THE MOTHS OF WIMBLEDON: 1955-1997

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DURING 1962, in this journal, I listed the 300 species of macro-moths that I noted since 1955 when I first started running a mercury-vapour moth trap in the garden of my house, situated in a residential area of Wimbledon on high ground near the top of Wimbledon Hill, about half-a-mile from Wimbledon Common. There are many large gardens between our house and the Common, and many long-established trees. With few exceptions, which were individually noted, all the species recorded had been attracted to the trap.

In 1971 and 1978 I listed, also in this journal, 32 and 18 additional species, respectively, that had been caught, making a total of 350 species noted between 1955 and 1977. Since 1977, 51 additional species have been caught, bringing the total number of species recorded between 1955 and 1997 up to 401.

It has been interesting to compare the more recent fauna, ie., species noted in the 1970s and later, with those present in the two preceding decades. For instance, 25 species apparently resident in the 1950s, 1960s and early 1970s, of which more than one specimen had been caught, have not been noted subsequently. Conversely, 37 species, of which more than one specimen had been caught, had not been seen prior to the 1970s. The majority of species have, however, been noted in greater or lesser numbers throughout the whole 42 years the trap has been run, ie. are residents or more common migrants. In complete contrast, as many as 39 species have been represented by single specimens only; some at least of these are well-known migrants.

Three separate lists are appended: Table 1: apparently resident species recorded between 1955 and 1975, but not seen subsequently; Table 2: species recorded for the first time between 1970 and 1997; and Table 3: species of which single specimens only have been caught. The code numbers are those used by Plant (1993) in his work *Larger Moths of the London Area*.

Table 1. Species recorded between 1955 and 1975 but not caught subsequently.

The dates recorded are the last dates of capture of species of which more than one specimen had been noted.

GEOMETRIDAE

1720 Orthonama obstipata (Fabr.) 14.viii.69

1734 Scotopteryx luridata (Hufn.) 30.vi.68

1912 Ennomos quercinaria (Hufn.) 3.viii.69

SPHINGIDAE

1976 Sphinx ligustri (Linn.) 26.vii.56

NOTODONTIDAE

1995 Cerura vinula (Linn.) 25.vii.59

LYMANTRIIDAE

2031 Leucoma salicis (Linn.) 3.vii.60

NOCTUIDAE

2102 Ochropleura plecta (Linn.) 2.vi.58

2114 Graphiphora augur (Fabr.) 26.vi.65

2122 Diarsia brunnea (D.&S.) 6.vii.67

2136 Naenia typica (Linn.) 12.vii.64

2139 Cerastis rubricosa (D.&S.) 23.iv.63

2159 Lacanobia suasa (D.&S.) 26.viii.71

- 2184 Orthosia opima (Hb.) 24.iv.60
- 2186 O. gracilis (D.&S.) 10.viii.60
- 2211 Cucullia absinthii (Linn.) 9.viii.72
- 2301 Dypterygia scabriuscula (Linn.) 3.vii.60
- 2316 Cosmia affinis (Linn.) 21.vii.59
- 2317 C. diffinis (Linn.) 11.viii.75
- 2326 Apamea crenata (Hufn.) 29.vi.63
- 2358 Amphipoea fucosa (Freyer) ssp. paludis (Tutt) 5.viii.68

- 2364 Gortyna flavago (D.&S.) 9.ix.60
- 2368 Celaena leucostigma (Hb.) 13.viii.69
- 2422 Pseudoips prasinana (L.) britannica (Warren) (=fagana (Fabr.)) 3.vi.59
- 2449 Abrostola triplasia (L.) (=trigemina (Werneb.)) 22.v.61
- 2466 Lygephila pastinum (Treit.) 8.vii.66

Table 2. Species recorded between 1970 and 1997, not caught previously.

The dates recorded are the last dates of capture of species of which more than one specimen had been noted.

DREPANIDAE

1647 Watsonalla cultraria (Fabr.) 3.viii.82

THYATIRIDAE

1658 Cymatophorima diluta (D.&S.) 19.ix.82

GEOMETRIDAE

- 1690 Scopula imitaria (Hb.) 8.vii.83
- 1699 Idaea rusticata (D.&S.) 28.vii.75
- 1708 I. dimidiata (Hufn.) 25.vii.74
- 1758 Eulithis pyraliata (D.&S.) 4.vii.95
- 1769 Thera britannica (Turn.) 1.vi.86
- 1811 Eupithecia tenuiata (Hb.) 12.vii.76
- 1828 E. satyrata (Hb.) 29.vii.74
- 1842 E. simpliciata (Haw.) 14.viii.72
- 1844 E. indigata (Hb.) 16.v.82
- 1857 E. tantillaria (Boisd.) 12.vi.77
- 1859 Chloroclytis chloerata (Mab.) 12.v.74
- 1864 Chesias legatella (D.&S.) 6.x.79
- 1889 Macaria notata (Linn.) 19.viii.93
- 1925 Apocheima hispidaria (D.&S.) 9.iii.78
- 1957 Lomographa bimaculata (Fabr.) 17.vi.84

SPHINGIDAE

1978 Hyloicus pinastri (Linn.) 12.vii.70

NOTODONTIDAE

1997 Furcula furcula (Cl.) 5.viii.71

LYMANTRIIDAE

2029 Euproctis chrysorrhoea (Linn.) 2.viii.75

2033 Lymantria monacha (Linn.) 26.vii.96

ARCTIIDAE

2035 Thumatha senex (Hb.) 7.vii.77

2050 Eilema lurideola (Zinck.) 25.vii.79

NOCTUIDAE

2112 Noctua interjecta (Hb.) 14.viii.71

2170 Hadena compta (D.&S.) 28.vi.79

2240 Lithophane leautieri (Boisd.) 28.x.77

2252 Polymixis flavicinta (D.&S.) 29.ix.80

2256 Eupsilia transversa (Hufn.) 3.x.76

2259 Conistra ligula (Esp.) 25.x.79

2264 Agrochola macilenta (Hb.) 22.x.72

2265 A. helvola (Linn.) 13.x.80

2276 Xanthia ocellaris (Borkh.) 2.x.78

2335 Apamea scolopacina (Esp.) 28.vii.83

2379 Coenobia rufa (Haw.) 2.viii.94

2403 Heliothis peltigera (D.&S.) 7.viii.94

2423 Nycteola revayana (Scop.) 19.viii.76

2473 Laspeyria flexula (D.&S.) 11.vii.86

Table 3. Species of which only one specimen has been caught: 1955-1997.

The dates recorded are the dates of capture of the species.

HEPIALIDAE

18 Hepialis fusconebulosa (DeG.) 6.vi.60

LASIOCAMPIDAE

1631 Poecilocampa populi (Linn.) 18.xi.94

GEOMETRIDAE

1674 Iodis lactearia (Linn.) 6.vii.57

1678 Cyclophora puppillaria (Hb.) 16.x.59

1681 C. linearia (Hb.) 7.vi.55

1721 Xanthohoe biriviata (Borkh.) 8.vii.89

1745 Larentia ci	lavaria (Haw.)	13.x.84
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1752 Cosmorhoe ocellata (Linn.) 22.viii.78

1755 Eulithis testata (Linn.) 7.viii.81

1758 E. pyraliata (D.&S.) 4.vii.95

1765 Cidaria fulvata (Forst.) 24.vi.71

1776 Colostygia pectinaria (Knoch) 29.viii.85

1804 Perizoma bifaciata (Crewe) 30.viii.77

1807 P. albulata (D.&S.) 5.vii.82

1855 Eupithecia phoeniciata (Ramb.) 15.ix.77

1874 Euchoeca nebulata (Scop.) 12.vi.89

1875 Asthena albulata (Hufn.) 17.v.89

1881 Trichopteryx carpinata (Borkh.) 10.v.89

1885 Abraxas sylvata (Scop.) 20.vii.96

1888 Ligdia adustata (D.&S.) 19.viii.94

1896 Semithisa brunneata (Thumb.) 25.vi.60

1903 Plagodis pulveraria (Linn.) 4.vi.82

1910 Apeira syringaria (Linn.) 2.vi.59

1919 Selenia tetralunaria (Hufn.) 20.vii.87

1950 Parectropis similaria (Hufn.) 29.v.89

ARCTIIDAE

2037 Millochrista miniata (Forst.) 13.vii.84

2040 Cybosia mesomella (Linn.) 30.vi.68

NOCTUIDAE

2149 Polia trimaculosa (Esp.) 26.vi.73

2153 Heliophobus reticulata (Goeze) 27.vi.59

2183 Orthosia miniosa (D.&S.) 24.iv.94

2197 Mythimna straminea (Treit.) 21.viii.77

2203 M. unipuncta (Haw.) 1.x.85

2235 Lithophane semibrunnea (Haw.) 13.iv.79

2248 Dryobotodes eremita (Fabr.) 26.ix.83

2391 Chilodes maritimus (Tausch.) 19.viii.76

2400 Heliothis armigera (Hb.) 22.x.88

2418 Earias clorana (Linn.) 4.vii.59

2475 Parascotia fuliginosa (Linn.) 9.viii.91

2476 Hypena crassalis (Fabr.) 27.vii.85

References

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Plant. C.W., 1993. Larger Moths of the London Area. LNHS.

Range expansion in the Ringlet Aphantopus hyperantus (L.) (Lep.: Nymphalidae)

In Britain, the northern limit of the Ringlet's distribution is correlated with the 14°C July isotherm. The species is absent from areas over 300m in the north of its range but also from large areas of lowland central Scotland and northern England where it formerly occurred in the past.

When I moved to North East Fife in 1978 I was struck by the apparent contrast in the ranges of Meadow Brown and Ringlet. The former species was common and widespread over the whole of Fife, while the Ringlet, although common and numerous in localities in North East Fife District, appeared to be entirely absent from Kirkcaldy and Dunfermline Districts. This pattern of distribution was confirmed by Thomson (1980, *The Butterflies of Scotland: A Natural History*). I began mapping butterflies by 1km squares in 1979 and encouraged other naturalists working in the area to send me their records. By 1982 local mapping confirmed the Ringlet in OS grid squares NO 10, NO 11, NO 21, NO 22, NO 30, NO 31, NO 32, NO 41, NO 42, NO 51 and NO 52. Ringlet were apparently widespread north of a line extending east by north-east from Tarhill, in Kinross, on the northern shore of



Dacie, John V. 1999. "The moths of Wimbledon: 1955-1997." *The entomologist's record and journal of variation* 111, 129–131.

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