

Balkan Butterflies

Holiday Report 21 -28 June 2014

Led by Julian Dowding & Sotiris Alexiou



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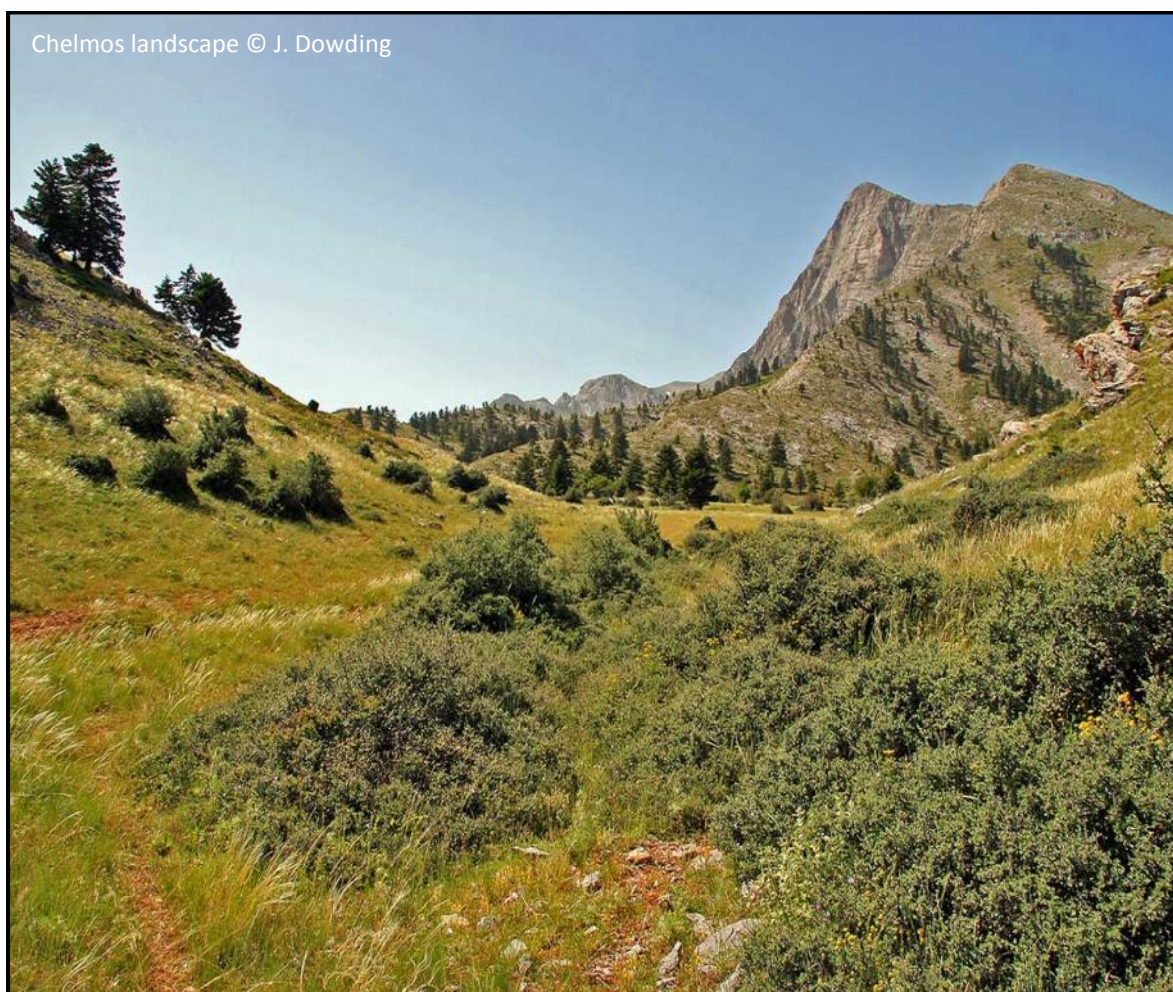
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Introduction

Our holiday was based in the area of Mount Chelmos of the Aroanian Mountain Range in the Peloponnese, southern Greece. The limestone soils and strata of Chelmos have been well weathered over millions of years creating steep calcareous cliffs and screes, the impressive gorges, and the mythical waters of the Styx immortalized in Greek mythology as the boundary between the Earth and Hades. This landscape is characterized by a wilderness of mainly pine and fir forested slopes, grass plateaux and river valleys, all home to a large number of butterflies, moths and other flora and fauna. The area is renowned for many endemic and iconic species, such as Chelmos Blue, Odd-spot Blue and Pontic Blue. During the week, we stayed in Kalavryta, a little town situated in the foothills of Chelmos, ideally suited to exploring the wider area. Greenwings welcomed 7 guests on this holiday: Malcolm, John A, Robert, Tony, John W, Jeremy and Sheila, for an enjoyable week spent observing butterflies in the magical landscape of this part of Greece.

The weather during the week was very warm and perfect for butterflies, with temperatures ranging from the mid 20's at higher altitudes up to the mid 30's at lower altitudes. This was something we were rather thankful for because we'd been told that spring and summer had been late coming to Chelmos, with an above average amount of inclement weather and the first truly settled period only appearing during the week of our stay.

What follows is the programme for the week, a description of each day, and then a gallery and





species lists.

Day 1, Saturday 21st June: arrival at Athens and transfer to hotel.

Day 2, Sunday 22nd June: Mount Chelmos

Day 3, Monday 23rd June: Souvardo, Mega Spileo monastery and the coast

Day 4, Tuesday 24th June: Zarouchla, and forest glades

Day 5, Wednesday 25th June: Arcadia and Ladonas Springs

Day 6, Thursday 26th June: Mt Avgo

Day 7, Friday 27th June: Undisclosed mountain

Day 8, Saturday 28th June: Return to UK.

Day 1, Saturday 21st June

Our 7 guests arrived on three separate flights in the late afternoon at Athens Airport. With all safely landing within about an hour of each other, waiting times were reasonable and we were soon aboard the minibus and making our way to our destination of Kalavryta. En route, we crossed the impressive Corinth Canal which separates the Peloponnese from mainland Greece. Passing over this famous waterway we were able to observe a line of shipping preparing to navigate through. Shortly afterwards, we took a rest stop and refreshments at one of the roadside cafés, then continued west into the Peloponnese and arrived at our hotel at about 8pm. With the evening well upon us, we quickly dropped off the luggage in our hotel rooms, and went out for dinner in a local restaurant just across from the hotel.

Day 2, Sunday 22nd June

Our intention this day was to explore some of the slopes of Mount Chelmos in the hope of finding numerous butterfly species and in particular, some of the local specialities including Odd-Spot, Pontic and Chelmos Blue.

Stop 1: Driving from the hotel along a small road leading up the lower slopes of Chelmos, we paused briefly to watch a group of Serins which had settled on the road and then flew up into a Black Pine. It was a nice avian distraction and a species we encountered a few times during the trip. We continued further up the road and noticed a male Red-backed Shrike which had perched in a scrubby bush. It was definitely worth a quick look as the species had become extinct as a breeding bird in the UK and was therefore one we were unlikely to see back home.

Moving on, we finally reached our destination a small quarry and left the vehicles to begin walking up the slope of a small adjacent summit. As we did this we watched the clouds part, revealing the sun. Odd-spot Blues are known to bask on rocks in the open as the sun begins to warm them so we immediately scanned the flowers and rocks. Initially, many Common Blues and also their close relative Chapman's Blues were seen. As the sun rose higher, the butterflies became more active, with lots of Painted Ladies, Greek Clouded Yellows and Clouded Yellows (including a helice female form) and a single Berger's Clouded Yellow seen by Jeremy and Julian. Amanda's Blue was seen here flying over the plentiful Tufted Vetches. As far as moths, Transparent Burnet and then Six-Spot Burnets were seen. In the distance, a Raven cawed from across the mountains, and much closer, we could hear Woodlarks singing their beautifully melodic song.

Continuing our quest, a couple of blues with plain grey undersides and black ocelli were followed



with the aid of binoculars, revealing a male Mazarine Blue. Sotiris pointed out the *Acantholimon echinus* sometimes called Prickly Thrift, the larval food plant used by Odd-spot Blues. Almost immediately, Sheila was able to point out an Odd-spot Blue! The rest of the group were called over and it wasn't long before everyone had good views, including that of a mating pair. As we ventured higher, more Odd-spots were seen and eventually we must have counted over 20 individuals. Given the

late season, we were all really pleased that the species was on the wing. It appeared that the colony here had reached peak emergence as all the specimens were in pristine condition with plenty of males and females showing.

On a little meadow higher up the slope, full of dozens of very colourful flowers, including *Crataegus pycnoloba*, *Morina persica*, *Anthemis cretica*, *Centaurea pichleri*, *Xeranthemum inapertum*, *Crepis incana*, *Tragopogon crocifolius* and *Marrubium velutinum*, we found half a dozen Clouded Apollos gliding and fluttering over the sward. Everyone had a chance to watch these magnificent butterflies seeking mates, nectar or larval host plants. Large Tortoiseshells were seen flying over purposefully and seldom stopping to rest, Dingy Skippers were utilising *Lotus* sp., and a Holly Blue together with Chapman's Blues were also noted. Pontic Blue was one of the other key species we were hoping to find and again, we counted our blessings finding a good number of males and females in perfect condition, fluttering over the colourful flowers.

Tony, who had walked to the top of the slope, had found dozens of Hummingbird Hawk-Moths laying eggs on the plentiful Bedstraw. He had observed that they were choosing pieces that were hidden under spiny plants such as *Astragalus angustifolius* in order to avoid predation from grazing animals. We also saw Brimstone, Large White and Small Tortoiseshells. The rocks on the slope were filled with many other interesting and very colourful plants, like *Achillea umbellata*, *A. fraasii*, *Leontodon* sp. *Salvia argentea*, *Crupina crupinastrum*, *Potentilla reptans*, *Thymus* sp. and *Campanula spathulata*.



Hummingbird Hawk-moth © T. Pittaway

After a couple of hours spent quite mesmerised by the flora and fauna, we decided to head back down the slope in the direction of the vehicles. On the way down, Sotiris and Tony found and photographed Oberthur's Grizzled Skipper and John W found Grizzled Skipper.

Stop 2: With a good morning behind us, we moved off to have lunch at a little picnic spot overlooking the valley below. En-route, Sotiris and John A stopped to draw our attention to a Camberwell Beauty, a species which Sheila had particularly wanted to see. Over lunch, Malcolm and Robert found a pristine Chelmos Zephyr Blue in the sward, which, when it opened its wings, displayed nice sub-marginal spots on the upperside hind-wings.



Picnic hut © S. Alexiou

Stop 3: After lunch, we moved to a hillside full of purple Vetches which seemed worth investigating as the plants are known to provide

an almost endless nectar supply. It was a fabulous experience to find it covered in butterflies and bush crickets and humming with bees. Upon closer inspection, most of the flowers were identified as *Vicia dalmatica* and the Everlasting Pea *Lathyrus grandiflorus*, with its wonderful large red flowers. More Chelmos Zephyr Blues and Mazarine Blues were found here, along with some Pontic Blues in very good condition. Black-veined Whites were ubiquitous, as were Painted Ladies

and Greek Clouded Yellows, the latter now very obvious because of their dusky orange yellow colours and pink flushes. Even here, Clouded Apollos were seen.



Malcolm and Julian moved higher up this slope and eventually found Lattice Brown darting for shade in the cover of a species of Wild Pear. A Spotted Fritillary with bi-coloured wings caused a bit of a stir, as did the handful of Common Blues observed and checked for anything unusual. Amanda's Blue was on the wing, not in huge numbers, but a couple of specimens were positively identified and again these were in very good condition using the vetch for nectar and also presumably for egg-laying. Attention was then drawn to a solitary

Camberwell Beauty gliding across the slope. Birds here were interesting too with more Red-backed Shrikes, Chukka Partridge, and Corn Bunting.

Stop 4: Our next stop took us along a little track which wound its way around the mountain. We stopped to see a male Blue Rock thrush en-route, a bird which Julian had found earlier in the week. We also found more Red-backed Shrikes and Sotiris pointed out both Ottoman Owlfly and Owlly Sulphur along with an Oriental Marbled Skipper.

As we continued walking upwards we found a Cardinal showing an interest in some large thistles. Mountain Small Whites were present in reasonable numbers, looking quite tiny and almost Wood White sized. A few more pristine Chelmos Zephyr Blues were seen in a little side meadow, along with Small Heath and Grecian Copper. The site where Julian had previously seen Chelmos Blue was quite full of its food plant *Onobrychis alba*, and therefore worth exploring but alas, no Chelmos Blue was to be seen. Despite this, it had been a very rewarding day. We had encountered lots of butterflies including 3 out of 4 key species and a host of other interesting flora and fauna and so we returned to the hotel in time to relax before setting out for dinner in the evening at one of the local tavernas in Kalavryta.

Day 3, Monday 23rd June

The aim today was to head northwards in the direction of Souvardo and then visit the coast in search of Two-tailed Pasha, another of our target species. On the way, we would be visiting an interesting monastery with good flowers and butterflies.

Stop 1: Our first stop after breakfast was a little track, leading down to a stream, just before the village of Souvardo. Temperatures were warmer than the previous day, so we covered up well with hats and sun cream. At the roadside, tall purple Illyrian Cottonthistles *Onopordum illyricum*, some of them more than two meters high, revealed the endemic species of Poecilimon Bush Crickets which are rare in Greece and attracted Sotiris' entomological interest. He also told us the meaning of the word Onopordum, which is a Greek word meaning 'the fart of donkeys'. Greek villagers thought that donkeys that eat these thistles get gas!

After parking near a drinking trough, we made our way down the track checking every butterfly. Balkan Marbled Whites were well on the wing by the time we arrived, along with a single Marbled White. As we ventured through the meadows full of Verbascum, and Thymus plants, Malcolm and John A quite quickly found an Inky Skipper which was flying fast and low and barely stopping. It was a pleasing addition to our list and a butterfly which really lived up to its name, being a very dark inky black in colour.

Sheila had noticed some deep-purple flowers that grew up through the shrubs which Sotiris identified as Broadleaf Wild Leek *Allium atrovioleaceum*. Most of the blue butterflies we found were Common Blues but as usual we checked each one for anything different. And were happy enough to find male Escher's. A Small Copper was also found and a possible Balkan Copper was seen, moving



Inky Skipper © J. Austin

too fast to really identify and therefore not added to our list. In some of the scrubby Kermes Oaks *Quercus coccifera*, numerous Ilex Hairstreaks were observed. These were also seen nectaring on a small white form of the flower Felted Germander *Teucrium polium*, and then darting into one of the shrubs. A solitary Lattice Brown was also seen resting briefly on a trunk, a behaviour which they are well known for. We thought we'd found Oriental Meadow Brown at this point but close examination of the discal band revealed Meadow Brown instead.



Powdered Brimstone, Brimstone and Cleopatra, as well as the yellow form *fiori* of the female Cleopatra were all seen. Painted Ladies were ubiquitous, many of these looked very pale, appearing almost white at times and Southern Knapweed Fritillary was also nectaring on the various flowers, and sometimes resting on the ground. They displayed very bold markings on the upperside and the characteristic large, lunule in space 3 of the upperside fore-wing. Skippers were plentiful too, with Oriental Marbled, Marbled, Mallow, Small and Essex all seen. A Common Buzzard was heard calling in the forested slopes across the valley as we descended towards the valley floor.



Down in a small gully, Sotiris found a very large Margined Tortoise, *Testudo marginata*, probably weighing two kilos! He informed us that these very tough reptiles are endemic to Central and Southern Greece and were also introduced by the Romans to Sardinia. Other reptiles seen included Balkan Green Lizard, Peloponnese Wall Lizard and a large unidentified snake that quickly disappeared into a shrub.

Tony had wandered off and found a European Swallowtail and it wasn't long before we added Scarce Swallowtail to our records. Sotiris also pointed out a group of the endemic *Centaurea spruneri*, which were yet to flower. We continued to the bottom of the slope, and arrived at the stream and some shade. Our first sighting was of a Grey Wagtail disappearing off into the trees. Around a turn in the track, we found Speckled Wood, (the nominate orange form), and a Great Sooty Satyr, flashing velvety black as it flew off. With time pressing on, we returned up the track and found a female Long-tailed Blue ovipositing which allowed us to take a few photos. Continuing in the direction of the vehicles, it wasn't long before a pristine male Grecian Copper was spotted by Jeremy and Sheila. As this individual was basking and displaying its wonderful tangerine-coloured wings, most of our group happily photographed it. A little further on we found a female of the species, again in pristine condition. Other butterflies included Glanville Fritillary, Lang's Short-tailed Blue, and a number of beautiful and again pristine Brown Arguses.

Stop 2: Having made a good start to the day, we decided to drive to the historic monastery of Mega Spileo, built upon a huge, vertical rock overlooking a Gorge. Mega Spileo actually means ‘big cave’.

Almost as soon as we’d stopped the vehicles next to the monastery flower beds (planted with Roses, Oregano and Rosemaries) Robert identified Blue-spot Hairstreak. This was a most welcome addition. We soon found a white Marjoram in the flower beds, which was attracting good numbers of both Blue-spot and Ilex Hairstreaks. The latter looked so much smaller than Blue-spot. A Silver-washed Fritillary was seen here too along with Southern Commas which were basking on the monastery walls. Numerous Cleopatras were seen, while on the ground and wet walls of the monastery, a few Grayling sp. were noted. Overhead, Julian spied a Peregrine, much stockier than the many Kestrels that were present. Jackdaws and Crag Martins



Blue-spot Hairstreak © R. Godden

had also chosen the area to breed on the cliff. The site was so appealing with its mix of sun, shade, butterflies and flowers, that we decided to stop and take lunch under the shade of the planted Oriental Planes. Tony pointed out an invasive plant in the compositae family from N. America, just starting to spread to Europe. Sotiris took the opportunity to learn from Tony’s in-depth knowledge of some of the invasive pests and diseases that feed on Platanus trees.

Stop 3: We made our way after lunch to a café which commanded a great view of the valley down to the sea. Here we took some welcome refreshments, whilst Large Tortoiseshells, Barn Swallows, and a few Red-rumped Swallows flew all around us. As we left, we paused briefly to watch a male Linnet singing its gorgeous song from some old branches on the slope below.

Stop 4: Our final stop was the Gorge. We had much hoped that we would find Two Tailed Pashas here, and it wasn't long before we caught glimpses of these fabulous butterflies flying around us and then into the shade of some of the Black Pines and Oleanders growing on the gorge face. About 5 sightings were made but they refused to settle in the open and so we pressed on, laying a special bait in the hope of attracting one which might settle and offer a closer view.

Bath Whites were seen along with Balkan Marbled Whites. Both species provided a distraction from the Pasha hunt and also it has to be said, from the heat of the afternoon, for the temperatures in the gorge were soaring up into the mid-30’s by now. A few Lattice Browns were seen darting into the shade of a bush which overhung the fast flowing river. The cooling mountain water rushing through the gorge sucked some of the heat from the air and helped to cool us too. Many Common Blues, Small Skippers and Small Coppers were observed but as the heat of the day increased, some of the group stayed back in the shade to watch baits and stay cool, while others proceeded up the gorge and along the railway, hoping to see more Pashas, which they did, although again the butterflies never settled. A bright specimen which glided into a bush gave further hope, but out flew a Southern White Admiral! Not wanting to go too far, we began to make our way back to the vehicles ready for a long cold drink. As luck would have it though, the day had one more surprise in store for us. Just as Sheila, Jeremy and Malcolm were passing one of the baits

Julian had laid at the start of the walk, the almost mythical Two-tailed Pasha appeared! The butterfly flew around Sheila and Jeremy before landing on a leaf of a baited Fig tree. Our honourable guests shouted to the rest of the group who all came running back. Here the Pasha fed quite nonchalantly on the bait and allowed us to take some good photos. It was a fruitful end to the day and we returned to our hotel, in time to relax before our evening meal.



Day 4, Tuesday 24th June

The aim this day was to head towards Zarouchla to search forest glades, crossing the mythical River Styx on the way.

Stop 1: We left our hotel around 9am and set off in the direction of the valley. En-route, we were mindful of the desire to see Camberwell Beauty, having already had tantalising views of the insect gliding past us but never really finding one basking or resting. Today would be different. A fine, large Camberwell Beauty flew past us along the road whilst we were travelling. Stopping the vehicles at the roadside, Malcolm got out and followed it for a short while and then watched as it landed on the ground. Sheila and the other guests were soon also following and managed finally to get great views of it as it sat motionless. A White Banded Grayling was found on the road, quite dead. Another 'Cambie' was seen a little further along on our journey and again we stopped, this time not getting quite the same easy views. By the road, John W noticed a beautiful canary yellow-coloured drooping flower which Sotiris identified as the Greek endemic *Onosma erecta*, a member of the Borage family.

Stop 2: We decided to have a short stop in a little flowery meadow by the roadside, before heading further into the forest. Here, Robert found Silver-studded Blues, and Malcolm a Greek Mazarine

Blue. Also seen were Common and Chapman's Blues, Balkan Marbled White and Brown Argus.

Stop 3: We stopped at another meadow in the little village, hopeful of finding Purple Shot Coppers. Alas, none were seen but we did manage to chalk up a new species, Purple Hairstreak, along with Ilex Hairstreak, Cleopatra, Small Copper and Large White.

Stop 4: We moved along a little track into the fir and pine forest, parking our vehicles and walking up to a glade. On the way we saw more Camberwell Beauties, Pearl Bordered Fritillaries, Black-veined White and all 3 Brimstone types together with Painted Lady and Speckled Wood. A patch of flowering vetches attracted at least 10 Cleopatras and Brimstones, all eager to feed on the nectar-



rich blossoms. A single Mallow Skipper was seen flying nearby and later, a Wood White was also discovered. Also, three different woodland orchids were seen; Greater Butterfly Orchid *Platanthera chlorantha*, Red Helleborine *Cephalanthera rubra* and Sack-carrying Dactylorhiza *Dactylorhiza saccifera*. Broad-leaved Helleborine *Epipactis helleborine*, was also found, though not quite in flower. En-route, Tony went off along a little track and found a cluster of Wood Whites all nectaring on an unidentified yellow flower.

Stop 5: We eventually reached the main glade and parked in the shade, ready for lunch. Temperatures were rising but the mixture of sunshine, shade and water kept things very pleasant. Julian and John W spotted Marbled Fritillary, with beautifully rounded wings and violet tones underneath which darted into the some Salvias. Throughout the afternoon, Pearl-bordered, Dark Green Fritillary, and a probable Niobe Fritillary, were seen in the glade, then moved off into the woodland. Other species included Oriental

Marbled Skipper, European Swallowtail, Common Blue, Greek Mazarine Blue, Comma, Clouded Yellow, Speckled Wood, Grizzled Skipper, numerous Painted Ladies and Common Blues

Stop 6: Returning back down the track we stopped at a puddle to watch Nettle Tree Butterflies. Three were seen and photographed taking moisture and salts, along with a Small Tortoiseshell. We also found a Large Tortoiseshell feeding on a sap run on one of the trees.

Stop 7: We decided to re-visit a spot known for Chelmos Blues and soon found Pontic Blue, many Greek Clouded Yellows (which were chasing each other and laying eggs on their food plant), Clouded Apollo, with a female displaying a large rose-petal like sphragis signifying that she had already been mated, Small Heaths, Oriental Marbled Skipper and Silver-studded Blues. Alas, Chelmos Blue was not found but it was worth the visit because of the other interesting species and bird life. A small family of Northern Wheatears were engaged in feeding high up on the boulders along with some Linnets. In a small bush below, a pair of Red Backed Shrikes were engaged in chasing a snake from their territory and were issuing alarm calls. From another boulder high up, Robert and John A pointed out a Rock Bunting.

Day 5, Wednesday 25th June

The aim this day was for the majority of our group to drive south into Arcadia for the river and springs, whilst Sheila and Jeremy took a ride on the cog railway from Kalavryta to Diakopto and then made a visit to the coast.

Stop 1: Our first stop was a track near Kastria leading to a small meadow. The first butterfly seen was Silver-washed Fritillary flying into the Oriental Planes. As we moved along the track we saw many Ilex Hairstreaks flitting around the Ilex Oaks. A steep bank leading down to a small open area beside the river seemed to have some butterfly activity so we made our way down and found a couple of Wood Whites. On the banks, a single Spotted Fritillary was noted. The blues here were all Common Blues, although given an overlap in broods, some were quite worn whilst others looked fresh. Skippers were plentiful with Small Skipper and Large Skipper being found. A few Balkan Marbled Whites were flying along with the ubiquitous Black-veined Whites. A very small white would not sit still long enough for a positive id but upon inspection of John's photograph, was identified eventually as Mountain Small White.

Stop 2: When we finally reached the meadow, both male and female Grecian Coppers were found, some feeding on the mints and sages growing there, others flitting about very rapidly. After a bit more searching we came upon Lulworth Skipper, a nice dusky specimen showing the pale crescent on the fore-wing. A number of male Silver-washed Fritillaries were patrolling the area above the stream, some of them occupying territories around Oriental Planes and chasing off all interlopers. A fine male landed in one of the overhanging branches which afforded a closer view. In a small shrubby bush festooned with Wild Clematis in the middle of the meadow, a number of butterflies including Silver-washed Fritillary and Balkan Copper were seen. John W and Sotiris saw a really big black spider sitting on a rock, the biggest Sotiris had ever seen! Along the river, a number of

Dragonflies were found including Beautiful Demoiselles, Scarce Chasers and Syrian Clubtails. Bird-life here was very quiet, with only Kestrel and Hooded Crow in evidence.



Greek Mazarine Blue © R. Godden

Eventually we returned back along the track in the direction of the vehicles and Sotiris pointed to a large butterfly that had just landed on a rock on the bank. It was a Two-tailed Pasha! He suggested that it was unusual to find one so far from the coast. This specimen was in very good condition, indicative of its late season and posed well for us. After taking some photos we continued to the vehicles, and along the way Malcolm saw another Camberwell Beauty flying up into the canopy followed by a Great Banded Grayling flying along into the trees.

Stop 3: We made a quick stop at some bramble along the roadside to check out the butterflies. Here we found three Grecian Coppers, a single Swallowtail and Bath White. On the road

south, we counted 7 Buzzards.

Stop 4: Our 3rd stop was at Panaghitsa. The pond was full of many dragonflies including Beautiful Demoiselles, Emperor and Lesser Emperor. In the shade of the Oriental Planes, we ate lunch and watched Lattice Brown and Great Banded Grayling flying through. We then visited a small 'beach' to find many Common Blues and then moved along the track and into the marshy area. Here, more Great Banded Graylings and Grecian Coppers were found and in the marsh, a Long-tailed Blue was seen laying eggs. We also saw Nettle Tree Butterfly. Tony introduced John W and Sotiris to the ripe fruits of St Lucie Cherry *Prunus mahaleb*, which proved to be even more bitter than cherries! They also had the chance to see one of the most interesting Balkan forest trees, *Aesculus hippocastaneum*, otherwise known as Horse Chestnut!

Stop 5: We arrived at Ladonas Spring at about 12:30 and scoured the waterside vegetation for blues. The waters were filled with Fool's Watercress *Apium nodiflorum*. Both Common and Chapman's Blues were in evidence, taking salts and moisture from the ground. Finally we found a couple of Sooty Coppers, one feeding on the mint flowers, the other in the lush waterside vegetation. On the far side of the stream, hundreds if not thousands of Beautiful Demoiselles were seen almost floating above the water. The vast majority of them were males but a few of the green females were also seen. It was quite spectacular. On the mints, another Grecian Copper, Small White and Purple Hairstreak were also recorded.



Beautiful Demoiselles © J. Dowding



Puddling Chapman's, Blue © S. Alexiou

Stop 6: We took refreshments at a coffee house at the main square in Klitoria where Tony demonstrated to us how it was possible to drink the hot Greek coffee with a cold beer!

Stop 7: Our final stop of the day near Kalavryta was at some roadside patches of Viccia and the Everlasting Pea *Lathyrus grandiflorus*. The combination of this blaze of beautiful large pink and purple flowers seemed like a good spot for butterflies. A number of Pontic Blues were seen, along with Amanda's Blue and Common Blue. Tony also identified Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-



Sooty Copper © T. Pittaway

moths, in pristine condition. These were a month later than expected and again indicated a late season.

Arriving back at the hotel, we met up with Jeremy and Sheila who regaled us with tales of their trip to the coast on the cog railway which runs from Kalavryta to Diakopto. It lived up to its growing reputation as being one of the most beautiful railway journeys in Europe. They described how whilst eating lunch, they'd watched spellbound as two Scarce Swallowtails spiralled up into the air together and then were joined by a European Swallowtail. At the coast, they had enjoyed a dip in the waters of the Corinth Canal and later thoroughly enjoyed the train journey back to Kalavryta.

An interesting but rather sad footnote to the day was our awareness of many road casualties, including Beech Marten *Martes foina*, Aesculapian Snakes and a large unidentified green snake. Butterfly casualties included Cleopatra and Great Banded Graylings.



Day 6, Thursday 26th June

The aim this day was to visit Mt Avgo, one of the Aroanian peaks, in the hope of seeing Blue Argus and the expectation of watching the spectacle of hill-topping butterflies.

Stop 1: We headed towards Avgo, and arrived at the foothills just as the sun began to warm them. The grasslands below the mountain were full of various flowers, such as *Astragalus thracicus*, *Centaurea pichleri*, *Centaurea affinis*, *Minuartia juniperina*, *Cerastium candidissimum*, *Sanguisorba minor*, *Malcolmia graeca*, *Daphne oleoides*, *Crataegus pycnoloba*, *Thymus* sp., *Armeria canescens*, *Leontodon* sp. and two *Convolvulus* species. With this abundance, we felt it was worth exploring the area before ascending the mountain. Clouded Apollos were on the wing, gliding here and there looking for mates or their larval host plant *Corydalis blanda* on which to lay eggs. We saw a number

of Adonis Blues there, some very fresh specimens, again suggesting that it was a remarkably late season. Soon, Sotiris was beckoning us over towards an area in front of a small bush. He had found the first Eastern Baton Blue of the trip. A beautiful male specimen with wonderful slate-blue colouration and white wing fringes chequered with black. This was a really good find and one which most of the group were able to see. A few Spotted Fritillaries also whizzed past, too fast for a photo but pleasing nonetheless. Clouded Yellow was flying here too with the Greek Clouded Yellows.

Stop 2: After a good hour and a half exploring the lower meadows, we began our ascent of the mountain by way of a rough track which fortunately became better as we ventured higher. A Northern Wheatear was seen and heard along with Tree Pipit singing from one of the pines. About half way up, we stopped the vehicle for a Camberwell Beauty which was showing great interest in the road and occasionally settling. Everyone piled out of the vehicle to admire this spectacular insect and the hope of getting a few photos, which we did. Just when we thought it was



Eastern Baton Blue © R. Godden



Camberwell Beauty © J. Austin

all over and were getting back into the vehicles, the insect made another fly over and again settled a while, before swooping fast up the mountainside and out of sight.

Stop 3: We parked near some water troughs and here Tony photographed a magnificent Large Tortoiseshell. We were then graced by the first of about 10 Swallowtails this day and noted how the insects here looked particularly yellow. In the distance, a Black Redstart made a brief appearance along with more avian species including Northern Wheatear and the wonderful fluting song of Tree Pipits.

We then walked up along the rough path which eventually petered out into a goat track. On the slopes beside us in the lee of the wind, countless Painted Ladies flew up and down the slope along with Mountain Small Whites, Large Whites, Peacocks, Small Tortoiseshells, Large Tortoiseshells, Brimstones and Cleopatras. We were now at about 2000 m and the wind was strong, causing most butterflies to stay on the leeward side of the mountain. Many interesting plants occur at this altitude, such as the endemics *Viola graeca*, *Marrubium velutinum*, *Asperula boissieri*, *Verbascum acaule* and *Erodium chrysanthum*. Also, the last *Tulipa australis* of the season was seen, along with some *Myosotis* sp. and just a few *Silene caesia*.



Stop 4: We continued onto the ridge observing innumerable hill-topping Painted Ladies and Swallowtails. Sotiris, Malcolm and both Johns went up a rocky outcrop, where they managed to locate and photograph Inky Skipper. A single Silver-washed Fritillary added to the spectacle as did the occasional Camberwell Beauty which would drift into view. In total, about 6 were seen hilltopping. When we finally reached the ridge, we

searched for Blue Argus, known on this site to use *Erodium chrysanthum*. Before finally finding them, Tony discovered another beautiful Eastern Baton Blue. Eventually Blue Argus was found, a female, then a male, nectaring mainly on Malcolm Stock *Malcolmia graeca* flowers, and so the group took plenty of photos before returning back to the vehicles with the challenge over. One of the unfortunate things about the ridge was that it is an area much used by goat herds, which after grazing leave a lot of nitrogen in the soil. This is changing the flora to some extent. For example, Common Stinging Nettles which like fertile soils were found growing in isolated clumps; the positive side to this was several batches of Small Tortoiseshell larvae feeding on the nettles. Encouragingly, in spite of the late season, Tony found Ripart's Anomalous Blue, giving us hope that

we would find more of these together with Grecian and Anomalous the following day.



Stop 5: The group split up on the descent. Sotiris with John A and Robert had a good view of Shore Lark *Eremophila alpestris* and John W spotted some *Ornithogalum*s. Sotiris then took Sheila and Jeremy to an area rich in vetches and Everlasting Peas and here they admired many butterflies including Grecian Copper, Pontic Blue and Escher's Blue. Julian and the rest of the group once again went back to the area known for Chelmos Blues, in the hope of finding at least one fresh specimen. Alas, none were found but Malcolm and the others were really pleased to find several different species of blues (including Pontic, Silver-studded, Amanda's, Common and Balkan Zephyr) as well as Marbled Skipper. It had been another excellent day in the field and we returned to our hotel to relax before going out for our evening meal.

Day 7, Friday 27th June

The aim today was to visit an undisclosed mountain in the north, overlooking the Gulfs of Patra and Corinth, in the hope that we would find all three regional species of Anomalous Blues.



Stop 1: Our first stop was by a small chapel named Agios Apostolos, which, according to the priest who was cleaning the chapel would be celebrating its saint's day the very next day. It was an interesting drive up but no sooner had we parked and got out of the vehicles, than a small brown butterfly caught our attention. It was Grecian Anomalous Blue, just outside of the vehicle! It was quite amusing to find one so quickly after all the anxiety we'd felt regarding the late flight season. As we walked up our track, we saw some very good species, including Great Banded Grayling, Small Skipper, Essex Skipper, Long-tailed Blue, Common Blue and Great Sooty Satyr.

The whole area had been heavily forested until a few years previously, when a fire did a lot of damage and indeed, the remains of burnt trees stood out on the hillside like black skeletons. Nonetheless, the area was quickly regenerating with

a lot of greenery now visible on the slopes. We found a few specimens of the beautiful Balkan endemic, shiny, orange-red *Lilium calcedonicum* as we walked along the road and some *Castanea sativa* plants that were in flower. Tony and Sotiris noted the huge numbers of bush-crickets,

probably *Leptophyes punctatissima*, that were on every bush and tree and consuming a huge quantity of the leaves. A huge female orthoptera specimen of the endemic *Saga hellenica*, was crossing the dirt-road in front of Malcolm and Tony remarked 'everything you see around here should be considered endemic, unless proven differently!' How true...

Venturing further, we found Anomalous Blue and Ripart's Anomalous Blue. A couple of fresh Osiris Blue males were also seen, utilising the area no doubt for the plentiful food plant, Sainfoin. Ilex and Sloe Hairstreaks put in an appearance, along with Powdered Brimstone, Cleopatra, Brimstone and Southern White Admiral, seen first by Sheila and then the rest of us. A Glanville Fritillary was found by Robert, then we saw Lattice Brown, Mazarine and Pontic Blues, Grizzled Skipper and Oberthur's Grizzled Skipper, and Tony pointed out White Banded Grayling flying by. Other butterflies included Balkan Marbled White, Lang's Short-tailed Blue and a Camberwell Beauty. Any anxiety about the late season regarding the Anomalous Blues had been quite unfounded as we found all three regional species.



Stop 2: The heat of the day beckoned us to take refreshments. Moreover, as Tony had pointed out, even the butterflies had begun to rest and so we moved off to a little village for a drink. After coffee, ice creams and lemonades, we explored the area around us. Several Graylings were seen on the fallen fruit of a Mulberry Tree (deemed later to be Eastern Rock Grayling) and a couple of European Swallowtails. A brief walk in the village yielded Silver-washed Fritillary, Orange Tip, Large White, Small White, Cleopatra and Grecian Copper nectaring high up on the scrambling Clematis.

Stop 3: Our last stop of the day was at the monastery of Agia Lavra, just outside Kalavryta. We also visited the monastery museum and marvelled at the nesting Swallows as much as the rich history that the area of Peloponnesus has to offer. Here at this monastery, the uprising against the Ottoman Turks had begun in March of 1821. Their struggle ended with liberation for Greece. A huge old Oriental Plane in front of the monastery, was the place of a terrible execution of the local monks. There, Sotiris reminded us how fitting it is, that this place of souls should mark the end of our holiday, for the Ancient Greek word for butterfly is 'psyche', as is the word for 'soul', 'ψυχή'. Robert and John made one final stop at the local river in Kalavryta and enjoyed the sight of hundreds of Common Blues puddling there and some new dragonfly species, as well as an Eastern Dappled White. In the evening they took one final walk in the town and successfully saw the Scops

Owl which had been heard calling on many occasions but up 'til then had remained unseen.

The final act of our holiday before returning home to the UK the following day was a fabulous meal at a wonderful taverna overlooking the Gorge as the sun went down.

Footnote: In terms of sheer numbers of species and key target species seen, the holiday was very successful though not all species were seen by everybody. However, most of the group would have seen around 90 species. The only real disappointment was not finding Chelmos Blue but this was not surprising given the late spring. On the other hand Odd-spot Blue, another key species was at its peak and the endemic Pontic Blue was also found in pristine condition (and in good numbers) which would suggest that we missed Chelmos Blue by about a week. All three regional Anomalous Blues were also found and we had several sightings during the week of Camberwell Beauty, a species which Sheila had really wanted to see.

The name Southern Knapweed Fritillary *Melitaea phoebe* has been used in this report. Various sources name the Balkan species 'Southern Knapweed Fritillary' or even Eastern Knapweed Fritillary. The question is what scientific name to accord it. Various sources have it as *Melitaea ogygia*, *M. telona* or even *M. ornata*. Much depends on further scientific study and for now, on whether one is a 'splitter' or a 'lumper'. Similarly, Zephyr Blue *Plebejus pylaon* is split into several species and in the Balkans is known as *P. sephirus* but a separate school of thought contends that on Chelmos, the butterfly should be accorded the specific epithet *brethertoni*, and named Chelmos Zephyr Blue which we have used in this report.



Acknowledgements: Greenwings would like to thank all their guests on this trip for their friendship, support and enthusiasm throughout the trip, and also for the use of their photos in the report and gallery.

Photo gallery and species lists overleaf



Pontic Blues, male above female © T. Pittaway



Owly Sulphur © J. Dowding



Cleopatra and Bee © J. Austin



Amanda's Blue © J. Austin



Two-tailed Pasha © J. Austin



Rocky hillside Chelmos © J. Dowding



Large Tortoiseshell © J. Austin



Black-veined White © J. Austin





Long-tailed Blue © J. Dowding



Turquoise Blue © J. Austin



Long-tailed Blue © J. Austin



Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth © J. Austin

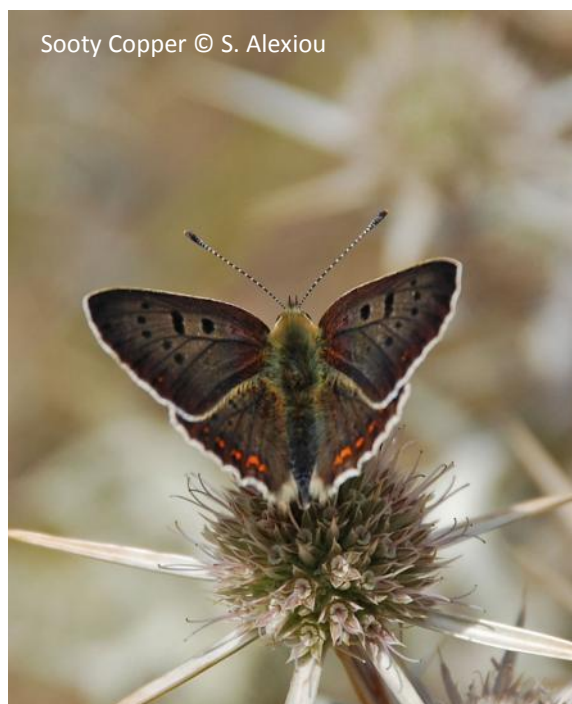




Grecian Copper © T. Pittaway



Balkan Copper female © J. Austin



Sooty Copper © S. Alexiou

Eastern Baton Blue © J. Austin



Mallow Skipper © R. Godden



Pearl-bordered Fritillary © T. Pittaway

Lilium calcedonicum © J. & S. Friend Smith



Southern Comma © J. & S. Friend Smith



Cleopatra © R. Godden



Nettle Tree Butterfly © R. Godden



Two-tailed Pasha © R. Godden





Grecian Anomalous Blue © M. Hull







Papaver dubium © S. Alexiou



Onobrychis alba © S. Alexiou



Potentilla reptans © S. Alexious



Consolida ajacis © S. Alexiou



Achillea umbellata © S. Alexiou



Astragalus angustifolius © S. Alexiou









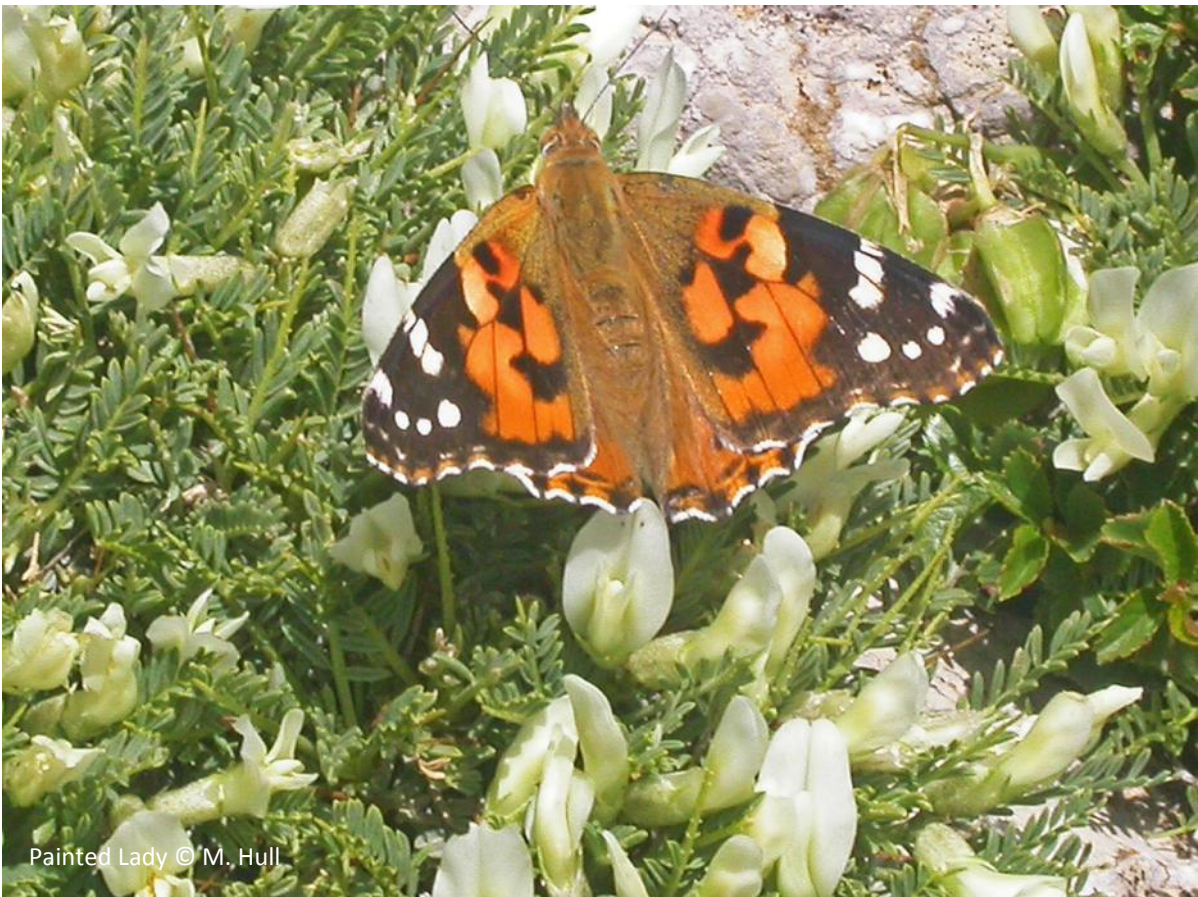
Dark Green Fritillary © T. Pittaway



Cleopatra © T. Pittaway



Lang's Short-tailed Blue © T. Pittaway





Purple Hairstreak © T. Pittaway



Queen of Spain © T. Pittaway



Clouded Apollo and sphragis © T. Pittaway



View across to the Gulf of Corinth © J. Dowding



Afternoon light at Gorge © J. Dowding



Malcolm and Friend © J. Westwood



Flora Mt. C helmos © J. Westwood



Chelmos Zephyr Blue on Astragalus © T. Pittaway



Spotted Fritillary larva © M. Hull

Large Grizzled Skipper © S. Alexiou



Odd-spot Blue © S. Alexiou



Large Tortoiseshell © S. Alexiou



| | Species list - Butterflies | | 22nd | 23rd | 24th | 25th | 26th | 27th |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. | Swallowtails and Apollos | Family - Papilionidae | | | | | | |
| 1. | European Swallowtail | <i>Papilio machaon gorganus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2. | Scarce Swallowtail | <i>Iphiclides podalirius</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3. | Clouded Apollo | <i>Parnassius mnemosyne</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| | Whites & Yellows | Family - Pieridae | | | | | | |
| 4. | Black-veined White | <i>Aporia crataegi</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5. | Large White | <i>Pieris brassicae</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 6. | Small White | <i>Pieris rapae</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 7. | Southern Small White | <i>Pieris manii</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 8. | Mountain Small White | <i>Pieris ergane</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 9. | Eastern Bath White | <i>Pontia edusa</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 10. | Eastern Dappled White | <i>Euchloe ausonia</i> | | | | | | ✓ |
| 11. | Orange Tip | <i>Anthocharis cardamines</i> | | | | | | ✓ |
| 12. | Clouded Yellow | <i>Colias crocea</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 13. | Clouded Yellow | <i>Colias crocea helice</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 14. | Greek Clouded Yellow | <i>C.aurorina (libanotica)</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 15. | Berger's Clouded Yellow | <i>Colias alfacariensis</i> | ✓ | | | | | ✓ |
| 16. | Brimstone | <i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 17. | Powdered Brimstone | <i>Gonepteryx farinosa</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 18. | Cleopatra | <i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 19. | Wood White | <i>Leptidea sinapis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 20. | Eastern Wood White | <i>Leptidea duponcheli</i> | | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| | Hairstreaks | Family - Lycaenidae | | | | | | |
| 21. | Purple Hairstreak | <i>Neozephyrus quercus</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 22. | Sloe Hairstreak | <i>Satyrion acaciae</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 23. | Ilex Hairstreak | <i>Satyrion ilicis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 24. | Blue-spot Hairstreak | <i>Satyrion spini</i> | | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| | Coppers and Blues | Family - Lycaenidae | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 25. | Small Copper | <i>Lycaena phleas</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 26. | Grecian Copper | <i>Lycaena ottomana</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 27. | Sooty Copper | <i>Lycaena tityrus</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 28. | Long-tailed Blue | <i>Lampides boeticus</i> | | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| 29. | Lang's Short-tailed Blue | <i>Leptotes pirithous</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| 30. | Small Blue | <i>Cupido minimus</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 31. | Osiris Blue | <i>Cupido osiris</i> | ✓ | | | | | ✓ |
| 32. | Holly Blue | <i>Celestrina argiolus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 33. | Odd-spot Blue | <i>Turanana taygetica</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 34. | Eastern Baton Blue | <i>Pseudophilotes vicrama</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 35. | Balkan Zephyr Blue | <i>Plebejus pylaon (sephirus)</i> | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 36. | Silver-studded Blue | <i>Plebejus argus</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 37. | Brown Argus | <i>Arícia agestis</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 38. | Blue Argus | <i>Arícia anteros</i> | | | | | | |
| 39. | Greek Mazarine Blue | <i>Cyaniris semiargus helena</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 40. | Ripart's Anomalous Blue | <i>Polyommatus ripartii</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 41. | Grecian Anomalous Blue | <i>Polyommatus aroaniensis</i> | | | | | | ✓ |
| 42. | Anomalous Blue | <i>Polyommatus admetus</i> | | | | | | ✓ |
| 43. | Escher's Blue | <i>Polyommatus escheri</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| 44. | Chapman's Blue | <i>Polyommatus thersites</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 45. | Amanda's Blue | <i>Polyommatus amandus</i> | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 46. | Turquoise Blue | <i>Polyommatus dorylas</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 47. | Adonis Blue | <i>Polyommatus bellargus</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 48. | Common Blue | <i>Polyommatus icarus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 49. | Pontic Blue | <i>Polyommatus coelestinus</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Snouts/Brush-foots | Family - Libytheidae | 22nd | 23rd | 24th | 25th | 26th | 27th |
| 50. | Nettle Tree Butterfly | <i>Libythea celtis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Pashas | Family - Nymphalidae | | | | | | |
| 51. | Two-tailed Pasha | <i>Charaxes jaisius</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| | Aristocrats & Satyrids | Family - Nymphalidae | | | | | | |
| 52. | Southern White Admiral | <i>Limenitis reducta</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 53. | Camberwell Beauty | <i>Nymphalis antiopa</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 54. | Large Tortoiseshell | <i>Nymphalis polychloros</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 55. | Peacock | <i>Inachis io</i> | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 56. | Red Admiral | <i>Vanessa atalanta</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 57. | Painted Lady | <i>Vanessa cardui</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 58. | Small Tortoiseshell | <i>Aglaia urticae</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 59. | Comma | <i>Polygonia c-album</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 60. | Southern Comma | <i>Polygonia egea</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 61. | Cardinal | <i>Argynnis pandora</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| 62. | Silver-washed Fritillary | <i>Argynnis paphia</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 63. | Dark Green Fritillary | <i>Argynnis aglaja</i> | | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 64. | Queen of Spain Fritillary | <i>Issoria lathonia</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 65. | Marbled Fritillary | <i>Brenthis daphne</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 66. | Pearl-bordered Fritillary | <i>Boloria euphrosyne</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 67. | Glanville Fritillary | <i>Melitaea cinxia</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 68. | Spotted Fritillary | <i>Melitaea didyma</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 69. | Heath Fritillary | <i>Melitaea athalia</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 70. | Knapweed Fritillary | <i>Melitaea phoebe</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 71. | Marbled White | <i>Melanargia galathea</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| 72. | Balkan Marbled White | <i>Melanargia larissa</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 73. | Eastern Rock Grayling | <i>Hipparchia syriaca</i> | | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| 74. | White Banded Grayling | <i>Pseudochazara anthelea</i> | | | dead | | | ✓ |
| 75. | Great Sooty Satyr | <i>Satyrus ferula</i> | | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| 76. | Great Banded Grayling | <i>Brintesia circe</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 77. | Meadow Brown | <i>Maniola jurtina</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 78. | Small Heath | <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 79. | Speckled Wood | <i>Pararge aegeria</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 80. | Wall Brown | <i>Lasiommata megera</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 81. | Large Wall Brown | <i>Lasiommata maera</i> | | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| 82. | Lattice Brown | <i>Kirinia roxelana</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Skippers | Family - Hesperidae | | | | | | |
| 83. | Grizzled Skipper | <i>Pyrgus malvae</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 84. | Large Grizzled Skipper | <i>Pyrgus alveus</i> | ✓TP | | | | | |
| 85. | Oberthur's Grizzled Skipper | <i>Pyrgus armoricanus</i> | | | | | | ✓ |
| 86. | Hungarian Skipper | <i>Spialia orbifer</i> | ✓ | | | | ✓ | |
| 87. | Olive Skipper | <i>Pyrgus serratulae</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 88. | Sage Skipper | <i>Muschampia proto</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 89. | Mallow Skipper | <i>Carcharodus alceae</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 90. | Marbled Skipper | <i>Carcharodus lavatherae</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 91. | Tufted Marbled Skipper | <i>Carcharodus flocciferus</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 92. | Oriental Marbled Skipper | <i>Carcharodus lavatherae</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 93. | Dingy Skipper | <i>Erynnis tages</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 94. | Lulworth Skipper | <i>Thymelicus acteon</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 95. | Essex Skipper | <i>Thymelicus leneola</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 96. | Small Skipper | <i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 97. | Large Skipper | <i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 98. | Inky Skipper | <i>Erynnis marloyi</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | |

| | Species list - Moths | | 22nd | 23rd | 24th | 25th | 26th | 27th |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. | Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth | <i>Hemaris fuciformis</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 2. | Hummingbird Hawk-moth | <i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| 3. | Speckled Yellow | <i>Pseudopanthera macularia</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 4. | Four-spotted | <i>Tyta luctuosa</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 5. | The Vestal | <i>Rhometra sacraria</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 6. | Gypsy Moth | <i>Lymantria dispar dispar</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| 7. | Beautiful Marbled | <i>Eublemma purpurina</i> | | | | | | |
| 8. | Jersey Tiger | <i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 9. | Transparent Burnet | <i>Zygaena purpuralis</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 10. | Forester sp. | <i>Adscita</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 11. | Dusky Grass-veneer | <i>Chrysocrambus craterella</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 12. | | <i>Ceratuncus danubiella</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 13. | | <i>Catocala nymphaea</i> | | | | | | ✓ |
| 14. | Bright Wave | <i>Idaea ochrata</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 15. | Mother Shipton | <i>Callistege mi</i> | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| 16. | Small Purple Barred | <i>Phytometra viridaria</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| Moths mostly from hotel John A and Robert's balcony | | | | | | | | |
| 17. | Olive-tree Pearl | <i>Palpita vitrealis</i> | ✓ 21st | | | | | |
| 18. | Lackey | <i>Malacosoma neustria</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 19. | Oak Yellow Underwing | <i>Catocala nymphagoga</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 20. | Large Yellow Underwing | <i>Noctua pronuba</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 21. | Lesser Yellow Underwing | <i>Noctua comes</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 22. | Pearly Underwing | <i>Peridroma saucia</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 23. | L-Album Wainscot | <i>Mythimna l-album</i> | ✓ 21st | | | ✓ | | |
| 24. | Dark Sword-grass | <i>Agrotis ipsilon</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 25. | Knot Grass | <i>Acronicta rumicis</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 26. | Tawny Shears | <i>Hadena perplexa</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 27. | Striped Hawk-moth | <i>Hyles livornica</i> | ✓ 21st | | | | | |
| 28. | Bordered Straw | <i>Heliothis peltigera</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 29. | White Speck | <i>Mythimna unipuncta</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 30. | Treble Brown Spot | <i>Idaea trigeminata</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 31. | Coral-bordered Wave | <i>Idaea ostrinaria</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 32. | Blair's Mocha | <i>Cyclophora pupillaria</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 33. | Small Mottled Willow | <i>Spodoptera exigua</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 34. | Brighton Wainscot | <i>Oria musculosa</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Species list - Dragonflies | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Greek Goldenring | <i>Cordulegaster helladica</i> | | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| 2. | Turkish Clubtail | <i>Gomphus schneiderii</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 3. | Small Pincertail | <i>Onychogomphus forcipatus</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 4. | Southern Skimmer | <i>Orthetrum brunneum</i> | | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| 5. | Broad-bodied Chaser | <i>Libellula depressa</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 6. | Scarce Chaser | <i>Libellula fulva</i> | | | | | | |
| 7. | Blue/Southern Hawker | <i>Aeshna cyanea</i> | | | | | | ✓ |
| 8. | Migrant Hawker | <i>Aeshna mixta</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 9. | Southern Migrant Hawker | <i>Aeshna affinis</i> | | | | | | ✓ |
| 10. | Common Darter | <i>Sympetrum striolatum</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 11. | Large Red Damselfly | <i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i> | | | | | | |
| 12. | White-legged Damselfly | <i>Platycnemis pennipes</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| 13. | Southern Emerald Damselfly | <i>Lestes barbarus</i> | | | | | | ✓ |
| 14. | Yellow spotted Emerald | <i>Somatochlora flavomaculata</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 15. | Azure Damselfly | <i>Coenagrion puella</i> | | | | | | |
| 16. | Beautiful Demoiselle | <i>Calopteryx virgo ssp festiva</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 17. | Banded Demoiselle | <i>Calopteryx splendens</i> | | | | ✓ | | |

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|-----|---|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Species list - Owflies | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Ottoman Owfly | <i>Libelloides ottomanus</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 2. | Owly Sulphur | <i>Ascalaphus macaronius</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| | Species list - Reptiles and amphibians | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Peloponnese Wall Lizard | <i>Podarcis peloponnesiacus</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 2. | Marginated Tortoise | <i>Testudo marginata</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 3. | Balkan Green Lizard | <i>Lacerta trilineata</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 4. | Aesculapian Snake | <i>Zamenis longissimus</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 5. | Kotschy's Gecko | <i>Cyrtopodion kotschy</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| | Species list - Birds | | | | | | | |
| | Hawks and allies | Family - Accipitridae | | | | | | |
| 1. | Common Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | | | | ✓ | | ✓2 |
| 2. | Honey Buzzard | <i>Pernis apivorus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| | Falcons | Family - Falconidae | | | | | | |
| 3. | Peregrine | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 4. | Kestrel | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓2 | ✓ |
| 5. | Eleonora's Falcon | <i>Falco eleonora</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| | Owls | Family - Strigidae | | | | | | |
| 6. | Scops Owl | <i>Otus scops</i> | | | | | | ✓ |
| | Finches | Family - Fringillidae | | | | | | |
| 7. | Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| 8. | Serin | <i>Serinus serinus</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓5 | ✓♪ | ✓ |
| 9. | Greenfinch | <i>Carduelis chloris</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 10. | Linnet | <i>Carduelis cannabina</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| 11. | Chaffinch | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| | Buntings | Family - Emberizidae | | | | | | |
| 12. | Cirl Bunting | <i>Emberiza cirlus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 13. | Corn Bunting | <i>Emberiza calandra</i> | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| 14. | Rock Bunting | <i>Emberiza cia</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| | Thrushes and chats | Family - Turdidae | | | | | | |
| 15. | Mistle Thrush | <i>Turdus viscivorus</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| 16. | Blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 17. | Blue Rock Thrush | <i>Monticola solitarius</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 18. | Stonechat | <i>Saxicola rubicola</i> | | | | | | ✓ |
| 19. | Nightingale | <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 20. | Northern Wheatear | <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> | | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| | Old World Flycatchers | Family - Musciapidae | | | | | | |
| 21. | Spotted Flycatcher | <i>Muscicapa striata</i> | | | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| 22. | Black Redstart | <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| | Titmice | Family - Paridae | 22nd | 23rd | 24th | 25th | 26th | 27th |
| 23. | Blue Tit | <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 24. | Great Tit | <i>Parus major</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 25. | Crested Tit | <i>Lophophanes cristatus</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| | Old World Warblers | Family - Sylviidae | | | | | | |
| 26. | Blackcap | <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| 27. | Whitethroat | <i>Sylvia communis</i> | | | ✓ | | | |
| | Wagtails and Pipits | Family - Motacillidae | | | | | | |
| 28. | Grey Wagtail | <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| 29. | White Wagtail | <i>Motacilla alba</i> | | | | | | ✓ |
| 30. | Tawny Pipit | <i>Anthus campestris</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| | Pigeons and Doves | Family - Columbidae | | | | | | |
| 31. | Woodpigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> | ✓ | | | | | |
| 32. | Collared Dove | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | | ✓ | | | | |

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|-----|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|----|---|---|---|
| | Larks | Family - Alaudidae | | | | | | |
| 33. | Woodlark | <i>Lullula arborea</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ♪ |
| 34. | Shorelark | <i>Eremophila alpestris</i> | | | | | ✓ | |
| | Swifts | Family - Apodidae | | | | | | |
| 35. | Swift | <i>Apus apus</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| | Swallows and Martins | Family - Hirundinidae | | | | | | |
| 36. | Crag Martin | <i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 37. | House Martin | <i>Delichon urbicum</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| 38. | Barn Swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 39. | Red-rumped Swallow | <i>Cecropis daurica</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| | Crows | Family - Corvidae | | | | | | |
| 40. | Hooded Crow | <i>Corvus cornix</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 41. | Jackdaw | <i>Corvus monedula</i> | | ✓ | | | | |
| 42. | Raven | <i>Corvus corax</i> | ♪ | | | | ✓ | |
| 43. | Jay | <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> | | ✓ | ✓3 | ✓ | ✓ | |
| | Woodpeckers | Family - Picidae | | | | | | |
| 44. | Great Spotted Woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopos major</i> | | | | ✓ | | |
| 45. | Middle Spotted Woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopos medius</i> | | | | | | ✓ |
| | Shrikes | Family - Laniidae | | | | | | |
| 46. | Red-backed Shrike | <i>Lanius collurio</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| | Nuthatches | Family - Sittidae | | | | | | |
| 47. | Eurasian Nuthatch | <i>Sitta europea</i> | | | | ♪ | | |
| | Cuckoos | Family - Cuculidae | | | | | | |
| 48. | Common Cuckoo | <i>Cuculus canorus</i> | ♪ | | | | | |
| 49. | Partridges, Pheasants & Quails | Family - Phasianidae | | | | | | |
| 50. | Rock Partridge | <i>Alectoris graeca</i> | | | ♪ | | | |