EPERMENIIDAE (8)
The derivation of the family name is obscure.

478 ***Phaulernis fulviguttella*** (6.5mm)

481 ***Epermenia falciformis*** (8mm)

483 ***Epermenia chaerophyllella*** (7mm) and larva feeding under slight web on Angelica

SCHRECKENSTEINIIDAE (1)
Named in honour of R.von Schreckenstein, a German entomologist

485 ***Schreckensteinia festaliella*** (6mm)

ALUCITIDAE (1)

Alucita is an imprecise Latin name for gnats and crane-flies. Linnaeus included this species with the Plume Moths, some of which might perhaps be mistaken for flies. Emmet explains the complicated nomenclature in considerable detail.

1288 ***Alucita hexadactyla*** Twenty-plume Moth (12mm)

PYRALIDAE (about 300)

A very varied family comprising 11 distinct subfamilies. All tend to have long labial palps, long legs and ample hindwings. When at rest, the adults of some species resemble geometers, with wings flat and pear-shaped or triangular – once known as "deltoids" - but they look less robust. The name, given by Linnaeus, is from the Greek, *puralis*, an obscure mythical insect, not the seemingly more obvious derivation from the Latin, *pyrus*, a pear. The term "micro" can hardly apply to the larger species, although many are small enough to qualify. Lack of vernacular names except for the most common species, and until fairly recently, of illustrated literature, made the pyrales and plumes less easy to deal with than the families included in South's classic Moths of the British Isles (Wayside & Woodland, volumes 1 & 2), and led to their relegation to the Microlepidoptera.

CRAMBINAE ("grass moths") (39)

1301 ***Crambus lathoniellus*** (10mm)

1303 ***Agriphila selasella*** (16mm)

1305 ***Agriphila tristella*** (16mm)

1307 ***Agriphila latistria*** (14mm)

1314 ***Catoptria margaritella*** (13mm)

1321 ***Thysanotia chrysonuchella*** (Norfolk)
Photo: Roland Rogers

SCOPARIINAE (17)

1332 ***Scoparia subfusca*** *(cembrella)* (10mm)

1344 ***Eudonia mercurella*** (10mm)

1344 *E. mercurella*, a bit closer

1344 *E. mercurella* pupa in bark of apple

NYMPHULINAE (16)

1345 ***Elophila nymphaeata*** Brown China-mark

EVERGESTINAE (4)

1356 ***Evergestis forficalis*** Garden Pebble (14mm)

PYRAUSTINAE (57)

1365 ***Pyrausta despicata*** = *cespitalis* (9mm)

1385 ***Ebulea crocealis*** (13mm)

1390 ***Udea prunalis*** (17mm tip to tip)

1392 ***Udea olivalis*** (17mm tip to tip)

1395 ***Udea ferrugalis*** Rusty-dot Pearl (15mm)

1397 ***Mecyna asinalis*** (15mm)

1398 ***Nomophila noctuella*** Rush Veneer (16mm)

1408 ***Palpita vitrealis*** (26mm tip to tip)

PYRALINAE (13)

1413 ***Hypsopygia costalis*** Gold Triangle (10mm)

1414 ***Synaphe punctalis*** male (13mm)

1414 ***Synaphe punctalis*** female (10mm)

1417 ***Pyralis farinalis*** Meal Moth (13mm)


1424 ***Endotricha flammealis*** (head to tip of abdomen about 9mm)

GALLERIINAE (6)

1428 ***Aphomia sociella*** Bee Moth (19mm)

PHYCITINAE (65)

1433 ***Cryptoblabes bistriga*** (10mm)

1439 ***Trachycera advenella*** (11mm)

1442 ***Pempelia palumbella*** (15mm)

1442 *P. palumbella*

1456 ***Epischnia bankesiella*** (15mm)

1456 *E. bankesiella*, signs of larvae in Golden Samphire near a capped mineshaft at Cligga Head

1486 ***Apomyelois bistriatella*** (11mm) (Bradley places this here)

1486 *A. bistriatella*, larva and signs of feeding on *Daldinia verrucosa* fungus on burnt gorse

1462 ***Pempeliella dilutella*** (11mm)

PTEROPHORIDAE (“Plume Moths”) (c40)

From the Greek *pterux*, a wing or feather, and *phoreo*, to carry, referring to the feather-like lobed wings of most of the species.

1495 ***Marasmarcha lunaedactyla*** (22mm)

1498 ***Amblyptilia punctidactyla*** (18mm) – for an unknown reason, missing the apices of each forewing.

1501 ***Platyptilia gonodactyla*** (20mm)

1501 *P. gonodactyla* pupal exuviae in Coltsfoot

1502 ***Platyptilia isodactylus*** (25mm)

1504 ***Platyptilia pallidactyla*** (25mm)

1507 ***Stenoptilia zophodactylus*** (17mm)

1508 ***Stenoptilia bipunctidactyla*** (18mm)

1511 ***Merrifieldia tridactyla*** ssp. ***phillipsi***
(= *fuscolimbatus*) (21mm)

1517 ***Adaina microdactyla*** (17mm)

1522 ***Euleioptilus tephradactyla*** (18mm)

1524 ***Emmelina monodactyla*** (c22mm)

Most of the original transparencies were taken using ring flash indoors with hand-held Canon AE-1 camera and 50mm Macro lens set at known magnifications, enabling the images to be measured. Lighting and exposure at 1/60 sec were thus constant, as was, for preference, Kodak Ektachrome ASA 200 film. The only variable was aperture and when possible two or three shots were taken of a subject, at between f.11 and f.32 to get optimum depth of field. Many micros are surprisingly tolerant of being tapped from a glass-topped pill box onto a prepared background of appropriate vegetation on a sheet of blue card, where they may well sit quietly while being photographed. Some, however, have to be retrieved from the window time and time again, but this at least allows repeated attempts. Tineidae are especially restless, shunning light, and may vanish completely. The slides were converted by photographing with a Canon digital SLR, adjusted for 150W tungsten illumination, using a Macro lens with 21mm extension, which I found more reliable than a scanner.