mesoleuca albicillata</i>	Beautiful Carpet	1954	2015
70.069	<i>Pelurga comitata</i>	Dark Spinach	1993	1993
70.074	<i>Hydriomena furcata</i>	July Highflyer	1954	2025
70.075	<i>Hydriomena impluviata</i>	May Highflyer	1984	1984
70.077	<i>Pennithera firmata</i>	Pine Carpet	1983	2025
70.079	<i>Thera britannica</i>	Spruce Carpet	1992	2025
70.081	<i>Thera obeliscata</i>	Grey Pine Carpet	1984	2025
70.082	<i>Thera juniperata</i>	Juniper Carpet	1992	2011

70.084	<i>Plemyria rubiginata</i>	Blue-bordered Carpet	1984	1984
70.085	<i>Cidaria fulvata</i>	Barred Yellow	1984	2014
70.086	<i>Electrophaes corylata</i>	Broken-barred Carpet	1983	2025
70.087	<i>Cosmorhoe ocellata</i>	Purple Bar	1983	2025
70.089	<i>Eulithis prunata</i>	Phoenix	1984	2003
70.090	<i>Eulithis testata</i>	Chevron	1983	2009
70.091	<i>Eulithis populata</i>	Northern Spinach	1994	2009
70.092	<i>Eulithis mellinata</i>	Spinach	1986	1997
70.093	<i>Gandaritis pyraliata</i>	Barred Straw	1984	2013
70.094	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Small Phoenix	1983	2025
70.095	<i>Chloroclysta siterata</i>	Red-Green Carpet	1984	2025
70.096	<i>Chloroclysta miata</i>	Autumn Green Carpet	1996	2015
70.097	<i>Dysstroma truncata</i>	Common Marbled Carpet	1983	2025
70.098	<i>Dysstroma citrata</i>	Dark Marbled Carpet	2002	2002
70.099	<i>Colostygia olivata</i>	Beech-green Carpet	2007	2019
70.100	<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	Green Carpet	1983	2025
70.101	<i>Colostygia multistrigaria</i>	Mottled Grey	1993	2015
70.102	<i>Coenotephria salicata</i>	Striped Twin-spot Carpet	1980	2025
70.103	<i>Lampropteryx suffumata</i>	Water Carpet	1954	2025
70.104	<i>Lampropteryx otregiata</i>	Devon Carpet	2013	2025
70.105	<i>Operophtera fagata</i>	Northern Winter Moth	1994	2025
70.106	<i>Operophtera brumata</i>	Winter Moth	1989	2015
70.107	<i>Epirrita dilutata</i>	November Moth	1984	2014
70.109	<i>Epirrita autumnata</i>	Autumnal Moth	2009	2009
70.111	<i>Asthenia albulata</i>	Small White Wave	1984	2025
70.112	<i>Euchoeca nebulata</i>	Dingy Shell	1983	2002
70.114	<i>Hydrelia flammeolaria</i>	Small Yellow Wave	1983	2003
70.116	<i>Venusia blomeri</i>	Blomer's Rivulet	1993	2014
70.118	<i>Philereme vetulata</i>	Brown Scallop	1984	2013
70.119	<i>Philereme transversata</i>	Dark Umber	1986	2025
70.121	<i>Rheumaptera undulata</i>	Scallop Shell	1984	2019
70.123	<i>Triphosa dubitata</i>	Tissue	1992	2025
70.130	<i>Odezia atrata</i>	Chimney Sweeper	2014	2014
70.131	<i>Mesotype didymata</i>	Twin-spot Carpet	1984	2013
70.132	<i>Perizoma affinitata</i>	Rivulet	1986	2009
70.133	<i>Perizoma alchemillata</i>	Small Rivulet	1986	2015
70.134	<i>Perizoma bifaciata</i>	Barred Rivulet	1986	2025
70.138	<i>Perizoma flavofasciata</i>	Sandy Carpet	2003	2009
70.139	<i>Martania taeniata</i>	Barred Carpet	1993	2019
70.141	<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>	Double-striped Pug	1986	2025
70.142	<i>Chloroclystis v-ata</i>	V-Pug	1983	2014
70.143	<i>Pasiphila chloerata</i>	Sloe Pug	2000	2014
70.144	<i>Pasiphila rectangulata</i>	Green Pug	1986	2025
70.146	<i>Eupithecia haworthiata</i>	Haworth's Pug	2007	2007
70.147	<i>Eupithecia tenuiata</i>	Slender Pug	1984	2014
70.151	<i>Eupithecia pulchellata</i>	Foxglove Pug	1986	2008
70.154	<i>Eupithecia pygmaeata</i>	Marsh Pug	1984	2009
70.156	<i>Eupithecia abbreviata</i>	Brindled Pug	1984	2025
70.157	<i>Eupithecia dodoneata</i>	Oak-tree Pug	1999	2025
70.158	<i>Eupithecia pusillata</i>	Juniper Pug	1984	2025
70.160	<i>Eupithecia tripunctaria</i>	White-spotted Pug	1984	2025
70.161	<i>Eupithecia virgaureata</i>	Golden-rod Pug	1993	2025
70.163	<i>Eupithecia lariciata</i>	Larch Pug	1986	1986
70.168	<i>Eupithecia nanata</i>	Narrow-winged Pug	1998	2025
70.169	<i>Eupithecia innotata</i>	Angle-barred Pug	2019	2019
70.171	<i>Eupithecia indigata</i>	Ochreous Pug	1998	2007
70.172	<i>Eupithecia distinctaria</i>	Thyme Pug	1922	2008
70.173	<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>	Lime-speck Pug	2008	2015
70.176	<i>Eupithecia intricata</i>	Freyer's Pug	2001	2009

70.179	<i>Eupithecia absinthiata</i>	Wormwood Pug	1986	2025
70.180	<i>Eupithecia expallidata</i>	Bleached Pug	1986	2025
70.183	<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>	Common Pug	1984	2025
70.184	<i>Eupithecia exiguata</i>	Mottled Pug	1983	2025
70.187	<i>Eupithecia icterata</i>	Tawny Speckled Pug	1986	1998
70.188	<i>Eupithecia succenturiata</i>	Bordered Pug	1983	1983
70.190	<i>Eupithecia subfuscata</i>	Grey Pug	1984	2015
70.192	<i>Aplocera plagiata</i>	Treble-bar	1983	2025
70.200	<i>Acasis viretata</i>	Yellow-barred Brindle	1990	2025
70.201	<i>Trichopteryx polycommata</i>	Barred Tooth-striped	1984	2025
70.202	<i>Trichopteryx carpinata</i>	Early Tooth-striped	1984	2025
70.203	<i>Archiearis parthenias</i>	Orange Underwing	1993	2026
70.205	<i>Abraxas grossulariata</i>	Magpie Moth	1984	2009
70.206	<i>Abraxas sylvata</i>	Clouded Magpie	1954	1985
70.207	<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	Clouded Border	1983	2025
70.208	<i>Ligdia adustata</i>	Scorched Carpet	1985	2015
70.214	<i>Macaria liturata</i>	Tawny-barred Angle	1983	2025
70.215	<i>Macaria wauaria</i>	V-Moth	1983	2009
70.218	<i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>	Latticed Heath	1997	1997
70.222	<i>Petrophora chlorosata</i>	Brown Silver-line	1982	2025
70.223	<i>Plagodis pulveraria</i>	Barred Umber	1983	2025
70.224	<i>Plagodis dolabraria</i>	Scorched Wing	1984	2025
70.226	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Brimstone Moth	1984	2025
70.227	<i>Epione repandaria</i>	Bordered Beauty	1984	1984
70.229	<i>Pseudopanthera macularia</i>	Speckled Yellow	1982	2024
70.231	<i>Apeira syringaria</i>	Lilac Beauty	1998	2009
70.234	<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>	Canary-shouldered Thorn	1984	2025
70.235	<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	Dusky Thorn	2015	2025
70.236	<i>Ennomos erosaria</i>	September Thorn	1984	2025
70.237	<i>Selenia dentaria</i>	Early Thorn	1983	2025
70.238	<i>Selenia lunularia</i>	Lunar Thorn	1983	2008
70.239	<i>Selenia tetralunaria</i>	Purple Thorn	1983	2025
70.240	<i>Odontopera bidentata</i>	Scalloped Hazel	1983	2025
70.241	<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>	Scalloped Oak	1984	2025
70.243	<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>	Swallow-tailed Moth	1954	2019
70.244	<i>Colotois pennaria</i>	Feathered Thorn	1984	2025
70.245	<i>Alsophila aescularia</i>	March Moth	1984	2024
70.247	<i>Phigalia pilosaria</i>	Pale Brindled Beauty	1984	2014
70.251	<i>Biston strataria</i>	Oak Beauty	1984	2015
70.252	<i>Biston betularia</i>	Peppered Moth	1983	2025
70.253	<i>Agriopis leucophaearia</i>	Spring Usher	1993	2014
70.254	<i>Agriopis aurantiaria</i>	Scarce Umber	1992	2015
70.255	<i>Agriopis marginaria</i>	Dotted Border	1993	2021
70.256	<i>Erannis defoliaria</i>	Mottled Umber	1992	2022
70.257	<i>Menophra abruptaria</i>	Waved Umber	1984	2025
70.258	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	Willow Beauty	1983	2025
70.264	<i>Deileptenia ribeata</i>	Satin Beauty	1986	2025
70.265	<i>Alcis repandata</i>	Mottled Beauty	1983	2025
70.270	<i>Ectropis crepuscularia</i>	Engrailed	1990	2025
70.272	<i>Paradarisa consonaria</i>	Square Spot	2008	2016
70.274	<i>Aethalura punctulata</i>	Grey Birch	1984	2018
70.275	<i>Ematurga atomaria</i>	Common Heath	1983	1983
70.276	<i>Bupalus piniaria</i>	Bordered White	1983	1999
70.277	<i>Cabera pusaria</i>	Common White Wave	1983	2025
70.278	<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>	Common Wave	1984	2025
70.279	<i>Lomographa bimaculata</i>	White-pinion Spotted	1984	2025
70.280	<i>Lomographa temerata</i>	Clouded Silver	1984	2025
70.282	<i>Theria primaria</i>	Early Moth	1989	1989
70.283	<i>Campaea margaritaria</i>	Light Emerald	1983	2025

70.284	<i>Hylaea fasciaria</i>	Barred Red	1983	2025
70.287	<i>Charissa obscurata</i>	Annulet	1983	2025
70.297	<i>Pseudoterpnina pruinata</i>	Grass Emerald	1986	1996
70.299	<i>Geometra papilionaria</i>	Large Emerald	1983	2025
70.303	<i>Jodis lactearia</i>	Little Emerald	1983	2025
70.305	<i>Hemithea aestivaria</i>	Common Emerald	1983	2025
71.003	<i>Cerura vinula</i>	Puss Moth	1992	2019
71.005	<i>Furcula furcula</i>	Sallow Kitten	1993	2025
71.006	<i>Furcula bicuspis</i>	Alder Kitten	1999	1999
71.011	<i>Drymonia ruficornis</i>	Lunar Marbled Brown	1993	2025
71.012	<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>	Iron Prominent	1983	2025
71.013	<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>	Pebble Prominent	1983	2025
71.016	<i>Peridea anceps</i>	Great Prominent	1983	2025
71.017	<i>Pheosia tremula</i>	Swallow Prominent	1986	2025
71.018	<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>	Lesser Swallow Prominent	1983	2025
71.020	<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>	Pale Prominent	1983	2025
71.021	<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>	Coxcomb Prominent	1983	2025
71.023	<i>Odontosis carmelita</i>	Scarce Prominent	1983	2025
71.025	<i>Phalera bucephala</i>	Buff-tip	1983	2025
72.001	<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>	Herald	1983	2025
72.002	<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	Straw Dot	1983	2025
72.003	<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	Snout	1983	2025
72.007	<i>Hypena crassalis</i>	Beautiful Snout	2009	2009
72.009	<i>Leucoma salicis</i>	White Satin	2013	2014
72.013	<i>Euproctis similis</i>	Yellow-tail	1954	2025
72.015	<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>	Pale Tussock	1983	2022
72.016	<i>Dicallomera fascelina</i>	Dark Tussock	1977	1977
72.017	<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>	Vapourer	1994	2023
72.019	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine	1984	2025
72.020	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	1983	2025
72.022	<i>Diaphora mendica</i>	Muslin Moth	1984	2015
72.024	<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>	Ruby Tiger	1983	2025
72.026	<i>Arctia caja</i>	Garden Tiger	1983	2013
72.031	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar	1993	2025
72.036	<i>Nudaria mundana</i>	Muslin Footman	1983	2025
72.041	<i>Lithosia quadra</i>	Four-spotted Footman	2025	2025
72.042	<i>Atolmis rubricollis</i>	Red-necked Footman	1986	2022
72.043	<i>Eilema depressa</i>	Buff Footman	2001	2025
72.044	<i>Eilema griseola</i>	Dingy Footman	2008	2025
72.045	<i>Eilema lurideola</i>	Common Footman	1983	2025
72.046	<i>Eilema complana</i>	Scarce Footman	1986	2025
72.053	<i>Herminia tarsipennalis</i>	Fan-foot	1984	2025
72.055	<i>Herminia grisealis</i>	Small Fan-foot	1984	2025
72.061	<i>Schrankia costaestrigalis</i>	Pinion-streaked Snout	1984	2025
72.067	<i>Phytometra viridaria</i>	Small Purple-barred	1985	1997
72.069	<i>Laspeyria flexula</i>	Beautiful Hook-tip	2025	2025
72.073	<i>Eublemma parva</i>	Small Marbled	1998	1998
72.083	<i>Euclidia glyphica</i>	Burnet Companion	1983	1983
72.084	<i>Callistege mi</i>	Mother Shipton	1983	2011
73.001	<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>	Spectacle	1984	2014
73.002	<i>Abrostola triplasia</i>	Dark Spectacle	1983	2022
73.012	<i>Diachrysia chrysis</i>	Burnished Brass	1983	2025
73.015	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y	1983	2025
73.016	<i>Autographa pulchrina</i>	Beautiful Golden Y	1983	2025
73.017	<i>Autographa jota</i>	Plain Golden Y	1983	2025
73.018	<i>Autographa bractea</i>	Gold Spangle	1983	2009
73.022	<i>Plusia festucae</i>	Gold Spot	1983	2025
73.023	<i>Plusia putnami</i>	Lempke's Gold Spot	1994	2025
73.024	<i>Protodeltote pygarga</i>	Marbled White-spot	2025	2025

73.026	<i>Deltote uncula</i>	Silver Hook	1993	2009
73.032	<i>Colocasia coryli</i>	Nut-tree Tussock	1983	2025
73.033	<i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i>	Figure of Eight	1984	2025
73.036	<i>Acronicta alni</i>	Alder Moth	1983	2025
73.037	<i>Acronicta tridens</i>	Dark Dagger	2009	2009
73.038	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	Grey Dagger	1999	2009
73.040	<i>Acronicta leporina</i>	Miller	1983	2021
73.045	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass	1983	2015
73.046	<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>	Poplar Grey	2009	2009
73.047	<i>Craniophora ligustri</i>	Coronet	1984	2025
73.048	<i>Panemeria tenebrata</i>	Small Yellow Underwing	1982	2012
73.052	<i>Cucullia umbratica</i>	Shark	1984	2002
73.058	<i>Cucullia verbasci</i>	Mullein	2004	2024
73.061	<i>Stilbia anomala</i>	Anomalous	1986	2025
73.062	<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>	Copper Underwing	2012	2025
73.063	<i>Amphipyra berbera</i>	Svensson's Copper Underwing	2013	2025
73.064	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	Mouse Moth	1984	1993
73.065	<i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i>	Sprawler	1993	2014
73.068	<i>Allophytes oxyacanthae</i>	Green-brindled Crescent	1984	2025
73.069	<i>Xylocampa areola</i>	Early Grey	1983	2025
73.070	<i>Pyrrhia umbra</i>	Bordered Sallow	1999	1999
73.084	<i>Bryophila domestica</i>	Marbled Beauty	1983	2015
73.092	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	Mottled Rustic	1984	2019
73.095	<i>Caradrina clavipalpis</i>	Pale Mottled Willow	1984	2003
73.096	<i>Hoplodrina octogenaria</i>	Uncertain	1983	2025
73.097	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Rustic	1984	2025
73.100	<i>Chilodes maritima</i>	Silky Wainscot	1983	2015
73.101	<i>Charanyca trigrammica</i>	Treble Lines	1983	2025
73.102	<i>Rusina ferruginea</i>	Brown Rustic	1983	2025
73.113	<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	Angle Shades	1983	2025
73.114	<i>Euplexia lucipara</i>	Small Angle Shades	1983	2022
73.118	<i>Celaena haworthii</i>	Haworth's Minor	1995	1996
73.119	<i>Helotropha leucostigma</i>	Crescent	1983	2025
73.121	<i>Gortyna flavago</i>	Frosted Orange	1996	2003
73.123	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Rosy Rustic	1984	2013
73.127	<i>Amphipoea lucens</i>	Large Ear	1984	1984
73.128	<i>Amphipoea oculatea</i>	Ear Moth	1984	2013
73.131	<i>Luperina testacea</i>	Flounced Rustic	1984	2019
73.134	<i>Rhizedra lutosa</i>	Large Wainscot	1984	2025
73.136	<i>Nonagria typhae</i>	Bulrush Wainscot	1984	1984
73.137	<i>Arenostola phragmitidis</i>	Fen Wainscot	1996	1996
73.144	<i>Denticucullus pygmina</i>	Small Wainscot	1983	2014
73.146	<i>Photodes captiuncula</i>	Least Minor	1987	2025
73.147	<i>Photodes minima</i>	Small Dotted Buff	1984	2002
73.154	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	Dusky Brocade	1983	2009
73.155	<i>Apamea epomidion</i>	Clouded Brindle	1983	2025
73.156	<i>Apamea crenata</i>	Clouded-bordered Brindle	1983	2025
73.158	<i>Apamea sordens</i>	Rustic Shoulder-knot	1983	2003
73.159	<i>Apamea unanims</i>	Small Clouded Brindle	2009	2014
73.160	<i>Apamea scolopacina</i>	Slender Brindle	1986	2025
73.161	<i>Apamea oblonga</i>	Crescent Striped	1984	1984
73.162	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	Dark Arches	1983	2025
73.163	<i>Apamea lithoxylaea</i>	Light Arches	1984	2013
73.164	<i>Apamea sublustris</i>	Reddish Light Arches	1989	1989
73.165	<i>Apamea furva</i>	Confused	1983	2003
73.168	<i>Lateroligia ophiogramma</i>	Double Lobed	1986	1986
73.169	<i>Mesapamea secalis</i>	Common Rustic	1984	1986
73.171	<i>Litoligia literosa</i>	Rosy Minor	1983	1983
73.173	<i>Oligia strigilis</i>	Marbled Minor	1983	2009

73.174	<i>Oligia latruncula</i>	Tawny Marbled Minor	1986	2009
73.175	<i>Oligia versicolor</i>	Rufous Minor	1983	1999
73.176	<i>Oligia fasciuncula</i>	Middle-barred Minor	1984	2015
73.179	<i>Tiliacea citrigo</i>	Orange Sallow	1993	2012
73.180	<i>Tiliacea aurago</i>	Barred Sallow	1983	1983
73.181	<i>Xanthia togata</i>	Pink-barred Sallow	1983	2025
73.182	<i>Cirrhia icteritia</i>	Sallow	1984	2025
73.183	<i>Cirrhia gilvago</i>	Dusky-lemon Sallow	1984	1984
73.186	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	Beaded Chestnut	1994	1999
73.187	<i>Anchoscelis litura</i>	Brown-spot Pinion	1984	2011
73.188	<i>Anchoscelis helvola</i>	Flounced Chestnut	1983	2025
73.189	<i>Leptologia lota</i>	Red-line Quaker	1983	2025
73.190	<i>Leptologia macilenta</i>	Yellow-line Quaker	1984	2025
73.192	<i>Sunira circellaris</i>	Brick	1984	2025
73.194	<i>Conistra vaccinii</i>	Chestnut	1983	2025
73.195	<i>Conistra ligula</i>	Dark Chestnut	1984	2018
73.200	<i>Lithophane semibrunnea</i>	Tawny Pinion	2014	2014
73.201	<i>Lithophane socia</i>	Pale Pinion	1995	2025
73.202	<i>Lithophane ornitopus</i>	Grey Shoulder-knot	1993	2025
73.206	<i>Lithophane leautieri</i>	Blair's Shoulder-knot	1998	2014
73.209	<i>Xylena vetusta</i>	Red Sword-grass	1993	2014
73.210	<i>Eupsilia transversa</i>	Satellite	1993	2018
73.213	<i>Ipimorpha subtusa</i>	Olive	1993	1993
73.216	<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>	Dun-bar	1983	2025
73.219	<i>Atethmia centrigo</i>	Centre-barred Sallow	1984	2025
73.220	<i>Brachylomia viminalis</i>	Minor Shoulder-knot	1983	2025
73.221	<i>Parastichtis suspecta</i>	Suspected	1999	2007
73.224	<i>Griposia aprilina</i>	Merveille du Jour	1983	2025
73.225	<i>Dryobotodes eremita</i>	Brindled Green	1984	2019
73.228	<i>Antitype chi</i>	Grey Chi	1984	2009
73.233	<i>Aporophyla nigra</i>	Black Rustic	1984	2025
73.235	<i>Polymixis lichenea</i>	Feathered Ranunculus	1984	2009
73.238	<i>Mniotype adusta</i>	Dark Brocade	1983	2012
73.241	<i>Panolis flammea</i>	Pine Beauty	1984	2025
73.242	<i>Orthosia incerta</i>	Clouded Drab	1983	2025
73.243	<i>Orthosia miniosa</i>	Blossom Underwing	1983	2020
73.244	<i>Orthosia cerasi</i>	Common Quaker	1983	2025
73.245	<i>Orthosia cruda</i>	Small Quaker	1984	2025
73.247	<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	Powdered Quaker	1983	2015
73.249	<i>Orthosia gothica</i>	Hebrew Character	1983	2025
73.250	<i>Anorthoa munda</i>	Twin-spotted Quaker	1984	2024
73.252	<i>Tholera cespitis</i>	Hedge Rustic	1983	2003
73.253	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	Feathered Gothic	1983	2013
73.254	<i>Cerapteryx graminis</i>	Antler Moth	1983	2013
73.255	<i>Anarta trifolii</i>	Nutmeg	1995	2009
73.257	<i>Anarta myrtili</i>	Beautiful Yellow Underwing	1983	1983
73.261	<i>Polia nebulosa</i>	Grey Arches	1954	2025
73.264	<i>Lacanobia thalassina</i>	Pale-shouldered Brocade	1983	2025
73.266	<i>Lacanobia suasa</i>	Dog's Tooth	2003	2025
73.267	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>	Bright-line Brown-eye	1983	2012
73.270	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Dot Moth	1983	2005
73.271	<i>Ceramica pisi</i>	Broom Moth	1984	2002
73.273	<i>Hada plebeja</i>	Shears	1983	2025
73.274	<i>Mamestra brassicae</i>	Cabbage Moth	1994	2012
73.276	<i>Sideridis rivularis</i>	Campion	1983	2025
73.281	<i>Hadena bicruris</i>	Lychnis	1984	2013
73.283	<i>Hadena confusa</i>	Marbled Coronet	1984	2009
73.291	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>	Common Wainscot	1984	2014
73.293	<i>Mythimna impura</i>	Smoky Wainscot	1983	2019

73.294	<i>Mythimna straminea</i>	Southern Wainscot	1983	2014
73.296	<i>Mythimna unipuncta</i>	White-speck	2000	2000
73.298	<i>Mythimna ferrago</i>	Clay	1983	2025
73.301	<i>Leucania comma</i>	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	1983	2015
73.302	<i>Leucania obsoleta</i>	Obscure Wainscot	1984	2025
73.307	<i>Peridroma saucia</i>	Pearly Underwing	1994	2006
73.308	<i>Actebia praecox</i>	Portland Moth	1999	1999
73.317	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	Heart and Dart	1983	2025
73.319	<i>Agrotis segetum</i>	Turnip Moth	1983	2002
73.320	<i>Agrotis clavis</i>	Heart and Club	2007	2007
73.325	<i>Agrotis puta</i>	Shuttle-shaped Dart	1984	2025
73.327	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	Dark Sword-grass	1983	2014
73.328	<i>Axylia putris</i>	Flame	1983	2014
73.329	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	Flame Shoulder	1983	2025
73.331	<i>Diarsia dahlia</i>	Barred Chestnut	1984	2025
73.332	<i>Diarsia brunnea</i>	Purple Clay	1984	2025
73.333	<i>Diarsia mendica</i>	Ingrailed Clay	1954	2025
73.334	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-spot	1983	2015
73.336	<i>Cerastis rubricosa</i>	Red Chestnut	1984	2009
73.338	<i>Lycophotia porphyrea</i>	True Lover's Knot	1993	2009
73.342	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large Yellow Underwing	1983	2025
73.343	<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>	Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	1986	2025
73.345	<i>Noctua comes</i>	Lesser Yellow Underwing	1983	2020
73.346	<i>Noctua interjecta</i>	Least Yellow Underwing	1984	2025
73.348	<i>Noctua janthe</i>	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	1983	2025
73.351	<i>Graphiphora augur</i>	Double Dart	1983	1983
73.352	<i>Anaplectoides prasina</i>	Green Arches	1984	2008
73.353	<i>Xestia baja</i>	Dotted Clay	1983	2025
73.356	<i>Xestia agathina</i>	Heath Rustic	1996	1996
73.357	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>	Square-spot Rustic	1984	2025
73.358	<i>Xestia sexstrigata</i>	Six-striped Rustic	1983	2012
73.359	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	Setaceous Hebrew Character	1984	2025
73.360	<i>Xestia ditrapezium</i>	Triple-spotted Clay	1959	2019
73.361	<i>Xestia triangulum</i>	Double Square-spot	1983	2025
73.365	<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>	Autumnal Rustic	1983	2010
73.368	<i>Naenia typica</i>	Gothic	1983	2009
74.003	<i>Nola cucullatella</i>	Short-cloaked Moth	1986	2009
74.004	<i>Nola confusalis</i>	Least Black Arches	1984	2025
74.008	<i>Pseudoips prasinana</i>	Green Silver-lines	1983	2025
74.009	<i>Nycteola revayana</i>	Oak Nycteoline	2005	2025