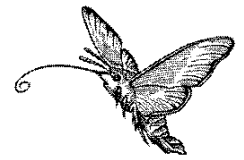


# Cornwall Moth Group



## Newsletter No. 9 – February 2007

[www.cornwallmothgroup.org.uk](http://www.cornwallmothgroup.org.uk)

### EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

by *Justin A. Evans*

Welcome to the first CMG Newsletter for 2007.

I apologise for the long gap since publication of our previous edition. Having changed jobs last year I am spending an increasing amount of time working away, and so have little free time. However, I will endeavour to try and meet future publication dates in a more regular fashion.

I thank the contributors who have provided articles for this edition. If you would like to submit any text or photographs for the next edition, I would be pleased to receive them (preferably emailed if possible) by 14<sup>th</sup> May 2007.

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### Yellow-legged Clearwing (*Synanthedon vespiformis*) – Linnaeus.

by *Phil Boggis (CBC Moth Officer)*

With the wider use and availability of pheromone lures to attract the males of species, the understanding of the distribution and abundance of this interesting family of moths has greatly increased in recent years. Previously, lepidopterists were restricted to looking for signs of the larval presence rather than observing the adult stage, primarily because most moths of this family are fast fliers therefore difficult to detect. They do not come to a mercury vapour moth trap, being day flying, and could also be confused with other orders of insect.

The Yellow-legged Clearwing is a Notable B species. It occurs in between 31 and 100 10Km squares. All but one of the Cornish SESIIDAE are classified as **Nb**, the

exception being the Lunar Hornet Moth (*Sesia bembeciformis*). It is personally believed that this classification will be updated in the ensuing years due to our increased understanding of its distribution.

The Yellow-legged Clearwing, although an indigenous species, could loosely be described as invasive of a particular altered habitat. This is simply because the species is so often found where oaks and other trees such as Birch and Wych Elm have been felled within the previous three years. The moth lays its eggs on recently cut stumps or in wounds and calluses on the trunk. The eggs are probably also laid between the bark where often the larva may be found feeding during August and through to the next May. The adult stage is found from June till August.



The above photograph illustrates the position where the Yellow-legged Clearwing was observed. Note the stacked oak branches and the pheromone lure on its stick in the centre of the photograph.



**Yellow-legged Clearwing**, Greenscombe Wood, Luckett, 30th June 2006. Photo © P. H. Boggis

It was with interest that Tom Sleep, who has been instrumental in breeding and introducing the Heath Fritillary to Luckett, decided to take his pheromone lure 'VES' to Greenscombe Wood last June (2006), since there had been substantial felling of sessile oaks to aid the re-introduction of the Heath Fritillary. His hunch was rewarded by the observation of this moth found in the

vicinity of the previous year's felling. This immediately excited other members of the Cornwall Moth Group, who upon hearing the news, soon followed in his tracks to 'try their fortunes' as well. It was noted, by myself, that several moths appeared at the pheromone lure after 1pm. After a cursory investigation they flew off, never to return. This behaviour may have been due to the pheromone not being 'quite right' for the male. Perhaps this is because the suppliers recommend using several types of pheromone in any given area thus 'mixing the scent' so to speak. The one illustrated was attracted to the pheromone at 3pm and quite some distance from the others that were observed earlier in the day. Several hours had been spent investigating the original area, where the moths first appeared, but to no avail. Is there is some significance in this observation? Do the moths remember the scent and then, not being 'interested', not bother again?

Moth enthusiasts across the county who have access to pheromone lures for this species may care, later this year, to visit the new reserve at Carbis Moor. The entrance is at SX 001 603, the reason being that in order to open up a pathway to facilitate easier access for the public, a number of sessile oaks required felling. It is therefore with interest that this June and July we may discover the Yellow-legged Clearwing at this new reserve and look forward with interest to the results. Another site that has benefited other species, due to clearance work, has been the Large Blue site on the north coast. There is now a thriving colony of Graylings where none, it is believed, existed before. Many 'brown field' sites have been re-colonised with a number of butterfly species but some of these old industrial mine workings are now unfortunately ear-marked for re-development. This has raised concerns that there may be a significant loss to the counties Lepidoptera fauna.



**Moths in Mylor 2006**

by John Cooke

The season was very slow to get going, with nothing but common resident species being seen until well into April 2006. In fact, the weather was so discouraging that I made no 'outside' visits until the 19th of that month and so missed the Spring Ushers and other early species at Cornwall Wildlife Trust's (CWT's) Devichoys Reserve. In other seasons I have been able to trap there in early February. By kind permission of the owners I have been able to visit a local Farm in Mylor with good results in the damp meadows there, starting off with a *Ypsolopha mucronella* on April 19<sup>th</sup>. Two days later at Devichoys I recorded 7 Grey Shoulder Knots among commoner species. ( sorry, but no scientific names if vernaculars available, to save space). The first migrants of the year appeared on the 22nd at home, Dark Swordgrass and Rush Veneer.

At home, warmer weather in May brought *Acleris literana* on 2<sup>nd</sup>, *Epiblema scutulanum* on 8<sup>th</sup>, *Eudonia angustea* on 11<sup>th</sup>, a very early date, then regularly. Scorched Carpet on 12<sup>th</sup>, *Eupoecilia angustana*, again early, on 14<sup>th</sup> with *Psycoides filicivora* Nb being seen flying around the ferns near the pond. The 15<sup>th</sup> brought Small White Wave, Nematopogon swammerdamella and the first of many Pseudoswammerdamia combinella (which I call 'the cigarette moth') from its appearance. Ruddy Carpet Nb started on 16<sup>th</sup>, with occasionals until the end of June. Migrants were now coming in good numbers but Striped Hawk on 17<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> were a bonus. The 20<sup>th</sup> brought the

first of the Delicates, which appeared regularly throughout the summer, and a Lime Hawk which I am glad to say is on the increase here. Not rare, but the first I have seen in ten years, was a Small Elephant Hawk on 25<sup>th</sup> and again later in the year. The month ended with the first of many Scarce Bordered Straw. Curiously, the Bordered Straw is much scarcer!

Things really hotted up in June with Nematopogon panzerella on 3<sup>rd</sup>, Myeloides cribella, the Thistle Ermine on 4<sup>th</sup> and up to 3 a night through the month. The 5<sup>th</sup> brought *Eudonia pallida* and Alder, which has become a regular thanks to the local farmer planting a number of Alder shelterbelts. *Lathronympha strigana* appeared on 6<sup>th</sup> and again on July 10<sup>th</sup>. *Tachystola acroxantha* has been common over the past few years but this season they have been much scarcer, for some reason. This and a Pale Shouldered Brocade came on 7<sup>th</sup>, along with *Cydia fagiglandana* and *splendana*, *Hedya nubiferana* and *Nemapogon clematella* Nb. The 11<sup>th</sup> saw Lesser Cream Wave and Chinese Character, the latter again becoming more regular here. A Champion, usually only a single per year, *Pammene germana* Nb, *Coleophora mayrella*, *Parornix devionella* and a Figure of Eighty - the first I have seen - came on the 15<sup>th</sup>. *Agapeta hamana* and *zoegana* are regular common species, but the insect that appeared on 21<sup>st</sup> had markings of *A. largana*, a continental species. In the following days a number of these were trapped but on dissection proved to be a *hamana* variant, which was disappointing! The 24<sup>th</sup> brought Barred Yellow, a regular, and *Cryptoblabes bistriga*, while 25<sup>th</sup> showed Small Marbled, *Aethes rubigana* and Small Yellow Wave which is becoming increasingly common. At Devichoys on the 30<sup>th</sup> Large Emerald, Lilac Beauty and 3 *Eudonia delunella* were recorded.

After having a *Spatalistic bifasciana* Nb on the 1<sup>st</sup> July I was away for a few days in that very hot spell and came back to a *Perinephela lancealis* on 6<sup>th</sup>. A visit to Devichoys on 7<sup>th</sup> brought eleven *Pammene fasciana* Nb, *Epinothia nisella*, *Syricornis* or *Olethreutes* - it seems an orphan species -, *aurofasciana* and *Pempellia diluta*. At home on the 10<sup>th</sup> White Line Snout and Beautiful Snout appeared along with the first of many *Cochylys dubitana*. On the 12<sup>th</sup> at the local farm trapping brought a Gothic and a Blomer's Rivulet. The handsome micro *Argolamprotes micella* (notable) turned up on 15<sup>th</sup> at home along with Haworth's Pug, *Ypsolopha parenthesella* and *Dichrorampha plumbana*, while a Scallop Shell, always a welcome sight, came on the 16<sup>th</sup>. The 18<sup>th</sup> brought a host of species, including *Udea prunalis*, Euro. Corn Borer, *Dichrorampha alpinana*, *Endotricha flammealis*, *Dolicharthia punctalis* Nb, *Ebulea crocealis*, the first of many *Phlyctaenia coronata* and *Acentria ephemerella*, the Water Veneer which spins around on it's back. On 21<sup>st</sup> *Phycita roborella*, *Pammene fasciana*, *Ditula angustiorana*, *Psycoides filicivora* and the pretty Grass Veneer *Catoptria pinella* arrived. The 22<sup>nd</sup> brought *Pammene aurantiana*, while a Small White Wave on 24<sup>th</sup> and *Acrobasis repandana*, Lesser Cream Wave and the first of several Purple Thorn on 25<sup>th</sup> completed a good week. A Six Striped Rustic, the first I have seen here, and *Archips xylosteanus* arrived on 27<sup>th</sup>, with a Scarce Silver Lines and a Dog's Tooth (again a first here) on 28<sup>th</sup>. This very good month finished with *Yponomeuta sedella* Nb on 30<sup>th</sup>.

There was a cool North wind on August 2<sup>nd</sup> so I trapped in an enclosed glade in a little wood not 600 m. away. To my surprise I found White Spotted, Golden Rod, Lime Speck and Tawny Speckled Pugs. In the morning gloom the light-

sensitive tubes were still on and the trap was crowded with moths including *Pandemis corylana*. At home again on 6<sup>th</sup> I recorded Brown Veined Wainscot and *Pyrausta aurata* which is becoming more common nowadays. A visit to the local farm on 8<sup>th</sup> yielded Scarce Silver Lines, a most unexpected dozen Devon Carpet and a Ringed China Mark - a rare species in Cornwall. The weather for the rest of the month was very patchy, so we go on to the 15<sup>th</sup> when a rare migrant *Cydia amplana* turned up, with a very late Common Lutestring. Migrants dominated the next week, with Ni Moth on 19<sup>th</sup>, White Point on 20<sup>th</sup>, Ni Moth and Cosmopolitan on 27<sup>th</sup>, another *Cydia amplana* on 28<sup>th</sup>, along with an unexpected Bullrush Wainscot - the nearest reed beds are miles away. At this time Large Yellow Underwing were arriving in their hundreds every day. The most I had on one egg tray was 139. Relief came in the form of a *Pyla fusca* on 29<sup>th</sup>, with Portland Ribbon Wave, *Hypatima rhomboidella* and a Yellow Shell on 31<sup>st</sup>. The last species is very scarce here - usually only one a year.

September started with a good moth on the 1<sup>st</sup> - *Argyresthia geodartella* - possibly not seen in VC1 before. The 3<sup>rd</sup> brought *Evergestis extimalis* Nb and another scarce migrant, *Margaritia stictitalis*. Another Portland Ribbon Wave graced the 4<sup>th</sup> and a surprise was a fresh July Highflyer on 6<sup>th</sup>. The local farm provided the next interest, when Maiden's Blush, *Epinotia ramella* and *Epermenia illigerella* (now called *falcornis*) - a very local species in Cornwall - were recorded on 10<sup>th</sup>. At home on 11<sup>th</sup> and the first of several *Convolvulus Hawk* and a real puzzle - a noctuid not in the books. On showing it to George Davis who helps so much with identification, he immediately recognized it as a Clancy's Rustic, another rare migrant. This was certainly the best moth of the year. National Moth Night on 23<sup>rd</sup> was very windy from the South, you may recall. It was kind enough to blow a Black Banded my way, probably five miles inland from its nearest known habitat - and it was a target species that night - amazing! The 26<sup>th</sup> showed a Feathered Brindle and my season really ended in early October with a Brindled Green on 9<sup>th</sup> and a further three Bullrush Wainscot in the middle of the month.

At home I run two 'labour saving' traps; (see *Atropos* no.26 for details). The garden one has a bank of four 18in. actinic tubes, while the paddock one has a normal 125 MV lamp. They are about 60m. apart, separated by two high hedges. For outside visits I have modified three of Tony Rouse's folding Skinner traps to carry two 18 in. actinic tubes. Fitted with light sensors and 12v batteries and mounted on 1m. high folding stands, they can be left out overnight. Each trap with its trays fits into a normal shopping bag and the stands, being of aluminium, are very light but allow the light to shine out over normal vegetation. All my electrics are from Anglian Lepidopetra Supplies and have proved most reliable over a number of years.

It has been a fantastic season with so many 'new' species occurring - 50 alone at home, bringing my total up to 539. There are also some dozen unknowns which I hope to have identified in the New Year, some of which promise to be very good species. I hope you all had similar success and wish you the best of fortunes in 2007.



***Acleris umbrana* (Hübner, 1799) (Tortricidae): a further Cornish record**  
by Bob Heckford

In Newsletter No. 8 Steve Madge recorded the second Cornish specimen of this species, at light in his garden at Donderry which is very close to the coast. Bradley (2000, *Checklist of Lepidoptera Recorded from the British Isles*: 35) allocates the species the status 'Scarce', which he defines as meaning a nationally notable species with a restricted distribution or widely distributed but uncommon.

Steve states that in the 75 years before 2006 the only British records were: Somerset (1930 and 2004), Gloucester (1958), Jersey (1971), Cornwall (1971), Hereford (1973 and 1974) and Devon (1992, 1993 and 2003). I believe that, unfortunately, the reference to a 1930 Somerset record was due to a misunderstanding. Prior to 2004 the last Somerset records were, apparently, in 1926 and 1937 (Duff, 2005, *Entomologist's Gazette*: 80) and these were of adults. Also, the species was recorded, again as adults, in Hampshire in 1933 and 1937 (Goater, 1973, *The moths and butterflies of Hampshire*: 165). Thereafter, as far as I am aware, the only British records prior to 2006 were those given by Steve. All of these were of one adult only with the exception of those from Devon which were all of larvae taken at two places at Heybrook Bay, from which moths were reared. In other words from 1938 to 2005 only six adults were recorded in the British Isles, and, so far, the species has only been recorded from England and Jersey within the British Isles.

Prior to 1992 the larval foodplants given in the British literature had been *Sorbus* sp., *Prunus padus*, *Cornus sanguinea*, *Crataegus* sp., *Salix* sp., *Carpinus betulus* and *Alnus glutinosa* and all of the English records were inland, usually from woodland. However, in 1992, 1993 and 2003 I reared the species from larvae feeding in spun leaves of *Prunus spinosa* growing either side of a coastal path at Heybrook Bay, Devon. The only other English coastal record of which I am aware is Steve's.

As it seemed likely that the Donderry specimen had probably not flown far, I thought that I would try to find larvae in the area. The only attempt I made was on 26 August 2006 when I visited a hillside to the east of Seaton. This is only about 0.3 kilometre from the coast and about 1.2 kilometres west of where Steve took his specimen. *Prunus spinosa* occurs over a wide area there, mainly as part of field hedges. In about twenty minutes I found four fairly small larvae in spun leaves; I did not have time to look for more and so only a small amount of the available foodplant was examined.

Bradley, Tremewan & Smith (1973, *British Tortricoid Moths*, Cochyliidae and Tortricidae: Tortricinae: 199-200) describe the larva as having a black head and plate, green body and black thoracic legs. The larvae matched this description, but in later instars the heads of each larva became reddish brown. The heads of the larvae I had found at Heybrook Bay, which were all in later instars, were also reddish brown.

Moths emerged between 3 and 15 October 2006 and all were females. Three were released later that month where the larvae were taken. One was retained, partly as a voucher specimen and partly because it seems to be of an unusual form, having the forewing dark chocolate brown, with only a slight trace of the usually distinct black line that

runs from base to the apex and which is shown in the photograph accompanying Steve's note.

Thus it is clear that the species is resident in the area, but it may be quite local if my experience at Heybrook Bay is anything to go by. *Prunus spinosa* is locally common there, but I only found larvae in two fairly restricted areas. 2006 proved to be a good year for records of this species. In late July three males turned up at light in my garden at Plympton, Plymouth, Devon. The only prior record of the species in Devon is of the larvae at Heybrook Bay. I have yet to find where it is breeding locally. Also, the species was recorded at an inland locality in Sussex in October 2006. Nevertheless it remains a scarce species. As the larvae are probably easier to find than adults, it would be worth searching *Prunus spinosa* in other coastal areas in Cornwall.

Finally, I would like to thank Steve Madge for asking me to confirm the identity of his specimen, because this led me to visit Seaton.



***Coleophora trifolii* (Curtis, 1832) (Coleophoridae): first Cornish record**  
by Bob Heckford

On 10 August 2006 during a visit to the local nature reserve at Seaton (SX3055) I found a few larval cases of *Coleophora trifolii* on seedpods of *Melilotus altissimus*. I had lived in Cornwall for a number of years before moving to Devon in 1975 and had not seen the species in Cornwall but had found it not many miles away in the Plymouth area and so it was not surprising to find it over the border in Cornwall.

The species is not listed in Frank Smith's *The moths and butterflies of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly* published in 1997 and Dr J. R. Langmaid (Southsea), who holds maps of all British microlepidoptera on a vice-county basis, kindly told me that he had no records from Cornwall.

This was the first time that I had visited the Seaton reserve. It had a good mixture of plants but unfortunately included some Japanese Knotweed, *Fallopia japonica*, and also some Pampas-grass, *Cortaderia selloana*. I visited the reserve again in October when some of the grassland had been very closely mown, but stands of these two plants had been left untouched. I trust that this is simply because it has been decided to treat these in a different way, with a view to trying to eradicate them.



**Reflecting on some of my more interesting Lepidoptera records for the year ending December 2006. showing JLG numbering.**  
by John L. Gregory.

Due to the very cold spell of weather in late winter and early spring, 2006 got off to a slow start, moth-wise, but by late spring and early summer the moths suddenly seemed to be making up for lost time, so that my accumulated site records for the whole year turned out to be a big improvement on my corresponding records for 2005.

Except where indicated otherwise, all of the following 2006 records, which I consider to be of special interest, are for my home area, SX-04,55, which includes part of Eden Project land.

1st Jan. Pentewan, near St. Austell, yet another new site for **L460 Stigmella suberivora**, where some old vacated leaf-mines were found on Holm Oak.

18th Jan. An early **L102 Epiphyas postvittana** (Light Brown Apple Moth) at my lighted windows.

19th Feb. **L129 Scoliopteryx libatrix** (Herald), seen flying around indoors, may have overwintered in my house.

24th Mar. and again on 27th Apr. **L953 Conistra rubiginea** (Dotted Chestnut), both moths at my lighted windows.

28th Mar. a good moth night, with **L210 Acleris cristana**, **L286 Selenia dentaria** (Early Thorn), **L516 Acleris ferrugana**, and **L750 Achlya flavicornis** (Yellow Horned) among others, arriving at the windows

30th Mar. A male **G222 Lithophane ornitopus** (Grey Shoulder Knot), an uncommon species here, came to the windows.

31st Mar. An early **L236 Hofmannophila pseudospretella** (Brown House Moth) was recorded indoors.

22nd Apr. **L397 Conistra vaccinii** (Chestnut) at the windows, rather late in the year for this species to be still flying.

24th Apr. An overwintered **G916 Amblyptilia punctidactyla**, not often seen here, was recorded at the windows.

25th Apr. Living, active, larval cases of **L469 Coleophora laricella** (Larch Case Bearer), a rare or often overlooked species in Cornwall, were found on one Larch tree on Eden land. Searches on other Larches nearby were unproductive.

26th Apr. **L243 Theria primaria** (Early Moth) and **L140 Diurnea fagella**, (common name "March Day" in some older literature), a late date for both these species to be still flying and turning up at the windows.

28th Apr. A specimen of **L663 Ectropis bistortata** (Engrailed), the less common of two very similar species in Cornwall, came to my windows, though I could be wrong about the precise identification.

3rd May. A rather early date for **L1363 Eupithecia venosata** (Netted Pug) at my windows, and unusual to record it away from the coast.

7th May. Near St.Ive, in East Cornwall, several **G1428 Metriotes lutarea** were seen by day, flying around Greater Stitchwort, the usual foodplant. This now seems to be a fairly common but under-recorded moth in Cornwall, and likely to be found wherever the foodplant is plentiful. On the same date, also near St. Ive, several larvae of **L55 Acleris bergmanniana**, a species which has become scarcer in recent years, were found on Rose, the usual foodplant, and a few of them were later successfully reared at home to confirm the identification.

10th May. A day-flying **G1275 Coleophora otidipennella** was observed in the vicinity of its main foodplant, Field Woodrush, and on the same date a rather late day-flying **L960 Eriocrania subpurpurella** was netted.

11th May. An early **L1583 Eilema sororcula** (Orange Footman) was recorded at the windows.

13th May. My earliest ever date for **L221 Xanthorhoe ferrugata** (Dark Barred Twin Spot Carpet), at the windows.

23rd May. A very worn moth, **L845 Incurvaria pectinea**, quite late but almost certainly this species, was netted in Prideaux Wood Reserve.

26th May. A rather late overwintered **L231 Caloptilia stigmatella** at the windows, accompanied by the first of many sightlings during the year of **L132 Tachystola acroxantha**, which continues to thrive in the area.

27th May. A pair of **G2 Panemeria tenebrata** (Small Yellow Underwing) in cop. and apparently nectaring, on a Buttercup flower in my garden. The pair was then sleeved on growing Mouse Ear Chickweed, and though the two moths remained coupled for several hours, disappointingly no eggs were laid.

30th May. Among various day-flying Lepidoptera seen during the ERCCIS field meeting held in part of Boconnoc Estate, many **L676 Ematurga atomaria** (Common Heath) were observed in an open heathland area, a pair of **L175 Phalera bucephala** (Buff Tip) in cop. were found on the ground in a grassy area, and a single **G660 Micropterix aureatella** was recorded in one of the wooded parts of the estate.

2nd Jun. Quite a late date for overwintered **L1260 Chloroclysta siterata** (Red Green Carpet) to be still flying, and then this was followed on 11th Oct. by a quite early next-generation specimen of this species.

3rd Jun., On the butterfly field meeting at Breney Common, a small larva found feeding in a spun Honeysuckle shoot turned out to be **L1600 Celypha rivulana** after successful rearing at home, thus showing that this species continues to thrive on the Reserve. Parasitised larvae of this species were also found there, on both Honeysuckle and Meadowsweet.

5th Jun. An early date for the first **L181 Epiblema rosaecolana** of the year to appear at the windows.

6th Jun. A single specimen of **G678 Epermenia falconiformis**, a species which is not often seen in my home area..

8th Jun. My earliest record for **L1254 Schrankia costaestrigalis** (Pinion Streaked Snout), a single specimen at the lighted windows, accompanied by **L452 Phyllonorycter ulmifoliella** which is not usually attracted to light.

10th Jun. During the butterfly meeting at Lockett Reseve, numerous **L1137 Melitaea athalia** (Heath Fritillary) were seen, followed that evening at my lighted windows at home, by an early **L291 Crambus perlella** and a **G912 Eudonia pallida**.

16th Jun. An early specimen of **L1303 Schrankia taenialis** (White Line Snout) at the windows.

17th Jun. During the butterfly field meeting in the Penhale Sands area several **L923 Callistege mi** (Mother Shipton) were flying, along with **L2 Zygaena filipendulae** (Six Spot Burnet), **L1108 Argynnis aglaja** (Dark Green Fritillary), and **L1256 Pempeliella dilutella**, among other species. Then at home that evening a single **L1042 Tortrix viridana** (Green Oak Tortrix) came to the windows.

22nd Jun. An early specimen of **L782 Eulithis prunata** (Phoenix) at the windows.

24th Jun. A single **G1299 Blastobasis decolorella** came to the windows, and this was followed by several others over the next few weeks. From small beginnings, this species now seems to be steadily becoming more common and widespread in Cornwall.

25th Jun. A good moth night with an early specimen of **L1014 Bryotropha domestica** at the windows, together with **G96 Amblyptilia acanthadactyla**, and an unconfirmed **L756 Coleophora lineolea**, among others.

26th Jun. An early record of **L432 Eilema griseola** (Dingy Footman), which has continued to extend its season in my home area, both early and late, during the last few years.

28th Jun. Day-flying moths recorded during an ERCCIS meeting in and around Dunmere Wood included a late **L1191 Nemophora degeerella**, a single **L466 Parornix devoniella** at rest on its foodplant, Hazel, and a netted **G1645 Cydia coniferana**, which was quite an exciting find and a probable first ever for Cornwall.

30th Jun. A rather early **L1304 Scopula immutata** (Lesser Cream Wave) at the windows, probably from the small nearby marshland area above my house.

1st Jul. A late date for **L537 Glyphipterix simpliciella** (Cocksfoot Moth), a single specimen of which was observed day-flying at Carn Brea, near Redruth. Then later, on the same date, a single **G1281 Pseudopostega crepusculella** turned up at my lighted windows.

2nd Jul. Day-flying, a rather late record of **L1460 Euclidia glyphica** (Burnet Companion), near my house.

3rd Jul. A rather early **L66 Yponomeuta cagnagella** (Spindle Ermine) at my windows, accompanied by the first of several **L851 Ypsolopha nemorella**, and my first ever home record of **G224 Melanthia procellata** (Pretty Chalk Carpet).

4th Jul. An early **L825 Epione repandaria** (Bordered Beauty) at the windows.

9th Jul. My first ever record of **G1646 Hedya salicella**, which turned up at the windows. A probable immigrant, which hopefully may become established in Cornwall.

12th Jul. A very worn specimen of **G1686 Batia lunaris** from south-east Cornwall was kindly brought to me by Leon Truscott, for examination. This seems to be a new species for Cornwall.

13th Jul. A fully grown larva of **L1511 Hyles livornica** (Striped Hawk), found feeding on Willowherb at Heligan Gardens, was brought to me by Luke Hunter, and I reared it through to produce a moth on 8th Aug. From the numerous, mostly very common, species in my MV moth trap that night perhaps the most interesting was **G1258 Eulamprotes atrella**.

17th Jul. A rather early **L500 Lymantria monacha** (Black Arches) at the windows.

18th Jul. A surprising **L1563 Earis clorana** (Cream Bordered Green Pea) at my windows. Clearly this species is now gradually extending its range in Cornwall. On the same night another surprise in the form of **L1011 Batrachedra praeangusta**, which I had not seen here for many years, though it can easily be overlooked among larger species. Also on the same night was a specimen of **L392 Achroia grisella** (Lesser Wax Moth) which I have not often recorded at home, and I am not aware of any bee-hives in the vicinity.

19th Jul. A fairly early **G266 Mesoligia literosa** (Rosy Minor) at the windows, accompanied by **L958 Xestia ditrapezium** (Triple Spotted Clay) which I do not often see here.

20th Jul. The latest of several day-flying **G1053 Argolamprotes micella** which were seen in my garden over the previous two or three weeks.

21st Jul. A single mined Azalea leaf from a plant in my garden, containing a larva of **L1233 Caloptilia azaleella** (Azalea Leaf Miner), was kept for rearing, this being my first home record for this species, though unfortunately it later proved to be parasitised.

25th Jul. The species recorded at Allet when emptying the moth trap which had been set the previous night included a late **L1026 Anaplectoides prasina** (Green Arches), a **G1581 Rhyacionia pinicolana** of which there seems to be a thriving colony feeding on the Pine trees at Allet, and an unconfirmed **L574 Dichrorampha consortana**.

27th Jul. Records from my MV light trap at home included **L38 Adaina microdactyla**, **G216 Hydrelia sylvata** (Waved Carpet), a male **G403 Lithosia quadra** (Four Spotted Footman), a migrant **L1538 Spodoptera exigua** (Small Mottled Willow), a **G427 Acleris forsskaeana**, and many other, mostly very common, species.

31st Jul. During the field meeting at Gannel Estuary, near Newquay, the day flying moths netted included a worn specimen of **G844 Phalonidia manniana**, and a **G1691**

**Eucosma tripoliana** which is another probable first ever for Cornwall if this identification is correct. Several vacated leaf-mines and one occupied mine on Sea Aster, caused by **L1602 Buccalatrix maritima** were also found, the occupied mine being later successfully reared at home to the moth stage

**8th Aug.** A late specimen of **L807 Cyclophora linearia** (Clay Triple Lines) was recorded at the windows, along with my only record for the year of **L863 Charanyca trigammica** (Treble Lines).

**12th Aug.** Near Blue Hills, St. Agnes, surprisingly few **G214 Hipparchia semele** (Grayling) were flying.

**27th Aug.** A rather late date for **L192 Drepana falcataria** (Pebble Hook Tip) to turn up at the windows.

**29th Aug.** A single **G168 Atethmia centrigo** (Centre Barred Sallow), which normally has a very short season in my home area, turned up at the windows.

**30th Aug.** A late-season **L1059 Agonopterix umbellana** at the windows.

**31st Aug.** My first-ever home record of **L1306 Cyclophora punctaria** (Maiden's Blush), a perfect fresh-looking specimen at the windows.

**1st Sep.** A female **L1605 Pararge aegeria insula** (Scilly Speckled Wood) was received and almost immediately commenced laying eggs. The next generation of butterflies emerged from late Oct. to late Nov. This is probably the first time that this subspecies has ever been reared in captivity. Rearing notes were kept for future reference.

**12th Sep.** A late specimen, perhaps representing a partial second generation, of **L104 Thyatira batis** (Peach Blossom), at the windows.

**13th Sep.** Some small larvae on Alder, found near my house, some of which proved to be parasitised, turned out to be **L1222 Buccalatrix cidarella**, apparently a new species for this part of Cornwall. A day-flying **L870 Phyllonorycter harrisella** was netted nearby, though the nearest Oak trees were some distance away. Then later that day a **G1350 Caloptilia leucapennella**, a very uncommon species in this area, came to the lighted windows.

**16th Sep.** On emptying the MV light trap which had been set by Phil Boggis the previous evening on Carbis Moor Reserve, seventeen common species were recorded, including several specimens of **L884 Eugnorisma glareosa** (Autumnal Rustic).

**23rd Sep.**, "National Moth Night", was very windy, with hardly any moths turning up at the MV trap in my garden until nearly midnight when the wind suddenly dropped and the moths started coming in. Interesting catches later that night included rather late specimens of **L198 Acleris emargana**, **L501 Ennomos alniaria** (Canary Shouldered Thorn), and **L1087 Epinotia nisella**, plus a few early specimens of **L615 Agrochola lychnidis** (Beaded Chestnut). The moths trapped that night amounted to a total of eighteen species.

**8th Oct.** On a cold, wet, windy day, near Cape Cornwall, two or three day-flying male **L347 Orgyia antiqua** (Vapourer) were observed. The Cornish population of this species is unusual in normally choosing Bracken Fern as the larval foodplant, and in having larvae which are distinctly more yellowish than those encountered elsewhere in the country. Recent initial breeding experiments indicate that this yellowish tint is probably genetic and not due to choice of larval foodplant, but I hope to do a bit more research into this, with further captive breeding experiments.

**9th Oct.** A rather late date for the **L72 Acleris variegana** (Garden Rose Tortrix) which came to the windows.

**11th Oct. L1552 Lithophane leautieri** (Blair's Shoulder Knot), only my second Cornish record for this species, a moth at my lighted windows.

**29th Oct.** An end-of-season **L63 Gortyna flavago** (Frosted Orange) at the windows, this being my latest recorded date for this species to be flying.

**4th Nov.** My latest date in recent years for **L208 Lycaena phlaeas** (Small Copper) to be still flying. The butterflies were regularly observed nectaring on Ragwort flowers in the Eden meadow area during the previous few weeks.

**5th Nov.** During the Cornwall Fungus Recording Group field meeting in the Gwennap Head area, several severely damaged, old cocoons of **L320 Saturnia pavonia** (Emperor) with no pupal exuviae inside them, were seen. These appeared to have been predated, perhaps by gulls, which would probably have pecked the cocoons open to eat the pupae.

**9th Nov.** Still flying at home, including a "helice" female, on the last day here of a very good season for sightings of **L248 Colias croceus** (Clouded Yellow). This species did well in Cornwall from early summer onwards, with the population rapidly building up by further immigrants and by successful breeding which would normally fizzle out with the onset of less clement weather.

**24th Nov.** A very surprising male **L957 Colostygia multistrigaria** (Mottled Grey), in fresh condition and well outside the normal season for this species, was captured by Madeline Lowe near Boswinger, and identified by J.L.G.

**29th Nov.** Indoors, at rest on a wall in my house, **L829 Mompha divisella**, my first record of this species in recent years. The moth would overwinter, probably indoors, and re-appear in the spring.

**1st Dec.** A rather late record for **L186 Emmelina monodactyla** to be still flying.

**3rd Dec.** An unusual date, early or late depending on your viewpoint, for **L503 Gymnoscelis rufifasciata** (Double Striped Pug) to be flying, but one turned up at the windows.

**14th Dec.** A fresh-looking **L796 Mythimna unipuncta** (White Speck) turned up at the lighted windows.

**17th Dec.** The date of my last 2006 site record for **L1570 Cosmopterix pulchrimella**, which is spreading rapidly in Cornwall, occupied mines having been found during the year (in approximate chronological order), at Pentewan, Mullion Cove, Treen South, in and near Mevagissey, Gorranhaven (where an estimated total of several thousand tenanted leaf-mines were seen), Boswinger, in and near Portreath (where previous searches on the Pellitory Of The Wall plants were unproductive), and lastly in the Caerhayes and Portholland area. Mines are now likely to be found anywhere in Cornwall where the foodplant grows, and as there appears to be no parasitoid species in Cornwall which are adapted to attack the larvae of this moth, Pellitory Of The Wall could now be under serious threat here until some sort of natural balance becomes established. I hope to be searching for further sites in 2007.

**27th Dec.** A late date for **L133 Udea ferrugalis** (Rusty Dot Pearl) to be still arriving at the windows.



#### Vapourer Trail by Laurie Oakes

An enthusiastic group of us met at Carne Goose near St Just in October to hunt the elusive Vapourer moth. Not a common species in West Cornwall but I did have sightings in two parts of this area last year so we thought we had a chance. Initial hunts in the Carne Goose area proved

negative in the very strong and gusty wind. The ancient Bollowall 'chambered tomb' was an interesting distraction. Geoff and Pam, Bernard, Liz and Roy, Dave and Mandy, John and Joyce, myself and spouse Helen set off along the coast path, passing spectacular Cape Cornwall. The path to the East lead us round the headland and down into Kenidjack valley, site of very extensive tin and copper mine workings in the past.

Shouts of triumph came from Dave having spotted the rich chestnut colouration of a Vapourer on a plant stem. We all experienced good views and patted ourselves on the back at getting a sighting at all in the cool and very windy conditions. The moths normally fly strongly in the sun and views are difficult. Dave and Mandy realised they had seen them flying earlier in the week at Carne Goose but had not got close enough to I.D. them. Photos were taken and we crossed the valley stream to find a lunch spot under Kenidjack Head with fine views back to Cape Cornwall. The forecast had predicted rain coming in and was not wrong. A foreshortened lunch saw us heading up the valley in the first shower. Fortunately we had transported 'spare' cars to the valley in case the rains came so avoiding a wet walk back.

I think this was probably the Cornwall Moth Groups' first day flying moth expedition so it was pleasing that we had a successful outcome and particularly that Dave and Mandy should have made the find as they were visiting from Torpoint.

This may even become an annual event.



**Membership staus**

*by Jayne Herbert (Web Manager)*

We now have 119 registered members throughout Avon, Caithness, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, France, Hampshire, Hants, Isles of Scilly, Leicestershire, Scotland, Suffolk, Surrey, and West Sussex.

For Cornish members whose postal address details have been provided can be broken down into general areas as follows:

Postal area	Towns	Members
EX	Bude	2
PL	Bodmin, Boscastle, Callington, Calstock, Camelford, Downderry, Fowey, Launceston, Liskeard, Lostwithiel, Mevagissey, Par, Plymouth, Port Isaac, Saltash, St. Austell, Torpoint, Wadebridge	34
TR	Camborne, Falmouth, Hayle, Helston, Mullion, Pendeen, Penryn, Penzance, Perranporth, Porthleven, Redruth, St Ives, St. Just, Truro	49

Vice County map of Cornwall



We also have an active Egroup with 108 members so far. Members of this group can join our community and exchange reports, ask for help, post their images and general discuss mothy things. If you are not already a member you can sign up at

<http://uk.groups.yahoo.com/group/cornwallmothgroup/>

Please note that records submitted to this group are not automatically picked up by our County Recorders and should be submitted separately with full details.



**Website Update**

*by Jayne Herbert (Web Manager)*

The Cornwall Moth Group has had it's own website for some time now. During 2006 there were over 25,000 visits to the site, over 11,000 up on last year.

As some recent visitors to the site may have noticed, I have changed the navigation slightly and also added two new features with regard to records.

'Recent Cornish moth sighting highlights', is a facility I have set up for Tony James and Leon Truscott, our Assistant County Moth Recorders, so they can share with you some of the highlights of what moths are about at the moment, so make sure you pass your records on to them.

The 'On-line project' is a little experiment of my own, resulting from all the frustrations the group has encountered trying to share records with other recorders.

I have been trying it out with just a few members to try and streamline it, so it is not too time consuming to administer. It is restricted to adult moths in Cornwall and so far includes records from myself, Leon Truscott, Phil Boggis and Laurie Oakes, although unfortunately I encountered a problem with Laurie's records and they are not all on there yet (sorry Laurie).

Please note that this 'on-line project' is not intended to be a substitute for the important work that Leon and Tony are doing, it its completely independent, also bear in mind that the records may not be validated.

Eventually it is hoped that records will come via the County Recorders but this is not viable at this time. So meanwhile, if you are interested in taking part in my little on-line experiment, and you are using Mapmate to store your records, please contact me by email at jayne@cornwallmothroup.org.uk.

Please also remember to help us spread the conservation message for moths and for Cornwall and tell people about our web site. If you have a web site of your own, or know someone who has one, try and get a link from it to the Cornwall Moth Group web site and also to the Cornwall Wildlife Trust who actively support our work.



**WEST CORNWALL (VC1) RECORDER'S REPORT**  
by Tony James

Not available at the time of going to press.



**EAST CORNWALL (VC2) RECORDER'S REPORT**  
by Leon Truscott

**SPRING (MARCH-MAY) 2006**

The following records are from Phil Boggis (PHB), Steve Madge (SCM), John Nicholls (JCN), Alan Pease (ARP), Jeff Rush (JR), Doris Turner (DT) and Leon Truscott (LT).

**464 *Plutella xylostella* (Diamond-back)**

Five at Torpoint (SX4354) between 4th and 16th May (LT) and another at Torpoint (SX4355) on 15th May (AP) were the first of many in 2006.

**826 *Caryocolum vicinella***

One came to light at Millook (SX184987) on 28th April (JR).

**1361 *Pyrausta aurata***

Five at a regular colony at Torpoint (SX4354) on 12th May (LT) was the first sighting in 2006. This species is seen here by day and trapped by night almost continuously until September.

**1827 *Eupithecia intricata arceuthata* Freyer's Pug**

Now established at Donderry as well as Torpoint. Thirteen recorded at Donderry (SX316540) between 11th and 16th May (SCM), also at Torpoint (SX4355) on 16th and 26th May (AP) and ten at Torpoint (SX4354) between 25th and 28th May (LT).

**1936 *Menophra abruptaria* Waved Umber**

Two at separate sites in Torpoint on 16th May (ARP, LT).

**2179 *Panolis flammea* Pine Beauty**

At Donderry (SX316540), two on 21st April and another on 9th May (SCM).

**2214 *Cucullia chamomillae* Chamomile Shark**

Three at Donderry between 21st April and 3rd May (SCM).

**2221 *Shargacucullia verbasci* The Mullein**

One at the CMG field meeting at Bodinnick (SX1351) on 28th April (PHB), singles at two separate sites at Torpoint on 30th April (ARP, LT), another at Torpoint on 4th May (AP) and one at Donderry on 14th May (SCM).

**2334 *Apamea sordens* Rustic Shoulder-knot**

One at Torpoint (SX4355) on 17th May (ARP).

**SUMMER (JUNE-AUGUST) 2006**

Recorders: Phil Boggis (PHB), Jenny Bousefield (JB), Alec Mackonochie (AGM), Steve Madge (SCM), Andy & Shirley Park (A&SP), Steve Payne (SP), Alan Pease (ARP), Lee Slaughter (LS), Tom Sleep (TDS) and Leon Truscott (LT).

**373 *Synanthedon tipuliformis* Currant Clearwing**

Found (using pheromones) on currant bushes at Luckett (SX3973) on 12 June (TDS,LT) and again at Torpoint (SX4355) between 16th June and 4th July (LT).

**374 *S.vespiformis* Yellow-legged Clearwing**

At Luckett (SX3972), two attracted to pheromone lure on 8th June by TDS. Subsequently up to four found in the same area between 10th and 29th June.

**382 *Bembecia ichneumoniformis* Six-belted Clearwing**

Found with the use of pheromones at eleven locations along the coast between Spit Beach, Par (SX0752) and Penlee Pt (SX4448). Dates ranged from 28th June to 12th August (PHB,LS,LT).

**383 *Synansphecchia muscaeformis* Thrift Clearwing**

Recorded at Penlee Point between 4th June and 15th July (LT).

**464 *Plutella xylostella* Diamond-back**

Many records throughout the year from 9th June onwards at Donderry (SX316540), Torpoint (SX4354 & 4355) and Rame (SX4248) (SCM,AP,LT).

**467 *Rhigognostis annulatella***

One came to light at Donderry on 18th August (SCM).

**640 *Batia lunaris***

Trapped at Torpoint on 11<sup>th</sup> July and 17th July (LT). A previous similar specimen was thought to be *B.lambdella* following advice from PHB and John Gregory (JLG). The 11<sup>th</sup> July specimen, confirmed by JLG, is possibly the first for Cornwall.

**782 *Bryotropha senectella***

One found indoors at St Austell on 3rd August (PHB).

**1086 *Hedya salicella***

Trapped at Torpoint (SX4354) on 4th July (LT) and King's Wood, St Austell (SX008493) on 6th July (PHB).

**1157 *Crociosema plebejana***

Singles at Torpoint on 7th and 19th August (LT).

**1183 *Epiblema foenella***

One at Torpoint (SX4355) on 3rd July (ARP).

**1303 *Agriphila selasella***

One at Donderry on 29th August (SCM).

**1331 *Acentria ephemerella* Water Veneer**

Two trapped at King's Wood, St Austell on 6th July (PHB).

**1361 *Pyrausta aurata***

Several records at Donderry throughout August (SCM).

**1367 *P.cingulata***

One came to light at Donderry on 27th August (SCM).

**1408 *Palpita vitrealis***

Several records from Downderry and Torpoint from 20th August onwards (SCM,ARP).

**1451 *Pyla fusca***

One at Downderry on 9th August (SCM).

**1454 *Dioryctria abietella***

One at King's Wood, St Austell on 6th July (PHB).

**1673 *Hemistola chrysoprasaria* Small Emerald**

Five at Torpoint between 3rd and 7th July (LT). One at Duloe (SX232586) on 9th July (A&SP).

**1680 *Cyclophora punctaria* Maiden's Blush**

A series of records from Downderry, Torpoint and Upcott (SX3875) from 21st July to 27th August (SCM,ARP,TDS,LT).

**1714 *Idaea degeneraria* Portland Ribbon Wave**

One trapped at Downderry on 2nd July (SCM). Another at Middlewood (SX2775) in mid-September (JB).

**1720 *Orthonama obstipata* The Gem**

Singles at Torpoint on 28th July (ARP) and 17th August (LT).

**1814 *Eupithecia plumbeolata* Lead-coloured Pug**

One at Luckett (SX3972) on 11th June (TDS). Another at Torpoint (SX4355) on 3rd July (ARP).

**1827 *E.intricata arceuthata* Freyer's Pug**

Well established at Torpoint (SX4354), where 34 trapped between 1st and 28th June (LT).

**1842 *E.simpliciata* Plain Pug**

One at Torpoint on 19th July (ARP).

**1936 *Menophra abruptaria* Waved Umber**

One at Torpoint on 3rd June (ARP).

**1968 *Semiaspilates ochrearia* Yellow Belle**

Two at Penlee Point (SX4448) on 5th June followed by one at Rame Head (SX4248) on 11th June. Three at Rame Head on 19<sup>th</sup> August (JCN), and two there on 27th August (LT).

**1972 *Agrius convolvuli* Convolvulus Hawk-moth**

One found by day at Lansallos (SX172517) on 22nd August (SP).

**1990 *Hyles livornica* Striped Hawk-moth**

One found in a kitchen window at Torpoint on 10th August (LT).

**2030 *Euproctis similis* Yellow-tail**

One at Torpoint on 6th July (ARP). Another at Duloe on 23rd July (A&SP).

**2039 *Atolmis subricollis* Red-necked Footman**

One at King's Wood, St Austell on 6th July (PHB).

**2051 *Lithosia quadra* Four-spotted Footman**

Regular throughout July and August at Downderry and Torpoint. Two trapped at King's Wood, St Austell on 6th July (PHB) and two found by day at Antony House (SX4156) on 12th July (AGM). One trapped at Saltash (SX4159) on 19<sup>th</sup> July (DT).

**2067 *Euplagia quadripunctaria* Jersey Tiger**

Many records, as usual, from Torpoint, but now seems established at Downderry (SX316540) where 36 recorded between 28th July and the end of August, peaking at 7 on 18th (SCM). A series of 55 records from Saltash between 13<sup>th</sup> July and 24<sup>th</sup> August with a peak of 12 on the 6<sup>th</sup> (DT). Also recorded at Harewood (SX4268) on 19th August (AGM), Cawsand (SX4350) on the 19<sup>th</sup> August and Seaton (SX3054) on the 27<sup>th</sup> August (JCN).

**2076 *Meganola albula* Kent Black Arches**

One at Torpoint on 22nd July (ARP).

**2081 *Euxoa tritici* White-line Dart**

One at Downderry on 4th July (SCM).

**2082 *E.nigricans* Garden Dart**

Recorded twice at Downderry. One on 11th June, another on 11th August (SCM).

**2208 *Mythimna loreyi* The Cosmopolitan**

One at Downderry on 19th August (SCM).

**2279 *Acronicta aceris* The Sycamore**

Recorded fifteen times at Torpoint between 11th June and 19th July (ARP,LT). One at Downderry on 2nd July (SCM).

**2385 *Spodoptera exigua* Small Mottled Willow**

Recorded at Downderry (8) between 12th June and 27th August (SCM), Torpoint on 21st July (ARP), also at Torpoint on 26th & 27th July and Rame Head Coastwatch Station on 5th August (LT).

**2397 *Panemeria tenebrata* Small Yellow Underwing**

One seen by day at Wimalford (SX2173) on 7th June (LT).

**2400 *Helicoverpa armigera* Scarce Bordered Straw**

Recorded throughout August and beyond from Downderry, Duloe Penlee Reserve and Torpoint (SCM, JCN, A&SP, ARP, LT).

**2403 *Heliothis peltigera* Bordered Straw**

Several records, mainly in June and August, from Downderry Penlee, Rame and Torpoint (SCM, JCN, ARP, LT).

**2408 *Eublemma parva* Small Marbled**

One trapped at Torpoint on 16th June (LT), another found by day on the coast path (SX4248) near Rame Head on 3rd August (LT).

**2432 *Trichoplusia ni* Ni Moth**

Six recorded at Torpoint between 4th June and 22nd August (LT) and two at Downderry on 13th and 22nd August (SCM).



**DIARY OF CMG EVENINGS/EVENTS**

**Saturday 11th August 2007**

*National Moth Night*

A National event jointly organised by Atropos (the journal for butterfly, moth and dragonfly enthusiasts) and Butterfly Conservation.

**Friday 14<sup>th</sup> September 2007, 8pm to 10.30pm**

*Moth trapping evening – family event*

Windmill Farm Nature Reserve. Come and see what we can catch in our moth traps tonight. There will be many resident and migrant moths to see and we may be lucky enough to find one of the giant hawk moths as well. Our moth expert will be on hand to explain how the traps work and more about the insects found. Meet down the very end of the track at (SW 694 152). Access to the reserve is 1 mile north of Lizard Village off the A3083. Turn right going towards Lizard Village at the "Wild Camping" sign and follow the (very bumpy) lane until you see the windmill.

Booking essential so contact Cornwall Wildlife Trust on 01872 273939. Wear suitable clothing and footwear for traipsing across the reserve and bring a torch and something to sit on. Leader Phil Boggis (Cornwall Moth Group).

**Friday 21<sup>st</sup> September 2007, 8pm to 10.30pm**

*Moth trapping evening – family event*

Come and find out what moths are flying tonight. There will, hopefully, be many different species to try and identify and our expert will be on hand to answer any of your questions. Meet in the small car park near base of the hill (SW 517 359). Access is from the A3074 Hayle to St Ives road, turning left onto the unclassified road to Lelant Downs and then continuing on the road to Nancledra. The car park is near to Gonew Viscoe.

Booking essential so contact Cornwall Wildlife Trust on 01872 273939. Wear suitable clothing and footwear for traipsing across the reserve and bring a torch and something to sit on. Leader Phil Boggis (Cornwall Moth Group).

**Saturday 13th October 2007, 2pm to 4pm**

*Lepidoptera Field Walk*

Breney Common, near Bodmin. Booking required. Whatever the weather, come and enjoy this lovely area of lowland heath as we search for day-flying moths, butterflies and their caterpillars, if it's fine; or leaf-miners, fungi and lichens, if it's not. Our expert leader will point out some of the rich biodiversity found in this type of habitat and answer any questions you may wish to ask. Leader John Gregory. Organised in celebration of Heath Fest 2007 To book contact the Cornwall Wildlife Trust on 01782 240777.

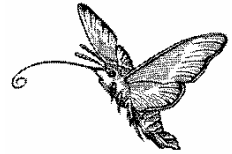


**Four Spotted Footman** © Laurie & Helen Oakes. At Buryas Bridge 2006.



**Scarce and Green Silver Lines** © Laurie & Helen Oakes. Tehidy lamping evening on 23 June 2006.

**Cornwall Moth Group Membership Form**



Please subscribe me as a member of the *Cornwall Moth Group*. In keeping with the Data Protection Act, I agree to my membership details being held for group purposes on paper and/or computer files that will be accessible only to committee members, and will not be generally distributed or released.

Name(s): .....

Address: .....

Telephone: .....

Email: .....

I would also like to join the Egroup:  Yes  No

**Please return this form to:**  
 Tony James, CMG Assistant County Recorder  
 Manzil, Trewithen Terrace, Greatwork, Ashton,  
 Helston, TR13 9TQ  
 or Email: [cmg.comms@btinternet.com](mailto:cmg.comms@btinternet.com)

<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.cornwallmothgroup.org.uk">www.cornwallmothgroup.org.uk</a>
<b>Egroup:</b>	<a href="http://uk.groups.yahoo.com/group/cornwallmothgroup">http://uk.groups.yahoo.com/group/cornwallmothgroup</a>
<b>Address:</b>	Cornwall Moth Group, C/O Cornwall Wildlife Trust, Five Acres, Allet, Truro, Cornwall TR4 9DJ



Although Cornwall Moth Group is an independent group, we are indebted to the *Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (ERCCIS)* for their help and support, initially in setting up the group and with ongoing administration costs such as photocopying and postage.