



False Apollo & Spring Butterflies
7th - 14th April 2026

Led by Dr Michael de Courcy Williams & Peter Eeles



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Introduction

False Apollo - the primary target of this trip - has an early flight season in its Greek Aegean range, typically from February through April. In contrast, populations in mainland north-eastern Greece tend to emerge later, aligning with a broader wave of spring butterflies. Even so, this species must contend with the unpredictability of early spring weather. Its notably hairy body and generally dark colouring, especially on the body and upper wings, likely help it retain warmth during cold nights and make the most of brief sunshine by heating up quickly.

Shortly before our tour, a site visit by Michael, to ensure that guest expectations were met, recorded numerous False Apollos, including mating pairs. Although temperatures during our visit were cool, it seemed our timing for observing this species would be ideal. Given the variable weather, knowing that the False Apollo was active was especially encouraging, as this was only the third season since a major wildfire in late summer 2023 that burned over 900 km², damaging many of its habitats, with the devastation caused by the wildfire still visible in the landscape. While climate change likely intensified these fires, shortcomings in governance and fire management may also have contributed.

We therefore hoped to encounter the False Apollo - one of Europe's most iconic butterflies and part of the relatively small Swallowtail family - while searching for other early spring species. At this time of year, conditions change daily, with new species continually emerging, often appearing fresh and in pristine condition.

Joining us on the trip were the following guests: Dave G., David J., Geraldine and Richard, Helen and Peter B., John, Peter B-J and Sandra. What follows is a daily diary for the week, followed by a species lists and gallery.

Itinerary

Day 1, Tuesday 7 April: Arrival at Thessaloniki airport, transfer to hotel in Alexandroupoli.

Day 2, Wednesday 8 April: Kirki Forest in the Evros Hills.

Day 3, Thursday 9 April: Maronia, Petrota Rocks.

Day 4, Friday 10 April: Cyclops Cave, Evros Delta, Kirki Forest.

Day 5, Saturday 11 April: Transfer from Alexandroupoli to Volakas, with stops at Nestos, Meliti (800 m).

Day 6, Sunday 12 April: Potamoi.

Day 7, Monday 13 April: Orvilos – Katafyto.

Day 8, Tuesday 14 April: Return to Thessaloniki for flights home.

Day 1

All guests arrived on schedule, and we were soon on our way from Thessaloniki Airport, heading east along the coastal road towards Alexandroupoli where we would stay for the first three days of the tour. A few butterflies flew by the vans as we travelled, but it was not until we reached the hotel that we were able to investigate an area between the hotel and the shoreline, where we found our first butterflies of the trip, with several Small White, a Brown Argus, a small number of Mallow Skipper and, best of all, a mating pair of Eastern Dappled White found by Dave G. atop a Grape Hyacinth.



Eastern Dappled Whites © Peter B-J

Being early in the season we pretty much had the hotel to ourselves, allowing comfortable pre-dinner get-togethers followed by dinners.

Day 2

Our first full day was focused on our main target for the entire trip – the False Apollo (*Archon apollinus*). With the expectation of excellent weather for the day, with good spells of sunshine and warmth, our hopes were high. We eventually arrived at Kirki Forest, where the scars of the 2023



False Apollo © Dave G

wildfires were still evident despite signs of plant regrowth. Michael reassured us that many species had not only survived the fires but had also begun to recover. Like several related species, the False Apollo pupates beneath the soil surface, which may have helped local colonies endure, as the pupae would have been safely underground during the most intense stages of the fires. As mentioned, Michael had undertaken a recce at this site in previous weeks, where he had seen a good number of adults and mating pairs. Sure enough, one of the first butterflies seen on leaving the vans was, indeed, a False Apollo!

Once everyone had been given an overview of this special site, Michael made a concerted effort to locate the False Apollo foodplants – various species of *Aristolochia* (birthworts). Sure enough, after much 'toing and froing' along the track we had travelled up, Michael found an *Aristolochia hirta* plant that was not only particularly lush, but was also host to several False Apollo egg batches. Most of us felt that the number of resulting larvae would surely overwhelm such an isolated plant, with Michael reassuring us that the plants grew very large and that all would be well!



Aristolochia hirta © Peter Eeles



False Apollo eggs © Peter Eeles

It was not long before several other 'specialties' were found in the area, including freshly emerged specimens of both Southern Festoon and Grecian Copper. Unlike False Apollo, the Southern and Eastern Festoons pupate above ground and both species probably took a major hit that reduced populations following the fire of 2023. Although there is no real quantitative data, it is evident that Southern Festoon is now much less frequent than it was in previous seasons.

The generally cool spring meant that both flowers and butterflies were much less evident than in milder years but nevertheless we were able to find more species. Other butterflies seen included Scarce Swallowtail, a presumed Powdered Brimstone, Clouded Yellow, Eastern Bath White, Large White, Green-veined White, Orange-tip, Small Copper, Green Hairstreak, Holly Blue, Queen of Spain Fritillary, Painted Lady, Red Admiral, Peacock and Comma, with the occasional Large Tortoiseshell also seen flitting around the tops of various tall shrubs, presumably looking to egg lay given this behaviour and time of year.

Day 3

Today started in the ancient Greek settlement of Maronia, where an ancient theatre is still to be found.

We stopped for the morning a little further on in a largely open and rocky landscape that promised a few specialities, although the cool weather had undoubtedly held a few things back. Along with species already seen during the trip, we found plenty of Wall butterflies here. The presence of goats and sheep were much reduced in the whole of NE Greece due to an ongoing outbreak of a disease affecting these animals, although cows are unaffected, so we were hopeful of a better show of flowers and butterflies.

A gorge leading up the hillside provided a good amount of shelter and here we found Common Blue and Speckled Wood, with a 'resident' Large Tortoiseshell that seemed to make a particularly sunny spot its home. A Fasciated Conehead Mantis (*Empusa fasciata*) also caused some excitement.



On the way back to the vans we found several dung beetles rolling balls of dung and scraping out sheltered patches of earth in which to deposit their 'treasure', along with several Egyptian Grasshoppers and a Migratory Locust which was laying its eggs in the soil.

After lunch we moved on to the nearby village of Petrola, where we ascended a gentle incline to ultimately reach the top of a rocky outcrop. Along with the usual suspects, we came across a single Swallowtail and several Scarce Swallowtails that were all 'hill-topping' as they sought out a mate.

There had been previous sightings of Kreuper's Small White at this site and its larval foodplant of *Alyssum* was easy to find growing here. Unsurprisingly, every 'white' was thoroughly examined, spearheaded by Dave G. and David J., and, much to everyone's excitement, one was confirmed as Kreuper's Small White – a 'first' for most of the group.

At the base of the outcrop and extending up the cliff walls we found even more *Alyssum* growing where Michael had also seen a Krueper's Small White, but this had moved on by the time most of the group had reached him. There were, however, several Grecian Copper flying around and the females were undoubtedly egg laying on the numerous patches of *Rumex* (docks) found in the area.

Day 4

Given the weather at the start of the day, we decided to start in the local area at an olive grove near to the hotel, known as 'Cyclops Cave'. Nothing was flying and so some time was spent looking at non-butterfly wildlife, and hearing and seeing Nightingales close up was definitely a highlight.

This is where we also had our first sighting of a Glass Lizard – a legless lizard that is not dissimilar to our own Common Slow Worm – but much larger. Unfortunately, this individual had been on the receiving end of recent grass mowing and was clearly deceased, and not just 'playing dead' as our own slow worms do. On a more positive note, Sandra did find a roosting Eastern Dappled White atop one of its foodplants.

We then moved on to the western parts of the Evros Delta, on the other side of Alexandroupoli. This was an interesting spot for the birders among us, and it was nice to see a group of Dalmatian Pelicans flying overhead.

Seeing a break in the weather on the horizon, we decided to head in that direction since it would take us back to the False Apollo site in the Kirki Forest, visited earlier in the week. Now that the group had familiarity with the site, everyone headed to their own favourite patches and, despite the weather, Small Tortoiseshell was a new species for the trip. Pete and a couple of guests also spent some time watching False Apollo lay on an *Aristolochia* plant, with a focus on ecology an important aspect of the trip.

Day 5

There are several factors outside our control, not least the weather, and the transfer day was cold and overcast all day.

The first stop was at the flower-filled gorge in Nestos, where the group was rewarded with sightings of *Haberlea rhodopensis*, one of only five species of the plant family Gesneriaceae (colloquially known as African Violets) now found solely as local endemics in Europe. The European species have a deep history, as relics from the Tertiary (24.5 million years ago in the late Oligocene epoch of the Tertiary). This family is otherwise found only in the subtropics, and our visit coincides with the flowering period of this unusual plant.



Most of the group didn't see a single butterfly, although Pete managed to find a very sad-looking Common Blue hidden beneath a plant, at a spot where Eastern Baton Blue had been seen the previous year. Unfortunately, today, it was not to be.

Our route to Volakas took us over the mountains, where we stopped at Meliti at 800m to have lunch, although it was covered in cloud and visibility was negligible at certain points. Dalmatian Ringlet has been seen here in previous years, but there was no chance of finding any Lepidoptera in the weather that greeted us. Despite that, David J. showed remarkable determination by diving into thorny bushes in the hope of disturbing and getting a sight of our quarry, unfortunately to no avail.

We eventually reached Volakas and settled into a very welcoming family-run hotel before we reconvened for a much-welcome dinner of home-cooked produce.

Day 6

Today was spent exploring a hillside and meadows at Potamoi, with the weather finally improving and bringing the butterflies out.



The first notable sightings were of Grüner's Orange-tip that we were hoping to see, with the males not only smaller than the Orange-tips with which they were flying, but also exhibiting a yellowish ground colour that was especially noticeable when both species were flying side by side.

Several Large Tortoiseshell were seen flying up and down a track at the base of the hillside, in the hope that one might turn out to be a Scarce (Yellow-legged) Tortoiseshell, but it was not to be. A good number of Wood Whites were also seen and, after a thorough examination of photos in the

evening, one of these was confirmed by Michael as Eastern Wood White.

It was especially pleasing to see a small number of newly emerged Eastern Festoon flying – a first for many of the group. Several Green-underside Blue, both male and female, and another new

species for the trip, were also seen, with a beautiful female specimen seen, and photographed, by Helen and Peter. A very photogenic and fresh Chequered Blue was also seen, which posed very nicely for the photographers among us. A single Nettle-tree Butterfly was also seen.

A small group of Black-veined white larvae was also found feeding on a species of *Prunus*, but were less advanced than groups found the previous year, thereby confirming that the season was slightly delayed, presumably due to the cool temperatures.

Other new species for the trip included Dingy Skipper, Brimstone, Sooty Copper, Chapman's Blue and Small Heath.



Black-veined White larvae © Peter Eeles

On the way back to the hotel, we had a brief stop to look at a heronry of the Grey Heron.

Day 7

The last full day of the trip started in Katafytó, near the border with Bulgaria. Unfortunately, the weather had deteriorated again, with no butterflies seen at all, despite an extensive search of the area.

A stop a little further away, in a more wooded and wet area that contained some very nice stands of willow, also drew a blank.

With the weather closing in, we decided to head back to the hotel for an impromptu photography session led by Pete. What was intended to be a 20-minute chat turned into a 2-hour workshop that covered every aspect of photography, thanks to the guest questions and experiences, with everyone learning from each other along the way, with input from Geraldine and Richard much appreciated. This camaraderie was a wonderful way to conclude the tour on a relative high note, despite the weather.

Day 8

The last day was spent getting to the airport, which we managed in good time.

Acknowledgements. On behalf of Greenwings, Michael and Pete would like to thank all our guests on this trip for their very enjoyable company throughout the week. Particular thanks go to Peter B-J, who voluntarily compiled the bird list during the trip.

Species Lists

Butterflies			7th Apr	8th Apr	9th Apr	10th Apr	11th Apr	12th Apr	13th Apr	14th Apr
* denotes endemic species			day 1	day 2	day 3	day 4	day 5	day 6	day 7	day 8
	Family Papilionidae									
1	Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>		✓	✓			✓		
2	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>			✓					
3	False Apollo	<i>Archon apollinus</i>		✓		✓				
4	Eastern Festoon	<i>Zerynthia cerisy</i>						✓		
5	Southern Festoon	<i>Zerynthia polyxena</i>		✓		✓		✓		
	Family Hesperiidae									

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* denotes endemic species			day 1	day 2	day 3	day 4	day 5	day 6	day 7	day 8
6	Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus alceae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
7	Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>						✓		
	Family Pieridae									
8	Eastern Wood White	<i>Leptidea duponcheli</i>						✓		
9	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>						✓		
10	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>						✓		
11	Powdered Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx farinosa</i>		✓						
12	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
13	Black-veined white	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>						✓		
14	Eastern Bath White	<i>Pontia edusa</i>		✓						
15	Krueper's Small White	<i>Pieris krueperi</i>			✓					
16	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
17	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
18	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>		✓		✓		✓		
19	Eastern Dappled White	<i>Euchloe ausonia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
20	Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
21	Grüner's Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis gruneri</i>						✓		
	Family Lycaenidae									
22	Grecian Copper	<i>Lycaena ottomana</i>		✓	✓	✓				
23	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
24	Sooty Copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>						✓		
25	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>		✓				✓		
26	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
27	Chequered Blue	<i>Scolitantides orion</i>						✓		
28	Green-underside Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche alexis</i>						✓		
29	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
30	Chapman's Blue	<i>Polyommatus thersites</i>						✓		
31	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>			✓		✓	✓		
	Family Nymphalidae									
32	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
33	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓	✓					
34	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
35	Peacock	<i>Aglais io</i>		✓				✓		
36	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>				✓				

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37	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>		✓				✓		
38	Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
	Family Libytheidae									
39	Nettle-tree Butterfly	<i>Libythea celtis</i>						✓		
	Family Satyridae									
40	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>						✓		
41	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		✓				✓		
42	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>		✓				✓		

Birds			7th Apr	8th Apr	9th Apr	10th Apr	11th Apr	12th Apr	13th Apr	14th Apr
			day 1	day 2	day 3	day 4	day 5	day 6	day 7	day 8
* denotes endemic or near-endemic species or subspecies. Species seen are marked with a ✓, those heard but not seen are marked with  .										
1	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>				✓				
2	Rock Partridge	<i>Alectoris graeca</i>					✓			
3	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>							✓	
4	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
5	Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>					✓		✓	
6	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>						✓	✓	
7	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>					✓			✓
8	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloros</i>				✓				
9	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				✓				
10	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	✓			✓				
11	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
12	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>		✓	✓	✓				
13	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>				✓				
14	(Mediterranean) Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis desmarestii</i>				✓				
15	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>						✓	✓	
16	Great White or Dalmatian Pelican	<i>Pelicanus sp.</i>				✓			✓	
17	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>						✓		
18	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>				✓				
19	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>				✓	✓			

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20	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>		✓						
21	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>				✓				
22	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			✓	✓				
23	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>							✓	
24	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
25	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>							✓	
26	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>						✓		
27	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>				✓				
28	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>							✓	
29	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			✓					
30	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>				✓				
31	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>					✓			
32	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius graecus</i> *						✓	✓	
33	Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>								✓
34	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			✓	✓	✓			
35	Carrion (Hooded) Crow	<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>					✓		✓	
37	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			✓		✓		✓	
38	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			✓					
39	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata meridionalis</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	
40	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>			✓					
41	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
42	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>				✓	✓		✓	✓
43	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis rufula</i>						✓	✓	
44	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		✓					✓	
45	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>				✓				
46	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>					✓		✓	
47	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>					✓	✓	✓	
48	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>			✓					
49	Eastern Subalpine Warbler	<i>Curruca cantillans albistrata</i>			✓					

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50	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>								
51	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>			✓	✓	✓			
52	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>								
53	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>					✓	✓	✓	
54	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>							✓	
55	Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>				✓	✓			
56	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>					✓			
57	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>			✓					
58	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>						✓		
59	Eastern Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe melanoleuca</i>			✓					
60	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>						✓		
62	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>					✓		✓	
63	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	
64	Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>					✓			
65	Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>								
66	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			✓					
67	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		
68	Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>							✓	
69	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>			✓	✓				
70	Girl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirrus</i>			✓	✓			✓	
71	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>								

Photo Gallery



Wall Lizard © Geraldine S



Brown Argus © Peter B-J



Brimstone © Peter Eeles



Chapman's Blue © Peter B-J



Chequered Blue © Dave G



Clouded Yellow © Geraldine S



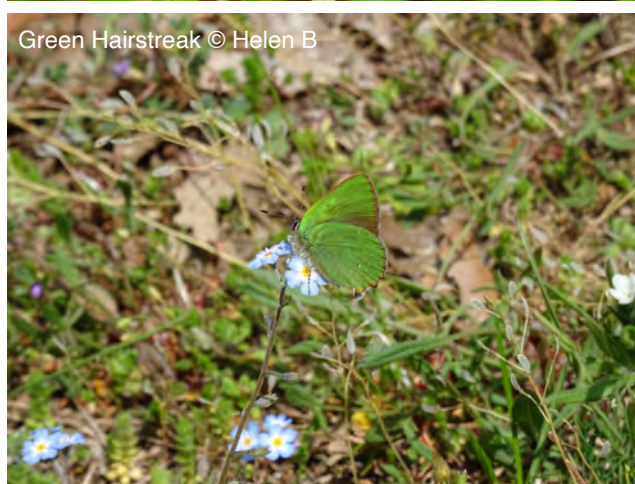
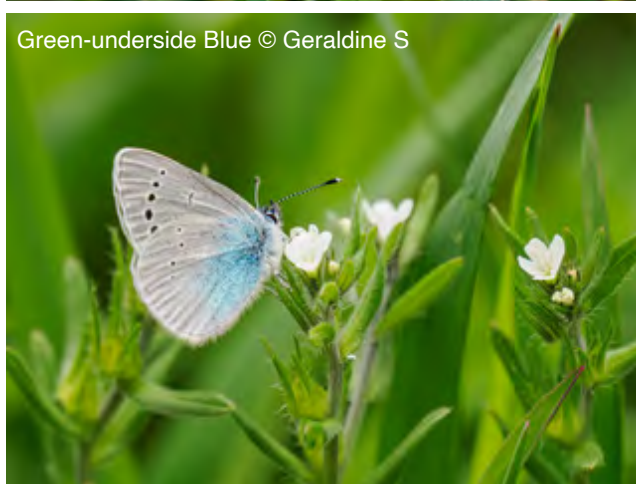
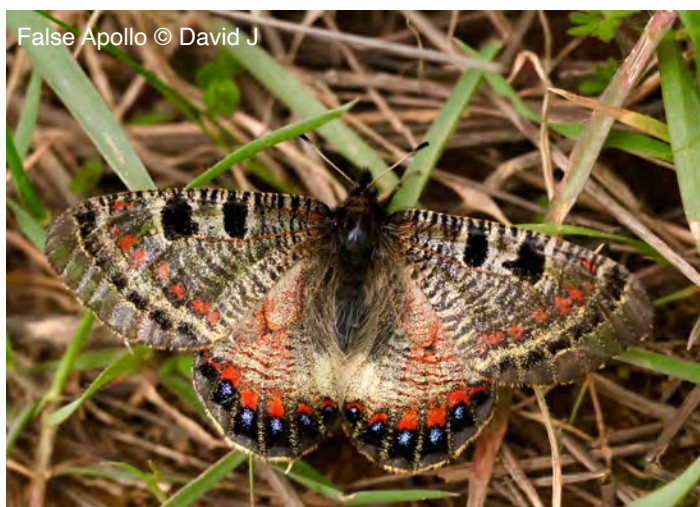
Common Blue © Peter Eeles



Eastern Dappled White © Helen B



Eastern Bath White © Peter Eeles



Eastern Festoon © Peter B-J



Migratory Locust © Peter Eeles



False Apollo © Peter Eeles

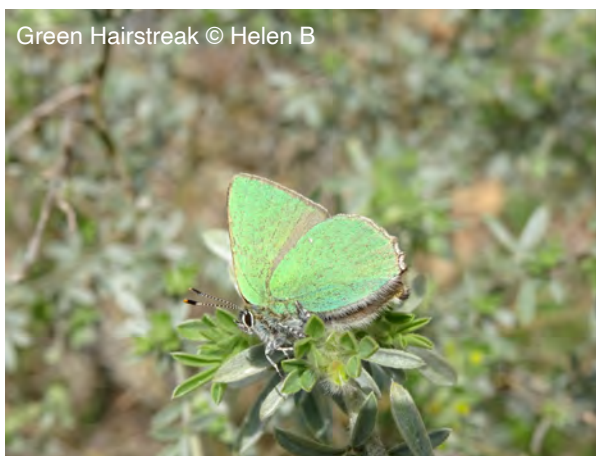


Garden Carpet © Geraldine S

Grecian Copper © Peter B-J



Green Hairstreak © Helen B



Grüner's Orange-tip © Peter B-J



Krueper's Small White © Dave G



Egyptian Grasshoppers © Geraldine S



© Helen B

False Apollo in a spider web © David J



Grüner's Orange-tip caught by a Crab Spider © Dave G



Fasciated Conehead Mantis © Peter BJ



Male Grecian Copper © David J



Viola arvensis © Geraldine S



Speckled Wood © Peter Eeles

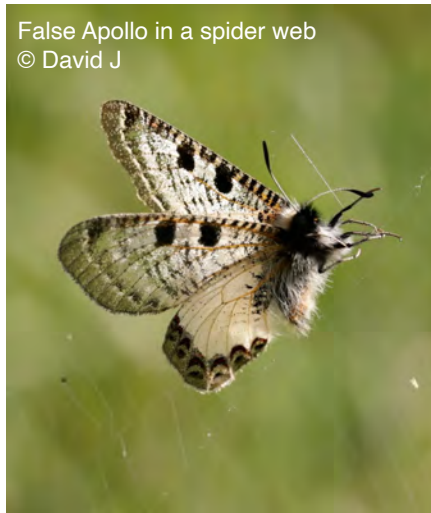


Wood White © Peter B-J

Green Hairstreak © David J



False Apollo in a spider web
© David J



Green-underside Blue © Peter Eeles

Green-veined White © Helen B



Male Grecian Copper © Dave G



© Helen B



Rhyparochromus vulgaris © Geraldine S

Large Tortoiseshell © Peter Eeles



Orange-tip © Helen B





Mallow Skipper © Peter Eeles



© Peter Eeles



Grey Heron © Peter Eeles



Mediterranean Flatheaded Woodborer © David J



Female Grecian Copper © David J



Nettle-tree © Dave G



Orange-tip v Wood White © Geraldine S



Cream-spot Tiger Moth larva © Helen B



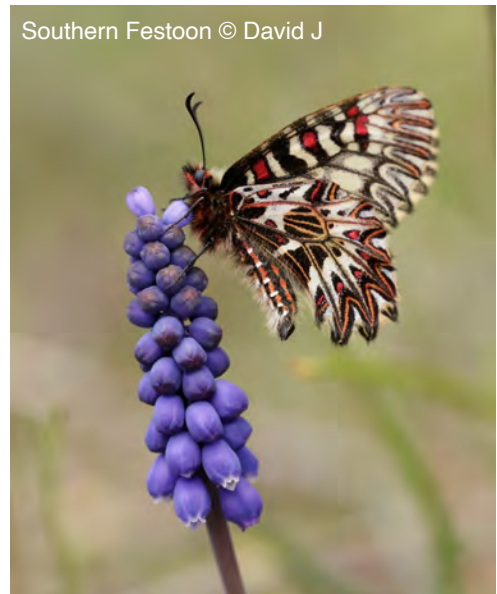
Southern Festoon © Dave G



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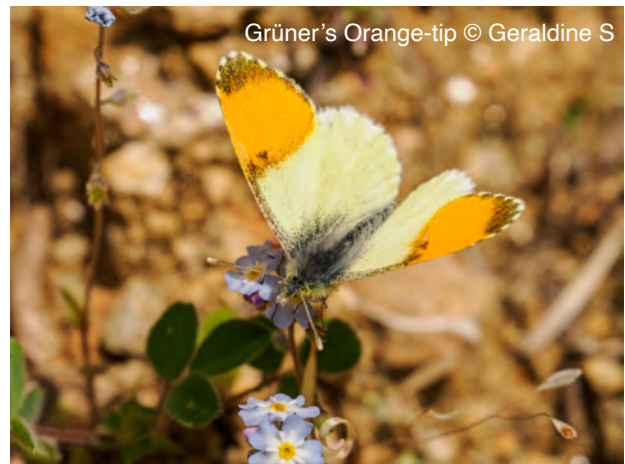
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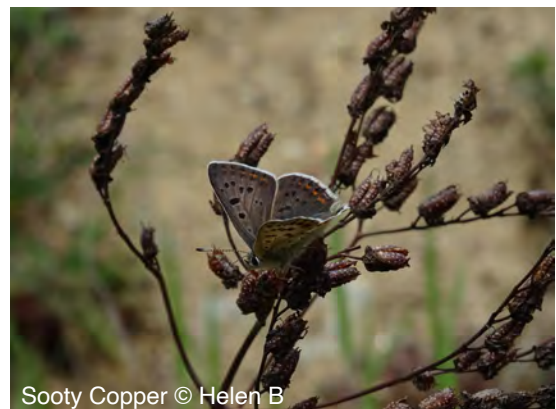
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