

# 2002 Garden Moth Records

## Vine Close, Dumpton. TR36Y

- 0015 – Orange Swift** The first single was seen on 4<sup>th</sup> August; twenty-five more dates to 13<sup>th</sup> September. The best count was nine on 21<sup>st</sup> August; two counts of five on 19<sup>th</sup> & 23<sup>rd</sup> were the next best totals. Overall, the picture is very similar to 2001, when it was seen on fourteen dates 12<sup>th</sup> August to 8<sup>th</sup> September.
- 0017 – Common Swift** Recorded from 10<sup>th</sup> May to 18<sup>th</sup> June (eleven nights), with the maximum number being five on 4<sup>th</sup> June.
- 1376 – Small Magpie** Strictly speaking, this species is a micro-moth of the *pyralid* family but, as it is easily recognisable and very common, I include it in our garden records. Recorded on forty-one nights between 1<sup>st</sup> June and 15<sup>th</sup> August, the best count was six on 25<sup>th</sup> June and 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> July.
- 1405 – Mother of Pearl** Another easily recognisable *pyralid* species was first seen on 12<sup>th</sup> July. It occurred on a further thirty dates until 22<sup>nd</sup> August, the peak count being fourteen on 15<sup>th</sup> August.
- 1637 – Oak Eggar** A female was captured on 25<sup>th</sup> July and is our first garden record of this relatively common species.
- 1653 – Buff Arches** The first for the year appeared in the garden with a single on 21<sup>st</sup> June, another June record followed then nine July dates and two further singles in August, the last being 18<sup>th</sup>. Maximum counts of two occurred on 8<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> July.
- 1654 – Figure of Eighty** A single taken twice 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> June was followed by two on 17<sup>th</sup> then another single on 8<sup>th</sup> July. We only have one previous garden record.
- 1669 – Common Emerald** The first of five June dates was a single on 17<sup>th</sup>. July provided a further series of records on sixteen nights with peaks of six on 8<sup>th</sup> and five on 28<sup>th</sup>, whilst August saw singles recorded on 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup>. A nice series of records spread over seven weeks but a long way short of the best garden count, of sixteen, taken on 6<sup>th</sup> July 2001.
- 1673 – Small Emerald \*** Our first ever record was of two on 24<sup>th</sup> July. Singles followed on 25<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> then 4<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> August.
- 1682 – Blood-vein** The first single of the year occurred on 2<sup>nd</sup> June. Six further singles were recorded between 24<sup>th</sup> July and 6<sup>th</sup> September.
- 1689 – Mullein Wave** A single on 9<sup>th</sup> July was followed by more singles on 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> August. It would seem probable that the group of early August records relate to one re-trapped moth. Two September singles were noted on 16<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup>.
- 1690 – Small Blood-vein** Singles on three dates in June started on 23<sup>rd</sup>, it was recorded on seven nights during July with peaks of two on 6<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup>. A single on 13<sup>th</sup> August was a 2<sup>nd</sup> generation example as were the records of singles on 9<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> September.

- 1699 – Least carpet** This year our first record, of this locally common moth, was a single on 5<sup>th</sup> July. It was recorded on a further thirty nights to 21<sup>st</sup> August, monthly peaks being twenty on 28<sup>th</sup> July & twenty-five on 1<sup>st</sup> August.
- 1702 – Small Fan-footed Wave** Six singles between 24<sup>th</sup> July & 16<sup>th</sup> August.
- 1705 – Dwarf Cream Wave** Three singles on 11<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> July are a typical series of records for this small weather dependant species. They are not uncommon, but require calm conditions if they are to fly to light.
- 1707 – Small Dusty Wave** The first record for the year occurred on the extremely early date of 3<sup>rd</sup> April! The single that was captured on 12<sup>th</sup> May being more typical of the species expected emergence time. Further records on eight dates during June, a peak of 3 on 19<sup>th</sup>, four dates in July, all singles, nine dates in August peaking at six on 22<sup>nd</sup> and seven dates in September with a maximum of eight on 4<sup>th</sup>. The final record was a single on 18<sup>th</sup>.
- 1708 – Single-dotted Wave** Recorded on twenty-one nights this year between 8<sup>th</sup> July and 18<sup>th</sup> August. Never numerous, a peak of 5 on 20<sup>th</sup> July was a good total.
- 1709 – Satin Wave \*** One on 18<sup>th</sup> June is our only record for the garden.
- 1711 – Treble Brown-spot** Two on 17<sup>th</sup> June and a single on 6<sup>th</sup> July were the only records for the year.
- 1713 – Riband Wave** Occurring on fifty-one nights between 17<sup>th</sup> June & 28<sup>th</sup> August, this very common species had peak monthly counts of eight on 23<sup>rd</sup> June, thirty on 28<sup>th</sup> July and twenty-four on 3<sup>rd</sup> August. The total recorded in the garden over the whole period was two hundred and eighty-two, thus indicating a very healthy local status.
- 1720 – The Gem** A regular migrant species to the UK, which can turn up in large numbers during irruption years, in the garden we had singles on three dates, 24<sup>th</sup> July, 12<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> August.
- 1724 – Red Twin-spot Carpet \*** Two singles on 30<sup>th</sup> July & 1<sup>st</sup> August are our first garden records, both being from the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation.
- 1725 – Dark-barred Twin-spot carpet \*** A single on the 1<sup>st</sup> August was our first garden record.
- 1727 – Silver-ground Carpet \*** Two on 2<sup>nd</sup> June are the first garden record of this common species, which is not often attracted to light!
- 1728 – Garden Carpet** Our first 2002 record of this very common moth was a single on 12<sup>th</sup> May. It was recorded on a further sixty-five dates, with the final record being three on 1<sup>st</sup> October. The maximum count was of eleven on 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 180 moths recorded in total.
- 1732 – Shaded Broad-bar \*** A single on 28<sup>th</sup> July is our first record of this wide spread and common species.
- 1736 – Royal Mantle \*** A single specimen on 17<sup>th</sup> July was a good Thanet record of this, less than annually recorded, species in Kent. The only other record for Thanet was near Newington on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2000. (FS)

- 1738 – Common Carpet** Two on 2<sup>nd</sup> June were the first for the year. It was seen on a further nineteen dates to 31<sup>st</sup> August, all singles except for two on 18<sup>th</sup> August.
- 1745 – Mallow** A very common autumn moth, the first record was on 1<sup>st</sup> October. Seven more dates followed with the final single on 3<sup>rd</sup> November. A peak of five on 14<sup>th</sup> October is very unusual for the garden.
- 1752 – Purple-bar** A double brooded species. An example of the first brood was captured on 8<sup>th</sup> June and was our only record for the year.
- 1754 – The Phoenix** Singles on three dates in July, 17<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup>, were our first garden records, two more occurred on 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> August. It is difficult to know how many individuals were responsible for this series of reports, but three seems probable.
- 1757 – The Spinach \*** The single on 19<sup>th</sup> June was our first garden record.
- 1764 – Common Marbled Carpet** Double brooded and almost impossible to distinguish from Dark Marbled Carpet without resorting to dissection, thus all records are accredited to this species. The first generation started with a record of two that occurred on 2<sup>nd</sup> June. Ten more dates to 25<sup>th</sup> June, a peak of five on 23<sup>rd</sup>. The second brood appeared from 18<sup>th</sup> August and was recorded on nineteen dates to 25<sup>th</sup> October with a maximum of three on 16<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> September.
- 1766 – Blue-bordered Carpet \*** A single on 25<sup>th</sup> June is the first garden record of this locally common species.
- 1768 – Grey Pine Carpet \*** A single on 2<sup>nd</sup> June is the first garden record. A 2<sup>nd</sup> generation example followed on 15<sup>th</sup> September.
- 1781 – Small Waved Umber \*** Four singles of this previously unrecorded moth occurred on 28<sup>th</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup> July and 5<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> August.
- 1795 – November Moth** One on 3<sup>rd</sup> November was the only record for the year.
- 1808 – Sandy Carpet \*** A single on 2<sup>nd</sup> June is the first garden record
- 1813 – Haworth's Pug \*** One on the 17<sup>th</sup> June was our first garden record.
- 1816 – Toadflax Pug** Four dates between 12<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> August with peak count of two on 15<sup>th</sup>.
- 1819 – Mottled Pug** Fifteen dates between 1<sup>st</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> June with peak counts of eight on 8<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup>.
- 1825 – Lime-speck Pug** Probably easiest to be considered as continuously brooded. There are at least two broods that overlap! The first record was a single on 2<sup>nd</sup> June. It was recorded on a further sixty-four nights to 25<sup>th</sup> September, the peaks being six on 5<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> June and eight on 3<sup>rd</sup> September.
- 1827 – Freyer's Pug** Singles on seven dates between 9<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> June may be attributable to just three individuals.

**1830 – Wormwood Pug** Three on 21<sup>st</sup> June was the first record and best count! Singles on 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> July and another on 2<sup>nd</sup> August complete the records for the year and are vast improvement on the single example seen during 2001.

**1832 – Currant Pug \*** Probably overlooked last year, this common species was recorded on six nights from 13<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> August. The best count, of two, being 13<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup>.

**1834 – Common Pug** The first of the year was a single on 12<sup>th</sup> May. It was then recorded on ten nights during June 2<sup>nd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup>, with a maximum count of five on 17<sup>th</sup>. This shows a reduction to the results of 2001 but is, almost certainly, due to our not trapping for two weeks in May rather than any problems with the local population.

**1835 – White-spotted Pug** First singles seen on two dates in May, 10<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> this common species was then recorded on eight dates in June with a maximum of three on 17<sup>th</sup>, yet a single on 18<sup>th</sup> was thought to be the final record of the year. Although this species is reported to be single brooded it has been recorded in every month of the year, (Skinner 1998) thus, it was not unprecedented when a single was caught on 16<sup>th</sup> August. Work done by Dr Ian Ferguson, the Kent Moth Recorder, has shown that, by correlating data collected from across the county, there may be a defined second generation in some years as demonstrated in 1999 (Kent Moth Report, April 2001)

**1838 – Tawny Speckled Pug** Seen on six nights between 9<sup>th</sup> & 22<sup>nd</sup> August, peak counts of two occurred on three occasions.

**1839 – Bordered Pug** One on 24<sup>th</sup> July was followed by singles on 11<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> August with a maximum count of two on 18<sup>th</sup>.

**1841 – Yarrow Pug** One captured on 7<sup>th</sup> June was subsequently re-trapped on 9<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup>.

**1842 – Plain Pug** Singles on 22<sup>nd</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> July were followed by two on 1<sup>st</sup> and singles 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> August. May be seven individuals involved and a welcome increase on the single record for 2001.

**1849 – Ash Pug** One on 7<sup>th</sup> June was followed, later in the month, by two on 25<sup>th</sup> (one of which was re-trapped on 26<sup>th</sup>) The final record of the year was a single on 5<sup>th</sup> July.

**1855 – Cypress Pug** The first for the year was a single on 31<sup>st</sup> July. It occurred on nineteen nights during August, peaking at eight on 15<sup>th</sup>. With a single on 1<sup>st</sup>, the final record was of two on 3<sup>rd</sup> September.

**1858 – V-Pug \*** Our first record of this moth occurred on 25<sup>th</sup> June. It may have been overlooked on previous dates, due to its' similarity to the next, more numerous, species. Another single was seen on 28<sup>th</sup> July.

**1860 – Green Pug** All records for 2002 are from June but this is definitely not the whole picture. Because we did not trap during the second half of May, we missed its' first appearance. Recorded from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> it occurred on twelve dates peaking at eight on both 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup>.

**1862 – Double-striped Pug** A moth with three generations per year, this can become a bit blurred as they often overlap. Our first record was a single on 29<sup>th</sup> March followed by nine dates in April 1<sup>st</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup>, a maximum of four on 1<sup>st</sup> and three on 8<sup>th</sup>. Three records between 1<sup>st</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> May, in June, the three singles between 1<sup>st</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> are either the last of the 1<sup>st</sup> or the start of the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation. July

saw singles on 12<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> with three on 24<sup>th</sup> whilst August did little to make the picture any clearer. There were two on 1<sup>st</sup> followed by singles on four dates to 18<sup>th</sup> with three on 19<sup>th</sup>, then two more singles, 23<sup>rd</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup>. The final record of the year was of one on 1<sup>st</sup> September. Three generations but, as you can see, very difficult to separate due to the lack of any clear cut gaps in flight periods.

**1867 – Treble-bar** A double-brooded species with 1<sup>st</sup> generation examples recorded on 13<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> June. 2<sup>nd</sup> generation moths occurred on 17<sup>th</sup> August, when two were trapped, one of which was recaptured the next night. A single taken on 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> September completes the picture in which five individuals make up this series of reports.

**1868 – Lesser Treble-bar** A single specimen that occurred on 30<sup>th</sup> September is our first garden record.

**1883 – Yellow-barred Brindle** Double brooded, examples of the 1<sup>st</sup> generation were a single on 11<sup>th</sup> & two on 12<sup>th</sup> May with another two on 2<sup>nd</sup> June. The final single appeared on 16<sup>th</sup>, then followed a gap of six weeks before the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation kicked off. Singles on 1<sup>st</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> August. The last record for the year was on 4<sup>th</sup> September.

**1885 – Clouded Magpie \*** A fantastic local record of a species which, within the UK, has a predominantly western distribution. The specimen that turned up on 7<sup>th</sup> August was a first for Thanet and only the second East Kent record. The other is from Sandwich Bay Bird Observatory on 26<sup>th</sup> July 1985!

**1887 – Clouded Border \*** A single on 24<sup>th</sup> June was followed by another on 30<sup>th</sup> July. Surprisingly our first records of a moth that is extremely numerous as close by as Sandwich and Pegwell Bay!

**1889 – Peacock** The first of the year was a single trapped on 5<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> June. We had to wait until 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> August before the second moth appeared, caught on consecutive nights.

**1894 – Latticed Heath \*** One on 5<sup>th</sup> August was our first for the garden. It is a common species in the Pegwell and Sandwich areas, thus demonstrating the importance of habitat on moth distribution.

**1906 – Brimstone Moth** An unbelievably early record of a single on 30<sup>th</sup> March was the first for the year. Two on 21<sup>st</sup> April were the start of a series of records extending to 11<sup>th</sup> September, occurring on fifty nights. The peak count was seventeen on 12<sup>th</sup> August, but double figure counts were regularly made during the year.

**1910 – Lilac Beauty \*** Two records on 25<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> July relate to the same individual, yet are the first for the garden.

**1912 – August Thorn \*** The individual caught on 15<sup>th</sup> August was recaptured the following night and is our first garden record.

**1921 – Scalloped Oak** The first record of two was on 25<sup>th</sup> June. It occurred on sixteen nights during July, with a peak of seven on 21<sup>st</sup> another sixteen records for August with peaks of four on 1<sup>st</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup>, the final single appeared on 28<sup>th</sup>.

**1922 – Swallow-tailed Moth** A common local insect, the first of the year was a single on 5<sup>th</sup> July, it then occurred on seventeen nights to 5<sup>th</sup> August, again a single. The peak count was

four on 8<sup>th</sup> July, but three were recorded on several nights. A dramatic illustration of the brief flight periods some species have. This series of records almost match, to the day, those of last year!

**1931 – Peppered Moth** Singles were seen on 20<sup>th</sup> June and 5<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> July.

**1936 – Waved Umber** The first of the year were two on 10<sup>th</sup> May. In June it occurred on a further six nights to 23<sup>rd</sup> with a maximum of three on 11<sup>th</sup>.

**1937 – Willow Beauty** Our first record was a single on 29<sup>th</sup> July. Thirty-six more dates followed to 21<sup>st</sup> September with double figure counts on 15<sup>th</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup> August (peak of 13 on 28<sup>th</sup>)

**1941 – Mottled Beauty** Never numerous, the first record was of two on 21<sup>st</sup> June. Singles followed on four dates in June and on 13<sup>th</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> July.

**1947 – The Engrailed \*** A single on 28<sup>th</sup> July is our first garden record.

**1958 – Clouded Silver** Recorded on nine dates between 2<sup>nd</sup> June & 24<sup>th</sup> July, usually singles but two on 2<sup>nd</sup> June & 8<sup>th</sup> July.

**1961 – Light Emerald** First generation examples appeared in June with three singles on 2<sup>nd</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup>. The second generation was far more productive and started with two on 16<sup>th</sup> August. Sixteen more dates followed with the final report of a single on 1<sup>st</sup> October. Maximum counts of three occurred on 2<sup>nd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> September.

**1979 – Lime Hawk -moth** An early single appeared on 15<sup>th</sup> May, singles again 16<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> June, with two on 25<sup>th</sup>. Three more singles were recorded on 5<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> July with the final record, another single on 4<sup>th</sup> August. Ten individuals are double the total for 2001.

**1980 – Eyed Hawk -moth** The first single on 9<sup>th</sup> June was followed by an incredible series of records. 19<sup>th</sup> (4), 20<sup>th</sup> (3) singles 21<sup>st</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup> & 23<sup>rd</sup> then another three on 24<sup>th</sup> and two on 25<sup>th</sup>. Three more singles occurred on 6<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup> July. Having only three previous garden records, this species was considered to be a scarce local inhabitant on Thanet. All changed in 2002, a phenomenal year in East Kent, with all local trap sites reporting record numbers. I was fortunate to be present when fourteen were taken from a single trap at Sandwich Bay Bird Observatory, a fantastic spectacle.

**1981 – Poplar Hawk -moth** Two on 16<sup>th</sup> June were later than we would normally expect, leading to concerns about the Thanet population. Singles occurred on 20<sup>th</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup> & 23<sup>rd</sup> July with two on 21<sup>st</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup>. A better year in our garden than 2001, but this species appears to be in decline in our area, using the data from the other Thanet sites.

**1984 – Hummingbird Hawk-moth \*** An individual was watched feeding on Red Valerian in the front garden on 25<sup>th</sup> June. Our first record of this spectacular, yet regular, Mediterranean migrant.

**1991 – Elephant Hawk-moth** Always a scarce species on Thanet, a single on 23<sup>rd</sup> June proved to be our only record for this year. It is much more common along the Stour Valley and around Sandwich.

**1992 – Small Elephant Hawk -moth \*** Now an irregular wanderer from the coastal dunes to the south of Thanet, four singles were recorded on 17<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> June and 5<sup>th</sup> July. As recently as 1996, yearly counts at a single trap site near North Foreland were in excess of one hundred individuals (FS)

Sadly these figures demonstrate, in dramatic fashion, the decline insect populations can experience in a short period of time. As can be seen by the Eyed Hawk-moth records however, recovery can be just as sudden.

**1994 – Buff-tip**

records for the year.

Two singles on 10<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> July are the only

**1995 – Puss Moth**

of this spectacular insect.

A single on 20<sup>th</sup> June was the first garden record

**1997 – Sallow Kitten \***

the garden on 11<sup>th</sup> August.

A specimen of the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation was recorded in

**2007 – Swallow Prominent \***

28<sup>th</sup> July. Further singles occurred on 3<sup>rd</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> August, however all these records probably relate to just three individuals.

The first ever record for the garden was a single on

**2009 – Maple Prominent**

further singles on 13<sup>th</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup> July were very welcome additions to the yearly total.

Two on 19<sup>th</sup> June doubled our previous record,

**2026 – Vapourer**

quite probably were the same individual. Another single was recorded on 17<sup>th</sup> September.

Two singles were seen on 15<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> August and

**2029 – Brown-tailed Moth \***

was a single on 21<sup>st</sup> July.

Our only record of this very widespread species

**2044 – Dingy Footman \***

August could relate to one re-trapped individual.

Records of singles, on 25<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup> July & 1<sup>st</sup>

**2050 – Common Footman**

garden. All records occurred during July; it was recorded on eleven nights between 6<sup>th</sup> & 31<sup>st</sup>. Peak counts of five were made on 21<sup>st</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup>.

A bit of a misnomer, not common at all in the

**2057 – Garden Tiger**

July. There were three on 26<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup>, a single on 29<sup>th</sup>, two on 30<sup>th</sup> and another single on 31<sup>st</sup>. August records were of three on 3<sup>rd</sup>, two on 4<sup>th</sup>, singles on 5<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup>, three on 12<sup>th</sup>, two on 13<sup>th</sup> and finally singles on 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup>. These illustrate, quite well; just how short flight periods can be for a species. It is made all the more obvious when the moth is as striking as the Garden Tiger!

A nice series of records started with two on 25<sup>th</sup>

**2060 – White Ermine**

9<sup>th</sup>, then three on 16<sup>th</sup>, a single on 17<sup>th</sup> then the final record of four on 19<sup>th</sup> being the peak count for the year.

Only recorded during June, six singles from 2<sup>nd</sup> to

**2061 – Buff Ermine**

year occurred on 6<sup>th</sup> May and was the only report for the month, but the first of a long sequence of sightings. Nineteen dates in June, maximum of seven on 22<sup>nd</sup>, twenty dates in July, maximum of five on 24<sup>th</sup>, with four dates in August, the final record being of a single on 17<sup>th</sup>. This is consistent with all known records for Kent. A single that appeared on 9<sup>th</sup> October was so far outside of reported flight periods that it constituted a new record last date and raised questions as to the possibility of vagrancy.

A single-brooded species, our first record of the

**2063 – Muslin Moth**

three more singles until 1<sup>st</sup> May, when two were recorded. The final record, also of two, was on 15<sup>th</sup> May.

The first single appeared on 1<sup>st</sup> April, there were

**2064 – Ruby Tiger** Single specimens from the 1<sup>st</sup> generation were recorded on 11<sup>th</sup> April & 10<sup>th</sup> May. For reasons unknown, the first generation is much less responsive to light! The first record of the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation was a single on 8<sup>th</sup> July. Records followed on eight more nights to 1<sup>st</sup> August with a peak count of eleven on 28<sup>th</sup> July.

**2082 – Garden Dart** This year just a single on 10<sup>th</sup> August, sadly, a species which is in decline locally.

**2085 – Archer's Dart** A single on 2<sup>nd</sup> August was the only record of this coastal species.

**2087 – Turnip Moth** Double-brooded, the first single of the year was seen on 2<sup>nd</sup> June. Two more singles were recorded in June before nine July reports, peaking at three on 11<sup>th</sup>. The 2<sup>nd</sup> generation got underway on 15<sup>th</sup> August with two. Six more dates to end of month, with two on 19<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup>. Records continued into September with six dates, two on 5<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> and October, four singles to 8<sup>th</sup>.

**2088 – Heart & Club** A very poor year with only five records between 3<sup>rd</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> July. All singles except for two on the last date.

**2089 – Heart & Dart** Our first record was of four on 1<sup>st</sup> June. This species was on the wing earlier but, Bev and I were away in France for the last two weeks in May so, missed its' first appearance. It was recorded on twenty-three nights in June, the maximum of forty-two on 21<sup>st</sup>. July it was recorded nineteen dates, with a maximum of forty-five on 8<sup>th</sup> July, then four more dates in August, the last being a single on 23<sup>rd</sup>.

**2091 – Dark Sword-grass** A common migrant species, the first of the year was taken on 19<sup>th</sup> June, three more June records (all singles) July produced seven more records, six singles and a peak of three on 15<sup>th</sup>. No records for August or September but a single occurred on 12<sup>th</sup> October with the last for the year on 3<sup>rd</sup> November.

**2092 – Shuttle-shaped Dart** At least two broods per year. Our first record were three on 3<sup>rd</sup> May. Eleven more dates to 16<sup>th</sup> June gives the first flight period. The second generation was first noted on 16<sup>th</sup> July with a single; thirty-three more dates followed to 1<sup>st</sup> October. Peak counts were fourteen on 28<sup>th</sup> July & ten on 1<sup>st</sup> August.

**2098 – The Flame** A very good series of records commenced with a single on 2<sup>nd</sup> June. It was then recorded on twenty-nine dates between 13<sup>th</sup> June and 24<sup>th</sup> July with a maximum count of ten on 19<sup>th</sup> June. A noticeable improvement on the previous year.

**2102 – Flame Shoulder** Double brooded, though never common in the first generation. Two singles in May, 3<sup>rd</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> and a single on 8<sup>th</sup> June are the only first brood records. A moth that was trapped on 8<sup>th</sup> July could be of either brood! The first record of a definite second generation moth is a single on 29<sup>th</sup> July. It was seen on a further nineteen dates to 10<sup>th</sup> September peaking at three on 10<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> August.

**2107 – Large Yellow Underwing** We probably missed the first emergence of this moth whilst we were away on holiday! Our first record was on 2<sup>nd</sup> June. It was recorded on ninety-eight dates to 17<sup>th</sup> October involving 825 moths! Peak counts of thirty plus were quite common and during September 449 moths were taken. To put this into some sort of context we only had a total of 447 in 2001, yet FS took over 600 on 6<sup>th</sup> September in one trap at Kingsgate!

**2109 – Lesser Yellow Underwing**

With extreme dates from 22<sup>nd</sup> June to 4<sup>th</sup>

November, this common species was recorded on seventy-two nights involving 482 moths. There was a noted peak in September when 331 moths occurred, maximum of thirty-six on 13<sup>th</sup>. This is a large increase on records for 2001.

**2110 – Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing**

\* A single on 29<sup>th</sup> July is the first garden record of this very widespread species. I have no idea why it is so scarce in our vicinity when it appears to be quite numerous close by? It is recorded annually at all the other local traps.

**2111 – Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing**

A very common, single-brooded, species; the first appeared on 26<sup>th</sup> July. It was seen on a further thirty-five nights to 6<sup>th</sup> September. There were many double figure counts but, the best count was forty-six on 16<sup>th</sup> August, more than double the previous year's record count of twenty-two.

**2112 – Least Yellow Underwing**

Not a common moth on Thanet, it occurs in small numbers at all of the local trap sites. Our first was a single on 25<sup>th</sup> July, it occurred on nine further dates to 3<sup>rd</sup> September, mostly singles but two on 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> August.

**2119 – Pearly Underwing**

A regular migrant species, we had singles on 1<sup>st</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> October. A very poor showing considering the results from other local sites.

**2123 – Small Square-spot**

A double brooded species, we only had one record from the first generation, a single on 23<sup>rd</sup> June. The second generation started with a single on 19<sup>th</sup> August, being seen on a further sixteen dates to 15<sup>th</sup> September. The peak count was six on 21<sup>st</sup> August.

**2126 – Setaceous Hebrew Character**

Yet another double brooded species, records from the first generation were seven singles between 7<sup>th</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup> June. The second generation was far more in evidence covering the period 1<sup>st</sup> August to 24<sup>th</sup> October. Recorded on fifty-one nights, peaks of ten were on 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> September.

**2128 – Double Square-spot**

Three dates in July involved two on 8<sup>th</sup> and singles on 24<sup>th</sup> & 29<sup>th</sup>.

**2134 – Square-spot Rustic**

A common local species, we recorded moths from 20<sup>th</sup> July to 2<sup>nd</sup> October. Occurring on a total of forty-eight nights, the maximum was fifteen on 29<sup>th</sup> August, and represents a significant increase over the 2001 season.

**2145 – The Nutmeg**

Recorded on fourteen dates between 11<sup>th</sup> June and 16<sup>th</sup> August, this moth has never been numerous on Thanet. The best count of two on 8<sup>th</sup> & 23<sup>rd</sup> July is very much in line with the other local trap sites.

**2147 – The Shears \***

The individual captured on 22<sup>nd</sup> & 23<sup>rd</sup> June is our only garden record.

**2154 – Cabbage Moth**

Double brooded, moths from the first generation are far less common than the later emergence. The first of the year was a single on 23<sup>rd</sup> April. Another single on 7<sup>th</sup> May was followed, in June, by four more single records to 13<sup>th</sup>. Two on 16<sup>th</sup> June are difficult to assign to either brood. Three on 22<sup>nd</sup> June, however, are probably the start of the second generation. Three more June dates; eight in July, twenty-one during August and eight more dates in September, to 16<sup>th</sup>, completes the sequence. The maximum of seven occurred on 23<sup>rd</sup> August. An isolated, late, single was taken on 30<sup>th</sup> September.

- 2155 – Dot Moth** This common species was first seen on 19<sup>th</sup> June. It occurred on thirty more occasions to 18<sup>th</sup> August. Peak counts during July were twelve on 8<sup>th</sup> & 24<sup>th</sup>, eleven on 16<sup>th</sup> & ten on 12<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup>.
- 2160 – Bright-line, Brown-eye** Although a very common double-brooded species, the generations overlap, thus making it very difficult to identify specific flight periods. First seen on 23<sup>rd</sup> April, a single, we recorded it on a further ninety-four nights to 3<sup>rd</sup> October. Monthly peaks were May (five on 10<sup>th</sup>), June (fourteen on 17<sup>th</sup>), July (twenty-five on 14<sup>th</sup>), August (twenty on 1<sup>st</sup>), September (five on 3<sup>rd</sup>) and October (just two singles!).
- 2164 – Broad-barred White** A moth seemingly in decline locally (FS), four singles were noted on 8<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup> & 23<sup>rd</sup> July. Strangely this was exactly the same total as in 2001, also all in July!
- 2166 – The Campion** Double-brooded, the first of the year was an early single on 24<sup>th</sup> April. Three other singles from the 1<sup>st</sup> generation were on 5<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> & 22<sup>nd</sup> June. The 2<sup>nd</sup> generation got underway with a single on 12<sup>th</sup> July; twenty more records occurred to 6<sup>th</sup> September. The best count was four on 24<sup>th</sup> July, there were other records of three, 28<sup>th</sup> July and 1<sup>st</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> August.
- 2170 – Varied Coronet** First record of the year was a single on 19<sup>th</sup> June. Four more dates to 24<sup>th</sup> with a peak of two on 23<sup>rd</sup>. Two singles were seen in July 5<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup>.
- 2173 – The Lychnis** Double-brooded, 1<sup>st</sup> generation moths appeared on 5<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> (two) & 24<sup>th</sup> June. The 2<sup>nd</sup> generation started with a single on 30<sup>th</sup> July with two more on 15<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> August.
- 2182 – Small Quaker** Single on 4<sup>th</sup> April was the only record of the year.
- 2187 – Common Quaker** First record 3<sup>rd</sup> March – 19 dates - 15<sup>th</sup> May  
Maximum of 9 on 1<sup>st</sup> April. A very common and widespread species, it is usually the first moth caught each year.
- 2188 – Clouded Drab** Singles on 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> April.
- 2190 – Hebrew Character** 20<sup>th</sup> March – 22 dates – 12<sup>th</sup> May Maximum count of nine on 1<sup>st</sup> April.
- 2192 – Brown-line, Bright-eye** Six dates between 11<sup>th</sup> July and 1<sup>st</sup> August, all singles except for two on 24<sup>th</sup> July.
- 2193 – The Clay** The first four sightings, 11<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> June can be attributed to one moth. The bulk of records occurred between 9<sup>th</sup> July & 10<sup>th</sup> August, being recorded on sixteen dates. The peak count was three on 20<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> July and 1<sup>st</sup> August.
- 2194 – White-point** A well known migrant species, but a recent local colonist. Our only records for the year were a single on 15<sup>th</sup> August and another re-trapped individual on 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> September.
- 2198 – Smoky Wainscot** Two on 17<sup>th</sup> June were the first of the year. Recorded on another twenty-four dates to 28<sup>th</sup> August, our best total was six on 15<sup>th</sup> July.

- 2199 – Common Wainscot** Two overlapping broods occur, so easiest to consider as continuously brooded. Our first record came on 1<sup>st</sup> June, it was then recorded on a further fifty-nine nights to 20<sup>th</sup> September. The maximum count was of nineteen on 28<sup>th</sup> August and mirrors closely the pattern of records for 2001.
- 2200 – Mathew’s Wainscot** A coastal species that is considered, by some authorities, to be a sub-species of Common Wainscot. Five singles occurred between 2<sup>nd</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> June with another three singles appearing on 8<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> August.
- 2202 – L-album Wainscot** Formerly known as a rare migrant, this species is now an established breeder in the area. Double brooded, the first generation was seen from 4<sup>th</sup> June to 1<sup>st</sup> August, occurring on twelve dates with a peak of three on 5<sup>th</sup> July. The second brood was recorded from 31<sup>st</sup> August to 20<sup>th</sup> October and, as with other species, was far more numerous during this period. Recorded on twenty-one occasions, the peak count was eleven on 18<sup>th</sup> September. A moth that appeared on 16<sup>th</sup> August is unable to be assigned to either generation!
- 2216 – The Shark \*** Our only record was a single on 21<sup>st</sup> June and is a first for the garden.
- 2232 – Black Rustic** Two singles of this fabulous autumn moth were taken on 4<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> October.
- 2236 – Pale Pinion \*** One on 30<sup>th</sup> March is our first garden record and an excellent record of a rare wanderer to Thanet.
- 2240 – Blair’s Shoulder-knot** Recorded on sixteen nights between 26<sup>th</sup> September and 28<sup>th</sup> October, a typical pattern of sightings for this autumn species. Peak count was five on 12<sup>th</sup> October.
- 2243 – Early Grey** 7<sup>th</sup> March – 32 dates – 16<sup>th</sup> May. A maximum of 17 on 4<sup>th</sup> April, but other double figure counts on 1<sup>st</sup> (15), 2<sup>nd</sup> (13) and 23<sup>rd</sup> (11) April.
- 2255 – Feathered Ranunculus** Another common moth of the autumn, this species was recorded on thirty-three dates between 28<sup>th</sup> August and 20<sup>th</sup> October. The peak counts were eight on 18<sup>th</sup> September and nine on 1<sup>st</sup> October.
- 2258 – The Chestnut** An over-wintered specimen was taken on 12<sup>th</sup> March. A worn specimen was taken during the very wet night of 27<sup>th</sup> November and was our last moth of 2002.
- 2262 – The Brick \*** The first garden record was a single discovered in vegetation whilst watering the plants on 17<sup>th</sup> September. Further singles were taken at light on 30<sup>th</sup> October and 4<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> November.
- 2267 – Beaded Chestnut** Singles on 25<sup>th</sup> September & 6<sup>th</sup> October are the only records for the year.
- 2269 – Centre -barred Sallow** One recorded on 6<sup>th</sup> September was the only record for the year.

- 2270 – Lunar Underwing** A very common autumn species, our first record of a single was 18<sup>th</sup> September. It occurred on a further nine dates to 11<sup>th</sup> October with a maximum of five on 1<sup>st</sup>.
- 2272 – Barred Sallow** Only one record on 9<sup>th</sup> October.
- 2278 – Poplar Grey \*** The first garden record occurred on 13<sup>th</sup> July.
- 2279 – Sycamore** Nine dates from 19<sup>th</sup> June to 1<sup>st</sup> August. All singles except for two on 21<sup>st</sup> June.
- 2284 – Grey Dagger** The first record was a single on 18<sup>th</sup> June, then thirteen nights from 16<sup>th</sup> July to 17<sup>th</sup> August with a maximum of three 24<sup>th</sup> July. The confusion with Dark Dagger can only be sorted by dissection. As we are not prepared to kill moths purely for id purposes, this species will not be recorded in our garden, yet may be included in the totals for Grey Dagger.
- 2289 – Knot Grass** Six single records in eight days between 23<sup>rd</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup> July are probably the result of two individuals being re-trapped.
- 2290 – Reed Dagger \*** A single on 1<sup>st</sup> August was an unexpected first for the garden. We then had another single on 16<sup>th</sup> August, so where are these reed-bed species coming from?
- 2293 – Marbled Beauty** A wonderfully marked species that is quite common locally. The first record was on 8<sup>th</sup> July, it was then seen on thirty-eight dates to 19<sup>th</sup> September. As expected, the peak counts were during mid August with fourteen on 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup>.
- 2295 – Marbled Green** This species is somewhat of a Vine Close specialty, occurring in far greater numbers than any other local site. The lava feed on lichens, so this may be the key, as many of the bungalows along the road have roof tiles covered with the stuff, ours included! Records started with a single on 24<sup>th</sup> July and finished with a single on 3<sup>rd</sup> September. Occurring on seventeen dates during this period; we had a peak count of twelve on 17<sup>th</sup> August. Our next best nights involved counts of seven on 28<sup>th</sup> July and 16<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> August. FS reports he is lucky to record twelve in a year!
- 2297 – Copper Underwing** One on the 17<sup>th</sup> August was followed by a re-trapped single on 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> September and another single captured on three nights between 16<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> later in the month.
- 2299 – Mouse Moth** Two singles on 20<sup>th</sup> & 23<sup>rd</sup> July were followed by sixteen records for August, 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> with a maximum of five on 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> (same moths?). There were seven records during September, to 17<sup>th</sup>, with a peak of three on 2<sup>nd</sup>.
- 2300 – Old Lady** An exceptionally early specimen was taken at light on 6<sup>th</sup> July. Typically this species is more associated with the practice of sugaring, a method by which moths are attracted to a food source based upon molasses, brown ale and rum! However, they were taken in the trap on eight dates between 24<sup>th</sup> August and 10<sup>th</sup> September, with a peak of six on 31<sup>st</sup> August. Several others were seen, during this period, in the garden feeding on the nectar of our budlieha bushes.
- 2303 – Straw Underwing** Singles on 3<sup>rd</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> August were the only garden records of the year.
- 2306 – Angleshades** A very common moth that can be seen during any month of the year. Double brooded, it's numbers can be augmented by occasional influxes of migrants. Our

first of 2002 was caught on 12<sup>th</sup> March, four more singles were taken during April and another three during May. Nine dates in June to 27<sup>th</sup> completed the first flight period with a maximum of two on 1<sup>st</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup>. The second generation occurred between 9<sup>th</sup> August and 7<sup>th</sup> November, being recorded on forty-five nights, with a peak count of sixteen on 18<sup>th</sup> September.

**2318 – Dun-bar** Only recorded on four occasions this year, singles on 17<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> July, 1<sup>st</sup> August with three, on 4<sup>th</sup> August, being the final report.

**2321 – Dark Arches** A very common moth, the first of the year was a single on 13<sup>th</sup> June. It was seen on thirty-six more nights to 16<sup>th</sup> August, the peak count being eleven on 25<sup>th</sup> July.

**2322 – Light Arches** The first of the year occurred on 19<sup>th</sup> June. There were five records during July, with a maximum of two on 7<sup>th</sup>, and the final record was a single on 1<sup>st</sup> August.

**2330 – Dusky Brocade** Occurring on thirteen nights between 21<sup>st</sup> June and 22<sup>nd</sup> July, the records fall into the typical period expected for this species. A maximum count of three on 8<sup>th</sup> July is well down on the best count for 2001. However, an early single, on 3<sup>rd</sup> May, precedes these records at least two weeks before the expected emergence time.

**2334 – Rustic Shoulder-knot** Four singles between 1<sup>st</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> June is now the norm for this, once common, local moth.

**2337 – Marbled Minor** Recorded on eighteen dates between 2<sup>nd</sup> June and 13<sup>th</sup> July, the maximum of three on 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> June were probably recaptures.

**2339 – Tawny Marbled Minor** A very common moth, our first record was a single on 1<sup>st</sup> June. It occurred on a further twenty-one nights to 5<sup>th</sup> July, a maximum of sixteen on 19<sup>th</sup> June.

**2340 – Middle-barred Minor** Six dates between 18<sup>th</sup> June and 8<sup>th</sup> July, all singles except two on 23<sup>rd</sup> June.

**2341 – Cloaked Minor** Seventeen nights between 6<sup>th</sup> July and 1<sup>st</sup> September, a maximum count of three occurred four times, 25<sup>th</sup> July, 15<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> August.

**2343 – Common Rustic** A very common but complex species group, so note the next species as well. Our first of the year occurred on 5<sup>th</sup> July, then being noted on forty-four other dates to 19<sup>th</sup> September. During August counts above thirty were regular and a peak of forty-five, on 15<sup>th</sup>, not unusual.

**2343(a) – Lesser Common Rustic** Moths showing characteristic field marks, associated with the id of this species, were seen on many occasions however, as they are not 100% reliable and we are unwilling to kill moths, for dissection and id purposes, no positive records of Lesser Common Rustic can be claimed. All records are lumped with the totals of the previous, closely related, species and should be treated as Common Rustic Spp.

**2350 – Small Wainscot \*** One on 19<sup>th</sup> August was a first for the garden of, yet another, marshland/reed-bed species that occurs regularly at Sandwich Bay and Ham Fen. A second individual was caught on 10<sup>th</sup> September. I can find no other records for Thanet, although I am sure it must have been seen in the past.

- 2352 – Dusky Sallow** Singles on 30<sup>th</sup> & 31<sup>st</sup> July & 2<sup>nd</sup> August may refer to one re-trapped individual.
- 2353 – Flounced Rustic** A common, but never numerous, species our first record was of two on 9<sup>th</sup> August. Seen on a further twenty-eight dates to 27<sup>th</sup> September, the peak count was seven on 28<sup>th</sup> August,
- 2354 – Sandhill Rustic** A single on 29<sup>th</sup> August was only the second record for Thanet, the first being taken at Kingsgate (North Foreland) a few days earlier by FS. It is a resident UK species with a known distribution from Faversham Kent, north along the coast through Essex to Orford Ness, Suffolk. (Skinner 1998)
- 2361 – Rosy Rustic** Two singles on 15<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> August almost mirror our 2001 records.
- 2368 – Crescent \*** A suspected immigrant species, with a patchy distribution throughout the UK, yet given the status “common” in the Kent Moth Report. Two singles were seen on 14<sup>th</sup> & 22<sup>nd</sup> August.
- 2370 – Twin-spotted Wainscot \*** A reed-bed species, with known populations along the Stour Valley and surrounding marshland. A single was recorded in the garden for the first time on 31<sup>st</sup> July.
- 2380 – Treble-lines \*** Two different singles were recorded on 2<sup>nd</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> June and constitute the first reports from the garden.
- 2381 – Uncertain** Our garden records of this common moth seem to have no comparison with the known flight period of the species. Although Kent records involve late August and early September specimens, we have never had a record later than 29<sup>th</sup> July. In 2002 our first record was seven on 16<sup>th</sup> June, it then occurred on a further twenty-one dates before coming to an abrupt end on 16<sup>th</sup> July. The best count was eight on 15<sup>th</sup> July leading me to wonder if there is any correlation between the local potato harvest, with the consequent spraying, and the lack of records we experience? It would be extremely difficult to prove but shows the worth of keeping daily records so annual patterns can be detected.
- 2382 – The Rustic** This common species was recorded on thirty-seven dates between 20<sup>th</sup> June and 16<sup>th</sup> August. A maximum count of thirteen on 24<sup>th</sup> July, with two other double figure counts during the month, one hundred and fifty four records over the period.
- 2384 – Vine’s Rustic** A double brooded species that exhibited a very nice pattern of flight periods during the year. Two singles in May; 7<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> preceded the main first generation. Fifteen dates during June and July (up to 16<sup>th</sup>) were typical. Thirty-seven dates from 7<sup>th</sup> August to 18<sup>th</sup> September covered the second generation. This was far more numerous and peaked at fourteen on 8<sup>th</sup> September.
- 2385 – Small Mottled Willow \*** This scarce, but annual migrant, was recorded in the garden on 20<sup>th</sup> June. It is our first ever and occurred during a period of insect movement with other migrant species being recorded at all local trap sites. It has a worldwide distribution in warmer southern climates and can be a serious agricultural pest in some places. (Skinner 1998)
- 2387 – Mottled Rustic** Another slightly distorted set of figures, due to our holiday. Recorded on thirty-nine dates from 1<sup>st</sup> June to 31<sup>st</sup> July (almost identical to 2001) the maximum was nine on 25<sup>th</sup> June.

- 2389 – Pale Mottled Willow** Seen almost continuously between 22<sup>nd</sup> April and 14<sup>th</sup> October, this double brooded species had no clear cut generation pattern. We recorded it on seventy – nine dates during the year with an obvious peak in the autumn of eighteen on 11<sup>th</sup> September.
- 2400 – Scarce Bordered Straw** A single on 10<sup>th</sup> October was our only record of the year of this irregular migrant species.
- 2403 – Bordered straw \*** A regular, if unpredictable, migrant. The first batch of records occurred between 19<sup>th</sup> & 23<sup>rd</sup> June with peaks of three on 19<sup>th</sup> & 22<sup>nd</sup> and involved ten individuals. (They were all kept in the fridge!) Two more singles appeared on 4<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> August with a further two on 4<sup>th</sup> September, an exceptional series of records. Its' extensive distribution is known to include Africa, the Canaries and Southern Europe to Asia (Skinner 1998)
- 2428 – Golden Twin-spot \*** A very rare migrant species with fewer than 20 Kent records prior to 2002. (Less than 100 records for the UK) Two individuals were taken in the garden during an intensive period of Silver Y migration, 18<sup>th</sup> & 23<sup>rd</sup> August. Eight other specimens were recorded on Thanet during the year, three at Newington (PM), two at Ramsgate (FS), two at Kingsgate (FS) and one near Pegwell (FS). Thanet records constitute about 20% of all known records for the UK. Abroad its' extensive range includes Southern Europe and the Canaries. (Skinner 1998) Subsequent information has revealed a population of pest-like density in the tomato greenhouses of Holland. Could this be the main source of our records on Thanet? Transported in cargo arriving on the Ramsgate Ferry?
- 2434 – Burnished Brass** Double brooded but never numerous. The first generation was noted on thirteen dates between 17<sup>th</sup> June and 30<sup>th</sup> July, a maximum of six on 8<sup>th</sup> July. The second generation occurred between 16<sup>th</sup> August and 19<sup>th</sup> September, fifteen dates, peaking at four on 31<sup>st</sup> August.
- 2441 – Silver Y** A very common migrant species that can occur at any time of the year. Recorded on eighty-one dates between 10<sup>th</sup> May and 7<sup>th</sup> November with a peak of forty-three on 17<sup>th</sup> August, during an intense period of moth migration.
- 2449 – Dark Spectacle** Two generations noted during the year, the first was noted on five dates between 13<sup>th</sup> June and 11<sup>th</sup> July. The best count being three on 25<sup>th</sup> June. The second brood was recorded on nineteen dates between 3<sup>rd</sup> August and 21<sup>st</sup> September with a peak of four on 16<sup>th</sup> August.
- 2450 – The Spectacle** Noted on fifty-five dates between 7<sup>th</sup> May and 12<sup>th</sup> September, the two generations overlapped so making it impossible to separate them nine on 7<sup>th</sup> and eight on 15<sup>th</sup> August were far and away the best counts for the year.
- 2469 – The Herald** A species that over winters as an hibernating adult, in much the same way as some butterflies. A single on 10<sup>th</sup> May was one such individual. New generation singles occurred on 16<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> July and 1<sup>st</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup> & 23<sup>rd</sup> August.
- 2474 – Straw Dot \*** Singles on 15<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> August were almost certainly the result of a re-trapped individual. This is our first garden record.
- 2477 – The Snout** Seen on thirty-four dates between 1<sup>st</sup> June and 27<sup>th</sup> September. Never numerous, our best count was five on 3<sup>rd</sup> September.
- 2489 – The Fan-foot \*** Singles on 29<sup>th</sup> July and 1<sup>st</sup> August relate to two individuals (the first one was still in the fridge!) and are our first garden records.

**2492 – Small Fan-foot**

year.

A single on 16<sup>th</sup> June was our only record this

*To finish this report I must thank a few people for their help and advice during the year. To Phil and Francis for their patience and assistance in identifying some of the many unfamiliar species that were seen during 2002. To Dennis for providing this computer on which the whole thing was assembled. To my immediate neighbours, who have never once complained about that "bloody light" keeping them awake all night and finally Beverley for being there and keeping me together when things get me down.*