

Butterfly Conservation Upper Thames Branch Saving butterflies, moths and our environment



MOTHS FOR BEGINNERS: PART 2

A BRIEF GUIDE TO SOME COMMON BROWN NOCTUIDS

This guide emphasises flight season and wing markings, but flight season may vary depending on the weather. Also some moths have a second generation (see text). Although the basic ground colour is brown, for many of these moths it can vary from greyish through shades of brown to a yellowish or reddish tinge.

Late winter into Spring



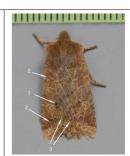
Common Quaker
Large rounded
pale-outlined oval
(1) and kidney (2)
marks with pale
outer crossline (3)
and rounded wing
tip (4)



Hebrew Character
Pale-edged oval
mark set within
black bar to make
'character'



Small Quaker Small size, pale ground colour with partially dark kidney mark (1) and curved row of dark spots (often faint) (2)



Chestnut
Red-brown colour
with kidney mark
part-dark (1),
cross lines (2) and
veins (3) usually
visible





Clouded Drab
Very variable darkish grey-brown or reddish with oblique dark shading between marks (1) and in patches along pale outer crossline (2), with slightly sharp-tipped wing (3)



Twin-spotted
Quaker
Shades of brown
with two dark dots
next to outer
crossline

late Spring into early Summer



Shuttle-shaped
Dart
Oval mark shaped
like weavers'
shuttle (1), kidney
mark usually dark
(2)



Flame Shoulder
Distinctive pale
stripe down
leading edge of
wing (1); bright
oval mark set in
dark inner stripe
(2)



Nut-tree Tussock
Thickset with dark
brown basal
region including
eye-like oval mark
(1), contrasting
with lighter outer
part (2)



Treble Lines
Three distinct
crosslines on plain
ground colour



Turnip Moth
Elongated form,
club-like mark (1),
variable dark
shading, white
hindwing, male
with feathered
antennae (2), (also
later generation)



Heart & Club
Stocky form, open
club-like mark (1),
often paler central
shading (2),
brown hindwing,
male has feathered
antennae (3) (one
generation)



Heart & Dart
Dart-like solid
mark (1) with
relatively plain
background and
dark 'collar' (2);
antennae not
feathered (3)



Ingrailed Clay
Very variable but
often pale orangebrown base colour
with dark area
between marks (1)
small dark spot
next to oval mark
(2) is diagnostic



<u>Character</u>
Pale 'collar' (1)
and pale triangular
blotch piercing
central dark band
(2)



Rustic Shoulderknot
Black streaks on
'shoulders' (1) and
pale oval and
kidney marks with
dark blotch in
latter (2)



Common Wainscot

Straw-coloured or reddish plain background with pale veins (1) sometimes with black dots (2)



Brown Rustic
Dark brown with
lighter central
band traversed by
blackish shading
(1) and pale spots
along leading edge
of wing (2)





Marbled/Rufous/Tawny Marbled Minor*

Three similar small but highly variable species, with broad (sometimes pale) outer band (1) and dark central bar (2)

Summer



Dark Arches Large with dark vertical streaks (1) large pale oval and kidney marks (2), and pale 'W' mark at outer edge (3)



Large Yellow **Underwing** Very large and variable but with dark kidney mark (1) and small discrete dark marks near outer wing edge (2)



Lesser Yellow **Underwing** Large with diffuse dark sub-terminal area (1); crosslines variably present (2)



Lesser Broadbordered Yellow **Underwing** Greenish 'collar' with pale edge extending down wing (1); broad purplish-brown crossbands (2)



Flounced Rustic
Thickset with
variable dark
central bar or
club/hook (1) and
pale oval and
kidney marks (2)



Common/Lesser Common Rustic** Very variable with kidney mark at least partly with thick pale outline (1), crosslines just visible



Rustic/Uncertain**
Oval and kidney
marks relatively
small and dark
often with thin
pale outline (1),
crossline strength
varies.



Vine's Rustic
Pale greyish
brown with
straight costa (1)
and relatively
large oval and
kidney marks (2)
(+ small earlier
generation)



Bright-line
Brown-eye
Orange patch
('eye') in kidney
mark (1) and
white 'W' mark at
outer edge (2)



Straw Underwing
Pale-outlined
oval/kidney marks
as well as clublike mark (1) and
white crossline
(2), with pale
straw underwing



Copper
Underwing***
Large with eyelike oval mark set in dark streak (1), and pale crosslines (2), coppery underwing



Coronet
Commonly dark
greenish ground
colour with round
eye-like oval mark
(1), and white
'crown' beyond
kidney mark (2)



Dun-bar
Variable colour,
distinctive angular
cross-lines (1)
enclosing shaded
central area with
dark spot in
kidney mark (2)



Snout
Overall triangular shape with long palps ('snout') (1), dark crosslines (2), and hooked wing apex (3) (two generations)



Fan-foot
Triangular shape
and uniform midbrown colour,
with two curved
crosslines (1,2)
but the outer line
almost straight (3)



Small Fan-foot Similar to Fanfoot but smaller and crosslines differ: first is almost straight (1), second curved (2) and third curves to meet wing apex (3)

late Summer into
Autumn



Square-spot
Rustic
Pale squarish
kidney mark (1),
often linked to
oval by dark patch
(2), crosslines
variable



Black Rustic
Elongated shape,
deep brown-black
with outer edge of
kidney mark
outlined in white
(1)



Beaded Chestnut Colour variable, dark patches along wing edge (1) and near apex (2), oval mark at steep angle (3), oval and kidney marks narrow and at least partly dark



Lunar Underwing
Colour variable,
often with
prominent pale
veins (1) and
crosslines, discrete
dark marks at
wing edge (2) and
pale outer band
(3). Lunar mark
on underwing.

*** There are two equally-common species of Copper Underwing which can be distinguished mainly by the extent of copper colour in the underwing (see Field Guides)

Text by John Thacker. Photos © John Thacker

^{*}There are 3 highly variable Minor species; these may be separated in some well-marked examples (see Field Guide), but commonly are not well-marked and blackish.

^{**}See http://www.mothscount.org/text/105/guide_to_difficult_species_online.html. No reliable features have been found to separate the Common Rustic and the Lesser Common Rustic without dissection. Fresh specimens of the Rustic and the Uncertain can be separated on some features given in the Field Guides, but often this is difficult (see also http://www.northumberlandmoths.org.uk/ and look under 'id tips').