A simplified key of the butterflies of Aquitaine
A simplified key to the Butterflies of Aquitaine

Butterflies are distinguished from most moths by their club-ended thread-like antennae, their wings closed together above the body at rest and their absence of a system of coupling between the anterior and posterior wings. Butterflies are active by day, whereas moths generally fly at night. Note that the separation of these two sub-orders has no real scientific basis but remains an accepted convention.

Approximately 159 species of butterflies found in Aquitaine. Knowledge of their geographical distribution is still fragmentary and there are still potentially other species present. The production of this key aims to support recording for the first Aquitaine atlas of butterflies – a joint project by CEN Aquitaine and LPO Aquitaine which will provide an important monitoring baseline.

This key provides a simple way to identify the different species of butterflies in Aquitaine. It has been constructed in such a way as to display all closely related species on each page. It must be remembered that a key such as this cannot provide all of the criteria for confirming the identification of every species. It is intended as a simplified key which for many species should be sufficient though it will sometimes have to be supplemented by reference to other more specialized works as indicated. Distributional information by Department is provided to help you to determine your identifications.

Good luck!

Table 1: Butterflies in Aquitaine

Approximately 159 species of butterflies found in Aquitaine. Knowledge of their geographical distribution is still fragmentary and there are still potentially other species present. The production of this key aims to support recording for the first Aquitaine atlas of butterflies – a joint project by CEN Aquitaine and LPO Aquitaine which will provide an important monitoring baseline.

This key provides a simple way to identify the different species of butterflies in Aquitaine. It has been constructed in such a way as to display all closely related species on each page. It must be remembered that a key such as this cannot provide all of the criteria for confirming the identification of every species. It is intended as a simplified key which for many species should be sufficient though it will sometimes have to be supplemented by reference to other more specialized works as indicated. Distributional information by Department is provided to help you to determine your identifications.

Good luck!
Butterflies

Antennae well separated at their base on the forehead, often robust body, butterflies of small size, wings often open at rest

Antennas close together at their base on the forehead

Butterfly with three pairs of legs

Medium to large, Mainly white or yellow often with black markings

PW with tail OR AW with translucent margin

Wings without translucent margins, Without tail, Main central spots on forewing small and simple

Brown-black and orange chequered upperside, Underside margin with two rows of white spots

Small butterfly, Upperside of wings brown, orange or blue

Upperside brown, orange or blue

HESPERIDAE
Hesperini
Pyrgini

PAGE 2

PAPILIONIDAE
Parhanini
Papilionini

PAGE 4

PIERIDAE
Collidinae
Dismorphinae
Pierini

PAGE 5

RIODINIDAE
Une scale espèce

Duke of Burgundy
Hamearis lucina
localised

LYCAENIDAE
Theclinae
Lycaeninae
Polyommatinae

PAGE 8

NYMPHALIDAE
Limenitidinae
Hecaleidinae
Nymphalinae
Charaxinae
Satyrinae

PAGE 14
Family of Hesperidae

Upperside grey or brown wings with white spots

PYRGIIAE

Series of white spots along the margin of the 4 wings,
Brown background with weak markings

HESPERIINAE PAGE 3

Underside with yellow or orange,
Upperside orange or brown and orange, rarely black, without white spots

Different white markings

Numerous clear white spots on the uppersides

Complete series of submarginal white spots on uppersides,
Underside reddish-brown

Dingy skipper
Erynnis tages

common

Red-underwing skipper
Spilota serifus

widespread but scarce

GENITALIA
and consult a more precise guide

No submarginal white spots,
Upperside with two spots in postdiscal area displaced outwards

Upperside of PW with some markings or without clear white markings,
Underside of wings brownish background with some white markings

Mallow skipper
Carcharodus alcide

widespread

Tufted marbled skipper
Carcharodus floccifer
eastern Béarnaise Pyrenees
confirm with a more precise guide

Marbled skipper
Carcharodus lauidithae
eastern Béarnaise Pyrenees and Dordogne

Diffuse and sometimes silvery marks on the uppersides

Upperside of PW with numerous clear white marks,
Underside of pale PW with some diffuse markings

White spots on the underside of PW weakly marked

White spots on the underside of PW clearly marked

Pyrus carthami
Pyrus werneriae
Pyrus andromedae
Pyrus circelli
Pyrus oenonardi
Pyrus armoricanus
Pyrus alveus
Pyrus malvae
Pyrus malvoides

rare

common
Papilionidae

**PARNASSIINAE**
- Large black and white butterfly with no 'tails',
  Only high up in the Pyrenees

**PAPILIONINAE**
- Large butterfly with white-yellow background and black marks with 'tails'

**PARASSINAE**
- 4 well spread out black spots on AW
  2 red spots on PW

**PAPILIONINAE**
- AW: two black spots in the cell,
  Wide border of AW translucent

**PAPILIONINAE**
- AW: rather chequered black
  Basal area of AW grey

**Apollo**
*Parnassius apollo*

**Clouded apollon**
*Parnassius mnemosyne*

**Scarce swallowtail**
*Papilio phlacinus*

**Swallowtail**
*Papilio machaon*
Pieridae "marbled"

Male upperside: Outer half of AW orange, PW white. Female upperside: white with apex of the AW with black border with white spots only on the fringe. Underside of PW finely marbled green.

White, apex of AW black with white spots

Underside of PW with white spots, Upperside: whole cell spot reaching the wing's leading edge.

White spots more or less elongated on the upperside and/or underside

Underside: apex of AW green with contrasting white spots

Underside: apex of the AW green with poorly contrasting white spots

Underside of the PW: white marks forming a line, Upperside AW: cell spot cut by white veins

Spear-shaped white spots on the upperside and underside

Orange-tip Anthocharis cardamines
- common, an early season species

Western dappled white Euchloe crameri
- very rare

Mountain dappled white Euchloe simplex
- Two difficult species to separate in Pyr. Atlantiques

Bath white Pontia daplidice
- uncommon, migratory, can be observed everywhere

Peak white Pontia callidice
- only in scree and scant grasslands at high altitude in the Pyrenees
Small-sized. AW much larger than PW, Apex very rounded and narrow, Upperside white with a single black patch at the apex of the AW which can be very pale.

Larger size, Black apical mark different if present

Upperside: apex of AW always black or dark, Veins never black but sometimes underlined with grey scales

White (often translucent wings) with black veins

Large. Upperside: apex of the AW with a large black mark in the shape of a boomerang and clearly defined.

Medium-sized. AW apex with a black mark generally of different shape: square or triangular and often less defined

PW underside white-yellow, sometimes slightly shaded grey

PW white-yellow underside uniformly grey shaded, Underside tip of the AW apex with un-forked vein

PW white-yellow underside with little (or sometimes no) grey shading and only on the veins

PW yellow underside slightly and irregularly shaded grey, Underside tip of the AW apex with forked vein

ATTENTION: “Wood Whites” are present throughout Aquitaine but the determination of the true *Leptidea* species is only possible by analysis of genitalia

Real's wood white *Leptidea reaumuri*

Wood white *Pieris brassicae*

Large white *Pieris rapae* very common

Small white *Pieris rapae* very common

Southern small white *Pieris maurus* very rare in dry stony limestone grassland: only in Dordogne and Lot-et-Garonne

GENITALIA

Black-veined white *Aporia crataegi*

woodland edge, hedges with fruit trees/bushes
Theclinae

Underside all green

Different underside, always one or two white lines on the underside side of the PW

Orange/brown underside with two white lines

Grey to brown underside with white line

Underside grey without shade of brown, White line highlighted by a dark line, Only one submarginal orange spot at base of ‘tail’

White line not highlighted by a dark line, One to several submarginal orange spots on brown background

Underside of PW: broad and continuous orange band

Underside of PW: orange band formed by distinct spots

Underside of PW: clear large blue spot at base of ‘tail’

Underside of the PW: small or no spot visible

White line converging with the orange band, Small visible grey spot at the base of ‘tail’, Female with a tuft of black hair clearly visible at the tip of the abdomen

White line parallel with orange band, Usually no spot at base of ‘tail’

underside of the PW: white band in the shape of a ‘W’

Underside PW: big black spots along the orange band

Green hairstreak
Callophrys rubi
common, early season species

Brown hairstreak
Thecla betulae
discreet, more visible in the morning and at the end of the day

Purple hairstreak
Quercusia quercus
discreet, often frequents the crown of oaks

White-letter hairstreak
Satyrium w-album
rare

Black hairstreak
Satyrium grani
rare, north of Aquitaine and the Adour valley

Blue-spot hairstreak
Satyrium spiri
rare, east Aquitaine and Pyrénées Atlantique

Sloe hairstreak
Satyrium acaciae
rare, only in Dordogne and Gironde

Hex hairstreak
Satyrium illicis
common on Landes plateau and wooded areas of Dordogne
Lycaeninae

Underside of the PW with a series of white spots
No white spots on the underside side of the PW

Underside of the plain brown PW with faint black spots,
Presence of a ‘tail’

No clear ‘tail’,
Underside PW with clear black spots

Underside of the blue-grey PW with an orange marginal band,
Upperside orange in the male, more brown and marked in the female

Upperside AW and PW: numerous black spots on an orange background,
Blue suffusion on male body

Underside PW grey/brown to grey/yellow

Upperside different and with male with no blue suffusion

Underside PW brown with orange marginal band,
Upperside orange (male) or brown and orange (female)

Underside PW silvery grey-yellow,
Upperside brown with darker spots (male) or orange on AW and brown
with orange border on PW (female)

Scarce copper
Lycaena virginiensis
eastern Béarnaise Pyrenees

Small copper
Lycaena phlaeas
common

Large copper
Lycaena dispar
wet meadows

Purple-shot copper
Lycaena alciphron
plateau Landais, eastern Béarnaise Pyrenees

Purple-edged copper
Lycaena hippothoe
eastern Béarnaise Pyrenees

Sooty copper
Lycaena ophthalmus
widespread
Polyommatinae with complete series of submarginal orange spots on underside

Cell spot on the underside of the AW

White fringes

Male: plain blue upperside, Fine black border
Female: upperside brown (sometimes blue or partly so)

Common blue
Polyommatus icarus
common and widespread
Formicarius without cellular point (up to 20% of Common Blues)

Eros blue
Polyommatus eros
high Pyrenean grasslands

No cell spot on the underside of the AW

White fringes chequered with black

Orange spots forming a band,
Heavily spotted with black on white background

Chequered blue
Scotia tethys erion
to search for in Dordogne and Lot-et-Garonne

Male upperside sky blue with very narrow dark marginal border
Silvery blue with broad dark marginal border

Baton blue
Pseudophilotes baton
dry limestone grasslands in Dordogne, rare in Gironde (plateau Landais)

7-8 orange spots on underside AP

Male upperside sky blue with very narrow dark marginal border
Silvery blue with broad dark marginal border

Male: silvery blue upperside, Wider and grey border
Female: upperside brown tinted blue

5 orange spots on underside AP

Orange spots separated,
Black spots edged with white

Adonis blue
Lycaenida bellargus

Chalkhill blue
Lycaenida coridon
Polyommatinae with complete series of submarginal orange spots on underside (without cell spot)

- No cell spot on the underside of AW
  - White triangle between the orange band and the series of black spots
    - Irregular series of black postdiscal spots
      - Brown upperside with a series of orange submarginal spots on both wings, Never blue or only on the body
      - Possible confusion above 1500m
    - Regular series of black postdiscal spots
      - Underside both wings: no clear white border between orange spots and margin
      - Underside both wings: broad white border between orange spots and margin
        - Large mountain blue with no white marks on underside
          - Two species hard to distinguish, Female escheri with rather large black spots on underside of AW
          - Brown argus
            - Aricia agestis
              - common
            - Mountain argus
              - Aricia monteis
                - eastern: Noroisce Pys.
          - Escher’s blue
            - Polyommatus escheri
              - rare, only Dordogne and Pyr.
          - Chapman’s blue
            - Polyommatus thersites
              - rare, only Dordogne
          - Turquoise blue
            - Polyommatus dorylas
              - Dordogne and Pyrenees
          - Amanda’s blue
            - Polyommatus amandus
              - eastern: Bearnaise Pyrenees
          - Geranium argus
            - Eumeneda esmei
              - eastern: Bearnaise Pyrenees
          - Reverdin’s blue
            - Plebejus argynnemon
              - rare and to search for across Aquitaine
          - Idas blue
            - Plebejus idas
          - Silver-studded blue
            - Plebejus argus

- No white triangle between the orange band and the series of black spots
  - Underside PW: no silvery-blue shiny scales in black marginal spots
  - Underside PW: silvery-blue shiny scales in black marginal spots
    - Mountain blue with white line on the underside side of PW
      - Male: AW rather narrow black border more or less wide and no spine at the base of the tibia
      - Underside PW: female with rather large black spots
        - Male: AW usually large black border + spine at the base of the anterior tibia
          - Clear row of submarginal orange spots underside of the AW
          - Diffuse row of submarginal orange spots on the underside of the AW

Polyommatinae without orange spots on underside or only two to three

- 'Tail' on hind wing
- Lack of 'tail' on hindwing

Underside wings with parallel white lines
- Underside wings with black spots
  - Underside PW with white spots and one or two orange spots
  - Underside with large black spots and no orange spots, Upperside with strong black markings on blue background

No cell spot on the AW underside
- Black submarginal spots on the underside of the wings
  - No submarginal spots on the underside of the wings
    - Underside light grey
    - Under brown or grey-brown

Submarginal spots marked on the underside of the wings, Often spots on the upperside
- Underside: faint submarginal spots on the underside of the wings, BW with chequered fringe
  - Spots significantly bigger on the AW underside
  - Spots of the same size on AW and PW underside, very small butterfly
  - Underside PW without white line
  - Underside PW with white line

- Long-tailed blue
  - Lampa boeticus
    - with one black white band
- Short-tailed blue
  - Cupido argiades
    - small tail, one to three clear orange spots near 'tail' on PW underside
- Gavarnie Blue
  - Agraulis variata
    - east of the Bearnaise Pyrenees
- Alcon/Rebel blue
  - Maculinea alcon alcon/rebel
    - rare, sometimes with cell spot
- Green-underside blue
  - Euphydryas alcon
    - turquoise-blue suffusion at the base of PW

- Scarce large blue
  - Maculinea arion
    - very rare, two sites known (within Dordogne and Gironde)
- Large blue
  - Maculinea arion
- Holly blue
  - Celastrina argiolus
    - common, underside speckled with small slightly elongated black spots
- Black-eyed blue
  - Cupido minimus
    - only in Pyreness-Atlantique, rare, little grey-blue suffusion at base of PW underside
- Small blue
  - Cupido minimus
    - underside AW post delta spots in a straight line
- Mazarine blue
  - Cyaniris semilargus
    - underside AW post delta line curved
- Damon blue
  - Polyommatus Damon
    - east of Bearnaise Pyrenees
Nymphalidae (nearly half of the Aquitaine species)

Very large, dark brown upperside with orange border, Underside PW with thin wavy lines and a broad white line, 2 long tails on each PW

Medium to large, Upperside: brown or orangy, Often with metallic blue reflections, with a broad pale band and a large black spot with a orange edge on the PW

Medium-sized, Upperside: dark brown sometimes with metallic blue reflections, with a broad white band, No large spot on the PW but one or two sets of black spots on the margins

Orange and spotted with black (isolated spots), Reverse often with silvery markings

Upperside: orange generally chequered with black, without pearly silvery markings

Wings often more or less jagged, Upperside: sometimes the apex of the black AW with white spots, Underside: often dark and/or with pale veins, Never an ‘eyed’ spot near the apex of the AW

Other, Underside: almost always with at least one ‘eyed’ on the apex of the AW

Charaxinae (one specie)
Two-tailed pasha Charaxes jania
very rare, only one record in Aquitaine (2015)

Apaturinae
Page 15

Limenitidinae
Page 15

Heliconiinae, Boloria
Page 16

Euphydryas, Melitaea
Page 17

Vanessidea
Page 18

Satyrinae
Page 19

Large diverse subfamily
Apaturinae
Woodland edge and clearings
Flight includes gliding

AW upperside:
o no large spot on the AW

Underside PW with well-defined white band including tooth-shaped edge

Purple emperor
Apatura iris
rare: notably Dordogne and mountains

Lesser purple emperor
Apatura ilia

AW upperside:
a large oval spot on the AW

Underside PW with a fainter, brownish and simuous band


Limenitinae
Woodland edge and clearings
Flight includes gliding

Upperside with orange lunules along the wing margins

Upperside dark brown or brown and white, sometimes with metallic blue reflections, Without orange lunules along the wing margins

Popular admiral
Limenitis populi
very rare: one old record from Dordogne

Southerne white admiral
Limenitis reducta

White admiral
Limenitis camilla

Upperside with metallic blue reflections in fresh individuals

Upperside brown and white without reflections

A single series of black dots towards the margins of the wings on both upperside and underside

Two parallel sets of black spots towards the margins of the wings on both upperside and the underside
Nymphalinae: Euphydrya, Melitaea

Upperside and underside PW: series of black spots in the orange submarginal band or very dark butterfly

Upperside: orange-yellow-brown 'stained glass' pattern, Underside: series of black spots in continuous submarginal orange band, PW: dark veins, Basal area rather orange

Upperside: orange nuance, Underside: series of dark spots inside the orange submarginal band, sometimes visible on the upperside

Underside PW: pale veins, Basal area white with black spots

Very dark upperside Underside PW: dark veins, White spots bordered with black in the brownish band

PW: series of black spots very visible on upperside and underside Upperside PW: pale veins, white basal area with black spots

Upperside scattered black spots, Underside PW: 2 broad orange lines and black lines spotted

Upperside: dark veins and variable orange and brown chequered pattern

Upperside orange and brown chequered, Heat frillitary widespread and common especially in clearings and woodland edge

Upperside generally less heavily marked than Heath and Provençal, widespread and common, Especially in meadows

Upperside similar to Knapweed, Underside similar to Heath, Currently only known from Dordogne and Pyrenees Atlantique

For these 3 species, refer to a guide. The observation of genitalia allows confirmation of the species, but the place of observation can also be a good indicator

Marsh fritillary 
Euphydryas aurinia

False heath fritillary 
Melitaea diamina

Glanville fritillary 
Melitaea cinxia

Spotted fritillary 
Melitaea didyma

Knapweed fritillary 
Melitaea phoebe

Heath fritillary 
Melitaea athalia

Meadow fritillary 
Melitaea parthenoides

Fruhstorfer's fritillary 
Melitaea dyssora

GENITALIA

GENITALIA

GENITALIA

* AW underside: a strong black mark

** AW upperside: an oblique black mark

Provençal fritillary 
Melitaea dyssora

very rare
Satyridae without orange or only on a part on the AW underside

**PW: Never spots with pupils on the underside, Normally scalloped margin**

- **PW underside with a series of white spots, Upperside chequered brown and orange**
  - Upperside traversed by a pale band
  - AW underside: ‘eyed’ spot in apex within a continuous white-yellow band, Basal and discal areas entirely dark

- **PW underside without spots or only 1-2**
  - Upperside plain and dark with the exception of the spots
  - Underside background brown

**PW underside:** spots separated

**PW underside:** spots almost adjoining

---

**Specled wood**

- Underside PW with 4 white spots in the post-discal area, GENITALIA 2-4 black sticks on Julien organs
- Common, woodland

**Woodland grayling**

- Underside PW with postdiscal area without white spots, GENITALIA 15-20 black sticks on Julien organs, Pyrenees

**Great banded grayling**

- Large, black and white, PW: underside with white band postdiscal and short discal band
- Brintesia cice

**Tree grayling**

- Underside apex AW: ‘eyed’ spot circled yellow, two white spots between this spot and the next ‘eyed’ spot below, mainly Landes plateau
- Hipparchia stipulata

**Ringlet**

- PW underside: two spots displaced inwards, woodland spots and margin, heaths with molinia
- Aphidius hyperantus

**False ringlet**

- PW underside: one silver line between spots and margin, heaths in Molinia
- Coenonympha oleippe

**Wall brown**

- PW underside disical area with orange band, common
- Lasionmpara megera

---

**PW:** PW slightly scalloped, ‘eyed’ black spot at apex of AW with white centre, pale line on PW underside, rare, only dry limestone grasslands in Dordogne

**Great sooty satyr**

- Satyris fera

**Northern wall brown**

- PW underside: three brown lines between spots and margin, Rare (only 24 and 47)
- Lasionmpara petropolitana

---

**Large wall brown**

- PW underside disical area brown, Pyrenees and Dordogne
- Lasionmpara magera

**Woodland brown**

- PW underside one brown line between spots and margin
- Lepidoptera au laire

---

**Ringlet**

- PW underside: two spots displaced inwards, woodland spots and margin, heaths with molinia
- Aphidius hyperantus

**False ringlet**

- PW underside: one silver line between spots and margin, heaths in Molinia
- Coenonympha oleippe

**Wall brown**

- PW underside disical area with orange band, common
- Lasionmpara megera

---

**Northern wall brown**

- PW underside disical area brown with a darker line AND AW never fully orange, eastern Béarnaise Pyrenees
- Lasionmpara petropolitana
Satyridae - Erebia (Ringlets): mountain species present only in the Pyrenees Massif

White fringe chequered with black,
Underside PW with a more or less pale band

Fringe not chequered, underside different

Underside: PW with pale veins

Underside: PW with dark veins

Tiny spots never with pupils

Spots with pupils at least on upperside AW

Very dark,
Orange band reduced on upperside,
Absent on underside,
Spots absent on underside

Orange band or patch usually obvious on upperside

Underside PW with broad alternating light and dark bands

Underside, plainer

Apex of AW: double ‘eyed’ spot,
Upperside with metallic reflections

Apex of the AW: ‘eyed’ spots more numerous,
Upperside with no reflections,
Spots on underside of PW

Underside PW without orange spots

Underside PW with large spots circled with orange

AW with spots within small orange marks

AW with a large orange patch

AW upperside:
apex with 3 aligned white spots

AW upperside:
apex with 2 or 3 white spots not aligned

False dewy ringlet
Erebia stheno

Underside PW brown

Large ringlet
Erebia caryale

Gavarnie ringlet
Erebia gorgone

Mountain ringlet
Erebia cypria

Yellow-spotted ringlet
Erebia manto

Lefèbvre’s ringlet
Erebia lefebvre

Water ringlet
Erebia praeceps

Silky ringlet
Erebia gorgo

Common brassy ringlet
Erebia cassidoides

De prunier’s ringlet
Erebia triarius

Piedmont ringlet
Erebia melaena

Pyrénées brassy ringlet
Erebia rondeau

Bright-eyed ringlet
Erebia penea

GENITALIA
### Appendix 1: Summary of recommendations for identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vernacular name</th>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>View</th>
<th>Photo recommended</th>
<th>Capture recommended</th>
<th>Genitalia recommended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adonis Blue</td>
<td>Lysandra bellargus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcon Blue</td>
<td>Maculinea alcon</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpine Grizzled Skipper</td>
<td>Pyrgus andromedae</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amanda’s Blue</td>
<td>Polyommatus amandus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apollo</td>
<td>Parnassius apollo</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argus andalou</td>
<td>Aricia montensis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath White complex Pontia</td>
<td>Pontia daplidice</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton Blue</td>
<td>Pseudophilotes baton</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berger’s Clouded Yellow</td>
<td>Colias alfacariensis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Hairstreak</td>
<td>Satyrium pruni</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-veined White</td>
<td>Aporia crataegi</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-spot Hairstreak</td>
<td>Satyrium spinii</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boabdil’s False Grayling</td>
<td>Arethusana boabdil</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bright-eyed Ringlet</td>
<td>Erebia oeme</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brimstone</td>
<td>Gonepteryx rhamni</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Argus</td>
<td>Aricia agestis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Hairstreak</td>
<td>Thecla betulae</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camberwell Beauty</td>
<td>Nymphalis antiopa</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardinal</td>
<td>Argynnis pandora</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalkhill Blue</td>
<td>Lysandra coridon</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapman’s Blue</td>
<td>Polyommatus thersites</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chequered Blue</td>
<td>Scolitantides orion</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chequered Skipper</td>
<td>Carterocephalus palaemon</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinquefoil Skipper</td>
<td>Pyrgus cirsii</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleopatra</td>
<td>Gonepteryx cleopatra</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clouded Apollo</td>
<td>Parnassius mnemosyne</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clouded Yellow</td>
<td>Colias croce</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comma</td>
<td>Polygonia c-album</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Blue</td>
<td>Polyommatus icarus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Brassy Ringlet</td>
<td>Erebia cassioides</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damon Blue</td>
<td>Polyommatus damon</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Green Fritillary</td>
<td>Argynnis aglaja</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de Prunner’s Ringlet</td>
<td>Erebia triarius</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dingy Skipper</td>
<td>Erynnis tages</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryad</td>
<td>Minois dryas</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke of Burgundy Fritillary</td>
<td>Hamearis lucina</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eros Blue</td>
<td>Polyommatus eros</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escher’s Blue</td>
<td>Polyommatus escheri</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular name</td>
<td>Latin Name</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>Photo recommended</td>
<td>Capture recommended</td>
<td>Genitalia recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essex Skipper</td>
<td>Thymelicus lineola</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Dewy Ringlet</td>
<td>Erebia sthenno</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Grayling</td>
<td>Arethusa arethusa</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Heath Fritillary</td>
<td>Melitaea diamina</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Ringlet</td>
<td>Coenonympha oedippus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Protected species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frustorfer’s Fritillary</td>
<td>Melitaea helvetica</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gatekeeper</td>
<td>Pyronia tithonus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gavarnie Blue</td>
<td>Agriades pyrenaica</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gavarnie Ringlet</td>
<td>Erebia gorgone</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium Argus</td>
<td>Eumedonia eumedon</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranium Bronze</td>
<td>Cacyreus marshalli</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glandon Blue</td>
<td>Agriades glandon</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glanville Fritillary</td>
<td>Melitaea cinxia</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grayling</td>
<td>Hipparchia semele</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Banded Grayling</td>
<td>Brintesia circe</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Sooty Satyr</td>
<td>Satyrsus ferula</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Hairstreak</td>
<td>Callophrys rubi</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green-underside Blue</td>
<td>Glaucopsycche alexis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green-veined White</td>
<td>Pieris napi</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grizzled Skipper</td>
<td>Pyrgus malvae</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heath Fritillary</td>
<td>Melitaea athalia</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Brown Fritillary</td>
<td>Argynnis adippe</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly Blue</td>
<td>Celastrina argiolus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idas Blue</td>
<td>Plebejus idas</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>(if in doubt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilex Hairstreak</td>
<td>Satyrium ilicis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapweed Fritillary</td>
<td>Melitaea phoebe</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lang’s Short-tailed Blue</td>
<td>Leptotes piriithous</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Blue</td>
<td>Maculinea arion</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Protected species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Chequered Skipper</td>
<td>Heteropterus morpheus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Protected species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Copper</td>
<td>Lycaena dispar</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Protected species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Grizzled Skipper</td>
<td>Pyrgus alveus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Ringlet</td>
<td>Erebia euryale</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Skipper</td>
<td>Ochlodes sylvanus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Tortoiceshell</td>
<td>Nymphalis polychloros</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Wall Brown</td>
<td>Lasiommata maera</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large White</td>
<td>Pieris brassicae</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lefèbvre’s Ringlet</td>
<td>Erebia lefebvrei</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser Marbled Fritillary</td>
<td>Brenthis ino</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser Purple Emperor</td>
<td>Apatura ilia</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-tailed Blue</td>
<td>Lampides boeticus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lulworth Skipper</td>
<td>Thymelicus acteon</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallow Skipper</td>
<td>Carcharodus alceae</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular name</td>
<td>Latin Name</td>
<td>View</td>
<td>Photo recommended</td>
<td>Capture recommended</td>
<td>Genitalia recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map</td>
<td>Araschnia levana</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marbled Fritillary</td>
<td>Brenthis daphne</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marbled Skipper</td>
<td>Carcharodus lavathae</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marbled White</td>
<td>Melanargia galathea</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsh Fritillary</td>
<td>Euphydryas aurinia</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazarine Blue</td>
<td>Cyaniris semargus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow Brown</td>
<td>Maniola jurtina</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadow Fritillary</td>
<td>Melitaea parthenoides</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Clouded Yellow</td>
<td>Colias phicomone</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Dappled White</td>
<td>Euchloe simplonia</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Ringlet</td>
<td>Erebia epiphron</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niobe Fritillary</td>
<td>Argyrs niobe</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Wall Brown</td>
<td>Lasionomma petropolitana</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oberthür's Grizzled Skipper</td>
<td>Pyrgus armoricanus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive Skipper</td>
<td>Pyrgus serratulæ</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange-tip</td>
<td>Anthocharis cardamines</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painted Lady</td>
<td>Vanessa cardui</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pale Clouded Yellow</td>
<td>Colias hyale</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peacock</td>
<td>Aglais io</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peak White</td>
<td>Pontia callidice</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl-bordered Fritillary</td>
<td>Boloria euphrosyne</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearly Heath</td>
<td>Coenonympha arcania</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piedmont Ringlet</td>
<td>Erebia meolans</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplar Admiral</td>
<td>Limenitis populi</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provençal Fritillary</td>
<td>Melitaea deione</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provençal Short-tailed Blue</td>
<td>Cupido alcetas</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Emperor</td>
<td>Apatura iris</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Hairstreak</td>
<td>Quercusia quercus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple-edged Copper</td>
<td>Lycaena hippothoe</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple-shot Copper</td>
<td>Lycaena alchepron</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrénées Brassy Ringlet</td>
<td>Erebia rondou</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen of Spain Fritillary</td>
<td>Issoria lathonia</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real’s White</td>
<td>Leptidea reali</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Admiral</td>
<td>Vanessa atalanta</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-underwing Skipper</td>
<td>Spialia sertorius</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverdin’s Blue</td>
<td>Plaeus argyronommon</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringlet</td>
<td>Aphantopus hyperantus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Grayling</td>
<td>Hipparchia alcyone</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosy Grizzled Skipper</td>
<td>Pyrgus onopordi</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safflower Skipper</td>
<td>Pyrgus carthami</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarce Copper</td>
<td>Lycaena virgoarueae</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarce Large Blue</td>
<td>Maculinea teleus</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Protected species*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vernacular name</th>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>View</th>
<th>Photo recommended</th>
<th>Capture recommended</th>
<th>Genitalia recommended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scarce Swallowtail</td>
<td><em>Iphiclides podalirius</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd's Fritillary</td>
<td><em>Boloria pales</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-tailed Blue</td>
<td><em>Cupido argiades</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silky Ringlet</td>
<td><em>Erebia gorge</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver-spotted Skipper</td>
<td><em>Hesperia comma</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver-studded Blue</td>
<td><em>Plebejus argus</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver-washed Fritillary</td>
<td><em>Argynnis paphia</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloe Hairstreak</td>
<td><em>Satyrum acaciae</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Blue</td>
<td><em>Cupido minimus</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Copper</td>
<td><em>Lycoena phlaeas</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Heath</td>
<td><em>Coenonympha pamphilus</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary</td>
<td><em>Boloria selene</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Skipper</td>
<td><em>Thymelicus sylvestris</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Tortoiseshell</td>
<td><em>Aglais urticae</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small White</td>
<td><em>Pieris rapae</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sooty Copper</td>
<td><em>Lycaena tityrus</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Grizzled Skipper</td>
<td><em>Pyrgus malvoides</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Small White</td>
<td><em>Pieris manni</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern White Admiral</td>
<td><em>Limenitis reducta</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speckled Wood</td>
<td><em>Pararge aegeria</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Fritillary</td>
<td><em>Melitaea didyma</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swallowtail</td>
<td><em>Papilio machaon</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hermit</td>
<td><em>Chazara briseis</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Grayling</td>
<td><em>Hipparchia statilinus</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufted Marbled Skipper</td>
<td><em>Carcharodus floccifer</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turquoise Blue</td>
<td><em>Polyommatus dorylas</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin-spot Fritillary</td>
<td><em>Brenthis hecate</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Brown</td>
<td><em>Lasiommata megera</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Ringlet</td>
<td><em>Erebia prono</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaver's Fritillary</td>
<td><em>Boloria dia</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Dappled White</td>
<td><em>(Euchloe crameri)</em></td>
<td>(plain)</td>
<td>(&gt;400m)</td>
<td>(400m)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Admiral</td>
<td><em>Limenitis camilla</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-letter Hairstreak</td>
<td><em>Satyrion w-album</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood White</td>
<td><em>Leptidea sinapis</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodland Brown</td>
<td><em>Lopinga achine</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Protected species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodland Grayling</td>
<td><em>Hipparchia fagi</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>(&gt;500m)</td>
<td>Protected species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-spotted Ringlet</td>
<td><em>Erebia manto</em></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. In the collective inventory program, each participant takes the scientific and moral responsibility for the data he/she provides. He/she undertakes to provide only sincere and genuine data, that is to say, which respects the form in which it was collected without modification.

II. Collection and capture of species: 
**Contributors undertake not to capture or take protected species, except with an ad hoc prefectoral authorization.** For other species, they undertake to **capture only for identification purposes and only as strictly necessary**, i.e. a maximum of 2 individuals of the same complex (or assumed species) per site, any other purpose being contradictory to the ethos of this atlas project. A majority of the species of butterflies and burnets of Aquitaine can be identified by sight or using photography. For species difficult to identify, it is recommended to refer to the pre-atlas species sheets and other guides.

In all cases, contributors agree not to capture in protected or managed areas for biodiversity unless the manager agrees.

III. Any data provided must be verified, if necessary, by a recognized expert appointed by the inventory.

IV. Those responsible for the inventory are free to refuse contributions which they consider unfounded or which are not freely provided.

V. During individual or collective surveys, contributors undertake to respect private property (always request the owner's permission).

VI. The above rules apply to any data, in the framework of the Inventory of Butterflies and Burnet Moths of Aquitaine whether it is used for the future atlas or any other published synthesis, or that has been provided previously at any time. These constitute the general rules but may, by collective decision of all interested parties, be adapted on a case-by-case basis.
To participate in furthering our knowledge of butterflies and other wildlife in Aquitaine, ‘do the click’: I observe, I click!

www.faune-aquitaine.org

Or directly on the mobile application: Naturalist

For more information, download the pre-atlas of rhopaloceres and zygens of Aquitaine on www.faune-aquitaine.org ou sur www.cen-aquitaine.org

This key was written by: Mathieu Sannier (LPO Aquitaine)
Translation and editing: David Simpson

Citation: SANNIER M., SIMPSON D. (2017) Simplified key to the Butterflies of Aquitaine – V1, 29 pages. LPO Aquitaine / www.faune-aquitaine.org

Review committee:

Gourvil P-Y, Sannier M, Simpson D, Soulet D, Van Halder I, Couanon V

Bibliography / resources:

This key has been adapted to the Aquitaine context from the following documents:

Photographs:

faune-auvergne.org : Guelin F, Peyrache P, Véron D
faune-lr.org : Caminade F, Champion E, Sauvage A
faune-paca.org : Alcouffe S, Delorme C, Fievet C, Guillée B, Fortini P