

Butterflies of the French Alps

27 June - 4 July 2015

Led by Roger Gibbons



Cynthia's Fritillary ©D.Moore

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Introduction

This butterfly holiday would focus on summer butterflies in the Alpes-Maritimes. Roger lives on the south coast of France for most of the year and is on a personal quest to see all 240 mainland species. To date he has seen 221. He actively researches the Countries butterflies of the PACA (Provence, Alpes, Côte d'Azur) and submits data to French national and regional databases of conservation bodies.

Group leaders: Roger Gibbons

Group members: David C & Barbara H, Jean & Christopher P, Peter & Janet K, Alan & Amanda M, Michael B and Seàn M.

There now follows a summary of the activities and highlights from each day and a species list at the end for butterflies, moths and birds.

Day 1: Saturday 27th June 2015

The guests were met at Nice Airport and transported to the first location and our Hotel in the Alpes-Maritimes, where the principal butterfly guide, Roger Gibbons, had been since the prior Friday morning.

Guests arrived a little later than planned because of the unexpectedly long queues for hire cars at the airport. Alan and Amanda had their car with them in France and arrived separately, a little later than the others.

We were met at the hotel by our charming hosts Stéphane and Ludovine Caillot who had taken over the Hostellerie some four years earlier.

However, just prior to their arrival, Roger had been exploring the adjacent section of the GR5 walking route which leads past the hotel and had seen a Southern



Southern Comma underside ©Jean P

Comma (*Polygonia egea*), quite a rarity in France. Everyone wanted to start with a sight of this and suitcases were quickly dispatched to the guests rooms.

The Southern Comma was patrolling a region of the rock face, occasionally gliding and showing a clearly paler upperside than Comma (*Polygonia c-album*), then settling about 2m up on the rock face, facing downward, only moving occasionally to see off any interlopers. After enjoying this spectacle for some 20 minutes, it has to be noted that the group turned their attention to a small

white and the possibility that it might be a Southern Small White (*Pieris mannii*), a species that does not fly in the UK, and is rather less frequently-encountered than Small White (*P. rapae*). Fame is only short-lived.

A patch of damp earth at the start of the path was being visited in the late afternoon by several



Southern Comma upperside, photographed a day after the tour ©D. Moore



Male Berger's Clouded Yellow ©Michael. B

species including a High Brown Fritillary (*Argynnis adippe*) and three Berger's Clouded Yellows (*Colias alfacariensis*), which stayed close together, their bright lemon yellow making them easy to differentiate from Clouded Yellow (*C. crocea*). A "normal" Clouded Yellow also stopped by to illustrate the difference in colour between the two.

An intensive look at a nearby Oak tree produced the only sighting of a Purple Hairstreak (*Favonius quercus*) seen during the week. A pair of Golden Eagles were seen here, the first of several sightings of pairs, indicating that they were resident and thriving in this area. Alan and Amanda arrived slightly later and sadly the Southern Comma had departed when they visited the location.

At 19.15 we were offered a complimentary aperitif by our hosts, followed by a meal of Tartiflette.

After dinner, it was noticed that there was a keyboard organ at the hotel and we were treated to the musical talents of Seàn and David C.



Heath Fritillaries in courtship ©E. Hutchings

Day 2: Sunday 28th June 2015

Stop 1: One of the main butterfly hotspots in the region is the track that leads down behind the Hostellerie for about one kilometre and then stops abruptly. The track tends to be in shade until 10.00 am and the group set off at around 9.15 in the expectation of seeing species warming up in the early sun and being more amenable for photography. Heath Fritillary (*Mellicta athalia*) was very common here (and at most other locations) and its numbers and variability both of markings and degree of wear made it difficult to identify other similar-sized fritillaries also flying here. A total of 52 species were seen on the track, a testament to the

advantages of thirteen pairs of eyes, although not all species were seen by all members of the group. The fact that the group returned to the Hostellerie for lunch at 13.15 was indicative of number of species being noted.

At the base of the track a large Chestnut tree was attracting butterflies to its flowers, rather high up, but David M spotted a large dark butterfly and observation with binoculars showed it to be a Large



Group observing the elusive Large Tortoiseshell ©E. Hutchings

A view of the hamlet of Rimplas ©E. Hutchings



Tortoiseshell (*Nymphalis polychloros*), the only one seen on the tour, and frustratingly only at a distance and out of range of cameras. A male Great Sooty Satyr (*Satyrus ferula*) put in an appearance, easy to spot because it is almost completely black on both surfaces, and a female was also seen.

The only Geranium Bronze (*Cacyreus marshalli*) of the tour was seen here – and that was on the cultivated geraniums on the terrace at the hotel.

On the prior Friday Roger had seen a male Foulquier's Grizzled Skipper (*Pyrgus bellieri*), a rather elusive species. Despite close attention to any *Pyrgus* species, it was not seen again, although the similarly-sized Safflower Skipper (*Pyrgus carthami*) gave rise to some short-lived optimism.



Male Osiris Blue ©D. Moore

David M photographed a small blue with an underside similar to Small Blue (*Cupido minimus*) but with enough wing showing a bright blue upperside, meaning that it had to be an Osiris Blue (*Cupido osiris*) as no other species has a similar underside. This was subsequently confirmed by study of the photo, and it was the only Osiris Blue seen on the trip.

Turquoise Blue (*Polyommatus dorylas*) was seen, but only males at this location; they could be positively identified by the absence of markings

at the underside forewing margin, although the shimmering turquoise blue colour of the upperside gave a strong indication even in flight.

Several Purple-shot Coppers (*Lycaena alciphron*) of the altitude subspecies *gordius* were seen, all males, although a single female was seen on a subsequent visit to the track.



Sloe Hairstreak ©D. Moore



Male Purple-shot Copper ©David. C

Sloe Hairstreak (*Satyrium acaciae*) and Blue-spot Hairstreak (*Satyrium spini*) were seen albeit in limited numbers, plus a single Ilex Hairstreak (*Satyrium ilicis*) with slight damage to the hindwing but identifiable by the orange upperside forewing patches clearly visible in flight.

Wood Whites (*Leptidea sinapis*) were very much in evidence here as they were in several of the locations visited during the week. Both male and female Sooty Coppers (*Lycaena tityrus*) were seen, and these transpired to be the only sightings of the nominate form, although the high altitude form *subalpinus* would be seen frequently later in the week.

Marbled White (*Melanargia galathea*) were seen in large numbers here and almost everywhere. An unusual underside was photographed by Alan, very much an aberration (the Marbled White, not Alan). The underside hindwing post-discal band was almost completely black.



Marbled Whites - a mating pair ©Seàn McKay



Marbled White aberration ©A. Martin



Pearly Heath © Jean. P



Male Great Sooty Satyr © Peter. K

We saw several Marbled Skippers (*Carcharodus lavatherae*) here, this being the only location where we saw them, a species that can even be clearly identified in flight because it is very light in colour (the underside is almost completely white) and appears very pale, especially compared to the other darker *Carcharodus* species.

Golden and Short-toed Eagles were seen from the track, also a Nightingale and three Warblers: Western Bonelli's, Garden, and Subalpine. Lunch was a little later than expected, due to the number of species being seen on the track.



Butterflying in full swing ©E. Hutchings

Stop 2: Later in the afternoon we went north along the Tinée valley to a spot just above the hamlet of le Bourget, not far from the road that leads to the major ski station Auron. The spot was a damp meadow alongside the “old road” – so often a source of good butterfly locations. There we saw a few False Heath Fritillaries (*Melitaea diamina*), several Scarce Coppers (*Lycaena virgaureae*) and a number of Ringlets (*Aphantopus hyperantus*), this latter species being rather scarce and localised in the PACA (Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur) region. Weaver’s (*Boloria dia*), Heath (*Melitaea athalia*), Spotted (*Melitaea didyma*), and Knapweed Fritillaries (*Melitaea phoebe*) were also flying here, plus a probable Meadow Fritillary (*Melitaea parthenoides*).

The birds seen at this location included Black Redstart, Crested and Marsh Tits.

Alan, who is the co-author of the leading book on the Hawkmoths of Brazil and owner of the website www.brazilhawkmoths.com, had brought a moth-trap and Stéphane was happy to agree to an electricity cable being run to the exterior of the hotel.



Day 3: Monday 29th June 2015

The examination of the contents of the previous night’s moth-trap produced a great deal of interest, as the 75 or so species included three hawkmoths: Striped (*Hyles livornica*), Pine (*Sphinx pinastri*), and Oak (*Marumba quercus*).



The plan for the day was to visit the higher reaches of Isola 2000 stopping off at various spots on the way, increasing in altitude. Butterflies tend to become active earlier at lower altitudes, so plan was to work our way up.

Stop 1: The first stop was at a bridge over the river, a tributary of the Tinée, at 1180m where the first of numerous Apollos (*Parnassius apollo*) were seen, plus the first of several Large Blues (*Phengaris* – previously *Maculinea* - *arion*). Other notable sightings of non-UK species included Mazarine Blue (*Cyaniris semiargus*), Scarce Copper, and Purple-shot Copper (*Lycaena alciphron*). We also saw the only Duke Of Burgundy (*Hamearis lucina*) seen on the tour, this one being very much at the end of its flight period. A pair of Dippers were seen on a mountain stream.



Stop 2: The next stop was at 1400m at the curvature of a hairpin bend, where the old road exited. As previously mentioned, these are ideal locations for butterflies as they are wide tracks now unused by traffic and the flowery verges are generally less strimmed. Apollos were now becoming more numerous, with at least five at this location. In the *Erebia* ringlet domain, Almond-eyed Ringlet (*Erebia alberganus*) was becoming noticeably ubiquitous. We also saw our first Large Ringlet (*Erebia euryale*), which caused some excitement, although we would later see them in large numbers.

Stop 3: From there we moved up to another previously disused road loop at 1650m. Large Blue was again seen here, now seen at every stop so far at Isola, and we had our first sighting of the high altitude form of Sooty Copper (*Lycaena tityrus subalpinus*). Purple-edged Coppers (*Lycaena hippothoe*) were becoming more frequent, including females, which sometimes had a plain but warm brown upperside, and sometimes an orange flush on the forewing. A male Orange Tip (*Anthocharis cardamines*) was seen here much to the surprise of many, as Orange Tip as an altitude species at the end of June would not have been expected. We took our picnic lunch at this spot, which enabled the more adventurous of the group to scout around. A Rock Bunting was heard singing near the Maginot Line bunkers.





Stop 4: Edging upwards, our next stop was at 1840m in the environs of a building that appeared to be connected to electricity generation. Here the flower *Geranium sylvaticum* was starting to become common, but there were no sightings of *Geranium Argus* (*Eumedonia eumedon*), as there had been here the previous year. A Pearl-bordered Fritillary (*Boloria euphrosyne*) or two were seen with rather bold black markings and a rather non-red underside, which meant that a clear close-up view was needed to confirm identity. Another male Orange Tip was seen here and Alpine Choughs were flying on the ridge.

Stop 5: We moved up to a sloping flower meadow at 2040m, above the ski town of Isola 2000. Butterflies were getting a little sparser now, but there were numerous Silver-studded Blues (*Plebejus argus*) and the first sighting of an Idas Blue (*Plebejus idas*), of the subspecies *calliopsis*, which has less strong underside hindwing markings than the nominate form, thus making it easier to differentiate from Silver-studded Blue. A mating pair of Turquoise Blues were spotted and photographed by Mike. Rare Crag Martins were nesting on the ski chalets at the north end of the Isola 2000 ski village.



Silver-studded Blue pair ©Michael B



Silver-studded Blue queue ©Alan. M

We also had our first sightings of Mountain Clouded Yellow (*Colias phicomone*) and David C (or was it Mike?) spotted a mating pair.



Stop 6: Butterflies were becoming a little thinner on the ground at these higher altitudes, even though we were seeing new species. We decided to make the short journey further up to the Col de la Lombarde on the Italian border mainly for the spectacular scenery. However, we were greeted almost immediately by a male Cynthia's Fritillary (*Euphydryas cynthia*), plus a male Meadow Fritillary and a Dewy Ringlet (*Erebia pandrose*). A Northern Wheatear was also spotted here. As it was getting toward the end of the day, it was decided to return to Lombarde the next morning as it was suspected that there they were probably more high altitude species that were as yet unseen.





Day 4: Tuesday 30th June 2015

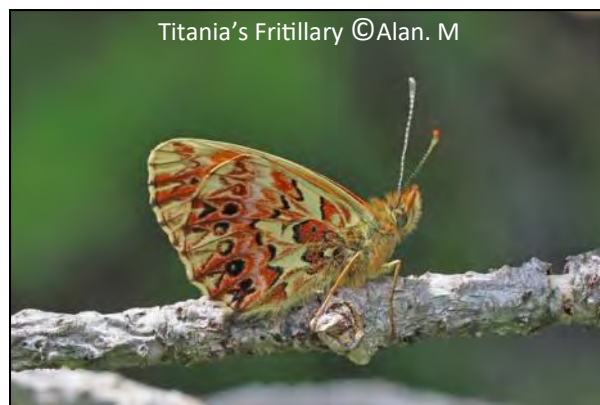
We had originally planned to go to the Vallon de Gordolasque today, but while this is a pleasant region at about 1800m, it was unlikely to produce any species we had not already seen, or expected to see later in the week. However, the appetizer that was yesterday afternoon resulted in a clear consensus to return to Lombarde for a fuller exploration.

We were not disappointed as a male Cynthia's Fritillary posed obligingly on low vegetation, and male and female Grisons Fritillary (*Melitaea varia*) were equally camera-friendly. We decided to take our lunch slightly lower down on the French side where there were picnic tables, and in the car Mike showed us a photo he had just taken at the Col. This was identified as False Mnestra Ringlet (*Erebia aethiopella*) and prompted the decision by the group to return to the Col after lunch.





At the lunch area, while some members of the group were content to enjoy the scenery, the more adventurous (i.e. those with cameras) were busy exploring the adjacent flowery slopes. Here, David M had the first and only sighting of a Silver-spotted Skipper (*Hesperia comma*). The first Titania's Fritillary (*Boloria titania*) – of the nominate form rather than the violet-marbled form *cypris* which also flies in the region - was seen on the flowery slopes opposite the picnic tables and most of the group got close enough to get good photos.



The first sighting of Darwin's Heath (*Coenonympha darwiniana*) was here – on the France/Italy border they are known to be hybridisations of Pearly Heath (*Coenonympha arcania*) (and Alpine Heath (*Coenonympha gardetta*?) so are not “pure” Darwin's Heath. We also had, rather surprisingly, our first and only sighting of Grizzled Skipper (*Pyrgus malvae*) (or perhaps more accurately, since the revised taxonomy Southern Grizzled Skipper (*Pyrgus malvoides*), very unusual in that Grizzled Skipper is a hardy species often found at very high altitudes. Holly Blue (*Celastrina argiolus*) was also seen here, just to prove, like the Orange Tip, that common British species can also scale the heights. While we were having lunch a large group of Alpine Choughs flew overhead.

We returned to the south-facing bank at Lombarde and a Peak White (*Pontia callidice*) made a brief stop right in front of us – rather fortunate as this is a species that is notorious for flying non-stop at very high altitudes. It was recognised by Roger and seen clearly by Jean as the others were already way ahead. They were summoned back and saw it in flight but the opportunity had passed to see it settled.

Here we had our first sighting of Griffon Vultures, plus a Honey Buzzard, Water and Meadow Pipits, and a Citril Finch.

There was still some of the afternoon left, so when we returned to the hotel, some of the group decided to descend the track one last time. A rather worn but still unmistakable Baton Blue (*Pseudophilotes baton*) – the only one of the tour - was seen by Mike and the group also had a clear sighting of a Bath White (*Pontia daplidice*).





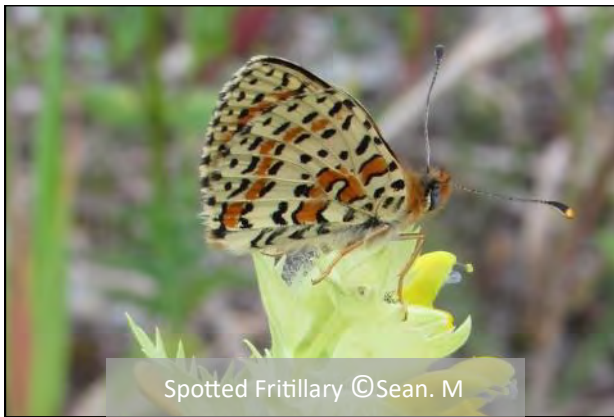
Female Great Sooty Satyr ©D. Moore



Chamois ©E. Hutchings



Southern White Admiral ©D. Moore



Spotted Fritillary ©Sean. M

Day 5: Wednesday 1st July 2015

This was the day of transferring from the first base to the second one in the Alpes-de-Haute-Provence which was approximately equidistant from our two target areas of the Col des Champs and the Col de la Cayolle. This entailed an interesting journey along the narrow winding roads towards Roubion and Roure.



Female Mountain Alcon Blue ©D. Moore

Stop 1: We decided to stop at a small road leading off a hairpin bend at 1500m not far from the Col de la Couillole. We were immediately greeted by a female Mountain Alcon Blue (*Phengaris alcon rebeli*) egg-laying on Cross Gentian. The previously-named *Maculinea rebeli* was reclassified in the new agreed never-to-be-changed taxonomy as the altitude form of Alcon Blue (*Maculinea alcon*), and the erstwhile entire *Maculinea* group reclassified as *Phengaris*.

We also had a our first definite sighting here of Large Wall (*Lasiommata maera*) and, rather surprisingly, a White Admiral (*Limenitis camilla*), a rare sighting in this part of the world as indicated by the very few records in the PACA Atlas. We were later to see another White Admiral in an area where past records suggested it was a scarce customer.

Stop 2: This was at a location about 1km north of the town of Beuil at 1400m. It is a particularly rich area of tracks adjacent to a small river, with flower meadows and several patches of damp ground which attracted many butterflies for puddling. The main attraction, however, was a manure heap which had existed there for many years and produced liquid manure at the edges which was an absolute magnet for puddling blues, skippers and fritillaries. 32 species were seen in this location.

In one patch of the manure heap there were around thirty butterflies puddling in a small group, including our first sighting of the normally-high-altitude Eros Blue (*Polyommatus eros*) which has a very similar underside to Common Blue (*Polyommatus icarus*) but has a pale shimmering blue upperside. There were numerous species of blues, the most evident being Amanda's Blue (*Polyommatus amandus*) on account of its greater size. Common Blue was conspicuous by its absence. We also had our first sighting here of Mountain Argus (*Aricia artaxerxes*), an avid puddler, and Chalk-hill Blue (*Polyommatus coridon*). However, Alan had a photo that he thought might be Common Blue, but later on close examination it was identified with some degree of confidence as Chapman's Blue (*Polyommatus thersites*).



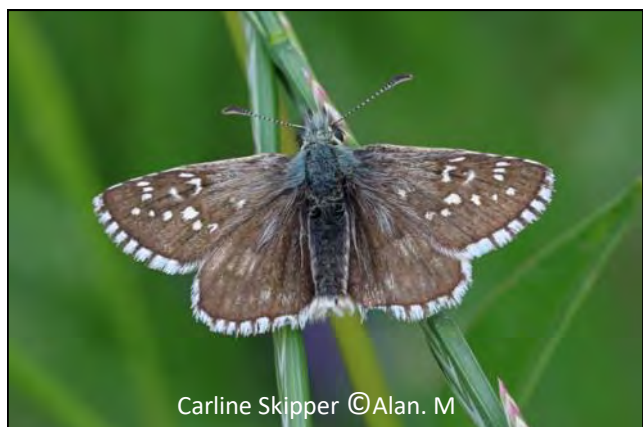
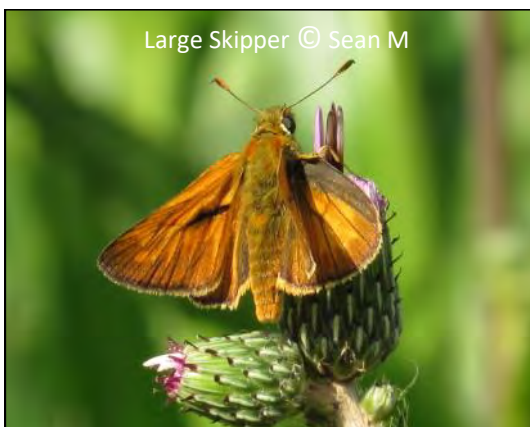
We also saw another Mountain Alcon Blue here (and were to see another later at another location), rather belying its status as uncommon. As is often the case, even a limited search showed the larval hostplant Cross Gentian (*Gentiana cruciata*) nearby, peppered on the higher leaves with many clearly-visible white eggs.

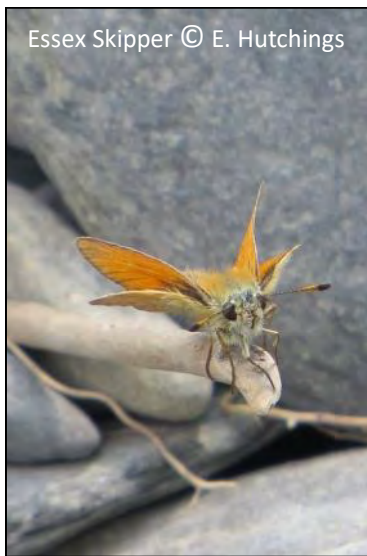
We had our first sighting of Chestnut Heath (*Coenonympha glycerion*) which was distinguishable in flight from the commoner Small Heath (*Coenonympha pamphilus*) and Pearly Heath (*Coenonympha arcania*) by its chestnut brown colouring; both the nominate form of *glycerion* and the form *bertolis* that does not have hindwing ocelli, were present.



Here we saw our first of two Dusky Meadow Browns (*Hyponephele lycaon*) of the tour. It rested for a short while on some felled logs and was seen only by Roger and Janet, the rest of the group still studying the butterflies puddling on the manure heap. It is noticeably different from the ubiquitous Meadow Brown (*Maniola jurtina*), which tends not to fly at high altitudes, by its smaller size, greyer colour and "rougher" texture of the underside hindwing.

In the Pyrgus domain, we saw many Safflower Skippers, now becoming common at most higher altitude locations, and some Carline Skippers (*Pyrgus carlinae*). Surprisingly, we only saw one Mallow Skipper (*Carcharodus alceae*).





David M rescued a rather tired-looking fritillary from a puddle, only to find that it was a Glanville Fritillary (*Melitaea cinxia*), the only one of two seen on the tour, as it was clearly at the end of its flight period. We saw our first (of two) Queen of Spain Fritillary (*Issoria lathonia*) here.

However, the star of the show here was a Poplar Admiral (*Limenitis populi*), a large, elusive and rather nervous species that dwarfs even a Purple Emperor (*Apatura iris*) (which we did not see on the tour). It was in a tree some 3-4m above the ground and spotted by the sharp eyes of David M, and subsequently seen by several other members of the group. It is unmistakable (I think that word can be justifiably applied to this species) and it was possible with zoom lenses to get respectable, if not ideal, photos. It flew off after several minutes in the tree but, despite a search, it was not possible to find where it went.



At this location we were also treated to a lovely view of Golden Eagles and at lunchtime a large kettle of 35 Griffon Vultures were visible.

A short while later we arrived at our hotel and were greeted by our charming hosts Karine and Jean-Louis. On arrival at the hotel, David M mentioned that the previous year he had seen High Brown Fritillary (*Argynnis adippe*), Dark Green Fritillary (*Argynnis aglaja*), and Niobe Fritillary (*Argynnis niobe*) in the flowery patch adjacent to the hotel. The result of this was that the depositing of suitcases was rather quicker than usual (and even usual is fairly quick) and the keener members of the group soon enjoyed the same sighting of these three, nicknamed “the Holy Trinity” by David. They are superficially similar, but the group soon became adept at identifying each by both underside and upperside characteristics.



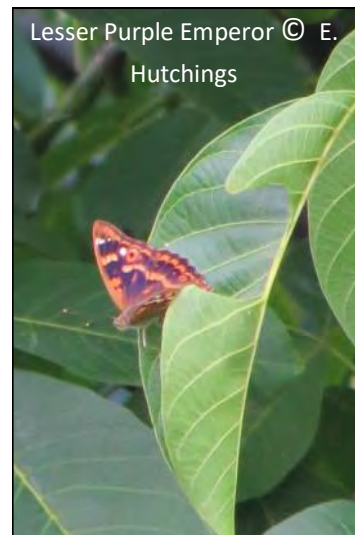
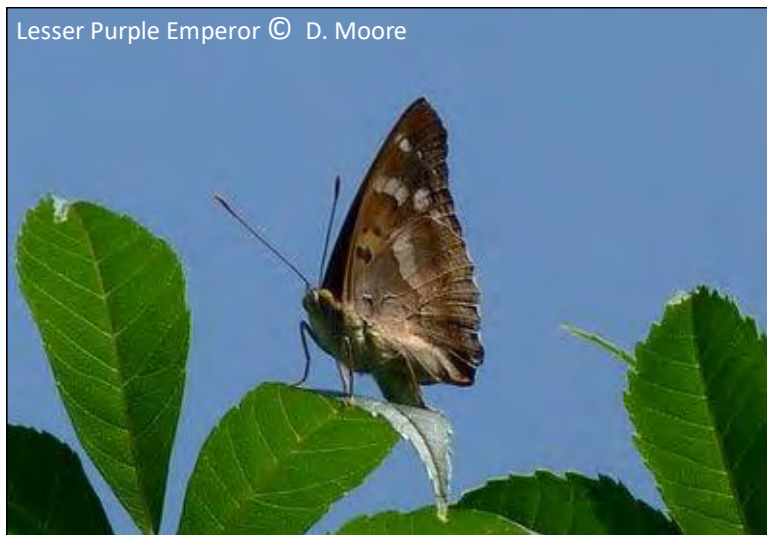
Seàn had a photo of one of these three but was unsure which, and asked Roger to help with identification. As the image in the viewer was rather small, Roger asked “can you blow it up” to which Seàn dryly replied “you’re talking to someone from Northern Ireland...”

Scarce Copper and Weaver’s Fritillary were also flying at this spot, and thus quite amenable to being photographed. Perhaps the surprise find was an Arran Brown (*Erebia ligea*), distinguishable from the now-ubiquitous Large Ringlet by the strong clear white streak of Arran Brown on the underside hindwing which reaches the costa.



Ed, whose bedroom window overlooked this area, mentioned that he had seen a large purple butterfly in the Ash tree not far from his bedroom window. The word went round and Ed’s room soon filled up, especially as the butterfly in question turned out to be an Lesser Purple Emperor (*Apatura ilia*) of the nominate i.e. purple form, there being an equally common form “clytie” where the male has no purple. Lesser Purple Emperor (which is only marginally “lesser” than **the** Purple Emperor in terms of size and colouring) is only found close to water and spends

much time in the canopy of trees, so Ed’s bedroom window on the second floor provided almost the perfect viewing point.



At the hotel a Goshawk was seen flying over adjacent woodland and a Scops Owl was heard calling at night, its repeated single note being unmistakeable.

Given the group's (or at least some of them) predilection for self-made music, the discovery of a piano at the hotel was too good an opportunity to pass up, and Seàn was soon giving a rendition of everything from Beethoven to the Dubliners, even though it was apparent to even the tone-deaf that the piano was in dire need of tuning.

Alan put out his moth-trap again at this new location, which produced some 70 species which were very avidly examined before breakfast the next morning.



A key feature of the evenings was Barbara's nightly crossword. The general knowledge of the group suggested the material for a formidable team on Eggheads.

Day 6: Thursday 2nd July 2015

As we had two complete days in this region and planned to spend a day at each of the Col des Champs and the Col de la Cayolle, we decided to spend the first day at Cayolle as this was expected to deliver the greatest diversity.

Stop1: Our first stop was at 1900m where Titania's Fritillary was flying in reasonable numbers. Darwin's Heaths flew here, probably closer to "pure" *darwiniana* than the putative hybrids that fly on the France/Italy border. Darwin's Heath is principally characterised by the narrow and non-dentate white band on the hindwing, together with other supporting characteristics. Identification is also aided by the fact that Pearly Heaths do not fly at this altitude.

We saw here Mountain Green-veined White (*Pieris bryoniae*), easily recognisable by the heavy brown scaling on the veins. We also saw two Geranium Argus (*Aricia eumedon*), clearly both at the end of their flight period, strong evidence that 2015 was an early season, as they would have been expected to be encountered more widely and in a fresher state. The birds seen here included a Treecreeper, a Raven and a Nuthatch.

Stop 2: We headed for a spot on the north side of the Col at around 2000m and adjacent to a river. The track alongside the river had numerous spots where rivulets were trickling down producing damp patches, and these proved to be a magnet. 23 species were seen in this location. Glandon Blue (*Plebejus glandon*) was seen in greater numbers, the previous sighting being of a single at the Col de la Lombarde.



Glandon Blue underside © D. Moore



Glandon Blue upperside © D. Moore



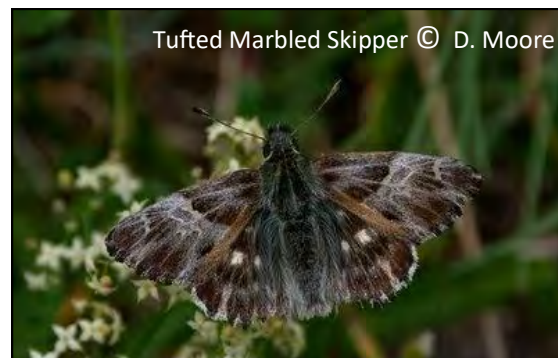
Marsh Gentian © Barbara. H

A single male Small Apollo (*Parnassius phoebus*), a species that is nearly always found adjacent to fast-running rivers, was seen and after exercising considerable patience, some of the groups managed to achieve acceptable photos. It is specifically identified by the small red patches on the upperside forewing costa, plus the fact that the antenna of the Small Apollo is very clearly striped.



We found the only Olive Skipper (*Pyrgus serratulae*) here that could be identified with confidence, enabled by a view of the underside hindwing. David M also found a Tufted Marbled Skipper (*Carcharodus flocciferus*).

Another Blue-spot Hairstreak (*Satyrium spini*) was seen here, and several male Moorland Clouded Yellows (*Colias palaeno*) passed by, one or two sufficiently slowly and close by to enable confident identification and inclusion in the list of species seen.



Two new Erebia were seen here: Common Brassy Ringlet (*Erebia cassioides*) and Mountain Ringlet (*Erebia epiphron*). The weather became slightly overcast on a few sporadic occasions so that these two settled on warm stones on the ground with wings fully spread, an ideal pose for photographs.





Carline Skipper with neat rectangular mark on hindwing margin ID feature © M. Bailey

At this riverside location, we also saw a Dipper, Wheatear, and Grey Wagtail.

Stop 3: On the way back to Saint-Martin we stopped at the summit of the Col at around 2360m. It was quite cool at the Col itself and the flies were starting to bite, so we did not stay long, the only butterfly seen there being False Mnestrá Ringlet. During our brief sojourn here we also saw a White Wagtail.

Stop 4: The butterflying being effectively over for the day, we stopped at a roadside café at Estenc and enjoyed coffee or soda according to taste. The indefatigable David M had been exploring the adjacent region, and returned to say he had found a boardwalk through a damp area and some butterflies were still present. It was 18.00 so we (naively as it turned out) decided to limit our time looking there to 15 minutes. We had not walked much more than ten metres when a Silvery Argus (*Aricia nicias*) was spotted, a new species for the tour. There were several Pyrgus taking in the last of the sun's rays, where they rest with wings fully open and angled toward the sun, and in windless conditions, perfect for photography as the light was still good.



Silvery Argus upperside © D. Moore



Silvery Argus underside © Alan. M



The lake at Estenc © Barbara. H

The species seen here were Oberthur's Grizzled Skipper (*Pyrgus armoricanus*), the only one seen on the tour, Carline Skipper, Eros Blue, Chestnut Heath, False Heath Fritillary and many more. Inevitably, this took over an hour, and we had to telephone the hotel to ask them to postpone dinner for a short while.



Eros Blue © Alan. M



Male Oberthur's Grizzled Skipper © Michael.B

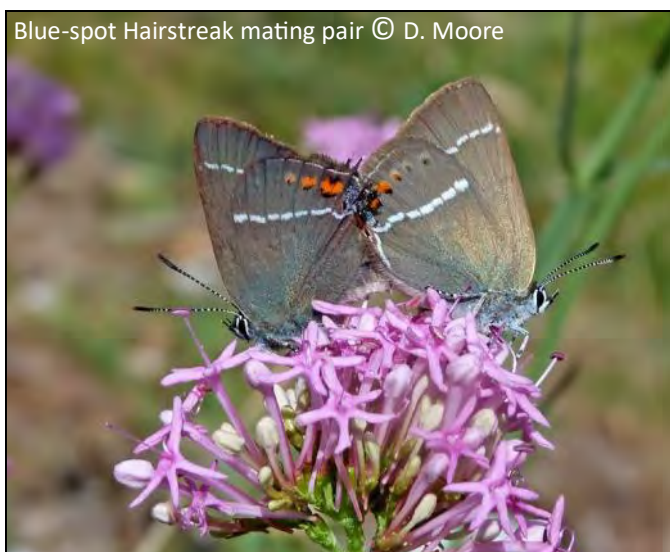
On the bird front, here we saw a Firecrest and a Short-toed Treecreeper.

Postscript: David M revisited the Estenc site on the following Sunday and found a number of male Lesser Marbled Fritillaries (*Brenthis ino*), a species not actually seen on the tour.

Day 7: Friday 3rd July 2015

Our plan was to work our way slowly up to the Col des Champs, stopping at various places on the way.

Stop 1: We stopped first at a flowery meadow at 1460m. Fifteen species were found; Chestnut Heaths were relatively common here, plus Scarce Coppers and the third Mountain Alcon Blue of the trip. The surprise was another White Admiral which, as previously noted, was also in an area with no previous records in the PACA Atlas. A pair of Honey Buzzard were displaying here.

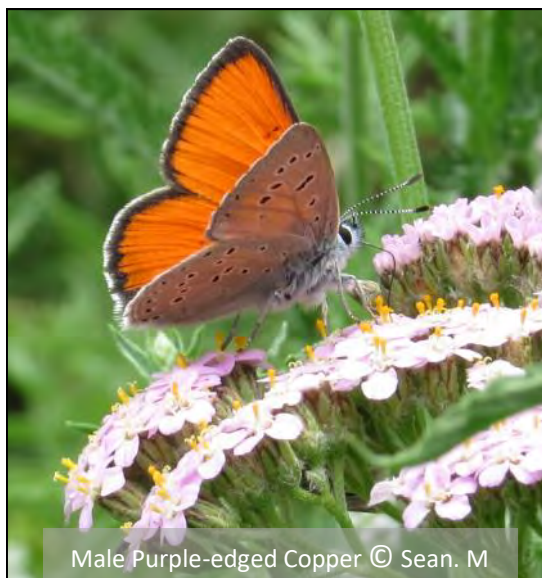


Blue-spot Hairstreak mating pair © D. Moore

Stop 2: Working our way up toward the Col, we next stopped at a flowery meadow at around 1800m. Here we saw Meadow Fritillary and our first Damon Blue (*Polyommatus damon*). While the group explored this flower meadow, Roger, followed by David M and Mike, went further back down the road to speculatively explore a flowery bank extending some 200m along the roadside to see if any new or interesting species were nectaring there. Numerous species could be seen along this stretch, including our second Dusky Meadow Brown of the tour, a pair of mating Blue-spot Hairstreaks (something of a rarity to

see hairstreaks mating), and an apollo that was immediately identifiable as Clouded Apollo (*Parnassius mnemosyne*), a very unexpected find and sadly a brief one as it departed before anyone could get a photograph.

Stop 3: We had now arrived at the Col des Champs at 2080m. This is a relatively unknown Col with magnificent scenery in all directions. It was not considered to be particularly rich in butterfly numbers or species, but the butterfly gods were smiling on us because we saw numerous Shepherd's Fritillaries (*Boloria pales*) (although we had seen one previously at Cayolle) and a few male and female Mountain Fritillaries (*Boloria napaea*). The males of these two species are notoriously hard to separate, but the females are very different, the female Mountain Fritillary having a purplish sheen, and several were seen. The weather was hot and sunny when we arrived and these species flew non-stop but there was a brief spell of slightly cloudy weather and they slowed down, enabling photos to be taken. We also saw Cynthia's and Meadow Fritillary, Damon Blue, Purple-edged Copper and Common Brassy Ringlet here.



The birds seen at the Col included Golden Eagle, Quail, Red-billed Chough, and Skylark

We had our picnic lunch in the small car parking area at the Col against the backdrop of distant mountain peaks in all directions, with no sign of human activity or influence anywhere.

Stop 4: We were contemplating where to stop on the way back down (there being a flower meadow at 1650m that we had not visited on the way up), when Ed happened to mention that he had seen a number of butterflies just below a bridge where he had been observing a raptor. We decided to stop there, at an altitude of 1850m, and it became apparent that a number of blues were puddling just below in the damp areas adjacent to the river. However, as is often the case, where some blues are seen puddling, there will be others, in this case many others, puddling at adjacent spots. Perhaps the “find” here was a couple of Alpine Blues (*Plebejus orbitulus*) one of the least common of the high altitude blues, and easily recognised from only an underside view (despite superficial similarities to Glandon Blue) by the “empty” white marks on the underside hindwing. An Ortolan Bunting was heard singing here.

This spot went down in history as “Ed’s bridge” and will no doubt form part of future itineraries.



In conclusion

121 species were seen and identified with a high degree of certainty during the week. This is one greater than the number originally recorded, as a photo of a largish grizzled skipper by Mike was subsequently identified as an Alpine Grizzled Skipper (*Pyrgus andromedae*). We did not, however, see even one Peacock despite great vigilance; one member did report seeing it on return to the UK, but for obvious reasons we cannot reveal the location.



Acknowledgements

Greenwings would like to thank all the guests for their wonderful support, enthusiasm and humour throughout the trip and for their help in compiling the species list and sharing photos for this report. Special thanks also to Roger, for his dedication, patience and energy, identifying almost every single butterfly!

Butterflies of the French Alps species lists 2015			Sat 27 th Jun	Sun 28 th Jun	Mon 29 th Jun	Tue 30 th Jun	Mon 1 st Jul	Tue 2 nd Jul	Wed 3 rd Jul
Butterflies			day 1	day 2	day 3	day 4	day 5	day 6	day 7
	English name	Scientific name							
	Skippers	Family Hesperiidae							
1	Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus alceae</i>					✓		
2	Tufted Marbled Skipper	<i>Carcharodus flocciferus</i>						✓	
3	Marbled Skipper	<i>Carcharodus lavatherae</i>		✓					
4	Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>			✓		✓		
5	Silver-spotted Skipper	<i>Hesperia comma</i>				✓		✓	
6	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓
7	Alpine Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus andromedae</i>						✓	
8	Oberthur's Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus armoricanus</i>						✓	
9	Carline Skipper	<i>Pyrgus carlinae</i>					✓	✓	
10	Safflower skipper	<i>Pyrgus carthami</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓
11	Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>				✓			
12	Olive Skipper	<i>Pyrgus serratulae</i>						✓	
13	Red-underwing Skipper	<i>Spialia sertorius</i>	✓	✓					✓
14	Lulworth Skipper	<i>Thymelicus acteon</i>		✓					
15	Essex Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>		✓	✓			✓	
16	Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	✓	✓	✓				
	Blues and Arguses	Family Lycaenidae							
17	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>	✓	✓			✓		
18	Mountain Argus	<i>Aricia artaxerxes</i>					✓	✓	✓
19	Geranium Argus	<i>Aricia eumedon</i>						✓	
20	Silvery Argus	<i>Aricia nicias</i>						✓	
21	Geranium Bronze	<i>Cacyreus marshalli</i>		✓					
22	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>		✓		✓		✓	
23	Small Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24	Osiris Blue	<i>Cupido osiris</i>		✓					
25	Mazarine Blue	<i>Cyaniris semiargus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
26	Mountain Alcon Blue	<i>Phengaris alcon(rebeli)</i>					✓		✓
27	Large Blue	<i>Phengaris arion</i>			✓			✓	
28	Silver-studded Blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
29	Glandon Blue	<i>Plebejus glandon</i>				✓		✓	✓
30	Idas Blue	<i>Plebejus glandon</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓
31	Alpine Blue	<i>Plebejus orbitulus</i>							✓
32	Amanda's Blue	<i>Polyommatus amandus</i>		✓			✓		
33	Adonis Blue	<i>Polyommatus bellargus</i>		✓	✓				
34	Chalk-hill Blue	<i>Polyommatus coridon</i>					✓		✓
35	Damon Blue	<i>Polyommatus damon</i>							✓
36	Turquoise Blue	<i>Polyommatus dorylas</i>	✓	✓	✓				
37	Eros Blue	<i>Polyommatus eros</i>					✓	✓	✓
38	Escher's Blue	<i>Polyommatus escheri</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
39	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	
40	Chapman's Blue	<i>Polyommatus thersites</i>					✓		
41	Baton Blue	<i>Pseudophilotes baton</i>				✓			

Butterflies cont'd			day 1	day 2	day 3	day 4	day 5	day 6	day 7
Coppers and Hairstreaks		Family Lycaenidae							
42	Purple-shot Copper	<i>Lycaena alciphron</i>		✓	✓				✓
43	Purple-edged Copper	<i>Lycaena hippothoe</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓
44	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phleas</i>		✓					
45	Sooty Copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓
46	Scarce Copper	<i>Lycaena virgaureae</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓
47	Purple Hairstreak	<i>Favonius quercus</i>	✓						
48	Sloe Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium acaciae</i>		✓					✓
49	Ilex Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium ilicis</i>		✓					
50	Blue-spot Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium spini</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓
Fritillaries		Family Nymphalidae							
51	High Brown Fritillary	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	
52	Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓
53	Niobe Fritillary	<i>Argynnis niobe</i>						✓	
54	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis pahphia</i>		✓					
55	Weaver's Fritillary	<i>Boloria dia</i>		✓				✓	
56	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>			✓			✓	
57	Mountain Fritillary	<i>Boloria napae</i>							✓
58	Shepherd's Fritillary	<i>Boloria pales</i>				✓			✓
59	Titania's Fritillary	<i>Boloria titania</i>				✓		✓	✓
60	Marbled Fritillary	<i>Brenthis daphne</i>		✓	✓				
61	Cynthia's Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas cynthia</i>			✓	✓			✓
62	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>					✓	✓	
63	Heath Fritillary	<i>Melitaea athalia</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
64	Glanville Fritillary	<i>Melitaea cinxia</i>					✓		
65	False Heath Fritillary	<i>Melitaea diamina</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
66	Spotted Fritillary	<i>Melitaea didyma</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
67	Meadow Fritillary	<i>Melitaea parthenoides</i>		?	✓				✓
68	Knapweed Fritillary	<i>Melitaea phoebe</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
69	Grison's Fritillary	<i>Melitaea varia</i>				✓			
Aristocrats		Family Nymphalidae							
70	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>			✓	✓			✓
71	Lesser Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura ilia</i>						✓	
72	White Admiral	<i>Limenitis camilla</i>					✓		✓
73	Poplar Admiral	<i>Limenitis populi</i>					✓		
74	Southern White Admiral	<i>Limenitis reducta</i>		✓					
75	Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>		✓					
76	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
77	Southern Comma	<i>Polygonia egea</i>	✓						
78	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			✓	✓			
79	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Metalmarks		Family Riodinidae							
80	Duke of Burgundy	<i>Hamearis lucina</i>			✓				
Satyrids etc		Family Nymphalidae							
81	Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>		✓					
82	Great Banded Grayling	<i>Brintesia circe</i>	✓	✓					✓
83	Pearly Heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
84	Darwin's Heath	<i>Coenonympha darwiniana</i>			?	✓		✓	

Butterflies cont'd			day 1	day 2	day 3	day 4	day 5	day 6	day 7
85	Chestnut Heath	<i>Coenonympha glycerion</i>					✓	✓	✓
86	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		✓			✓		✓
87	False Mnestra Ringlet	<i>Erebia aethiopella</i>				✓		✓	
88	Almond-eyed Ringlet	<i>Erebia alberganus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	
89	Common Brassy Ringlet	<i>Erebia cassioides</i>						✓	✓
90	Mountain Ringlet	<i>Erebia ephiphron</i>						✓	
91	Large Ringlet	<i>Erebia euryale</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	
92	Arran Brown	<i>Erebia ligea</i>						✓	✓
93	Dewy Ringlet	<i>Erebia pandrose</i>			✓	✓			
94	Woodland Grayling	<i>Hipparchia fagi</i>	✓	✓					
95	Dusky Meadow Brown	<i>Hyponephele lycaon</i>					✓		✓
96	Large Wall	<i>Lasiommata maera</i>	?				✓		✓
97	Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>		✓	✓				
98	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	✓	✓					✓
99	Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
100	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>			✓				
101	Great Sooty Satyr	<i>Satyrus ferula</i>		✓					
	Apollos & Swallowtails	Family Papilionidae							
102	Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclydes podalirius</i>		✓					✓
103	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	✓	✓		✓			
104	Apollo	<i>Parnassius apollo</i>			✓			✓	✓
105	Clouded Apollo	<i>Parnassius mnemosyne</i>							✓
106	Small Apollo	<i>Parnassius phoebus</i>						✓	
	Whites & Yellows	Family Pieridae							
107	Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>			✓		✓		✓
108	Black-veined White	<i>Aporia crategi</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
109	Berger's Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias alfacariensis</i>	✓	✓			✓		
110	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓
111	Moorland Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias palaeno</i>						✓	✓
112	Mountain Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias phicomone</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓
113	Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>		✓					
114	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
115	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
116	Large White	<i>Peris brassicae</i>	✓	✓					
117	Mountain Green-veined White	<i>Pieris bryoniae</i>						✓	
118	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>		✓					
119	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓
120	Peak White	<i>Ponita callidice</i>				✓			
121	Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>				✓	✓		
	Moths		Rimplas	St Martin d'Entraunes			Bradley no.		
1	English name	<i>Scientific name</i>							
2	Leopard Moth	<i>Zeuzera pyrina</i>	✓				161		
3	Diamond-back Moth	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>		✓			464		
4		<i>Hypercalia citrinalis</i>		✓			657		
5		<i>Agapeta hamana</i>		✓			937		
6	Large Fruit-tree Tortrix	<i>Archips podana</i>	✓	✓			977		

	Moths cont'd		Rimplas	St Martin d'Entraunes	Bradley no.
7	Garden Rose Tortrix	<i>Acleris variegana</i>	✓		1048
8	Bramble Shoot Moth	<i>Notocelia uddmanniana</i>		✓	1175
9		<i>Catoptria falsella</i>	✓	✓	1316
10		<i>Evergestis limbata</i>	✓		1356a
11		<i>Pyrausta sanguinalis</i>	✓		1364
12		<i>Sitichroa verticalis</i>	✓	✓	1371
13		<i>Paratalanta hyalinalis</i>		✓	1374
14	Small Magpie	<i>Anania hortulata</i>	✓	✓	1376
15		<i>Anania crocealis</i>	✓		1385
16	Rusty-dot Pearl	<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>	✓	✓	1395
17	Rush Veneer	<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>		✓	1398
18	Mother of Pearl	<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i>	✓		1405
19		<i>Endotricha flammealis</i>		✓	1424
20	Bee Moth	<i>Aphomia sociella</i>		✓	1428
21	White Plume	<i>Pterophorus pentadactyla</i>		✓	1513
22	Lackey	<i>Malacosma neustria</i>	✓		1634
23	Common Emerald	<i>Hemitea aestevaria</i>	✓		1669
24	Small Emerald	<i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i>	✓	✓	1673
25	Blair's Mocha	<i>Cyclophora puppillaria</i>	✓		1678
26	Maiden's Blush	<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>		✓	1680
27	Mullein Wave	<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>	✓		1689
28	Small Blood-vein	<i>Scopula imitaria</i>	✓	✓	1690
29	Cream Wave	<i>Scopula floslactata</i>		✓	1693
30	Least Carpet	<i>Idaea rusticata</i>	✓	✓	1699
31	Small Fan-footed Wave	<i>Idaea biselata</i>	✓		1702
32	Dwarf Cream Wave	<i>Idaea fuscovenosa</i>	✓	✓	1705
33	Single-dotted Wave	<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>		✓	1708
34	Treble -brown Spot	<i>Idaea trigeminata</i>	✓	✓	1711
35	Riband Wave	<i>Idaea aversata</i>	✓	✓	1713
36	Garden Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>	✓		1728
37	Fortified Carpet	<i>Scotopteryx moeniata</i>	✓	✓	1729
38	Chalk Carpet	<i>Scotopteryx bipunctaria</i>	✓	✓	1731
39	Shaded Broad-bar	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>		✓	1732
40	Royal Mantle	<i>Catarhoe cuculata</i>		✓	1736
41	Common Carpet	<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>		✓	1738
42	Wood Carpet	<i>Epirrhoe rivata</i>	✓		1739
43	Galium Carpet	<i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>		✓	1740
44	Barred Straw	<i>Gandaritis pyrliata</i>		✓	1758
45	July Highflyer	<i>Hydriomena furcata</i>		✓	1777
46	Small Waved Umber	<i>Horisme vitalbata</i>	✓	✓	1781
47	Dark Umber	<i>Philereme transversata</i>	✓		1792
48	Grass Rivulet	<i>Perizoma albulata</i>		✓	1807
49	Foxglove Pug	<i>Eupithecia pulchellata</i>	✓		1817
50	Double-striped Pug	<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>	✓		1862
51	Treble Bar	<i>Aplocera plagata</i>	✓		1867
52	Small White Wave	<i>Asthena albulata</i>		✓	1875

	Moths cont'd		Rimplas	St Martin d'Entraunes	Bradley no.
53	Clouded Border	<i>Lomasipilis marginata</i>		✓	1887
54	Scorched Carpet	<i>Ligdia adustata</i>		✓	1888
55	Tawny-barred Angle	<i>Macaria liturata</i>	✓	✓	1893
56	Horse Chestnut	<i>Pachycnemina hippocastanaria</i>	✓		1905
57	Brimstone Moth	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	✓	✓	1906
58	Lilac Beauty	<i>Apeira syringaria</i>		✓	1910
59	Swallow-tailed Moth	<i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>	✓		1922
60	Peppered Moth	<i>Biston betularia</i>	✓	✓	1931
61	Waved Umber	<i>Menophra abruptaria</i>			1936
62	Willow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes secundaria</i>	✓	✓	1937
63	Mottled Beauty	<i>Alcis repandata</i>		✓	1941
64	Common Wave	<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>		✓	1956
65	Light Emerald	<i>Campaea margaritata</i>		✓	1961
66	Pine Hawkmoth	<i>Sphinx pinastri</i>	✓	✓	1978
67	Striped Hawkmoth	<i>Hyles livornica</i>	✓		1990
68	Pale Prominent	<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>		✓	2011
69	Pine Processionary	<i>Thaumetopea pityocampa</i>	✓		2021
70	Brown-tail	<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>	✓		2029
71	Red-necked Footman	<i>Atolmis rubricollis</i>	✓	✓	2039
72	Hoary Footman	<i>Eilema caniola</i>	✓		2045
73	Buff Footman	<i>Eilema depressa</i>	✓		2049
74	Common Footman	<i>Eilema lurideola</i>		✓	2050
75	Four-spotted Footman	<i>Lithosia quadra</i>	✓		2051
76	Small Black Arches	<i>Meganola strigula</i>		✓	2075
77	Heart and Dart	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	✓	✓	2089
78	Setaceous Hebrew Character	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	✓		2126
79	Double Square-spot	<i>Xestia triangulum</i>		✓	2128
80	Light Brocade	<i>Lacanobia w-latinum</i>		✓	2157
81	Brown-line Bright-eye	<i>Mythimna conigera</i>	✓	✓	2192
82	Clay	<i>Mythimna ferrago</i>		✓	2193
83	Common Wainscot	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>		✓	2199
84	Minor shoulder-knot	<i>Brachylomia viminalis</i>	✓		2225
85	Bird's Wing	<i>Charanyca trigrammica</i>	✓		2301
86	Brown Rustic	<i>Rusina ferruginea</i>	✓		2302
87	Dark Arches	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>		✓	2321
88	Reddish Light Arches	<i>Apamea sublustris</i>		✓	2323
89	Marbled Minor	<i>Oligia strigilis</i>	✓	✓	2337
90	Small Mottled Willow	<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>	✓	✓	2385
91	Scarce Bordered Straw	<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	✓		2400
92	Scarce Silver-lines	<i>Bena bicolorana</i>	✓		2421
93	Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	✓		2441
94	Blackneck	<i>Lygephila pastinum</i>		✓	2466
95	Beautiful Hook-tip	<i>Laspeyria flexula</i>		✓	2473
96	Snout	<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	✓		2477
97	Jubilee Fan-foot	<i>Zanclognatha lunalis</i>	✓		2490

	Moths cont'd		Rimplas	St Martin d'Entraunes	Bradley no.
98	Clay Fan-foot	<i>Paracolax tristalis</i>	✓	✓	2494
99	Uncertain/Rustic	<i>Hoplodrinaalsines/blanda</i>	✓	✓	2381/238 2
100		<i>Abrostola asclepiadis</i>	✓		
101		<i>Axia margarita</i>	✓		
102		<i>Calyptra thalictri</i>	✓		
103		<i>Epilobophora sabinata</i>	✓		
104		<i>Eupithecia breviculata</i>		✓	
105		<i>Euxoa birivia</i>		✓	
106		<i>Hadula pugnax</i>	✓		
107		<i>Hoplodrina respersa</i>	✓	✓	
108		<i>Idaea moniliata</i>	✓		
109	Coral-bordered Wave	<i>Idaea ostrinaria</i>	✓		
110		<i>Lasionycta imbecilla</i>		✓	
111		<i>Lophoterges millierei</i>	✓		
112		<i>Loxostege aeruginalis</i>	✓		
113	Oak Hawkmoth	<i>Marumba quercus</i>	✓		
114		<i>Mythimna scirpi</i>	✓		
115		<i>Odice suava</i>		✓	
116		<i>Odonestris pruni</i>	✓		
117		<i>Perizoma minorata</i>	✓		
118		<i>Polia bombycina</i>		✓	
119		<i>Rhodostrophia calabra</i>	✓		
120		<i>Rhodostrophia vibicaria</i>		✓	
121		<i>Rhyparia purpurata</i>		✓	
122		<i>Scopula immorata</i>		✓	
123		<i>Stegania trimaculata</i>		✓	
	Day flying moths				
124	Chimney Sweeper	<i>Odezia atrata</i>			1870
125	Speckled Yellow	<i>Pseudopanthera macularia</i>			1909
126	Speckled Yellow	<i>Pseudopanthera macularia</i>			1909
127	Hummingbird Hawkmoth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>			1984
128	Clouded Buff	<i>Diacrisia sannio</i>			2059
129	Bordered Straw	<i>Heliothis peltigera</i>			2403
130	Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>			2441
131	Burnet Companion	<i>Euclidia glyphica</i>			2463
132		<i>Crocota tinctoria</i>			
133		<i>Idaea flaveolaria</i>			
134		<i>prob. Zygaena filipendulae</i>			
135		<i>Pyrausta aerealis</i>			
136		<i>Setina sp.</i>			
137		<i>Zygaena osterodensis</i>			
138		<i>Zygaena romeo</i>			
139		<i>Zygaena trifoli/Ionicerae</i>			

Birds			
	English name	Scientific name	
1	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	✓
2	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Peris apivorus</i>	✓
3	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	✓
4	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	✓
5	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	✓
6	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓
7	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	✓
8	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓
9	Rock Dove	<i>Colomba livia</i>	✓
10	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Colomba palumbus</i>	✓
11	Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>	✓
12	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓
13	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	✓
14	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	✓
15	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓
16	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	✓
17	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓
18	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	✓
19	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓
20	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	✓
21	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	✓
22	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓
23	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	✓
24	Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓
25	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓
26	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓
27	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	✓
28	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓
29	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	✓
30	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓
31	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	✓
32	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓
33	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓
34	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	✓
35	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>	✓
36	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	✓
37	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓
38	Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	✓
39	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓
40	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	✓
41	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	✓
42	Marsh Tit	<i>Parus palustris</i>	✓
43	European Crested Tit	<i>Parus cristatus</i>	✓
44	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	✓
45	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	✓
46	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓

Birds cont'd			
47	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	✓
48	Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	✓
49	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	✓
50	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓
51	Common Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓
52	Alpine Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>	✓
53	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	✓
54	Western Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	✓
55	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓
56	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓
57	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓
58	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓
59	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>	✓
60	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓
61	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	✓
62	Citrel Finch	<i>Serinus citrinella</i>	✓
63	European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	✓
64	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓
65	Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	✓
66	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	✓
67	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	✓
68	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>	✓