Identification of Female Sex Pheromone for Monitoring the Barred Tooth Striped Moth, *Trichopteryx polycommata,* a Priority Conservation Species

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Abstract

Pheromone-baited traps can be excellent tools for sensitive detection of insects of conservation concern. Here, identification of the sex pheromone of *Trichopteryx polycommata* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775), an under-recorded UK priority species, is reported. In analyses of extracts of the pheromone glands of female *T. polycommata* by gas chromatography coupled to electroantennographic recording from the antenna of a male moth, a single active component was detected. This was identified as (*Z*,*Z*)-6,9-nonadecadiene (Z,Z6,9-19:H) by comparison of its mass spectrum and retention times with those of the synthetic standard. In a pilot field trial in Kent, UK, *T. polycommata* males were caught in pheromone traps baited with lures loaded with 1mg and 2mg (*Z*,*Z*)-6,9-19:H. Optimum lure loading was identified in a further five trials in Kent, Sussex and Lancashire where lures of 0, 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 2, 5 and 10 mg loadings were tested. Traps baited with 1 to 10 mg of ZZ6,9-19:H caught significantly more *T. polycommata* than traps baited with 0 mg and 0.001mg. In a pilot survey of *T. polycommata* using pheromone lures around Morecambe Bay, UK, *T. polycommata* males were captured at 122 new sites within the three

counties where trials took place, demonstrating the potential of pheromone monitoring to increase knowledge of abundance, distribution and ecology of this elusive species.

Key Words (*Z,Z*)-6,9-nonadecadiene, electroantennography, insect conservation, lure, detection of endangered species, biodiversity, mapping indicator species, live-catching pheromone traps.

Introduction

Biodiversity loss is a global crisis (Brooks et al. 2012; Jenkins 2003) which continues despite international agreements to promote conservation (Larigauderie et al. 2012; Santamaría and Méndez 2012; Waldron et al. 2013). The rate of loss of invertebrate populations exceeds that of vertebrates and vascular plants, possibly by several orders of magnitude (Conrad et al. 2006; Dunn 2005; Samways 2007; Thomas et al. 2004). Decline of insect populations is of particular concern, as they are a vital component of ecosystems. Insects provide stability in ecosystems, recycle nutrients and transfer energy between trophic levels. They also supply many ecosystem services essential to humanity, particularly pollination and biological pest control, as well as being of inherent cultural value (Fonseca 2009; Kellert 1993; Kim 1993; Littlewood et al. 2012). However, efforts to conserve insect populations are complicated by a lack of knowledge and data on threatened species. This is due in part to a lack of tools which are suitably sensitive to detect and monitor limited populations of small organisms (Cardoso et al. 2011),

Recently, tools employing pheromones have been developed for monitoring insects of conservation value, including *Elater ferrugineus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Osmoderma eremita* (Scopoli, 1763) (Larsson and Svensson 2009; Larsson et al. 2003), and the luna moth *Actias luna* (L.) (Millar et al. 2016). Historically, pheromone traps have been employed as sensitive, species-specific tools for monitoring pest species in and around crops. The same strategy could equally be applied to detection and monitoring of threatened insect populations (Andersson et al. 2014; Larsson & Svensson 2009; Musa et al. 2013). Pheromone monitoring has been shown to be more sensitive and cost-effective than traditional sampling methods and could potentially contribute to solving some of the problems experienced in insect conservation (Andersson et al. 2014; Larsson & Svensson 2009; Musa et al. 2013; Svensson et al. 2009). However, such an approach requires that an attractive pheromone is produced by

the target species, and that it can be chemically characterized and produced in sufficient quantities for field use.

The aim of this study was to develop and test a pheromone-based system for detecting and monitoring populations of *Trichopteryx polycommata* (Denis & Schiffermüller 1775) (Lepidoptera; Geometridae). Formerly widespread across the UK, this 'UK Priority Species' (JNCC 2007) is now only found in a few locations in Kent, Sussex, North Hampshire, Wiltshire, Lancashire and South Cumbria, with limited records from Dorset, Herefordshire, Norfolk and Scotland (Wigglesworth et al. 2018). The larvae feed on wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*) (Linnaeus, 1758) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) (Linnaeus, 1758) (Wigglesworth et al. 2018), and have also been known to feed on species of *Lonicera* (Choi 2007). *Trichopteryx polycommata* is therefore a bioindicator for presence of *L. vulgare*, an important food plant for many species, and could be used to assess the potential impact of ash dieback on insect communities. *Trichopteryx polycommata* also supports a host-specific parasitoid wasp *Earinus transversus* Lyle (Hymenoptera: Braconidae: Agathidinae) found only in the UK, and rediscovered after 100 years in 2005 (Shaw 2010).

Species-specific monitoring and a need to gain a better understanding of population distribution, status and ecology are crucial to conservation of *T. polycommata* (JNCC 2010). The moths are infrequently caught in light traps (Wigglesworth et al. 2018), and the best current technique for detection is to search for adults resting on *L. vulgare* after dark (Wigglesworth et al. 2018). Here, we collected and identified a putative sex pheromone produced by *T. polycommata*, and confirmed that it elicits is a physiological response through electroantennography. Lures releasing the pheromone were formulated and tested through pilot studies to determine whether they attract *T. polycommata* moths, presented alone and in combination with funnel traps. In a second experiment, we examined the effect of amount of pheromone loaded into lures on number of moths caught. Finally, we conducted a preliminary field survey with pheromone-baited traps, to assess their usefulness in detecting populations of *T. polycommata*.

Methods and Materials

Insect Sourcing and Sample Collection Three adult female and four male *T. polycommata* moths were collected by torch light and netting from Seaford Head Nature Reserve, Sussex (50.756995N, 0.13722479E) on 23 March 2016. The moths were kept in a refrigerator at 5

°C in individual plastic containers (17.8 × 11.5 × 4.4 cm). Pieces of damp cotton wool were placed in each container to maintain humidity and provide a drinking source. The next day at 1000 h the females were removed from the refrigerator and placed in a dark, controlled-temperature room at 10 °C to mimic the conditions under which the moths are found to be most active. At 1230 h gland extracts were taken from two live females who had been observed calling for approximately 90 min. During calling, females swayed their abdomen back and forth while the pulsing pheromone gland was exposed, at which point it was excised with a pair of microscissors. Excised glands were placed immediately into individual glass vials (1.1mL 12mm x 32mm; Fisher Scientific, Leicestershire, UK) each containing 10 µl of hexane (HPLC Plus; Sigma-Aldrich). After 10 min the hexane was removed using a pipette and retained in a separate vial. A second wash was performed with another 10 µl of hexane and stored separately. Glands were retained individually in vials containing 10µl of hexane. All samples were placed in the freezer at -20 °C until use.

Analyses by Gas Chromatography linked to Electroantennographic Detection (GC-EAD)

Male *T. polycommata* moths used for GC-EAD were kept in a refrigerator at 5 °C in individual plastic containers (0.8 × 11.5 × 4.4 cm) containing damp cotton wool. Individuals were removed from the refrigerator 2 h before use to allow them to acclimatize to room temperature. Insects were then anesthetized using carbon dioxide, and the head removed under a dissecting microscope with a razor blade. A borosilicate glass capillary electrode (ID 0.86mm, Warner Instruments, Hamden, CT06514), pulled to a fine tip and filled with 0.1M KCl containing 1% polyvinylpyrrolidine as electrolyte, was inserted into the back of the head. The electrode and head were then mounted onto a silver wire held within an electrode holder connected to the earth probe of a portable EAG amplifier (INR-2, Syntech, formerly Hilversum, The Netherlands, now Kirchzarten, Germany). A similar electrode mounted onto the x10 recording preamplifier was then brought into contact with the distal tip of the antenna.

Samples were presented to antennal preparations via a gas chromatograph (HP6890, Agilent Technologies, Stockport, Cheshire, UK) fitted with DB-WAX and DB1 fused silica capillary columns (30 m x 0.32 mm i.d. x 0.25 µ film thickness; Supelco, Gillingham, Dorset, UK). The eluents from the columns were combined with a glass Y-piece into a length (10 cm) of deactivated fused silica capillary and then split 50:50 using a glass Y-piece to equal lengths of deactivated fused silica tubing leading to the flame ionization detector (FID) and

via a heated (250°C) transfer line into silanized glass tube (4 mm i.d.) delivering a continuous flow of air (200 ml/min) over the antennal preparation. Gland extracts (1 µl) were injected at 220°C in splitless mode onto the DB-WAX column, with the oven temperature held for 2 min at 50 °C before increasing at 20 °C min^{-1} or 10 °C min^{-1} to 250 °C and held for 5 min. Carrier gas was helium at continuous flow of 2.4 ml/min. The EAG signal was digitized by connecting the amplifier as a GC detector and this and the simultaneous FID signal were captured and analyzed using EZchrom Elite (Version 3.3.1, Agilent Technologies). Antennal preparations were only moved under the air flow outlet once the solvent peak had eluted. Two of the four males survived so two EAD runs of the first wash of the gland extract from the same female moth were carried out using an antenna from each male in turn. Standard *n*-alkanes (C8 to C24) were run under the same conditions to calculate retention indices.

Analyses by Gas Chromatography coupled to Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) Pheromone gland extracts were analyzed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) on a CP-3800 GC coupled directly to a Saturn 2200 MS (Varian, now Agilent Technologies) in electron impact mode. The GC was equipped with a polar DB-Wax column and non-polar VF5 column (Agilent; 30m × 0.25mm i.d. × 0.25µ film thickness) connected to the transfer line via a Quick-Switch Valve. The GC was programmed at 40 °C for 2 min, then increased by 10 °C min^{-1} to 240 °C and held for 5 min. Injections were made in splitless mode at 220 °C and the transfer line temperature was 250 °C. Carrier gas was helium at a constant flow of 1 ml/min. Gas chromatography retention times were converted to retention indices by comparison with the retention times of *n*-alkanes as above.

Field Trials (*Z*,*Z*)-6,9-Nonadecadiene (ZZ6,9-19:H; $\geq$ 98% pure by GC-MS analysis on the polar GC column) was obtained from Pherobank (Wijk bij Duurstede, The Netherlands). Lures were prepared by loading the required amount in hexane solution (100 µl) onto rubber septa (13 mm diameter, Sigma Aldrich, Gillingham, Dorset, UK). Once the hexane had evaporated, lures were wrapped in aluminum foil and placed in the freezer until required.

For a preliminary field trial, lures were loaded with 1 mg or 2 mg ZZ6,9-19:H. In the field, lures were attached to garden canes approximately 1 m above ground level, the height at which *T. polycommata* rest on privet hedges. The lures were tested in this way at the following 17 key British locations known to contain *T. polycommata* populations in Sussex

(50.827194N, 0.455016W), Inverness (57.425511N, 4.499708W), Norfolk (52.402082N, 0.754747E; 52.509296N, 0.627334E; 52.466495N, 0.769076E; 52.478686N, 0.786043E; 52.488902N, 0.614333E; 52.568607N, 0.596493E; 52.451878N, 0.942289E; 52.402082N, 0.754747E; 52.468944N, 0.772028E); Argyll and Bute (56.558925N, 5.253752W; 56.558678N, 5.254284W); Yorkshire (54.082715N, 2.022893W; 54.084423N, 2.021212W; 54.137356N, 2.036545W and 54.083614N, 2.022893W) between 28 March and 11 May 2017. Searches for *T. polycommata* by torchlight are typically carried out between 1900 h and 2130 h when the moths can be seen resting on *L. vulgare*. Participants given lures to test without traps trialed the lures during this time period. Lures were tested for 15-20 min before being moved to a new location at least 50 m away.

In a parallel trial, two economy funnel traps (Oecos Ltd, Kimpton, UK; height 22 cm, diam. 13 cm), one baited with the 1 mg lure the other baited with the 2 mg lure, were placed at St Margaret's Bay, Kent (51.141445N, 1.372182E). The traps were hung from a large *L. vulgare* bush approximately 1 m above the ground and approximately 5 m apart from each other on 21 March 2017. The traps were checked daily between 22-28 March 2017 and any moths caught were released within a 5 m radius of the trap. This inevitably meant that there would be some recaptures of individual males. Ideally recaptured moths would have been identified by mark recapture methods, but we were not able to mark captured moths due to restrictions on handling this rare species. Recapture rates in moth pheromones tend to be fairly low after a few days of recapture (Oleander et al. 2018), so the overall effect can likely be considered negligible.

To investigate the effect of lure loading on catches, lures were loaded with 0.001 mg, 0.01 mg, 0.1 mg, 1 mg, 2 mg, 5 mg and 10 mg of ZZ6,9-19H. Control lures were made by adding 100 µl of hexane to the rubber septum. The field trials were carried out at five locations: St Margaret's Bay, Kent (51.141445N, 1.372182E); Seaford Head, Sussex (50.756995N, 0.137225E); Warton Crag, Lancashire (54.148923N, 2.783226W); Roudsea, Lancashire (54.234726N, 3.026337W); Challan Hall, Lancashire (54.188482N, 2.808341W and 54.195082N, 2.802492W); and Sizergh, Lancashire (54.285892N, 2.788926W). Trials took place between 29 March – 4 April 2017 in Kent; 30 March and 13 April 2017 in Sussex and between 13-25 April 2017 in Lancashire. At each location, eight economy funnel traps (Oecos Ltd) K were baited with the lures. The traps were positioned 2 m apart and were placed in the order of lowest loading to highest. In Kent the traps were arranged in two parallel lines, each line containing four traps positioned 2 m apart and the lines were also 2 m

apart. In Sussex and Lancashire, on each site the traps were arranged in an approximate semi-circle and were 2 m apart. Traps were placed in this close proximity due to the limited size of the locations, which are narrow open pathways through a woodland. The traps were checked daily and any moths caught were identified and released within a 5 m radius of the traps. Traps were moved round one position daily to reduce any positional effect. As a precautionary measure, the traps were removed every two or three days for two days to ensure the local population of moths would have the opportunity to mate.

For statistical analysis, at each of the six sites at which lures were tested, the total number of *T. polycommata* captured by each lure loading was divided by number of nights of trapping to give mean catch night^{-1}. The resultant means were transformed to log (n+1) and entered as the dependent variable into a linear model with site (six level factor) and lure loading (eight level factor) as independent variables. Significance of terms within the model were assessed by *F* tests, with Tukey's test ($P < 0.05$) of estimated marginal means used to identify significant differences between lure loadings, controlling for effect of site. Estimated marginal means (and 95% confidence intervals) of catch night^{-1} for each lure loading were back-transformed onto the original scale for presentation. All data analysis was performed in R (R Core Team, 2018, Lenth 2019)

***T. polycommata* Survey** A field survey was carried out in order to establish the potential for increasing detection of *T. polycommata* moths using a pheromone-based method of sampling. Pheromone traps baited with 2 mg lures were placed overnight at 168 locations at 102 sites in Morecambe Bay between 11 April – 1 May 2017. *T. polycommata* had previously been recorded at 26 of the 168 locations. One economy funnel trap (Oecos Ltd, UK) was used per location. Each trap was hung on a tree or bush approximately 1 m above the ground. The traps were set in position by 17:00 h and checked by 11:00 h the following day. Any moths caught were identified and released into suitable vegetation on site. Maps of distribution were produced using ArcMap 10.2.2 (ESRI (Environmental Systems Resource Institute) 2014).

Results

Pheromone Identification A single, reproducible response was observed in GC-EAD analyses of ovipositor extracts of female *T. polycommata* run using a polar GC column. The

antenna of a male moth responded to a putative major sex pheromone component (Fig. 1) at Retention Index (RI) 1964. The amount present was up to 150 ng per ovipositor. In GC-MS analyses this major peak had RI 1950 on the polar column and 1869 on the non-polar column. The mass spectrum (Fig. 2) showed a probable molecular ion at *m/z* 264 and base peak at *m/z* 67. The data were consistent with those for a straight-chain, 19-carbon hydrocarbon with two non-conjugated double bonds, most likely in the 6,9-positions as the 3,6- configuration would have been expected to give a strong ion at *m/z* 79 (e.g. Yamamoto et al. 2008). Synthetic (*Z,Z*)-6,9-nonadecadiene (ZZ6,9-19:H) was subsequently obtained and had identical mass spectrum (Fig. 2) and RI's to the natural compound, although insects were not available by then to test the EAG response to the synthetic compound.

Field Trials In the first trial with volunteers and lures suspended on canes, *T. polycommata* males were observed to be attracted to the 1 mg and 2 mg ZZ6,9-19:H lures at 50.827194N, 0.455016W and 54.082715N, 2.022893W but not at any of the other sites. In the parallel live trapping trial, one male *T. polycommata* was caught in the trap baited with the 1 mg lure while 16 males were caught in the trap baited with the 2 mg lure. No other species of moths were caught in these traps.

In the trial to compare catches with different lure loadings, controlling for a significant effect of trapping location ($F_{5,35} = 8.7$, $P < 0.001$), an overall significant effect of pheromone loading was found on mean catch night^{-1} ($F_{7,35} = 11.1$, $P < 0.001$, Fig. 3). Traps baited with 1 to 10 mg of ZZ6,9-19:H caught significantly more *T. polycommata* than traps baited with 0 mg and 0.001mg. Traps baited with 10 mg ZZ6,9-19:H also caught significantly more *T. polycommata* than traps baited with 0.01 mg.

No other species were attracted to the lures in Kent and Sussex, but in Lancashire *T. carpinata* (Borkhausen, 1794) and *Chloroclystis v-ata* (Haworth, 1809) (Lepidoptera: Geometridae) were caught in the pheromone baited traps, although in much lower numbers than *T. polycommata* (67 and 1 respectively, compared to 514 *T. polycommata*).

It was observed on 31 March 2017 at Seaford Head that at 2130 h no *T. polycommata* had been caught in the pheromone traps, but by 1000 h the following morning 61 had been caught. During the Lancashire field trials, it was observed that activity at the pheromone traps began at 0045 h and lasted for approximately 45 min.

Survey of *T. polycommata*. The pilot study increased the number of records of *T. polycommata* from 107 to 881 in the region and the number of known *T. polycommata* sites from 48 to 88. Fig. 4 shows the known distribution and abundance of *T. polycommata* in the Morecambe Bay area before 2017 and after the pilot pheromone study.

Discussion

Prior to this study, the recommended way of surveying for *T. polycommata* was to search *L. vulgare* bushes after dark by torchlight looking for adults resting on the twigs. The results presented here demonstrate that pheromone-baited traps could provide a more practical and sensitive method of detection. (Z,Z)-6,9-nonadecadiene (ZZ6,9-19:H) was identified as a component of the female sex pheromone of this species, which attracts male moths in the field. This is the first pheromone component to be identified in the genus *Trichopteryx* which contains 11 other species. Given the small numbers of individuals available for this study and the somewhat artificial conditions used prior to gland extraction, the possibility of there being additional components in the complete pheromone cannot be excluded. However, only a single reproducible EAG response was recorded from males in GC-EAD analyses of pheromone gland extracts.

(*Z*,*Z*)-6,9-Nonadecadiene has been identified as a sex pheromone or attractant in one member of the Arctiidae family and 14 members of the Geometridae family in the subfamilies Alsophilinae, Ennominae and Larentiinae (Pherobase, 2017). Of these species the following occur in the UK: *Alcis repandata* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Bupalus piniaria* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Campaea margaritata* (Linnaeus, 1761), *Ecliptopera silaceata* (Dennis & Schiffermuller, 1775), *Operophtera fagata* (Scharfenberg, 1805), *Epirrhoe alternata* (Muller, 1764) and *Epirrhoe tristata* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Bogenschuetz et al. 1985; Chittamuru 2000; Francke et al. 1998; Millar et al. 1992; Subchev et al. 1986; Szocs et al. 2004; Wong et al. 1985). None of these species was caught in the traps baited with ZZ6,9-19:H in our studies, probably due, at least in part, to differences in flight seasons and distributions. *Trichopteryx polycommata* flies from March to early May while *A. repandata* flies in June and July, *B. piniarius* flies in May and June, *C. margaritata* flies from June to September, *E. silaceata* flies from May to September, *O. fagata* flies from October to December, *E. alternata* flies from May to September and *E. tristata* flies from May to July (Kimber 2018).

In Kent and Sussex, only *T. polycommata* were caught in the pheromone traps. However, in Lancashire adults of *T. carpinata*, the only other species in the *Trichopteryx* genus found in the UK, were also caught. Despite being more common than *T. polycommata*, *T. carpinata* were trapped in lower numbers. This suggests that Z,Z6,9-19:H may not be the complete pheromone blend for *T. carpinata*, and additional pheromone components may play a role in maintaining reproductive isolation from *T. polycommata*. Moths of the two species

have different markings and can be distinguished and identified by eye. Thus, cross-attraction does not present a problem for monitoring *T. polycommata* using pheromone lures, and indeed, traps baited with this compound can potentially be used to monitor both species to some extent.

The limited data acquired so far on the timing of response of *T. polycommata* males to the pheromone indicate that this is much later than the times when surveys have previously been carried out. Searches for *T. polycommata* by torchlight are typically carried out between 1900 h and 2130 h when the moths can be seen resting on *L. vulgare*. However, it is probable that male moths are responding to the pheromone after this time, which may explain why few moths were observed flying to the lures in the initial tests with volunteers. Consequently, in order to use the lures effectively they must be deployed overnight in pheromone traps. For successful trapping programs, optimum trap height for this species still needs to be established, as height and trap design can have significant influence on number caught (Yonce et al. 1976). If a pheromone trap is not available or appropriate, observations in this study suggest that the lures should be used after midnight. Further investigation is needed to identify when the males are most responsive to the pheromone and therefore the optimum time to use the lures.

The lures loaded with 10 mg ZZ6,9-19:H attracted the highest numbers of *T. polycommata*, but not significantly more than those attracted to lures containing 1, 2 and 5 mg. We therefore recommend the lower loadings for monitoring this species. Using 2 mg pheromone lures to survey for *T. polycommata* increased the number of records in Morecambe Bay, Lancashire from 107 to 881 and the number of sites where *T. polycommata* has been recorded from 48 to 88.

Using pheromone traps requires less survey effort than searching by torchlight, so a greater number of sites can be surveyed and therefore knowledge of distribution, status and ecology of the species can be improved (Burman et al. 2016; Giangregorio 2015; Zauli et al. 2014). This has been demonstrated with *Synanthedon vespiformis*, and saproxylic beetles *Osmoderma eremita* and *Elater ferrugineus* (Burman et al. 2016; Giangregorio 2015; Zauli et al. 2014). Improved knowledge of insect distribution can be used to help inform management practices and to predict the effects of factors such as habitat fragmentation (Giangregorio 2015; Zauli et al. 2014). The Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for *T. polycommata* identifies a need to encourage survey work to gain a better understanding of the moth's distribution and this pilot study clearly shows that pheromone monitoring achieved this. The pheromone lures

enable low-effort species-specific monitoring to be carried out by volunteers and conservation organizations. Such activities will support other BAP actions, including understanding the ecology of *T. polycommata*, and better managing the sites where it is found.

In light of this successful pilot study, a nationwide survey of *T. polycommata* using pheromone lures is now being conducted with a number of conservation organizations across the UK. In most European countries, the population trends of *T. polycommata* are unknown or assumed to be stable, except in Belgium where the species is reported to be no longer present (JNCC 2010). International surveys using pheromone lures would contribute to *T. polycommata* conservation programs across Europe, and could lead to rediscovery of populations in places where it was previously thought to have become extinct.

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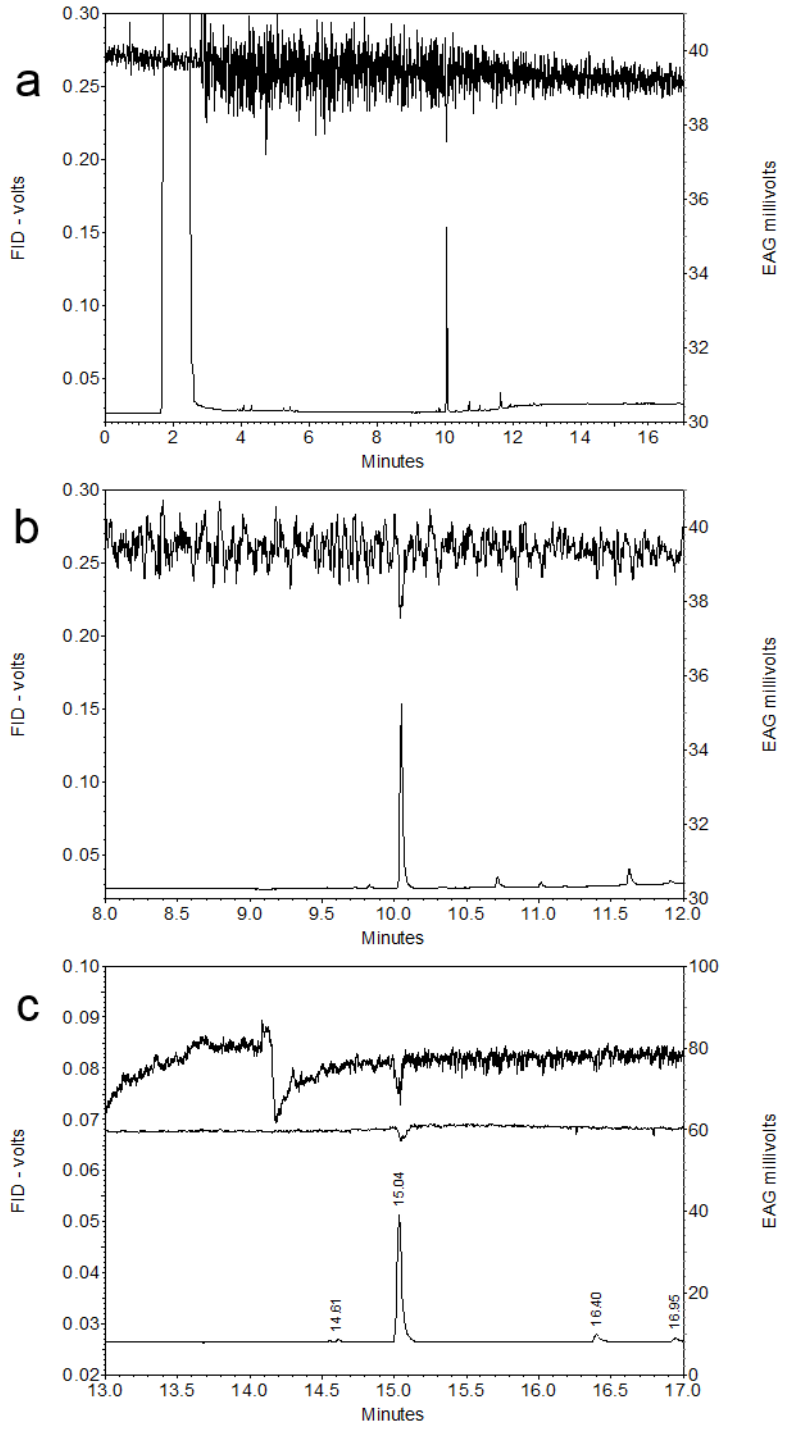
Figure Captions

Fig.1 Coupled gas chromatography-electroantennogram analyses of pheromone gland extract from female *Trichopteryx polycommata* with antenna from male moth. Fig. 1(a) shows complete analysis and (b) expanded portion with single EAG response to peak at 10.05 min (run with temperature program of 20 °C min-1); Fig. 1(c) additional runs with the same extract and antenna of second male moth showing response to peak at 15.04 min (run with temperature program of 10 °C min-1). In each, top trace is the EAG response from the male moth antenna; bottom trace is the GC-FID trace.

Fig.2 Mass spectra of compound in pheromone gland extract from female *Trichopteryx polycommata* (upper) and synthetic (*Z,Z*)-6.9-nonadecadiene (lower)

Fig 3. Mean catch night^{-1} (± 95% CI) of *T. polycommata* at six sites using traps baited with lures loaded with varying amounts of (Z,Z)-6,9-nonadecadiene. Trap catches were log (n+1) transformed for analysis and back-transformed to the original scale for presentation. Different letters indicate significant differences in mean catches (Tukey's test, $P < 0.05$)

Fig.4 Map of known geographical distribution of *Trichopteryx polycommata* in Morecombe Bay, UK, before and after pheromone survey work in 2017. Circles are proportional to the number of moths caught at any particular location. White circles represent trap catches at locations where the species had already been recorded prior to the 2017 pheromone survey. Black circles represent trap catches at locations where the moth has never been recorded before but was attracted in the pheromone survey.



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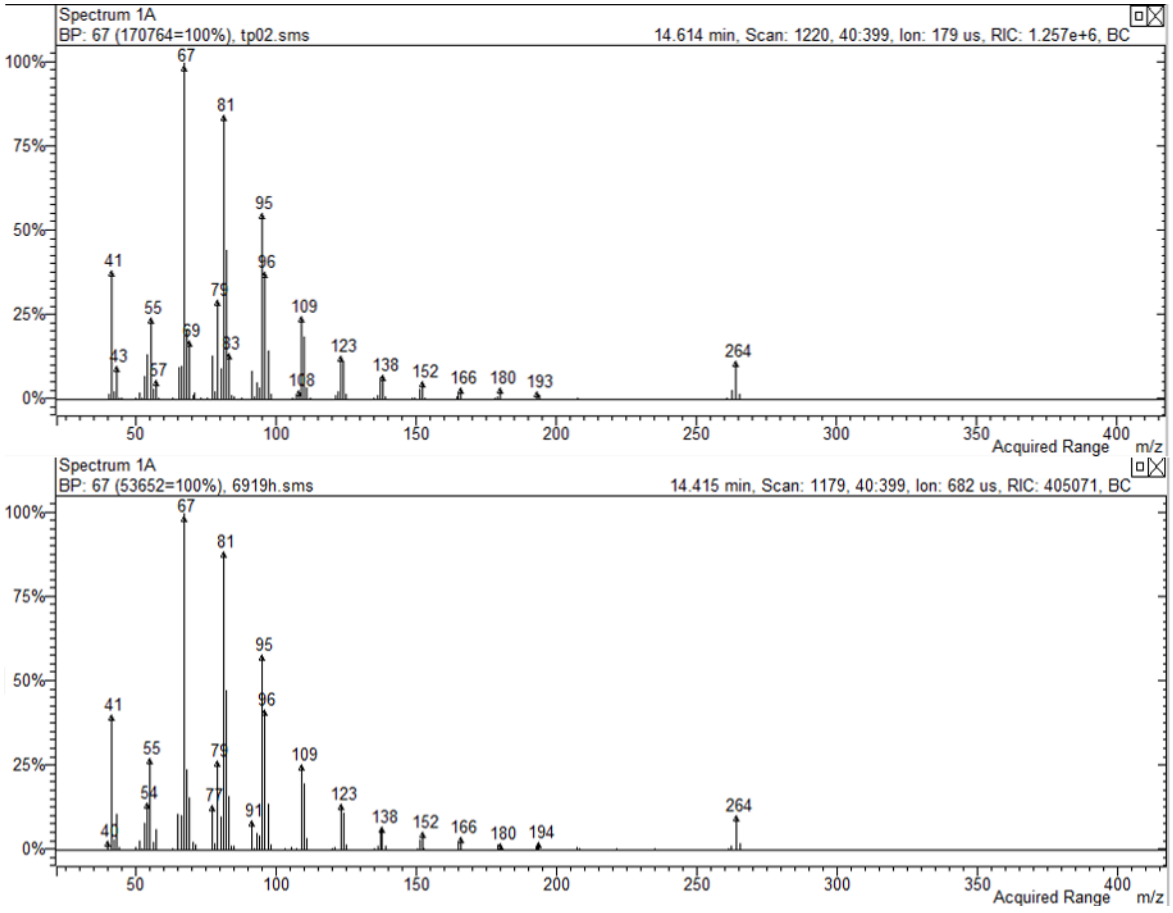
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Acquired Range
m/z
Spectrum 1A
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14.415 min, Scan: 1179, 40:399, Ion: 682 us, RIC: 405071, BC
Acquired Range
m/z

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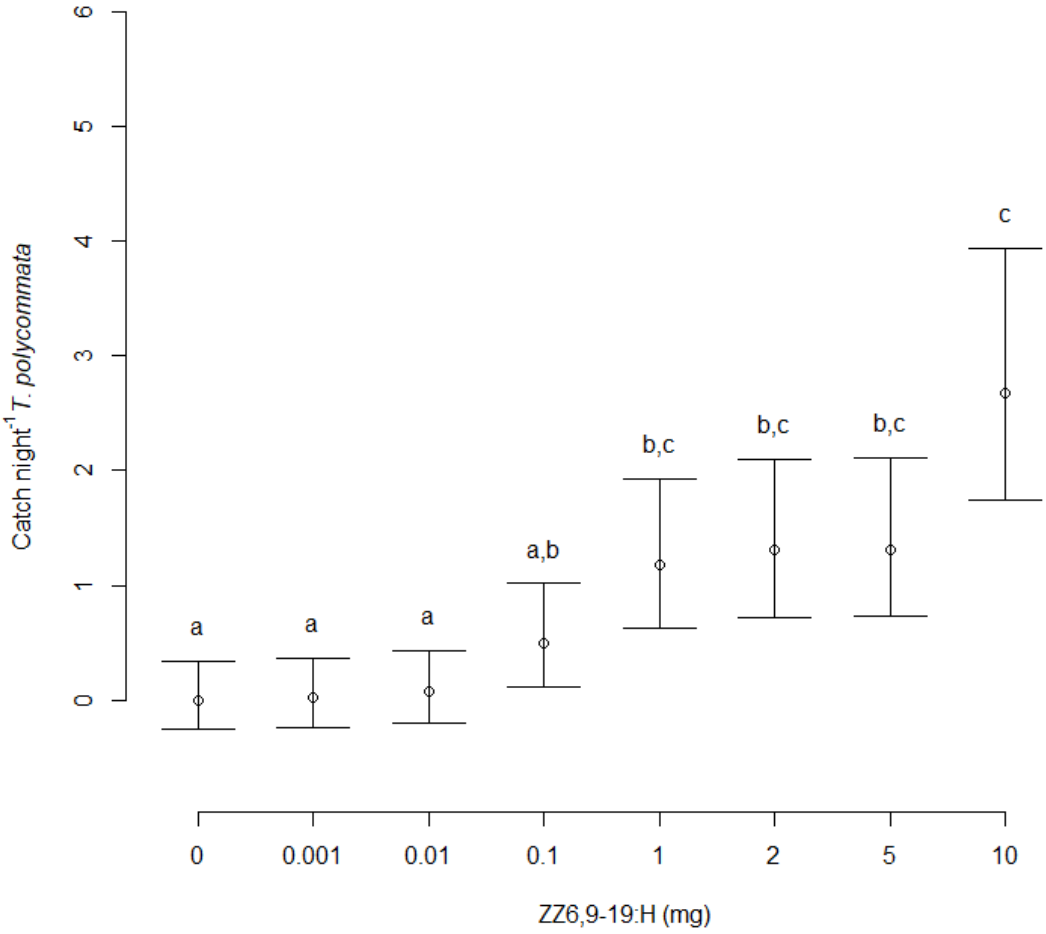
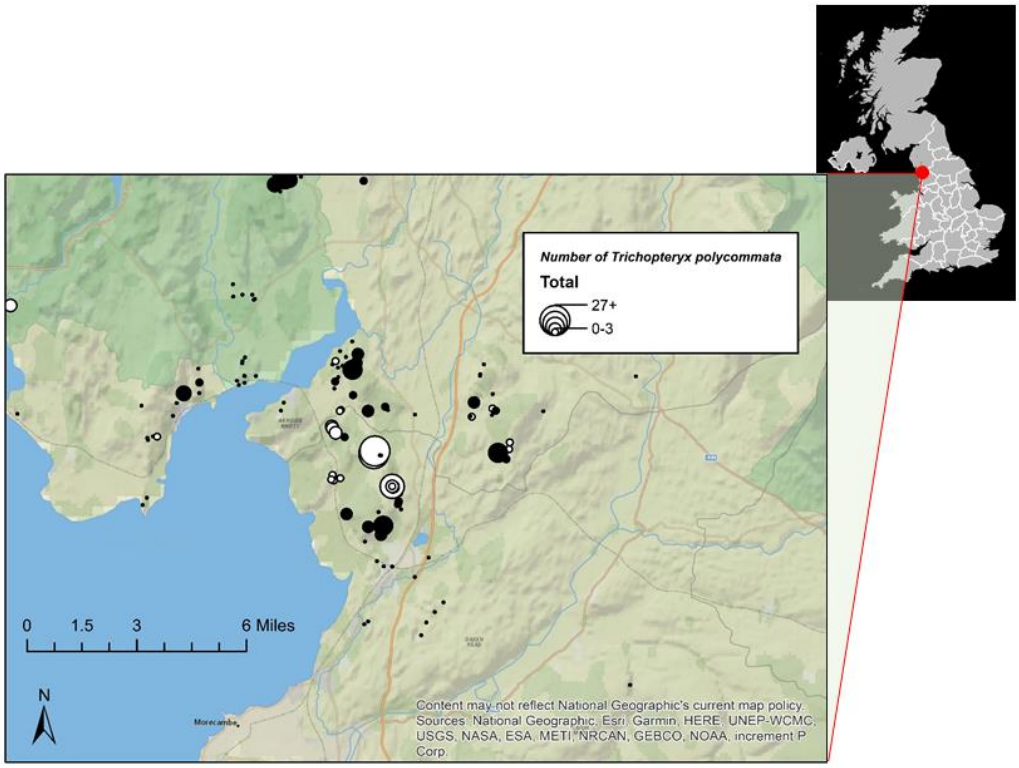

Catch night-1 T. polycommata
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
a
a
a
a,b
b,c
b,c
b,c
c
0
0.001
0.01
0.1
1
2
5
10
ZZ6,9-19:H (mg)

502


Number of Trichopteryx polycommata
Total
27+
0-3
0 1.5 3 6 Miles
N
Morecambe
Content may not reflect National Geographic's current map policy. Sources: National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp.

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