



Butterfly
Conservation



HAMPSHIRE & ISLE OF WIGHT
BUTTERFLY & MOTH REPORT
2013

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Introduction

I have pleasure in writing this, my first introduction as Chairman of the Branch. When I joined Butterfly Conservation some ten years ago, as a new recruit to the wonderful world of moths, I never envisaged becoming part of the main committee let alone finding myself on this 'lofty perch'!

Firstly, I would like to register my and the Branch's thanks to Pete Eeles for his support and enthusiasm for the branch during his time as chair, despite the pressures of a job that often saw him away from the country, and to the other members of the main committee for their support and enthusiasm over the past twelve months.

The year since the last report was published has been a busy one for the Branch. As one of the largest branches, Hampshire and Isle of Wight has a significant part to play in the organisation, and we have been very active behind the scenes developing closer ties with central head office to improve communication, management and joint working and the branch is increasingly seen as leading the way in best practice.

2013 continued the trend of recent years in having an unusual weather pattern, characterised by a very cold winter and spring causing significant drops in recording levels for our butterflies and moths, before turning around and becoming, in the end, a true butterfly summer (amazing what a hot spell can do to short term memory!), with transect counts on our reserves reflecting both this and the significant habitat management work that has been done. Ride-widening and hedge management at Bentley Station Meadow resulted in record numbers of species such as Silver-washed Fritillary there, and Magdalen Hill Down and Yew Hill continue to benefit from scrub clearance and carefully managed grazing using sheep and cattle. We would like to put on record again our thanks to the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust and the South Downs National Park Authority for their continued support, without which management of our reserves would be almost impossible.

Last year's New Members Day was as ever well attended. This is an annual event at which we invite new members to spend a day being introduced to the work of the Branch and of Butterfly Conservation as a whole and to see the Branch's flagship reserve at Magdalen Hill Down in the afternoon. This year's event is still being planned but is hoped to be held in late summer. More details will be released in due course.

The AGM and Members Day held in October saw a changing of the guard, and thanks are due to the three members who stood down, Roger Buchanan, Dave Green and Brian Fletcher, and to Pete as mentioned previously.

As I write this 2014 started wet, but let's hope it will be another good summer and enables a continuation of the recovery seen last year for our varied and diverse lepidoptera. Please visit our reserves which are the lifeblood of the branch, see the good work that is being done and if you would like to know more about our work or get involved with the work of the Branch, please contact us – without volunteers, which we all are, none of our work would be possible.

Mike Wall

Chair, Hampshire & Isle of Wight Branch

May 2014

2013 was an entirely different affair from 2012, and thank goodness for that I hear you say. Many species made remarkable recoveries, most notably the Small Tortoiseshell for which four times as many records were received this year than in 2012. This belies the real scale of the increase however since the numbers seen were greater than in the last ten years. Perhaps the cold spells in February 2012 and March 2013 have affected the parasite *Sturmia bella* or perhaps a hyper-parasite has now had an effect. It will be interesting to see if the population now stabilises or whether it will enter a cycle of boom and bust such as that of the Holly Blue.

The spring butterflies fared quite well despite the unseasonably cool weather. The Glanville Fritillary was the main exception and you can read Andy Butler's rather depressing account of this species in later pages. We should remember though that with the right weather and habitat conditions all lepidoptera can stage remarkable recoveries, such is their fecundity. It is a shame though that for the second year running there were no reports of either Small or Pearl-bordered Fritillaries on the island and it is thought that both have been lost. Wall Brown showed a continuing decline on the Hampshire coast at Pennington but fared better on the island.

When the summer arrived things took a dramatic turn for the better. The *Satyrinae* did well with excellent numbers of Marbled White and Speckled Wood being seen at some sites. On the 27 July Lynn and I went for a walk in Harewood Forest and the numbers of butterflies were exceptional; 400 butterflies of 17 species in an hour including 120 Silver-washed Fritillary and 65 Peacock. I don't remember seeing such numbers for many, many years.



The numbers of Chalkhill Blue flying at Arreton Down on 10 August were estimated to be around 50,000! What an amazing sight this must have been – definitely one of the seven wonders of the Isle of Wight, if not the world.

Arreton Down (TJN)

It is not surprising therefore that the numbers of records received went up. The number of butterfly records in 2013 went up to 79,062, a new record, and this compares to just 13,438 in 2001. In the same period the number of moth records submitted has gone from 44,763 to 123,186. This inevitably puts a strain on the process of manipulating the data, and the checking and verification required. New options for submitting your records came into effect from 1 May 2014 and are detailed on the Branch website at:

<http://www.hantsiow-butterflies.org.uk/recording.php>

The hot sunny summer saw the largest continental Swallowtail invasion since 1945 with

adults laying eggs in a number of gardens in Hastings, Eastbourne and Chichester. The butterflies were also seen in other south coast counties including Suffolk, Kent, Dorset and there were four sightings in Hampshire and one on the Isle of Wight. Perhaps this is the start of the colonisation of Southern England by the Swallowtail.

The other migrant butterfly species to put in an unexpected appearance was the Long-tailed Blue. The first sightings were in August and continued though to October. It may well have bred in our area as it was shown to do in other south coast counties.

There were migrant moths in profusion as well. Gold Spangle *Autographa bractea*, Sub-angled Wave *Scopula nigropunctata*, Feathered Beauty *Peribatoides secundaria*, Pigmy Footman *Eilema pygmaeola* and Pale Shoulder *Acontia lucida* were all recorded between 18 July and 2 August. There followed three Plumed Fan-foot *Pechipogo plumigeralis* and many Clifden Nonpareil *Catocala fraxini* in September. October produced reports of *Uresephita gilvata*, Crimson Speckled *Utetheisa pulchella*, and Sombre and Flame Brocades *Dryobotodes tenebrosa* and *Trigonophora flammea*.

The adventive Boxworm Moth *Cydalima perspectalis* was found for the first time in all three vice counties. It will be interesting to see if this far-eastern species can survive the British winter and gain a foothold here.



Boxworm Moth larva
Cydalima perspectalis
(TJN)

As part of an initiative organised by Simon Curson with willing volunteers from the island to search for the scarcer autumn species that are found on the southern cliffs of the Isle of Wight in the autumn, several important records were received for the RDB Beautiful Gothic and the Brindled Ochre.

Butterfly Conservation has just completed the three year project called, 'Dukes On The Edge', aimed at halting the shocking decline of the Duke of Burgundy in South East England. You can read a summary of the work carried out in the following paper by Dr Dan Hoare.

Branch Reserves Update

Bentley Station Meadow 2013

Jayne Chapman

A cold start to the spring in 2013 meant that some emerging butterfly species, i.e. the specialists, such as Pearl-bordered Fritillary, continued to suffer (not that we have many records of this species at Bentley), but the warmer weather that was to follow enabled some species such as the Large, Small and Green-veined Whites to bounce back from the terrible weather of 2012.

Many species respond to habitat management, and so with the Reserve still in the restorative phase, with volunteers continuing to bring the meadow back from the brink of secondary woodland, the combination of decisive management and a warmer summer culminated in very impressive numbers of butterflies seen in 2013.

Conservation work

In January, The Hampshire Conservation volunteers (HCV) and the South Downs Volunteer Ranger Service (SDVRS) continued the good work begun the previous year, and cleared a significant number of trees and scrub, with the SDVRS and the new, first Wednesday of the month, BC volunteer group returning during the autumn and winter to create a second east/west ride. We are now well on the way to completing the habitat management as set out in the current management plan, and are confident that the Common Dog-violet – the caterpillar food plant of the Pearl-bordered Fritillary, will increase now that the light is penetrating through to the woodland floor, and I am therefore confident that we will have recorded sightings of this butterfly in 2014.



Another ride © Jayne Chapman

Now that the stile has been installed in the Northern meadow to access the Forestry Commission's land, it is possible, for the first time, to take a circular route through BSM and into the FC woodland adjacent to the meadow. The 'mirroring' of BC's rides in the SSSI part of the FC, has now been completed, making the new walk well worth a visit.

Hampshire Conservation Volunteers and BC volunteers returned on the 21 April to clear the ditch next to the Gaffney-Cline meadow. By the end of April, fence posts had been replaced and stock-netting had been attached to allow for future sheep grazing in the spring.

Moths

On the 3 August, Keith Wills and Nigel Peace ran a moth trap resulting in a total of 62 species including a single specimen of the nationally scarce *Dichomeris alacella*. This interesting little moth feeds on lichens and was new to North Hampshire in 2007; it has since been discovered in a few scattered localities in the north of the county but is nowhere common.



This site is very under-recorded and we would be interested to hear from volunteers who might want to engage in further monitoring of moths. Please let me know if you want to access the site.

Dichomeris alacella
© Keith Wills

Butterfly transect results.

The system of transect recording has changed to UKBMS transect walker online. However, I do rely on snippets of handwritten observations that the transect walkers make as notes on the paper recording forms. These often provide me with interesting anecdotal comments.

David Walton reported the following: "Had a very high count on Tuesday 16th with a count of 212 butterflies from 9 species. On checking records, I realised this was very high, finding only one higher figure of 238 for 2006 (same week). I decided to visit again independently on Sunday 21st to confirm the apparently high count. This produced very similar counts for the first two Sections but more Marbled Whites, and the Gatekeepers were out. The open side of Section 3 however was very active with many butterflies always in view. Fantastic to see but produced a very high count of 331. The numbers were exceptional".

Sue Clark observed Town-Hall Clock *Adoxa moschatel*, in late April, a new plant record for the site, along with the established areas of Herb Paris.

Marbled Whites which have never had a stronghold here, have colonised the meadow with increased records of 92 compared to the previous highest number recorded in 2010 of 51. Small Coppers were up from a single specimen recorded in 2012 to 16, but still falling short of the 25 recorded the previous year. The Browns' increased significantly, with the Meadow Brown increasing its appearance on the previous five years by around 200.

Only two records exist for Dingy Skipper -1995 and 2003 – however, on the 7 May, Colin Beyer saw a single specimen off transect, in the North meadow.

2013 turned out to be an excellent year for butterflies across all sites, with BSM producing a transect annual index for Silver-washed Fritillary that exceeded the Hampshire average for the first time since transect recording began here in 1993, with the extraordinary total of 131.

A total of 25 out of 26 transects walked recorded 1,657 butterflies of 24 species seen, representing a 273% increase on last year, and comparing very favourably with recent years where 931 butterflies of 24 species were seen on transect in 2011, and 607 of 21 species in 2012.

Grazing

As the butterfly season drew to a close it was time to look once again at the Autumn/winter grazing requirements. As of previous years, John and Doreen Wolfe supplied the cattle, but this year with a slight difference. Black Beauty and Scarlett – two Highland cattle arrived mid August and remained for 13 weeks. As in other years, the ground became too water-logged, and they had to be taken off sooner than anticipated. Ideally the Reserve could do with harder grazing, fingers crossed, with the recent changes including ditch clearing and the opening up of the ground to the sky, it might just be a possibility in 2014...look out for Spring lambs!?



Scarlett © Abby Sullivan

I ended last year's report 'looking forward to good things in the coming season', and 2013 will certainly be remembered as one of the great Butterfly Summers, but we tend to forget that it was, in fact, a very late and cold Spring . This meant that early species such as Grizzled Skipper did less well than in 2012 and, perhaps surprisingly, Chalk Hill Blue numbers were also down from the spectacular numbers of 2012. The good news is that Brown Argus made a good recovery on the Original from 76 in 2012 to 175, and while this was partly weather related the increased grazing pressure has clearly helped the food plant, Rockrose, to thrive.

Managing the grazing programme continues to be a significant responsibility for the Reserves team. There were cattle and/or sheep in varying numbers on all areas of the Down for most of the year. All the animals that we use now belong to Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust (WT) and this is proving a mutually beneficial arrangement, though there is now the added complication of testing for bovine tuberculosis. All cattle have to be tested before they are moved off the Down, this is a difficult and time consuming task which involves rounding up the cattle for an injection – administered by a vet – on day one, and then again on day three to check the results. The cattle the WT have are native or rare breeds which are very well suited to conservation grazing, but not very amenable to handling and the little black Dexters that have done a great job on the Original are particularly wild!

We have also had a group of British White cattle on several areas during the year. The Wildlife Trust staff are, of course, in charge of the TB testing but the help provided by Jayne and some of our willing volunteers is much needed.

In order to manage the grazing to provide a variety of habitat the Down is divided into three main areas, The Original, The Extension and North Down and the latter are further divided into smaller areas, meaning that there is a very large length of fencing to maintain. Some of this dates back to over twenty years ago and there is an ongoing programme of repair and replacement with which we have had a great deal of help from SDNPA, the Wildlife Trust, contractors and many volunteers, in particular The Wednesday Conservation Volunteers and the Hampshire Conservation volunteers. The December storms caused considerable damage to some areas and the above volunteers have also been very busy clearing up during the winter.

Last year I reported that we had taken on a further nine acres, known as The Old Allotment Field, to provide grazing layback land off the main reserve. This has exceeded all expectations in terms of butterflies: in the first year of Transect Recording 25 species were seen, including Chalk Hill Blue, Brown Argus and Grizzled Skipper and a total of 848 butterflies recorded, this compares with 266 in the first year (2005) on the much larger North Down, and thanks to hard grazing the Ragwort seems to be conspicuous by its absence.



Small Tortoiseshell larvae © Paul Brock

As I write, in early May, the 2014 season is well under way, the hibernators have clearly survived the miserable wet winter, Brimstones in particular being seen in large numbers and Grizzled Skipper already seen, so we can hope for even better results this summer.

The year began with the usual activities of scrub-bashing and hedge trimming on the Main Reserve. This year far more mole excavations were to be seen there than at any time in the past (shown right). On the Southern Water Triangle outside the reservoir fence, volunteers cut and raked the grassland by hand. On Hilltop, the old fence at the north-east boundary was cleared of fallen trees, the old hedge coppiced and new fencing erected. Subsequently deer damaged the coppiced hedge by browsing. Hilltop was then grazed with Friesian cattle early in the year and, once the boundary had been made secure, forty sheep provided by Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust were used to shorten the turf and hopefully destroy most of the all too common Ragwort and the developing scrub.



Mole hills



Cutting and raking

Though the transect season officially began on 1 April, the cool wet conditions early in the month meant that the first butterflies were not recorded until 20 April when Ivan Arnold saw four Brimstones and a Peacock. Thereafter butterflies were seen regularly until mid-September when the season came to an abrupt end. One interesting very late sighting was of a male Adonis Blue seen on 29 October by our Reserves Officer Jayne Chapman.

In general 2013 was a good year for butterflies on the Reserve, although two fewer species were seen compared to 2012 and the overall numbers declined from 3,662 in 2012 to 2,964 this past year. Just two species were responsible for the overall drop in numbers: Chalkhill Blue and Meadow Brown. Both of these species had a very good season in 2012, and dropped in numbers to slightly below average levels in 2013 (Chalkhill Blue 1,711 to 459 and Meadow Brown 918 to 574). This meant that for only the fifth time in 24 years the Marbled White (up from 275 to 513) was more common than the Chalkhill Blue.



New Hedge on Hilltop

Other species that did well were the 'Whites', with Brimstone (131 recorded) having its second best year ever. Small Skipper (141 recorded) has at long last recovered from the overgrazing that occurred at the time of the Foot And Mouth epidemic of 2001 when

grazing animals were forced to remain on the Reserve until early June, three months after they would have normally been removed. In spite of the very low numbers of the second brood Common Blue seen in the dire summer of 2012, this species had its second best season on record with 250 seen. Ringlet, which thrives in damp summers also increased considerably in numbers (from 36 to 118)

Though Dingy Skipper numbers were down on the record levels of 2012, numbers were still on a par with those seen in the late 1980s. The Small Heath, another butterfly that was absent from the Reserve for about a decade, increased in numbers (to 136) a population level that was last recorded in 1992. Grizzled Skipper has been seen on the transect for the third year running, the nine seen this year indicating that they may have established a viable colony.

As usual a good range of other wildlife was seen. Moths recorded included Burnet Companion, Fox Moth, Garden and Green Carpet, Six-spot Burnets and Silver Y. Birds seen included our first Red Kite on 19 June (DAT), a cock Pheasant on 17 July (BPF) and lots of Swallows swooping low over the Reserve on 21 September (Ivan Arnold). Many beeflies *Bombylius major* were seen in late May and two rare Hornet Robber-flies *Asilus crabroniformis* were seen on 13 August (DAT) and a third together with three Southern



Orchid and Butterflies Walk June 2013

Hawker dragonflies on 19 August (BPF). As ever, Yew Hill put on a spectacular display of orchid species including Common spotted, Fragrant, Butterfly and Bee orchids.

Grazing started rather early with three British White cows from HIWWT arriving on 6 August, these being joined by five more on 19 September and by eight Hebridean Sheep on 29 October. All of the animals were transferred to Hilltop on 4 November and most stayed until the end of December.

The Southern Water Triangle was cut and raked again by volunteers in late summer, though plans are now afoot to fence this area and Southern Water has agreed to this so that this area may be grazed. This is scheduled for late 2014 or early 2015.

Ragwort remains a problem on Hilltop, and pulling has proved ineffective for such a large area. Topping (i.e. breaking off the developing flower head before the flowers open) has proved quite effective and, coupled with early grazing and spot spraying with glyphosate, may well solve this problem. Another problem was solved by the replacement of the western fence in early November which means that the available electric fencing can be used to ensure that areas of Hilltop are grazed selectively.

Photos © Jayne Chapman

The Duke of Burgundy is one of Britain's fastest-declining butterflies, its population having declined by 46% between 1995-9 and 2005-9. As well as this continuing population decline (revealed by transect data on occupied sites), the butterfly has also been entirely lost from many sites, disappearing from 30% of occupied 10km squares over the same time period. Following decades of wider losses across its former range in central and southern England, this represents a species facing the very real threat of extinction in many areas.

Butterfly Conservation's Dukes On The Edge project is an initiative aiming to tackle this decline by restoring networks of habitat suitable for the species across each of the six landscapes in which it still survives in South East England. Hampshire contains at least part of four of these landscapes: the South Downs, the Tytherley Woods, the New Forest and the North Wessex Downs, with the other two being the North Downs of Kent & Surrey and the Chilterns. The project began in 2011 with funding from SITA Trust and the Heritage Lottery Fund, and although the first phase of funding finishes in summer 2014, we aim to continue conservation action in each of these landscapes.

Although the Duke of Burgundy remains relatively easy to see in Hampshire, with most observers going to well-known sites like Noar Hill, it is under threat here as well, with many smaller colonies apparently disappearing in recent years. Hampshire and Wiltshire are now the core of the butterfly's UK range, making conservation efforts here central to securing its future. Defining and detecting breeding colonies can be difficult, as the butterfly comes and goes from marginal sites and tiny, hard to detect colonies can persist for several years.



Duke of Burgundy (Pete Eeles)

A national site dossier compiled in 2013 found that 160 Duke colonies remain in the UK, with 47% of these in South East England. Between 2008 and 2012 the butterfly was recorded in 34 colonies in Hampshire, the highest for any county (although Wiltshire retains a few very large colonies around Salisbury Plain that probably equate to a bigger population). However, at least 32 colonies have gone extinct in Hampshire since 1980, showing just how much more common the species once was. 12 habitat networks have been identified in Hampshire, although many of these contain only a single colony. Within these networks there is potential for the butterfly to move between neighbouring sites and function as a connected population. There is evidence that Dukes can move up to 4 or 5km from occupied sites to colonise new habitat patches, although this is most likely from large, healthy colonies, which form the core of the network. This offers some hope in the potential for the butterfly to recolonise extinct sites, but also requires coordinated conservation action across many sites, which can be challenging.

The reasons for colony extinctions are complex and variable between sites, but can usually be summed up as inappropriate habitat management – failing to take the needs of the Duke of Burgundy into account. For sites in the national dossier where the reasons are known, 57% of colonies became extinct because of too little management: on woodland sites this leads to clearings and rides becoming overgrown, while grassland sites eventually become rank and choked with scrub. At the same time, however, 27% of colonies became extinct because of over-management: typically overgrazing and too much scrub being removed at

one time. This dual failure sums up the problems for the Duke of Burgundy, caught between overgrazed grasslands and neglected woodlands.

Helping land managers to meet the needs of the fussy Duke of Burgundy is at the heart of the Dukes On The Edge project. Often this involves working out how to leave some habitat in good condition for Dukes alongside a range of other land management objectives, which can include grazing, forestry, deer and pheasant management. Many sites are under some form of conservation management but this may be aimed at other features such as chalk grassland plants or even other butterflies – ‘classic’ chalk grassland grazing to produce a short sward in summer for Chalkhill or Adonis Blue will often be at the expense of species like Dukes, which like their grassland a bit rougher. Through this project we are exploring how to produce varied sward conditions across a site to meet the needs of a range of species.

As with many of our habitat specialist butterflies, larval foodplants are one of the limiting resources for the Duke of Burgundy – Cowslips and Primroses are both common plants, especially across much of Hampshire, but they need to be growing in just the right conditions to satisfy the Duke. The butterfly needs lush, healthy plants growing in sheltered conditions where they won’t succumb to drought over the summer months, as happens to many of the smaller exposed plants growing on chalk hillsides. On grassland sites the butterfly typically lays eggs on plants in relatively long grass (10-30cm), often in heavily scrubbed areas on north- and west-facing slopes. In woodlands the butterfly is less fussy about which plants it lays on, but still requires regular coppicing or ride management in different parts of the wood every year or two to maintain the sunny openings it needs.

Since 2011 Butterfly Conservation staff and volunteers have provided management advice for Dukes on 110 sites across South East England (63 occupied sites, 30 extinct and 17 potential sites). Of these, we know that habitat management has already improved on at least 46 sites, providing better habitat for the Duke of Burgundy. In 2013 the project provided management advice for 32 Hampshire sites, including 14 extant colonies and 23 extinct or potential colonies (sites are defined by ownership boundaries, and may include more than one colony). Our work in Hampshire has been achieved in partnership with volunteers and staff from many organisations, including BC branch volunteers and colleagues.

Funding from SITA Trust has enabled us to carry out more than 23ha of targeted management around Butser Hill and the surrounding habitat network on the Hampshire-Sussex border, aiming to strengthen the population on key sites and allow the butterfly to colonise other patches in the landscape. At the same time, there has been extensive work across the South Downs in partnership with the South Downs National Park Authority, Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust and Hampshire County Council as part of the South Downs Way Ahead Nature Improvement Area. And in northwest Hampshire, Dukes have been a focus for the Winning Ways for Wildlife partnership between BC, HIWWT & Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust. Volunteer surveys in 2013 helped to target habitat management over the winter on several sites in the area, where the Duke survives in a handful of isolated colonies.

As I write in spring 2014, it is with cautious optimism for a good spring that will enable us to monitor the response of the Duke of Burgundy and other butterflies and moths to all of this targeted management. Surveys will help to confirm which management suits the Duke best, where it still survives and where we need to target conservation action. We will be passing on survey results and management recommendations to site managers, and working with our amazing network of volunteers and partner organisations to ensure that the Duke of Burgundy has a bright future in Hampshire.



I am always interested in how people start their hobby. Perhaps it is “in the family”, or fired by an inspiring teacher or friend, sometimes the passion seems to arise spontaneously. My mother, her brother and their parents were all keen naturalists and I was shown creatures of interest from my pushchair. My grandparents lived in Bassett, and mother used to walk me in my pushchair, there and back from the north end of Chandlers Ford (thought nothing of it). There was a long line of palings in Winchester Road which could always be relied upon to produce moths at rest – I remember Broad-barred White, Grey Arches, Willow Beauty and others. Later, when my sister was born, she went in the pushchair and I rode my tricycle.

My uncle and grandfather had small, neatly set collections of mostly common butterflies and moths, but alas none had data and no diaries had been kept. They relied on “South” for identification, but had no contact with other entomologists. Grandad, who was a merchant seaman, use to take me out collecting from the age of six, and made me

my first net, which stood me in good stead for many years. Mother did my setting. We used to search for caterpillars, and trunk-hunting was a rich source of moths at rest in daytime. The woods opposite my home were a mixture of birch and oak, with some pine, among them a few large yews. These, with dense evergreen foliage, provided shade, and several geometers would fly off them at my approach. Many geos could also be disturbed by gently tapping hedgerows with a stick. Nowadays, one can rarely find a moth at rest, and the hedgerows are sterile, at least here in Hampshire.

In 1941, at the age of eleven, I was fortunate to meet Mr B. Harold Smith, one time President of the South London Entomological & Natural History Society, “*coridon-crawling*” on St Catherine’s Hill outside Winchester. He told me the if I could get hold of the next issue of *The Entomologist*, the leading journal of the time, I would find a note by him describing the capture of a Purple Emperor. He invited me and my mother to his home in Farnham, showed us his fine Collection and impressed upon me the importance of data labels on everything I took. Without data, he said, specimens were valueless. On leaving, he presented me with my first little cabinet, a great kindness.

I duly ordered my *Entomologist* from W.H. Smith in Winchester and found the article in question. No mention of Purple Emperor, but of *Apatura iris*. The scientific names were used for all the other insects mentioned, and I realised that I too would need these names if I were to make sense of the Literature. Highly motivated, I found them readily assimilated. Today, I have the pleasure and privilege of attending meetings of the Hampshire Flora Group, and youngsters of both sexes are perfectly happy with the scientific nomenclature. I blame the birders for prejudicing otherwise promising entomologists against their use. Indeed, one County Butterfly Recorder went so far as to call them elitist, and he a retired schoolmaster (sorry – teacher!). Far from it, familiarity with the scientific names enables one to delve into the literature and to consult colleagues throughout the World, to whom English colloquial

names mean nothing. When a good friend of mine recently returned from an excursion to Hungary, he told me one of the highlights was seeing the New Forest Cicada. I could not resist saying, "What on *Earth* was a New Forest Cicada doing in Hungary?" The fact that scientific names change from time to time leads to an understanding of the reasons for this, familiarity with the Law of Priority and research, up and down the World, on speciation and phylogeny of the insects that we claim to interest us.

So, I suppose my serious entomology began in 1941. I soon learned to do my own setting, got hold of a serviceable cabinet and took a serious interest in field work. Nocturnal expeditions were out of the question until after the War, but I sugared the oak tree on our front bank with great success, examining the catch with a discretely hooded torch. One night, I remember, there were 69 moths on the patch. I obtained a Bignell beating tray, which I still use, as an aid to the discovery of larvae. Captain "Tin-eye" Jackson (he wore a monocle) told me how to find the larvae or pupae of *Nonagria typhae* (Bulrush Wainscot), by observing dead leaves in the centre of a reed-mace shoot and splitting the shoot down to reveal the larval working. Sometimes a Moorhen had got there first. Similar dead leaves in a shoot of common reed indicated the presence of *Nonagria* (now *Lenisa*) *geminipuncta* (Twin-spotted Wainscot): further down the stem would be an oval, translucent "window" below which, inside the stem, was the pupa. I learned that the more delicate pupa of *Archanara dissoluta* (Brown-veined Wainscot) was head *downwards* in the reed stem, with the exit window below it. Tutt's 'Practical Hints for the Field Lepidopterist' became an invaluable guide: "The popular idea of a lepidopterist, even now, is one who collects, and not one who studies, butterflies and moths" (1905); "It would well repay an entomologist, in spite of the temptation, to lay down his net for two or three years and devote his time to hunting the Lepidoptera in their early stages; at the end of that time, his observations and descriptions, properly digested and carefully prepared, would ensure his name being handed down to future generations of scientific workers...." (1908).



Calamia tridens (Burren Green) © Keith Tailby

In 1948, the Robinson brothers came on the scene with their revolutionary mercury vapour moth trap. I was invited to join them, and Eric Classey, on an expedition to Freshwater on the Isle of Wight in October, 1949 to look for *Sedina buettneri* (Blair's Wainscot). Here's another quibble, the moth is named Büttner's Wainscot – likewise *Agrotis herzogi* (Spalding's Dart, rightly Herzog's Dart), etc. The nights were cold, and there was a ring of entomologists with their lamps all round Freshwater Marsh. A few *buettneri* were caught, but a lesson was subsequently learned, that of over-reliance on the new "Secret Weapon". Had we plodded diligently round the sedge-beds at dusk with a torch or paraffin lamp, we would surely have seen more. In 1950, I was again invited to participate in an expedition to the Burren in Co. Clare. A specimen of *Leuceria virens*

(now *Calamia tridens* Burren Green) had been found by chance the previous year and we wanted to see if it was resident on the Burren. Again, we relied on m.v. light and we did show that the moth was established there, but when I returned many years later we found it much more rewarding to search for freshly emerged specimens after dark, using a paraffin lamp. They were plentiful, and a truly glorious sight.

I obtained my first m.v. moth trap in 1950, and have run one in the garden of my various homes ever since. It gives a good, though by no means perfect, indication of the local fauna,

and is a valuable source of female moths for breeding purposes, but is no substitute for field work.

Trips Abroad

Beyond Pyralidae and Tortricidae, I never got into the smaller Lepidoptera, for reasons that will become apparent. I started breeding tortricids in the early 1960's, and netting them by day. The local disused railway between Mill Hill East and Edgware (Middlesex) was a rich source of *Dichrorampha* species, flying in late afternoon sunshine, among them various pyrales, in particular *Homoeosoma sinuella*. Apart from Beirne, literature on British Pyralidae was regrettably sparse, and it was clear that the Family had excited little interest among lepidopterists. In 1965, however, the first two volumes of *Microlepidoptera Palaearctica*, by Bleszyński on Crambinae were published, and sent me by Eric Classey. This fired my own interest in Pyralidae, which kept me occupied for the next few years. The modest contribution towards their understanding which was subsequently published seemed to stimulate others towards them, and it is gratifying to know that the "stepping stone" has now been submerged in a plethora of new knowledge.



Minucia lunaris (Lunar Double-stripe)
Picos, Spain May 2014 (Tim Norriss)

Before we met, Jane had travelled widely on the Continent, and she was always keen to persuade me to venture abroad, but it was not until 1981, after we had explored various remote places in Britain, that she managed to do so. We stayed, with our young family, in a cottage in the Pyrenees above Amélie-les-Bains. This was in April. Lamping nearby produced *Alsophila aescularia* (March Moth) and *Minucia lunaris* (Lunar Double-stripe) on the sheet together. A *Conistra*, thought at first to be *C. rubiginea* (Dotted Chestnut) turned out to be *C. staudingeri*, from which I

subsequently bred a long and extremely variable series. Eggs were also obtained from another noctuid, *Spudaea rutililla*, and moths bred. By day, the geometers *Isturgia limbaria* (Frosted Yellow) and *Bichroma famula*, (*Isturgia famula* in some literature) which is rather like our *Ematurga atomaria* (Common Heath) were flying over broom bushes, and occasionally the big saturniid, *Aglia tau* (Tau Emperor) was seen. I was hooked. I knew there was much to be learned about the moths of mainland Europe, and that I could safely leave the study of British microlepidoptera in hands more capable than mine.

The next step was to try to familiarise myself with the European moth fauna – a daunting task. I had the Palaearctic volumes of Seitz, and Culot's 'Noctuelles et Géomètres d'Europe', both excellent in their way but very incomplete on areas such as Spain and SE Europe, and both without figures of genitalia. At about this time, I had the good fortune to make contact with some Danish lepidopterists, in particular Knud Larsen, Michael Fibiger, Peder Skou, Bjarne Skule and Per Stadel Nielsen, all of whom generously presented me with reference specimens from Denmark and many other parts of Europe, and Turkey. My gratitude to them is incalculable, and is the reason my Collection is now in the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen (ZMUC). Jane and I made many more good friends when I joined SEL, Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica. Michael Fibiger urged me to go to Greece, then largely unworked, or failing that, to Spain. I continued to enjoy collecting in France, usually with Jane, but also with Norman Hall and other colleagues, but Spain became the centre of attraction thereafter. In western Europe, it is not the Mediterranean but the Pyrenees which form the biogeographical barrier. Once, when we decided to spent the night on the French

side, we had over 100 species at light, all but one of which were in the British List, some admittedly rare migrants. Next night, in Prov. Huesca, many were unknown in Britain. We had been directed by Peder Skou to an area of semi-desert near Peñalba, which became a prime objective for several seasons. It was often intolerably hot by day, and sometimes at night a cold wind would come down off the mountains, but on good nights the trap and sheet were alive with moths. In summer, *Cucullia bubaceki*, an endemic species with an enormous silver panel in the forewing, was an outstanding visitor. We surmised, without proof, that the panel reflected light when the moth was at rest in the heat of the day. In March, the highlight was *Metopoceras khalildja*, another near-endemic and a rarity. Nearby, we discovered a delightful river valley near Ontiñena, where Nightingales hopped about under bushes in clear view and Bee Eaters nested in a low, sandy bank. There were willows along the river bank, and we hoped that the rare and local notodontid, *Neoharpyia verbasci* might be here, as indeed it was. By now, I had become somewhat over confident about identifications, and was brought down to earth when a medium-sized noctuid had me completely stumped. It turned out to be the third known European specimen of *Rhiza commoda*, the other two having been taken in the same general area a few years back. This is a species which, like the Azure-winged Magpie, has a disjunct distribution. The nearest populations to the Spanish one are in Asia Minor, eastwards from Transcaucasia. The following year, we found the species to be locally common around Ontiñena.

Spain is a large country, largely underworked, although the young generation of Spanish lepidopterists is rapidly seeing to that, but in the 1980's, you didn't have to be very clever to find something new. Jane and I visited Prov. Valladolid to look for *Xestia trifida*, and stumbled upon an abundant colony of *Victrix agenjoi*, considered at the time to be a rarity. The males were extraordinarily variable, but the female was unknown. I thought that if I were to potter around with a paraffin lamp, I might just possibly discover males assembling to a female. This happened, twice in one night, and the female turned out to be brachypterous and quite incapable of flight – no wonder it had not been seen before.

There are two problems associated with trying to breed species from southern Europe. One is the availability of acceptable foodplants back in Britain, the other is getting captive females to oviposit in the heat of the summer. In the spring, it is a different matter, and I have managed to breed most of the *Conistra* species from eggs willingly laid by females after hibernation. Searching or beating for larvae is well-nigh impossible because of multitudes of ants, and it is as well to beware of ants finding one's set specimens, too.

Back in France, we heard of an entomologist finding the remains of moths in the snow in the mountains of the Alpes Maritimes, their bodies devoured by Alpine Choughs. We reasoned that the moths must fly actively over the snow at night before getting into difficulties. It seemed daft to set up a trap on a metre of snow – in Scotland one would make for the nearest hostelry – but soon after dark moths began to appear. If they settled on the snow, their wings would flap ever more slowly until they became moribund, so we placed them in a cardboard box in the camper van, to "keep their feet warm" until they could be released. But why were they flying at all? Some were migrants which had come up the valley of the Var; *Dasypolia ferdinandi* were all females, presumably intent on oviposition, the males having expired in the autumn. The real puzzle was the small arctiid, *Ocnogyna parasita*: the males were common and were expected to be looking for females, which are apterous. I searched every visible blade of vegetation and exposed rock without success, and was pleased to get back to the warmth of the camper.

SEL Congresses provided the opportunity to visit other countries, to meet old friends and discover new ones. Lunz-am-Zee gave us our first glimpse of Austria, there was a memorable Congress in Lednice in Czech Republic, and we were back in Spain, at Bustaviejo, for the meeting there. I had been in correspondence with Stoyan Beshkov, from Bulgaria, for some years before we first met at Lednice, and this led to two memorable visits on my own to his lovely country, both in autumn. I was extremely interested to see south-east versions of genera familiar to me in France and Spain: *Episema glaucina* and *E.*

grueneri in the west, *E. tersa*, *E. korsakovi* and *E. lederi* in Bulgaria, different species of *Agrochola*, of *Polymixis* and so on. On the first visit, we went everywhere by bus or train, always reaching our next destination in ample time to set up camp and equipment. I remember on our first night, on the deserted Stara Kresna Station, we slept on picnic tables, later under the stars in an open field and once, when it rained, in a rat-infested barn. It was gratifying to find I could still do this when well into my 70's. Next time, Stoyan had acquired an ancient Trabant; When it broke down, as it frequently did, Stoyan would open the bonnet and kick the engine, which invariably re-started. We drove through rain, which entered through leaks in the roof, but we never became waterlogged as there were so many holes in the floor that water went out as fast as it came in. Once, I was instructed to sit on the bonnet to provide stability when we attempted to reach a flat, grassy area at the top on an impossibly steep incline of some 15 metres – achieved at the third attempt. Each day, we bought bread and sausages and a bottle of wine. Half the bottle was consumed with the food, the other half went into the wine-ropes, which were very productive.

Our last big adventure was to Swedish Lapland in 1996. It is a curious fact that, in arctic Scandinavia the years of abundance of the majority of moths are synchronised in a two-year cycle: In Sweden, “even” years are the good ones, but in Finland, it is the “odd” years. We were particularly fortunate in that the season was late, mosquitoes were no more than a moderate nuisance, the weather was fine and the forest moths were just emerging. Although the sun never really sets in July, nevertheless, the “night flying” moths begin around 22:00 hrs and finish flying at about 03:00. Is this a habit retained from a previous Ice Age when they were forced to retreat further south where the nights were dark? There are theories, too, about the synchronisation of the two-year life cycles – perhaps some ecological disaster hit one of the generations, in different years in Finland and Norway/Sweden. But then again, in the Scottish Highlands, *Xestia alpicola* (Northern Dart) is an “even” year species and *Glacies coracina* (Black Mountain Moth), on the same ground, is an “odd” year species, and here in the South, the clearwing *Aegeria flaviventris* is found in “even” years. It is both sobering and stimulating to be reminded how ignorant we are!

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On the 20th December 2013 I started clearing a block of Blackthorn that was taking over too large an area in the arboretum at Cholderton Park. The frontage of this Blackthorn is west facing and extends for 80 metres (83 yards in old money!) in a convoluted edge and with a long slope to the top. The majority of the bushes were short and scrubby but some were shading out a *Cupressus sempervirens* towards the middle of the Blackthorn clump. These larger bushes were some 6 metres high (19 feet).

Photo (Tim Norriss)

All the bushes were checked for Brown Hairstreak eggs before and after removal. Fifteen of the eggs removed were sleeved

(three per sleeve) on nearby Blackthorn, and the remainder were sent for a re-introduction project in newly-created habitat in an adjacent county. The sleeves will be opened at the end of July so that the adult can fly off on emergence.

What was most surprising to me was the height at which some eggs had been laid. Some were found on the terminal shoots of the tallest bushes about 35cm (12 inches) below the top. Eight eggs were found on the sloping west side of the scrub. The vast majority of eggs were found at chest to head height although some were only 35cm (12 inches) off the ground. The common perception is that Brown Hairstreaks lay only at low level on small suckers, and indeed Jeremy Thomas writes that 'the eggs are generally no more than 1m above the ground'.

Adults can be remarkably hard to spot, even when at close range, and so observations of laying females will inevitably be biased towards those at lower levels where it can be seen precisely what the females are doing. Above 2m and it is very unlikely that it would be possible to see a female laying in a thick Blackthorn hedge. Likewise winter egg searches will inevitably be biased towards those below eye level. How often do people on conservation work parties carefully check for eggs on the Blackthorn that they cut down, and their height off the ground? Does weather play a large part in the location selected? In windy conditions they will certainly favour the lower sections of a hedge and on the sheltered side. But in favourable conditions it is clear that they certainly will lay at some considerable height. There are many unanswered questions that warrant further research.

The Cholderton Estate is a fully organic farm covering 2,000 acres. It regularly hosts visits from wildlife organisations, agricultural bodies, students and enthusiasts who are interested in seeing modern farming operating in tune with the natural environment. It holds a good population of Brown Hairstreak as the hedges are maintained on a long management rotation rather than the annual cutting that seems to be carried out over much of our countryside these days. In many areas the young suckers at the outer edge are left to grow and whilst adult Brown Hairstreak are not often seen it never takes long to find eggs on these low suckers during the winter months.

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A familiar face to the mothing fraternity of Hampshire, Tony Dobson passed away on 31st October 2013 aged 80 years at home. He will be fondly remembered for his willingness to engage with the public, regardless of their level of knowledge, and his enthusiasm both out on the field and in conversation was contagious; those who attended the 2013 Hampshire and Isle of Wight moth conference will long remember his animated talk about his experiences in Africa with the army.

Tony was born on 4th December 1932 near Winchester, Hampshire. He showed an interest in Lepidoptera from 8 years old, encouraged by his mother to keep him occupied and out of mischief. When 12 years old, he was fascinated by a live Feathered Gothic and went on to study and collect moths for the rest of his life. During the war the family moved to Torquay. In early September 1951 he had a hunch he would find a rare moth on ivy blossom on the Torquay coastline; and later that month he found the third British specimen of Blair's Mocha. During his two years of national service in the army, he spent ten months on active service in Kenya with the 1st Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment. When on duty clerk night duty, he would sleep in the C.O.'s room with lights on and the window open; early next morning he would rise, secure any interesting specimens, then gather the rest and release them outside before the C.O. returned. When on patrol, he always carried pill boxes as well as a rifle. A number of his butterflies and moths are in the foreign collection at the Natural History Museum, London.

After national service, he trained to be a teacher and taught in primary schools, where he organised natural history and insect study clubs. Through one of his pupils finding the second Devon specimen of Silver-striped Hawkmoth *Hippotion celerio*, he appeared on Westward TV with it and other hawkmoth specimens. In 1962, he found a colony of Devon Carpet in a damp wood on Haldon Moor, Devon; he made a study of the wood, finding the moth's ova and larvae in the wild for the first time. He was

macrolepidoptera recorder for Devon from 1962 to 1971.

In 1971 he and his family moved back to Hampshire, settling in Brighton Hill, Basingstoke. From 1975 to 1976 he spent a sabbatical year in Sheffield gaining a Teaching Diploma in Environmental Studies. For relaxation he was out in the woods or on the moors and obtained a few moth aberrations, now in the national collection. In 1979 he left mainstream primary education to become a warden of a field studies centre at Overton and then at Sparsholt College near Winchester. At both places he operated Rothamsted and M.V. traps, adding many records to the county list. He often took his Robinson M.V. trap to school grounds, so that children could study the contents next morning.

Tony was heavily involved in the Rothamsted Insect survey which has been crucial in monitoring moth abundance and species diversity across the UK. He volunteered to help as far back as 1966 when he was approached by R. A. French to be an expert identifier for the trap at Slapton Ley NNR and also ran a trap at his school in Cullompton where he encouraged the school children to identify the moths and carry out investigations into moth activity and weather. After moving to Hampshire, Tony continued his association with the Survey identifying catches from a number of localities.

Returning to south Devon in 1990 for a holiday, he visited one of his old mothing haunts on the coast where he found a colony of Bloxworth Snout and in subsequent visits made a study of its habitats and life history. His wife Meriel often accompanied him on field meetings and Tony often referred to the 3 'M's in his life – moths, maps and Meriel. He retired in 1993 and continued his mothing with unabated enthusiasm right up until his death, including running traps locally at the Bramley Frith education centre where he was able to pass on his infectious enthusiasm to moth-ers of all ages – indeed, it was a public session run by Tony there for National Moth Night in 2002 that first got me 'hooked' on moths – or on the Millfield LNR, Old Basing, despite occasional bouts of ill health which slowed him a little towards the latter years of his life. Throughout his life he has painted and in his youth played the piano and became an Associate of the London College of Music.

His collection built up over many years has been bequeathed to the Hampshire Museum at Chilcomb, Winchester. Meriel sadly passed away in 2012 and he is survived by his two daughters, Angela and Penny, to which the branch extends its deepest sympathies.

With thanks to Andrew Cleave for the original text which is to be published in the British Journal of Entomology and Natural History, from which the above is adapted.

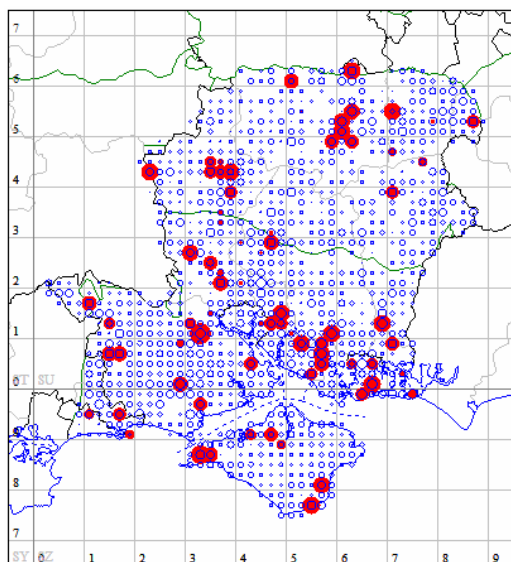
Hampshire & Isle of Wight Moth Weekend 2013 Mike Wall

The Hampshire & Isle of Wight Moth Weekend 2013 was held on 19 to 21 July, reverting back to the later date last seen in 2011, and was the sixth such event held to celebrate and promote mothing in the two counties. Like the previous editions, the primary focus was to target under-recorded areas, be that an underwatched 10km square, tetrad, or even just a new site - such as a neighbour's back garden. The hope is that by doing so we will encourage a greater concentration on the under-visited areas in our area. Unfortunately we were unable to offer prizes as in previous years for most significant find and most new 10km square records, but hope that publication here will be reward enough!

Reports were received from **101** observers covering **124** sites, compared to 62 observers from 93 sites last year and 85 recorders at 125 locations in 2011. The reduction in effort was down almost certainly due to the weather, which over the three days was cool and blighted by rain showers, which were heavy on the Sunday. As can be seen from the table below, the reduction in total catches was even lower than can be explained by the lower recording effort (although comparisons are difficult given the change in dates):

	2011 (22-24 July)	2012 (1-3 June)	2013 (19-21 July)
No. Species	500	301	527
No. Records	3,312	1,338	3,272
No. Moths	9,992	2,897	8,926
Recorders	85	62	68
Sites	125	93	77

The most active recorder was Graham Dennis who sent in 257 records, closely followed by Glynne Evans with 249 and Keith Godfrey on 227.



The map shows all records to date by tetrad, with the larger the dot, the greater the number of records received (open blue circles), overlaid with the equivalent for records received in respect of Hampshire & Isle of Wight Moth Weekend 2013.



The most frequently encountered species in terms of numbers of records was the Riband Wave *Idaea aversata* but the Common Footman *Eilema lurideola* was the most common by number of individuals. In 2011, when the Weekend was last held on comparable dates, Riband Wave was only 6th in the rankings. The full list of the top 20 species under

both criteria is listed below.

B&F No.	Species	Rank	No. records	Rank	No. individuals
1713	Riband Wave <i>Idaea aversata</i>	1	56	5	321
2050	Common Footman <i>Eilema lurideola</i>	2	44	1	377
2160	Bright-line Brown-eye <i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>	3	43	9	174
2061	Buff Ermine <i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	4	42	15	116
2381	Uncertain <i>Hoplodrina alsines</i>	4	42	2	344
2321	Dark Arches <i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	6	41	6	303
1937	Willow Beauty <i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	7	37	20	89
1653	Buff Arches <i>Habrosyne pyritoides</i>	8	36	8	181
2291	Coronet <i>Craniophora ligustri</i>	8	36	7	226
1405	Mother of Pearl <i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i>	10	35	14	117
1293	Garden Grass-veneer <i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>	11	34	4	333
2382	Rustic <i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	11	34	11	128
1922	Swallow-tailed Moth <i>Ourapteryx sambucaria</i>	13	33		
2089	Heart and Dart <i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	14	30	12	121
1991	Elephant Hawk-moth <i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	15	29		
1424	<i>Endotricha flammealis</i>	16	28		
1917	Early Thorn <i>Selenia dentaria</i>	16	28		
0424	Bird-cherry Ermine <i>Yponomeuta evonymella</i>	18	27	16	113
1669	Common Emerald <i>Hemithea aestivaria</i>	18	27		
1887	Clouded Border <i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	20	26		
1906	Brimstone Moth <i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	20	26		
2337x	Marbled Minor agg. <i>Oligia strigilis</i> agg.	20	26	13	118
2037	Rosy Footman <i>Miltochrista miniata</i>			17	109
1304	<i>Agriphila straminella</i>			10	162
2049	Buff Footman <i>Eilema depressa</i>			19	93
1338	<i>Dipleurina lacustrata</i>			18	101
1331	Water Veneer <i>Acentria ephemerella</i>			3	343
1294	<i>Crambus pascuella</i>			20	89

Two awards were made:

Most Significant Contribution: Glynne Evans

This is awarded to the observer who makes the largest number of new hectad records (determined as species not known for the 10-km square prior to this year). Aggregate species were discounted for the purposes of the calculation.

A total of 36 new hectad (10-km square) records were made during the weekend, with only four of these being macros. The recorders who had the greatest success in finding new hectad records are shown right. Glynne ran traps in the Goodworth Clatford area and turned up six new species for the area, just beating Graham Dennis in Mortimer and Rotherwick, and Iain Outlaw in Shanklin, with five.

Most Significant Record: *Celypha aurofasciana* (Fred Woodworth)

The rarest species that was recorded turned up in Fred's actinic trap in Ventnor, Isle of Wight, was *Celypha aurofasciana*, known only from two or three other localities in our area. In Ventnor, it now appears to be quite common.

The table below shows the rarest species recorded over the weekend, in relation to the total number of records received prior to 2013

B&F Code	Species	Locality	VC	Recorder	Previous Records
1069	<i>Celypha aurofasciana</i>	Ventnor	10	Fred Woodworth	9
1166	<i>Zeiraphera griseana</i>	Rotherwick	12	Graham Dennis, Alison Cross, Mike Wall	10
0651	<i>Oecophora bractella</i>	Goodworth Clatford	12	Glynne Evans	11
1145	<i>Epipotia nanana</i>	Ashurst, NF	11	Keith Godfrey	15
0292	<i>Caloptilia leucapennella</i>	Freshwater	10	Stephen Plummer	20
1300	<i>Crambus pratella</i>	Ashurst, NF	11	Keith Godfrey	22
0442	<i>Cedestis gysseleniella</i>	Farnborough	12	Keith Wills	23
0903	<i>Chrysoclista linneella</i>	Hythe	11	Juliet Bloss	26
0660	<i>Pseudatemelia josephonae</i>	Rotherwick	12	Graham Dennis, Alison Cross, Mike Wall	27
0951	<i>Aethes beatricella</i>	Mortimer	22	Graham Dennis	30

Note for 2014:

Hampshire Moth Weekend this year will not be held in 2014 but will be re-launched in 2015.

Below are shown, for each of butterflies, macro- and micro-moths, the top 25 most recorded species (by number of records), and their comparative ranking in 2012.

Butterflies

Small White moved to the top of the records chart, taking over from Meadow Brown which has been number one for the past two years, although Chalkhill Blue was most numerous by individuals due to its successful breeding season.

Small Whites on lavender (PDB)



Code	Vernacular	Taxon	Records	Individuals	2012 Position
1550	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	8004	40921	2
1626	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	7948	85758	1
1549	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	6613	31320	3
1546	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	5272	14171	6
1614	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	4932	13686	4
1625	Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	4598	31376	5
1597	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>	4442	19192	7
1551	Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>	3076	8586	10
1629	Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	2898	24266	9
1593	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>	2890	10390	15
1598	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	2855	5329	12
1574	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	2827	15917	13
1627	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	2471	13557	11
1620	Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	2248	21513	14
1590	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	2154	3610	8
1526	Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	2102	13703	16
1531	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes faunus</i>	1656	6701	17
1608	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	1470	7682	18
1553	Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	1212	2479	19
1575	Chalkhill Blue	<i>Lysandra coridon</i>	1051	100797	21
1580	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	987	1527	20
1561	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	831	1980	22
1572	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>	815	2741	23
1545	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>	814	1911	25
1591	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	666	1073	26

Macro-moths

Silver Y retained top position in a top five that remained largely unchanged, although Large Yellow Underwing – still the most numerous in terms of individuals - slipped to third having been no. 1 in 2011.

Code	Vernacular	Taxon	Records	Individuals	2012 Position
2441	Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>	1988	6645	1
1937	Willow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	1766	5522	3
2107	Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	1675	11917	2
1906	Brimstone Moth	<i>Opisthopteryx luteolata</i>	1656	6022	4
2102	Flame Shoulder	<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	1600	8659	5
2092	Shuttle-shaped Dart	<i>Agrotis puta</i>	1285	4175	7
1713	Riband Wave	<i>Idaea aversata</i>	1195	5140	6
2126	Set. Hebrew Character	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	1122	9975	8

Macro-moths (continued)

Code	Vernacular	Taxon	Records	Individuals	2012 Position
2089	Heart and Dart	<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	1111	5692	9
2160	Bright-line Brown-eye	<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>	1086	3160	14
1764	Common Marbled Carpet	<i>Chloroclysta truncata</i>	1063	3001	12
2474	Straw Dot	<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	1007	3382	21
2061	Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	964	2943	11
2109	Lesser Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua comes</i>	939	3267	13
2134	Square-spot Rustic	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>	937	6536	15
2321	Dark Arches	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	891	3852	10
1862	Double-striped Pug	<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>	887	1819	19
2477	Snout	<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	878	2063	16
2111	Lesser Br.-bord. Yel. U'wing	<i>Noctua janthe</i>	817	6829	17
1728	Garden Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</i>	780	1264	20
2381	Uncertain	<i>Hoplodrina alsines</i>	774	4787	18
2306	Angle Shades	<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	757	1432	22
1931	Peppered Moth	<i>Biston betularia</i>	756	1858	30
2343x	Common Rustic agg.	<i>Mesapamea secalis</i> agg.	735	4451	23
1961	Light Emerald	<i>Campaea margaritata</i>	729	1900	29

Micro-moths

Epiphyas postvittana retained top position as most numerous micro-moth, both in numbers of records and individuals, a position it has occupied for a number of years now helped by a catholic taste in foodplants and being continuously brooded in the warmer suburban areas, coinciding with the majority of records originating from garden traps.

Epiphyas postvittana (MJW)



Code	Taxon	Vernacular	Records	Individuals	2012 Position
998	<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	Light Brown Apple Moth	1541	7843	1
1405	<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i>	Mother of Pearl	835	4143	3
1524	<i>Emmelinea monodactyla</i>		814	1490	4
1293	<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>	Garden Grass-veneer	721	4590	2
1076	<i>Celypha lacunana</i>		670	1798	5
0464	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	Diamond-back Moth	669	1458	6
1305	<i>Agriphila tristella</i>		533	3206	8
1398	<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>	Rush Veneer	518	1131	12
0873	<i>Blastobasis adustella</i>		505	1759	10
0647	<i>Hofmannophila pseudospretella</i>	Brown House Moth	498	820	7
1376	<i>Eurrhyncha hortulata</i>	Small Magpie	490	966	13
1304	<i>Agriphila straminella</i>		475	2470	11
1309	<i>Agriphila geniculea</i>		455	3554	14
1424	<i>Endotricha flammealis</i>		438	1055	9
0169	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>	Six-spot Burnet	416	1851	16
1361	<i>Pyrausta aurata</i>		411	914	17
1344	<i>Eudonia mercurella</i>		377	992	15
0658	<i>Carcina quercana</i>		328	714	19
0263	<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i>	Apple Leaf Miner	320	1791	28
1063	<i>Celypha striana</i>		317	543	22
0424	<i>Yponomeuta evonymella</i>	Bird-cherry Ermine	309	1559	41
970	<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix	300	924	23
1048	<i>Acleris variegana</i>	Garden Rose Tortrix	295	576	31
1428	<i>Aphomia sociella</i>	Bee Moth	290	365	18
1342	<i>Eudonia angustea</i>		274	389	27

Branch Photographic Competition 2013

The Annual Photographic Competition was held during Members' Day on Saturday 26th October 2013, and the results are listed below. The photographs for the UK Butterflies, UK Moths, Behaviour, Immature Stages, Overseas and Overall winners can be seen on the branch website at:

[http://www.hantsiow-butterflies.org.uk/2013 Photographic Competition.php](http://www.hantsiow-butterflies.org.uk/2013%20Photographic%20Competition.php)

Category	Position	Competitor	Subject
UK Butterflies	1	Ken Bailey	Brimstone
	2	Ashley Whitlock	Adonis Blue
	3	Betty Rackham	Green Hairstreak
UK Moths	1	Tony Rackham	Peppered Moth
	2	Paul Brock	Forester Moths
	3	Andy Brown	Elephant Hawkmoth
Behaviour	1	John Bogle	Queen of Spain Fritillary
	2	Gill Berry	Large Skippers
	3	Betty Rackham	Small Tortoiseshell
Immature Stages	1	Andy Brown	Privet Hawkmoth larva
		<i>(see p.72 for image)</i>	
	2	Betty Rackham	Peacock larvae
	3	Sue Lambert	Vapourer larva
Overseas	1	John Bogle	Hummingbird Hawkmoth
	2	Ken Bailey	Cleopatra
	3	Ken Bailey	Pallas's Fritillary
Overall	1	Tony Rackham	Peppered Moth
	2	Ken Bailey	Brimstone
	3	Andy Brown	Privet Hawkmoth



Above: Winner, Overall and UK Moths – Pepered Moth (Tony Rackham)



Left: Winner, UK Butterflies – Brimstone (Ken Bailey)

Below left: Winner, Behaviour – Queen of Spain Fritillary (John Bogle)



Below: Winner, Overseas – Hummingbird Hawkmoth (John Bogle)



Being a County Moth Recorder is a treat and an honour. There are many times during the year when I receive an email that raises an eyebrow, and one such was an email from John Chainey with his moth records for the year saying that I might like to take a look at his records for 23 September 2013. He and Jenny Spence had gone out with torches after dark at Ashlett Creek where there is some rough ground with many bramble patches. In about two hours they recorded over 500 moths of 27 species (excluding two Fox Moth larvae) on the bramble blossom. He said that numbers of some species were an approximation as there were so many that they lost count! Most moth-ers have become over-reliant on the use of moth-traps for their recording and have forgotten the skills and methods that moth-ers of previous generations used to use.

B&F Code	Vernacular Name	Scientific Name	Quantity	Stage
1342		<i>Eudonia angustea</i>	2	Adult
1524	Common Plume	<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>	4	Adult
1638	Fox Moth	<i>Macrothylacia rubi</i>	2	Larval
1764	Common Marbled Carpet	<i>Chloroclysta truncata</i>	1	Adult
1855	Cypress Pug	<i>Eupithecia phoeniceata</i>	1	Adult
1867	Treble-bar	<i>Aplocera plagiata</i>	1	Adult
1906	Brimstone Moth	<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	1	Adult
1937	Willow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	2	Adult
1961	Light Emerald	<i>Campaea margaritata</i>	1	Adult
2091	Dark Sword-grass	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	2	Adult
2107	Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	4	Adult
2109	Lesser yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua comes</i>	2	Adult
2110	Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua fimbriata</i>	1	Adult
2117	Autumnal Rustic	<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>	40	Adult
2119	Pearly Underwing	<i>Peridroma saucia</i>	1	Adult
2126	Setaceous Hebrew Character	<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	2	Adult
2134	Square-spot Rustic	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>	50	Adult
2194	White-point	<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>	1	Adult
2202	L-album Wainscot	<i>Mythimna l-album</i>	2	Adult
2232	Black Rustic	<i>Aporophyla nigra</i>	8	Adult
2236	Pale Pinion	<i>Lithophane hepatica</i>	1	Adult
2262	Brick	<i>Agrochola circellaris</i>	6	Adult
2270	Lunar \Underwing	<i>Omphaloscelis lunosa</i>	2	Adult
2273	Pink-barred Sallow	<i>Xanthia togata</i>	150	Adult
2274	Sallow	<i>Xanthia ictertia</i>	120	Adult
2306	Angle Shades	<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	100	Adult
2469	Herald	<i>Scoliopteryx libatrix</i>	2	Adult
2477	Snout	<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	1	Adult

The Big Butterfly Race was a publicity event at the start of Big Butterfly Count. The BBC gave it good coverage: several pieces on BBC Radio Sussex and a piece on South Today. Alexis Green, the weather presenter, chased butterflies with us until 12 noon.

So what was it all about? Last year butterfly enthusiasts in East and West Sussex had a competition to see who could find the most species. Dr Dan Danahar and Branch Chairman Peter Eeles then fixed up a similar competition between Hampshire and Sussex. There were 10 of us in each team. Sussex's team, the "Wood Whites", included heavies like Captain Nick Baker, Martin Warren and Neil Hulme, ably supported by Dr Dan Danahar and other Branch members, including Patrick Barkham of Butterfly Isles fame.

Hampshire, the "Glanville Fritillaries", was captained by Matthew Oates, co-founder of our Branch. We also had Ken Willmott, who shares Matthew's 50 years of looking at butterflies. We had a Dr Dan too – Regional Officer Dan Hoare. Branch members Chairman Peter Eeles, Tim Bernard, Andy Bolton, Paul Brock, Lynn Fomison, Arthur Greenwood and Tim Norriss.

Sussex Wildlife Trust CEO Tony Whitbread and his counterpart Debbie Tan from the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust adjudicated the results. The adjudicators had to see every butterfly and were hard but fair.

We met early in a car park in Bosham, and Matthew gave us the team talk. Our purposes were: Duty. Honour. And most important of all to avenge the death of Sweet Fanny Adams, who had reputedly been murdered by a Sussex sailor. Sadly, we failed. We managed the first two. We searched dutifully for species and on seven occasions were successful in finding larva or eggs, which scored double the points of an adult butterfly. And of course we conducted ourselves with honour, having resisted the temptation to take along a few Large White larvae. (We almost slipped up on honour when Matthew was banned from appearing on South Today holding a pint before the watershed.)



Each team scored 34 points: 1 for an adult and 2 for an egg, larva or pupa. However Sussex saw two more species and so were awarded the crown by the Chair of the South Downs National Park Margaret Paren. Anyway, it just showed that Hampshire is the best county for butterflies, as we could not even find a Peacock in Sussex, and Hampshire's Graylings were early. Highlights of the day were a Purple Emperor and, at the other end of the scale, a tiny Small Blue caterpillar in a kidney vetch flower.

Ken Willmott summed it up: the Glanville Fritillaries were unlucky to lose the competition by way of a species count. Matthew and I saw a Peacock fly past, with our adjudicator sadly in the distance. I also saw a Large Skipper egg, but I was lost in unfamiliar woods at the time. Are these excuses good enough? I think a replay is in order. Put my name down!

This report has been compiled with the aid of the following websites:-

<http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/2013/>

<http://southamptonweather.co.uk/>

and data supplied by Simon Neil from his weather station at Chineham, Basingstoke

JANUARY was a month of contrasts. The unsettled pattern of December 2012 gave way to quieter conditions early on although it remained quite mild until mid-month when high pressure building to the north-east allowed much colder air in from the continent. Hampshire had a significant snowfall on the 18th as Atlantic weather fronts stalled against the cold block. The next few days were cold with further more localized snow. Basingstoke had a run of 14 days where the maximum temperature failed to breach 5°C although nights were not exceptionally cold with the lowest at Southampton on the 16th being - 5.0°C.

The month ended with a reintroduction of south-westerly winds and warmer temperatures. Despite the variations, it was a largely average month although a bit colder than normal.

FEBRUARY continued the unsettled theme with temperatures closer to normal during the first part of the month. After a brief springlike spell leading to a maximum of 11.1°C at Basingstoke on the 14th, the remainder of the month was dominated by cloudy, cold and dry weather under high pressure. It was a rather dry and cold month with temperatures over 1°C below normal.

MARCH was an exceptionally cold month at over 3°C below normal and the coldest March since 1962. The predominance of easterly winds caused by blocking high pressure to the north was the reason although it actually started very mild with a maximum of 15.3°C at Basingstoke on the 5th. By the 11th, Basingstoke only achieved 0.7°C, a very cold maximum temperature for March. Bands of rain pushing up from the south and south-west meant that rainfall was near average here and we avoided much of the snow that occurred further north although it ended up pretty dull as a result.

The cold easterly theme continued well into **APRIL** with the 4th a bitter day when both Basingstoke and Southampton failed to reach 5°C. A more unsettled, south westerly weather type brought milder conditions by mid-month. This pattern continued to the month end apart from a brief dry and warm spell around the 25th when both the above stations reached 21°C for the first time in the year. The cold start ensured another chilly month with temperatures around 1°C below normal and rainfall a little below average.

MAY started and finished with some pleasant dry and sunny weather but much of the rest was unsettled, initially from the west but later from the east. The effect was to lead to frequently windy weather, increasingly from a cold northerly quarter. The 24th saw a maximum of just 9.3°C at Basingstoke. Unsurprisingly, the month ended up on the cold side at 1°C below normal although rainfall was only just above average.

The legacy of the cold spring meant that **JUNE**, although quite settled for much of the time, remained a shade cooler than normal. This was the effect of low sea temperatures, especially early in the month. Unsettled weather did arrive towards mid-month with rain and strong winds but conditions soon improved with pressure building once again in the final third. Temperatures had recovered well by the end with very warm weather at last and both stations recording 25°C on the final day.

JULY was a superb summer month. High pressure dominated the scene for 3 weeks before easing to allow thundery weather in from the south and west. The conditions around mid-month gave the most significant heatwave since July 2006 with a number of days breaching 30°C. There were plenty of warm nights as well, notably on the 22nd when Southampton bottomed out at a balmy 18.1°C with Basingstoke close behind. Monthly temperatures averaged out at 2°C above normal and the thundery nature of the rainfall meant some wide variations although the general theme was dry locally.

AUGUST started very hot with Basingstoke's hottest day of 2013 on the 1st at 32.2°C but quickly became cooler and unsettled. Thankfully, high pressure to the south meant that conditions were quite often reasonable for Hampshire, especially later in the month although it never became as warm as July. Rainfall and sunshine were somewhat below average but the month was a little warmer than normal.

SEPTEMBER started warm and summery under high pressure but soon went downhill. An unsettled spell began as we entered the second week with low pressure to the east becoming reinforced by more from the west. This unsettled, windy and rather wet spell was eventually replaced by more quiet autumnal weather as high pressure took charge in the last third. It was a fairly average month in all respects.

OCTOBER began with high pressure to the north-east feeding up southerly winds giving us a number of warm days and mild nights. Both stations remained above 14°C on the night of the 4th which is very good for October. Change arrived in the second week as pressure built to the west allowing northerly winds to dig in giving a brief colder spell. The big change came after mid-month when a very unsettled Atlantic dominated regime became established. Winds were predominately from a mild south-westerly direction with a lot of rain. Some big daily rainfall totals occurred in Southampton on the 20th (20.3mm) and 27th (35.4mm). There was also a damaging gale early on the 28th. It was a wet and rather dull month although very mild with temperatures around 2°C above normal.

NOVEMBER was a month of two halves with a continuation of the unsettled October weather initially before high pressure moved in from the west to calm things down. We did see a few frosts later in the month and those calmer conditions meant that the month ended up on the cold side and with all the high pressure late on it was rather dry.

DECEMBER started relatively quietly in our area despite the set-up being quite unsettled. Once again, the Atlantic was in angry mood but we were protected by the closeness of high pressure for much of the first 2 weeks, leading to some fog and frost and little rainfall. The contrast thereafter was extraordinary as a series of major depressions ran close to the north-west of the UK bringing frequent rain bands and showers together with gales, with a particularly damaging one late on the 23rd. Flooding started to become an issue with copious rainfall and Southampton accumulated nearly 200mm (almost 8 inches) in the last 18 days of the month and although Basingstoke was drier, that must be viewed as a relative term given that it was a very wet month there also. Needless to say it was an exceptionally wet month and temperatures were mild at over 1°C above normal.

Glossary of Terms

Butterfly transect: A method of monitoring butterflies, involving walking a fixed route at a given site, once a week from the first week of April to the last week of September, counting the number of each species seen. For the purpose of comparison between other butterfly transects both locally and nationally, there are a fixed set of guidelines. These primarily relate to weather conditions and the time of day under which the transect is walked.

Annual Index graphs: Graphs accompany some of the accounts to show Annual Index trends. An Annual Index is the sum total of weekly counts for a particular butterfly species on a given transect in a particular year. The graphs show an average Annual Index for all transect monitored sites where the species is found, 1987 to 2013, and a graph featuring the Annual Index for an individual site with a trend of interest.

Flight period graphs: These graphs accompany some of the accounts to show the flight period of the species in 2013 at a particular transect monitored site. The vertical axis shows the weekly count.

Butterfly Counts: Butterfly transects do not monitor population size, but because of a consistent methodology, they allow us to monitor change from one year to the next. Other counts sent in by recorders will be a function of the area of a site covered and the amount of time spent. In a quantitative way they give an idea of important sites, but would only give an indication of population size.

Status: Regional priority is shown as listed in the *Butterfly Conservation South-central England Regional Action Plan* updated to take account of changes to the UK Biodiversity Action Plan in 2007.

Vice Counties: Vice Counties are a system devised in 1852 by the botanist H.C. Watson (1804-81) of dividing the British Isles into approximately equal areas. The boundaries that Watson selected were principally county boundaries as defined in an atlas published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in 1844. These reflected the political boundaries as they existed then. Watson tried to define areas of approximately equal size and so some of the larger counties (including Hampshire) were divided into "vice counties". The system was later extended to cover Irish vice-counties. These boundaries are fixed and do not change as do administrative county boundaries.

Vice-county 10 is the Isle of Wight. Vice County 11 covers the entire present Hampshire administrative boundary roughly south of a line between Stockbridge, Winchester and Petersfield but also includes parts of present day Dorset westwards to Bournemouth. Vice County 12 covers the northern half of Hampshire together with a part of present day Wiltshire around Tidworth and a very small part of Berkshire in the extreme north-west of the county.

Butterfly distribution maps: The distribution maps in this report were produced using *MapMate* recording and mapping software. These show the 2-km squares (tetrads) for which records were received in 2013 (red dots). 2000 to 2012 records are plotted as open red circles. An open red circle does not necessarily mean that the species no longer occurs, merely that the site may not have been visited in 2013. For maps of pre-2000 records, see *Butterflies of Hampshire*.

Vernacular and scientific names of plants: Plant names follow Francis Rose, 2006, *The Wild Flower key*, revised and expanded edition, Warne.

BUTTERFLY REPORT 2013

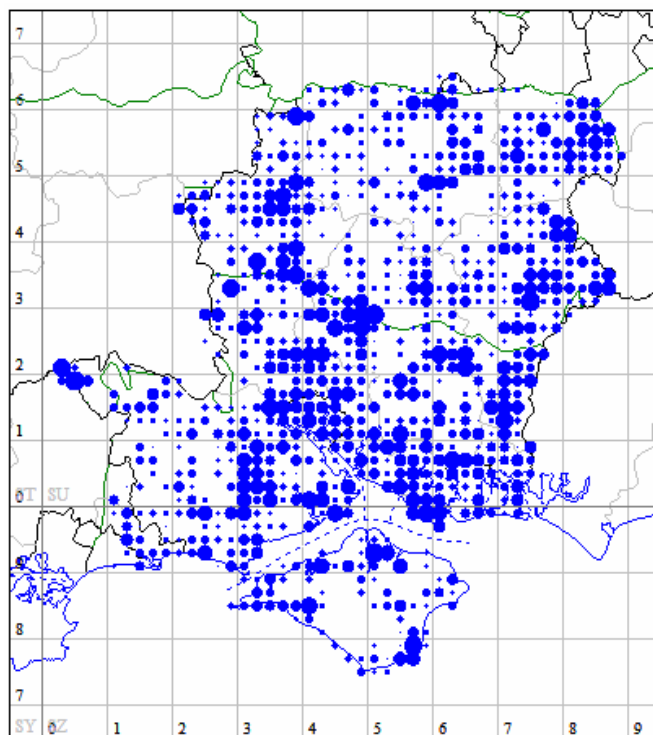
Butterfly record coverage 2013

Recorded tetrads in 2013 – the bigger the circle, the greater the recording effort.

This methodology better illustrates the 'cold spots' that require more targeted effort in coming field seasons.

No of 2013 records: 79,105

No of tetrads in 2013: 867

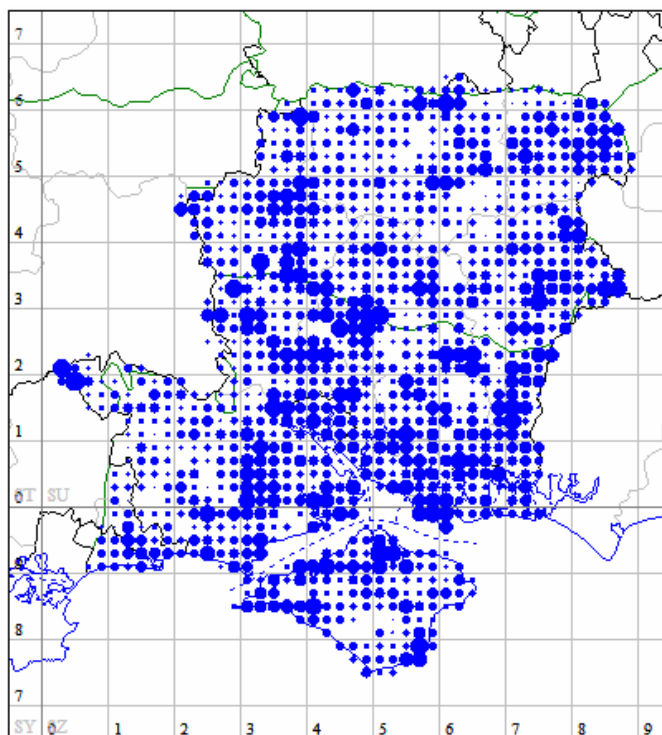


Butterfly record coverage 2010 -2013 (Millennium Atlas +15)

Recorded tetrads in the three years 2010 to 2013 – as per the preceding map, the bigger the circle, the greater the recording effort.

No of records: 262,489

No of tetrads: 1128



Summary of earliest-latest butterfly sightings 2013

The earliest and latest sightings for 2013 are summarised with the all-time earliest and latest dates for our area held on the Branch database. Please interpret these all-time dates with caution as our records for earlier years are far from complete. We would welcome any corrections or additions to improve the accuracy of this table.

Species	Earliest on database	Earliest 2013	Latest 2013	Latest on database
Small Skipper	16 May 2011	06 Jun	4 Sep	19 Sep 1991
Essex Skipper	26 May 2007	05 Jul	27 Aug	21 Sep 1996
Silver-spotted Skipper	13 Jul 1997	24 Jul	10 Sep	11 Oct 1986
Large Skipper	28 Apr 2007	05 Jun	22 Sep	17 Sep 1993
Dingy Skipper	12 Apr 2011	06 May	31 Aug	03 Sep 2008
Grizzled Skipper	26 Mar 2012	28 Apr	17 Jul	30 Nov 2012
Clouded Yellow	08 Feb 2005	18 Jun	09 Dec	30 Dec 2007
Brimstone	01 Jan 2001	27 Jan	28 Dec	29 Dec 1999
Large White	02 Feb 2007	13 Apr	25 Oct	07 Dec 2012
Small White	09 Jan 1991	09 Jan	24 Oct	08 Dec 2007
Green-veined White	03 Mar 1989	16 Apr	28 Sep	28 Oct 1999
Orange-tip	10 Mar 1990	14 Apr	14 Aug	22 Sep 2011
Green Hairstreak	29 Mar 2012	11 Apr	11 Jul	30 Jul 2007
Brown Hairstreak	24 Jul 2011	06 Aug	26 Sep	16 Oct 1986
Purple Hairstreak	31 May 2010	26 Jun	04 Sep	25 Sep 2003
White-letter Hairstreak	25 May 2011	29 Jun	09 Aug	23 Aug 2004
Small Copper	05 Mar 2009	23 Apr	04 Nov	27 Nov 2003
Small Blue	30 Mar 2012	14 May	04 Sep	21 Sep 1991
Silver-studded Blue	09 May 2011	20 Jun	26 Aug	30 Oct 1921
Brown Argus	08 Apr 2002	14 May	05 Oct	31 Oct 2005
Common Blue	08 Apr 2011	06 May	29 Oct	12 Nov 1990
Chalkhill Blue	17 Jun 1990	04 Jul	12 Oct	31 Oct 2011
Adonis Blue	26 Apr 2011	27 May	29 Sep	15 Oct 2011
Holly Blue	17 Jan 2011	14 Jan	07 Oct	06 Dec 2006
Duke of Burgundy	09 Apr 2011	30 Apr	24 Jun	02 Oct 2011
White Admiral	late May 1893	17 Jun	05 Sep	04 Oct 2003
Purple Emperor	20 Jun 2007	11 Jul	23 Aug	20 Aug 1991
Red Admiral	01 Jan*	01 Jan	26 Dec	31 Dec*
Painted Lady	05 Jan 1999	01 Jan	25 Nov	31 Dec 1987
Small Tortoiseshell	05 Jan 1999	16 Feb	25 Dec	20 Dec 2002
Peacock	01 Jan*	01 Jan	29 Dec	31 Dec*
Comma	09 Jan 1998	27 Jan	22 Dec	01 Dec 2003
Small Pearl-bordered Frit	03 May 2007	04 Jun	13 Aug	31 Aug 1991
Pearl-bordered Fritillary	17 Apr 2003	13 May	19 Jun	09 Jul 1950
Dark Green Fritillary	28 May 2010	06 Jun	04 Sep	08 Sep 2012
Silver-washed Fritillary	late May 1893	10 Jun	21 Sep	20 Sep 2010
Marsh Fritillary	22 Apr 2007	25 May	19 Jun	11 Jul 2006
Glanville Fritillary	08 Apr 2007	25 May	11 Jul	09 Jul 2010
Speckled Wood	04 Mar 2011	11 Jan	04 Nov	15 Dec 2011
Wall Brown	05 Apr 2000	09 May	18 Sep	06 Nov 2003
Marbled White	31 May 1990	04 Jun	3 Sep	25 Sep 2003
Grayling	21 May 2011	08 Jul	20 Sep	08 Oct 1986
Gatekeeper	24 Mar 1999	17 Jun	22 Sep	19 Oct 1995
Meadow Brown	30 Apr 2011	1 Jun	15 Oct	07 Nov 2010
Small Heath	08 Apr 1997	10 May	24 Oct	29 Oct 2011
Ringlet	25 May 2011	02 Jun	31 Aug	11 Oct 2011

* Recorded on this date in several years

2012-2013 Butterfly trends in Hampshire & Isle of Wight
Andy Barker

This table was compiled by Dr Andy Barker and is based on 86 Hampshire and Isle of Wight transects with data for both 2012 and 2013.

Species	>20% Decrease on 2012	-20% to +20% No change	>20% Increase on 2012	0/13 1+/12 LOST	1+/13 0 /12 NEW
Small/Essex Skipper	2	9	56	3	6
Silver-spotted Skipper	-	-	4	-	-
Large Skipper	14	20	29	-	7
Dingy Skipper	7	5	9	1	3
Grizzled Skipper	9	3	1	3	-
Clouded Yellow	-	-	38	-	48
Brimstone	-	2	39	1	2
Large White	-	-	53	-	4
Small White	-	1	49	-	2
Green-veined White	2	9	38	1	5
Orange-tip	22	19	9	3	2
Green Hairstreak	5	3	8	8	6
Brown Hairstreak	-	-	2	-	-
White-letter Hairstreak	-	-	1	-	1
Purple Hairstreak	1	3	5	1	4
Small Copper	8	9	20	7	10
Small Blue	3	4	6	2	1
Silver-studded Blue	1	-	5	-	2
Brown Argus	1	1	26	-	12
Common Blue	-	1	54	-	14
Chalkhill Blue	3	1	18	-	3
Adonis Blue	2	1	8	1	3
Holly Blue	25	16	6	12	4
Duke of Burgundy	-	1	1	-	1
Purple Emperor	1	1	2	1	2
White Admiral	3	5	11	2	3
Red Admiral	44	10	2	3	-
Painted Lady	-	8	12	4	14
Small Tortoiseshell	-	5	35	-	12
Peacock	1	2	41	-	4
Comma	6	7	27	-	1
Pearl-bordered Fritillary	1	2	1	1	2
Small Pearl-bordered Frit	1	1	-	-	-
Dark Green Fritillary	4	3	12	1	6
Silver-washed Fritillary	5	9	26	4	7
Marsh Fritillary	-	-	-	1	-
Glanville Fritillary	1	-	-	-	-
Speckled Wood	3	10	38	-	1
Wall	1	2	5	-	3
Marbled White	5	18	46	1	7
Grayling	1	2	4	-	4
Gatekeeper	9	18	51	-	-
Meadow Brown	23	21	25	-	-
Small Heath	8	7	21	3	5
Ringlet	9	10	49	1	6

Small Skipper *Thymelicus sylvestris* (B&F 1526)**Brian Fletcher****Status:** BC Low Priority**Earliest:****6 June 2013****No of 2013 records:** 2,102

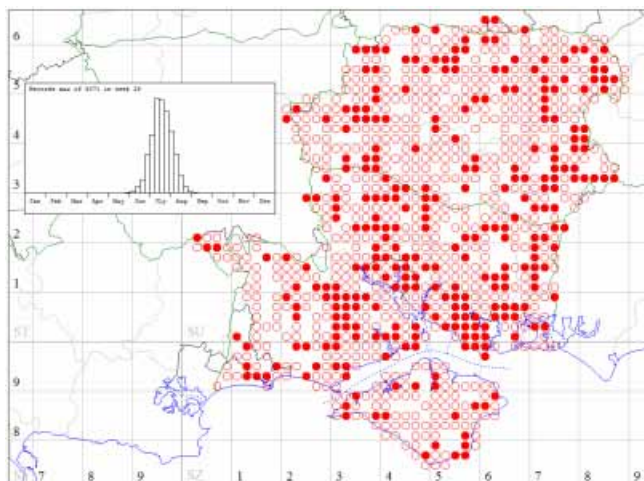
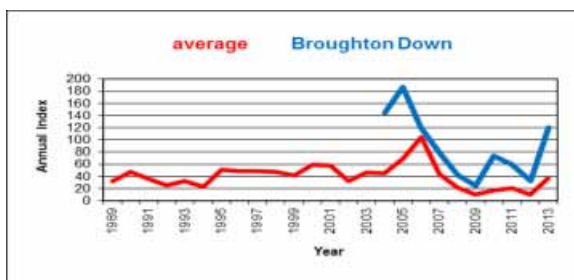
Foxlease Meadows (EF)

No of 2013 individuals: 13,703**Latest:****4 September 2013****No of tetrads in 2013:** 293

Pilot Hill (MG)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 659

Few specimens were seen until late June, the first double-figure count being 19 on 4 July at Foxlease (JWa). Most records were from mid to late July, with 10 counts of 100 or more, compared to only three such counts in 2012. The biggest counts were 378 on 16 July at Alver Valley, Gosport (MGr) and 308 on 21 July at Beacon Hill NNR, Warnford (BP). Other locations with high numbers include Harewood Forest (JSo), Old Winchester Hill (BP), Pilot Hill (MG) and Pitt Down/Farley Mount (AW). Good numbers were seen throughout the first half of August but only three sightings were reported in September.

**Essex Skipper *Thymelicus lineola* (B&F 1527)****Brian Fletcher****Status:** BC Low Priority**Earliest:****5 July 2013****No of 2013 records:** 222

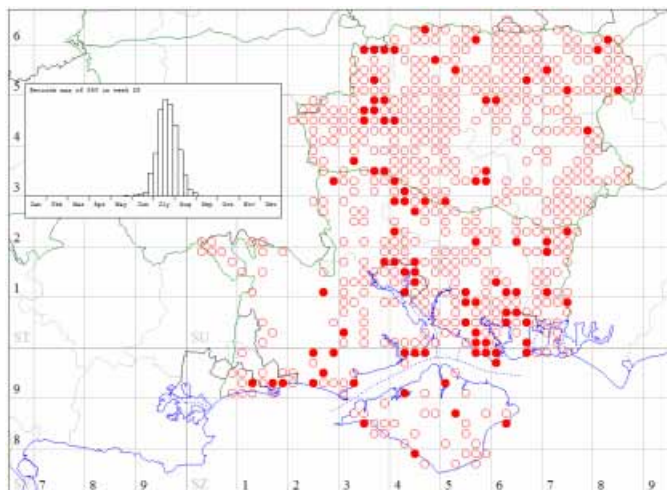
Gilkicker (DJAT)

No of 2013 individuals: 1,161**Latest:****27 August 2013****No of tetrads in 2013:** 94

Pilot Hill (MG)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 316

Although the flight season in 2013 was a little shorter than in 2012, numbers were considerably higher, with six counts of 50+, compared with one in 2012. The largest count was 124 on 26 July at Pilot Hill, other high counts in this location being 80 on 15 July, 73 on 1 August and 99 on 6 August (all MG). The other location where high numbers were seen was Alver Valley, Gosport, with 110 on 15 July and 89 on 21 July (MGr). The peak flight season



was from mid July to early August, about a week later than the Small Skipper. Numbers declined rapidly after mid August. *Essex Skipper (Paul Brock)*



was from mid July to early August, about a week later than the Small Skipper. Numbers declined rapidly after mid August. *Essex Skipper (Paul Brock)*

Status: BC High Priority**No of 2013 records:** 123**No of 2013 individuals:** 588**No of tetrads in 2013:** 19**No of post 2005 tetrads:** 33**Earliest:** 24 July 2013

Broughton Down (GCE, DP)

Latest: 10 September 2013

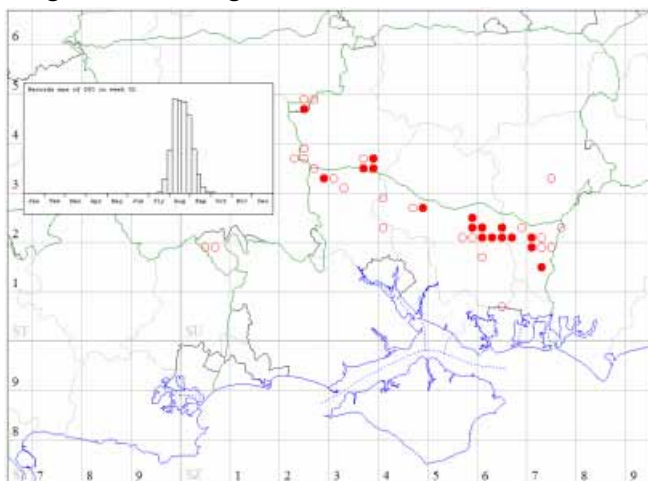
Old Winchester Hill (BP)

This rare butterfly was recorded at nine sites across Hampshire, ranging from Broughton Down and Perham Ranges in the north-west, to Butser Hill and Chalton Down in the south-east. In line with the pattern of recent years, sites in central and west Hampshire were the first to emerge, whilst those in the south-east started about two weeks later. Although starting five days earlier, the season was of much the same duration as 2012, although numbers seen were higher. Five sites produced double-figure counts, and all four transect monitored sites showing Annual Index increases of > 20% relative to 2012. The individual seen on 31 August at Chalton Down (MTu) represents a new or under-recorded site.



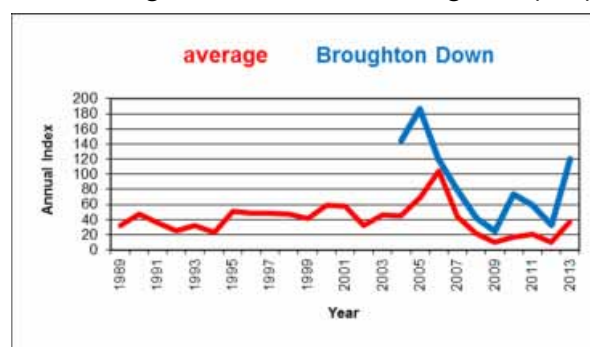
Silver-spotted Skipper (M Pugh)

The season began on 24 July, with three on transect at Broughton Down (GCE) and a separate record of two at the same site on the same day (DP). Numbers built up over the next two weeks, although A&LB witnessed the sad demise of one individual on 10 August at Broughton Down as it was taken by a crab spider when landing to nectar on a Stemless Thistle. This site peaked in mid-August, with weekly transect counts of 32 on 11 August, and 29 on 19 August (both GCE).



Elsewhere, peak season was generally in mid to late August. The best tallies, in descending order, were 31 on 31 August at Old Winchester Hill (MTu), 28 on 31 August at Beacon Hill (MTu), 18 on 6 August at Oxenbourne Down (CB&MCo), 13 on 16 August at St. Catherine's Hill (CP), nine at Stockbridge Down on 6 August (PE),

and three on 26 August at Perham Ranges (south) (JRM). In west Hampshire, the season lingered into September, and concluded with three on 4 September at Broughton Down (GCE). The final Silver-spotted Skippers observed were two on transect on 10 September at Old Winchester Hill (BP).



Large Skipper *Ochlodes sylvanus* (B&F 1531)**Rupert Broadway****Status:** BC Low Priority**Earliest:** 5 Jun 2013**No of 2013 records:** 1,656

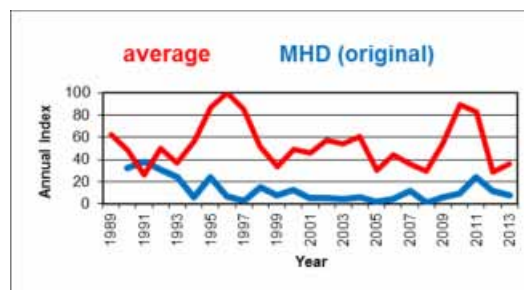
Martin Down (JPI)

No of 2013 individuals: 6,701**Latest:** 22 September 2013**No of tetrads in 2013:** 371

Standing Hat, New Forest (BCh)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 747

It was a better year in 2013 for the Large Skipper with nearly twice the number of records received and transect figures mostly up on 2012. As ever, highest numbers in our area came from the New Forest, with Brockishill Inclosure yielding several three figure counts, peaking at 201 on 19 July (JRu). Coincidentally the highest Isle of Wight number of 108 at Whippingham Fields was achieved on the same day (JR).



Numbers tailed off during August, but there were 3 September sightings, the last of which was the latest ever branch record, 5 days later than the previous set in 1993.

Dingy Skipper *Erynnis tages* (B&F 1532)**Jenny Mallett****Status:** BC High Priority**Earliest:** 6 May 2013**No of 2013 records:** 432

Magdalen Hill Down (PDF)

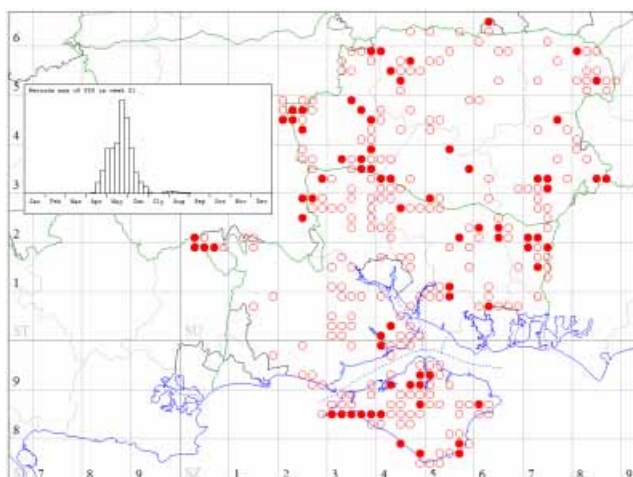
No of 2013 individuals: 2,062**Latest:** 31 August 2013**No of tetrads in 2013:** 73

Butser Hill (AT, MTu)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 175

While we will remember summer 2013 as a wonderful one for butterflies, we may forget that spring was very late arriving and so the early butterflies, such as Dingy Skipper got off to a late start. AW reports that counts were poor in the Meon Valley, with the first not seen on Butser until 18 May. Transect results were varied with Pilot Hill down from an index of 158 in 2012 to 117, Noar Hill up from 46 to 71, and Old Winchester Hill up from 12 to 39. On our Reserves the population at Yew Hill is maintained with an index of 21. The good weather began in late May and on 26 May Dingy Skipper was reported from 13 different sites, from Butser to Bramshott and from Botley Wood to Broughton Down, notably a total of 55 at Faccombe (SAC).

On 1 June there were counts of 45 in Thruxton Wood (TJN&LF) and 41 at Old Burghclere (MG), a day later on the Isle of Wight MHa recorded 130 at Mottistone Down and 110 on Afton Down. Other records included 87 on Ramsdean Down on 4 June (DH), 22 at Martin Down on 5 June (T&SG), and 28 at Butser Hill on 8 June (MTu).



Other records included 87 on Ramsdean Down on 4 June (DH), 22 at Martin Down on 5 June (T&SG), and 28 at Butser Hill on 8 June (MTu).

Regular sightings continued through June and into July and there was evidence of a second brood in August, with two at Bonchurch on 6 Aug (DMe), one near Shipton Bellinger on 14 August (A&LB), and finally the last at Beacon Hill, Warnford on 31 August (MTu). To summarise it was a better than average year for Dingy Skipper despite the late start.

Grizzled Skipper *Pyrgus malvae* (B&F 1534)**Jenny Mallett****Status:** BC High Priority**Earliest:** 28 April 2013**No of 2013 records:** 298

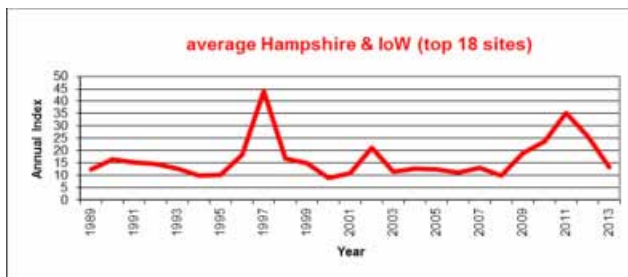
Butser Hill (MTu)

No of 2013 individuals: 852**Latest:** 17 July 2013**No of tetrads in 2013:** 67

Mottistone IoW (RLa)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 152

The Grizzled Skipper also got off to a late start with the first recorded on Butser, on 28 April, compared to 26 March in 2012. Transect indices were generally down with only Martin Down



North showing an increase of >20%, up from 15 (2012) to 32. On our Reserves Yew Hill maintained the small population with an index of nine (eight in 2012) while at Magdalen Hill there was a drop from 50 (2012) to 18, with the first seen by on 2 May (CB) and four on 6 May (PDF).

Nevertheless during the excellent weather in May and June good numbers were seen at many sites, including Butser with six on 1 May (M&CS), 10 on a Field Trip on 13 May (AW), 24 on 5 May, 27 on 16 May (MTu) and 20 on 18 May (AW). Other larger counts include 14 at Thrupton Hill Waterworks on 18 May (TJN&LF), and 24 on 19 May in the Shipton Bellinger area (A&LB), 15 at Bedhampton Grasslands on 27 May (M&MG) and 13 at DSDA, 12 at Martin Down on 31 May (DM) and up to 11 on Stockbridge Down on 1 June (PG, JSo). On the Isle of Wight on 2 June, 25 were recorded at Mottistone, 15 at Ningwood, 10 on Afton down and 15 on Brook Down, followed by 20 at West High Down on 9 June (MHa). There were a few sightings into July with the last on 17 July at Mottistone (RLa). We must hope that the species bred well in the good summer and the pupae have survived the mild but very wet winter.

Swallowtail *Papilio machaon* (B&F 1539)**Tim Norriss****Status:** Migrant**Earliest:** 27 June 2013**No of 2013 records:** 5

Hayling Island (SMcC)

No of 2013 individuals: 5**Latest:** 10 August 2013**No of tetrads in 2013:** 5

Wheeler Bay, IoW (AB)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 15

There have been fourteen records of the Continental subspecies *gorganus* between 2000 and 2012 and at least seven more in 2013. The first was on Hayling Island on 27 June (SMcC) seen nectaring on garden flowers. Other records followed in July and August: one flew strongly westwards at chest height above the bracken at Bramshaw, NF on 14 July (BPi); one seen during a butterfly transect at Noar Hill, 4 August (AMJ); Milton, Portsmouth, on 8 August in observer's garden for five minutes (RTh); on the Isle of Wight, AB saw one overfly his garden at Wheeler's Bay, IoW on 10 August, another was in Ventnor in early August where it stayed for a couple of days (John Rowell) and the last of the year was at La Falaise, Ventnor on 6 October (Steve Jones), however this last was not positively identified and Scarce Swallowtail cannot be eliminated.

There was a substantial immigration of this butterfly into south coast counties in 2013 resulting in proved breeding in Sussex. Such immigrations and temporary colonisations are not unknown, the last occurring in Hampshire and the IoW in 1945 and 1946 although there have been sightings now in most years since 1999.

Jeremy Thomas predicted (*Thomas & Lewington, 2010*) that as our climate becomes warmer, the Continental subspecies *gorganus* will establish itself in the south. Larvae should be looked for on Wild Carrot on the downs and in gardens on fennel, carrot tops, parsnip and rue.

Clouded Yellow *Colias croceus* (B&F 1545)**Mike Gibbons****Status:** BC Low Priority**Earliest:** 18 June 2013**No of 2013 records:** 814

Browndown North (RF)

No of 2013 individuals: 1,911**Latest:** 09 December 2013**No of tetrads in 2013:** 248

Southbourne (MJG)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 377

This turned out to be a classic Clouded Yellow year, the best since 2006. From mid June a steady stream of immigrant Clouded Yellows arrived, dispersing throughout Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. The majority of observations were of singles, especially in early to midsummer, many on the move.

The first was at Browndown North on 18 June (RF), and on 19 June one had been recorded as far north as Basingstoke on transect (JL). Numbers increased throughout the rest of June as ones and twos forged their way north. Four were reported in July, but in August there were daily sightings, with best counts of 22 on 7 August (MSw), 50 at Warsash on 14 August (CT) and 50 at Wherwell 18 August (RSn), 20 at Barton-on-Sea on 25 August (MJG) and 14 at Old Winchester Hill on 29 August (Mark Tutton).

From late summer Clouded Yellows were still well distributed. On 4 September there were 14 present at Arreton Down, IoW (MHa), with 11 at Wheelers Bay on 20 September (AB). There were 17 at Testwood Lakes, Totton on 8 October with 13 still present there on 16 October (MSw). The final observation was on 9 December at Southbourne Undercliff (MJG) where November/December numbers had peaked with 8 on 23 November. Late year pairing and ovipositing on sunny days was recorded and first instar larvae were seen by MJS. It is possible that there were no early sightings of adults from overwintering larvae at Southbourne Undercliff or the Isle of Wight due to the cool wet spring. The best transect total of 98 came from Whippingham, IoW with Martin Down and Ventnor, IoW showing the second and third best totals respectively.

There were only eight form *helice* females recorded, not as many as would be expected with an immigration on this scale (presumably in part due to under recording, or recorders not specifying number(s)). These came from Stockbridge Down on 6 August (PE), three at Fort Cumberland on 23 August (MTu), Barton on Sea on 25 August (MJG), Noar Hill on 27 August (DJB), two at Southbourne Undercliff on 13 October (MJG) and Sandhill (north-west), Gosport on 24 October (DJAT).

Clouded Yellow female f. *helice* (Andy Butler)**Brimstone *Gonepteryx rhamni* (B&F 1546)****Peter Eeles****Status:** BC Low Priority**Earliest:** 27 January 2013**No of 2013 records:** 5,268

Pamber Forest (DJB)

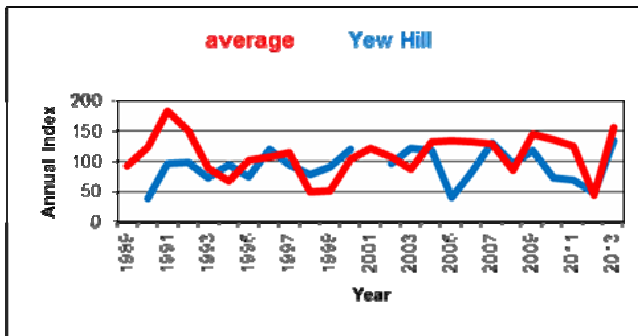
No of 2013 individuals: 14,165**Latest:** 28 December 2013**No of tetrads in 2013:** 603

Velmead Common (CRH)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 1018

As for many species, the Brimstone bounced back in 2013 from a below-average year in 2012, with most transects recording an increase of over 35%. Good numbers of overwintering adults were seen, peaking in the second week of May, with a strong and protracted emergence of their offspring that peaked at the end of July to the end of August. A peak count of 55 was recorded by MG on the Danebury Hill Fort transect on 20 August.

Brimstone larvae (Paul Brock)



Large White *Pieris brassicae* (B&F 1549) **Tim Bernhard**

Status: BC Low Priority	Earliest: 13 April 2013
No of 2013 records: 6,613	Crab Wood (AHa)
No of 2013 individuals: 31,320	Latest: 25 October 2013
No of tetrads in 2013: 685	Stubbington (DWH)
No of post 2005 tetrads: 1096	

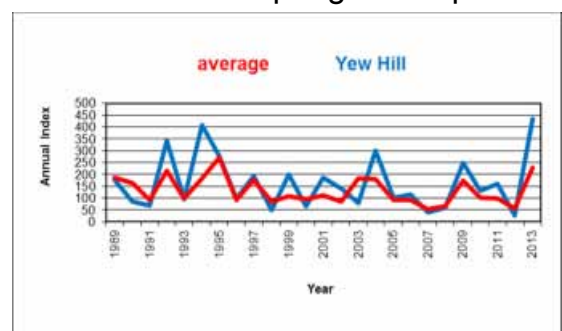
The year started off slowly for this species with only ones and twos being seen from April to June in many places. The first fairly high number (24) was reported on 17 July from Minstead, New Forest (AF). Eventually numbers picked up during July with 400 at Stubbington on 27 July (MR). This species was also seen in good numbers throughout August and early September in many places with regular counts of over 50.

This species had an excellent year overall and of the 86 transect monitored sites, 53 showed an increase of 20% or more, with no decreases. All of the annual indexes indicated significant increases, most spectacularly at Martin Down, The Mountain and Noar Hill.

Small White *Pieris rapae* (B&F 1550) **Peter Eeles**

Status: BC Low Priority	Earliest: 9 January 2013
No of 2013 records: 8,004	Stanpit Marsh (PMo)
No of 2013 individuals: 40,921	Latest: 24 October 2013
No of tetrads in 2013: 680	Mount Pleasant, Ropley (LF)
No of post 2005 tetrads: 1051	

The Small White, one of our commonest butterflies, had a mixed year in 2012, but recorded an increase of over 45% at most transects in 2013. The spring brood peaked at the end of May, with the summer brood peaking in the second week of August. Unsurprisingly, many observers saw good numbers of this species, with an estimate of 500 being recorded by MHa at Brading Marshes on the Isle of Wight on 11 August. Given that this species is known to migrate, the degree to which the resident population was supplemented with immigrants is not known.



Green-veined White *Pieris napi* (B&F 1551)**Peter Eeles****Status:** BC Low Priority**Earliest:** 16 April 2013**No of 2013 records:** 3,076

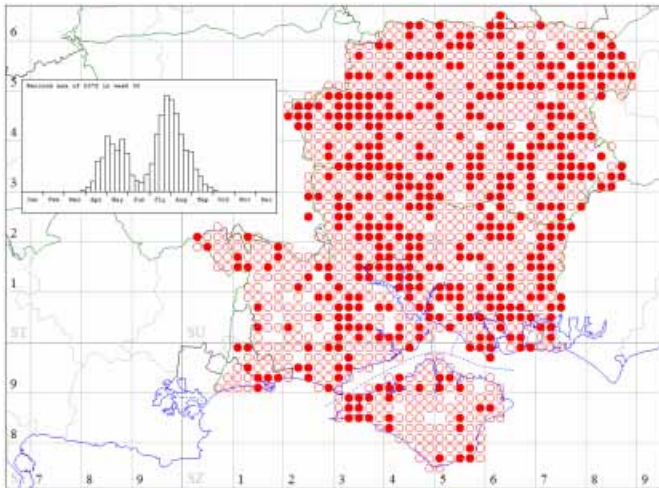
Lord's Wood, Southampton (GM)

No of 2013 individuals: 8,586**Latest:** 28 September 2013**No of tetrads in 2013:** 456

Easton/ Martyr Worthy (RCB)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 930

Like many of its close relatives, the Green-veined White had an excellent year, recording a 35% increase in numbers on most transects over 2012. The spring brood emerged strongly between the second week of May and first week of June, with the summer brood peaking between the end of July and beginning of August. An estimated 100 adults were recorded at Perham Ranges on 11 August (J&JM).



Green-veined White (Pete Eeles)

**Orange-tip *Anthocharis cardamines* (B&F 1553)****Bob Whitmarsh****Status:** BC Low Priority**Earliest:** 14 April 2013**No of 2013 records:** 1,212

Denmead (RHal)

No of 2013 individuals: 2,479**Latest:** 14 August 2013**No of tetrads in 2013:** 261

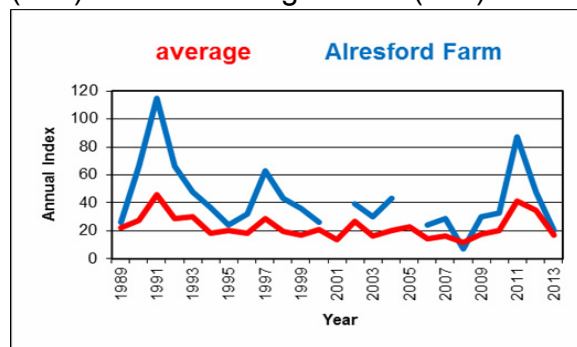
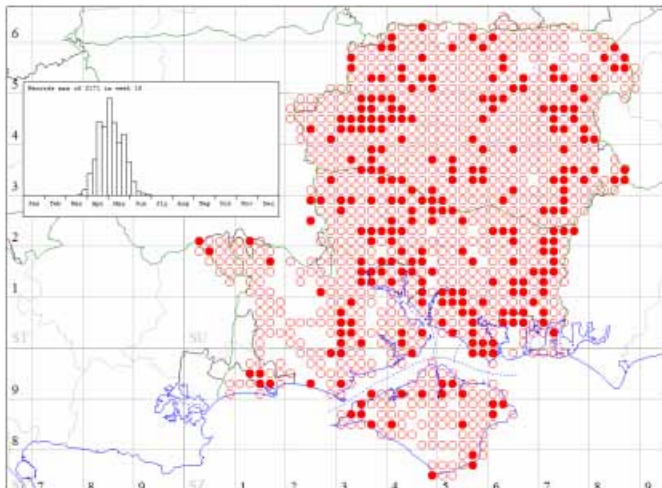
Alice Holt, Straits Inclosure (CTi)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 829

Spring came late in 2013 as did the first Orange-tip observation. Nevertheless numbers peaked in early May, two weeks earlier than in 2012. Although the total number of individuals (over 2400) was up on 2012, on transect, numbers tended to decline or remain unchanged from the previous year. The average transect index was fairly typical of the previous decade.

Orange-tips were widespread throughout Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, but the most individuals recorded were 15 males and several females on Stockbridge Down on 25 May.

By far the largest numbers of adults were also sighted on the chalk hills of Magdalen Hill Down (180), Noar Hill (131) and Stockbridge Down (129).



Green Hairstreak *Callophrys rubi* (B&F 1555)**Jane Vaughan****Status:** BC Low Priority**Earliest:** 11 April 2013**No of 2013 records:** 230

Titchfield Haven NNR (DR)

No of 2013 individuals: 550**Latest:** 11 July 2013**No of tetrads in 2013:** 74

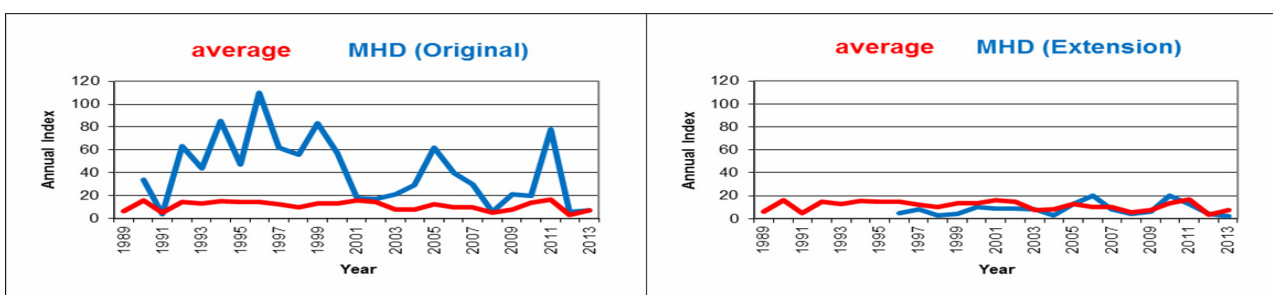
Stockbridge Down (Lower) (JSo)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 231

The Green Hairstreak had another poor year after the very damp spring and cool temperatures during this period it is hardly surprising it has not recovered from its dismal record from 2012. In 2013, eight out of 33 transect monitored sites where this species occurs showed an increase in the Annual Index of 20% or more in 2013, five showed an equivalent decrease and three showed no change.

Transect record summaries indicate six sites recorded the species in 2012 but did not in 2013, and eight sites recorded the species in 2013 which had not in 2012.

Double figure numbers were recorded at five sites in 2013.

**Brown Hairstreak *Thecla betulae* (B&F 1556)****Andy Barker****Status:** BC High Priority**Earliest:** 6 August 2013**No of 2013 records:** 41

Shipton Bellinger (MSw)

No of 2013 individuals: 246**Latest:** 26 September 2013**No of tetrads in 2013:** 11

Noar Hill (AMJ)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 20

Compared with 2012 when co-ordinated egg-searching took place, the only early 2013 record was of a single egg on suckering blackthorn at Selborne on 13 March (CWo). Late-season egg searches, however, proved highly productive, with 17 at Noar Hill on 7 December (MTu), and an impressive 70 recorded on cut blackthorn at Cholderton (HE see page 18).

As usual, the timing of the 2013 flight season varied considerably between the Shipton Bellinger area (NW Hampshire) and Noar Hill (East Hampshire). In the former case, the season began on 6 August (MSw) and was largely over by 3 September (AW), whereas for Noar Hill the first record was on 25 August (JSm), with the season continuing until 26 September (AMJ). So although the season lasted about a month in each case, Noar Hill started and finished around three weeks later. The total flight season across the county was 52 days.

The August-September weather conditions were considerably better than the previous year, and provided good opportunities to see this elusive butterfly. Those who sent in records rose from 17 in 2012 to 24 in 2013, with the combined tally of Brown Hairstreaks seen rising from 91 to 158. There was a remarkable count of 42 individuals seen at Noar Hill on 15 September (MTu). Assuming that there were no Vapourer moths accidentally included in this total, it represents one of the highest single-visit counts ever recorded in Hampshire. The only other double figure counts were of 12 at Shipton Bellinger on 26 August (ABo), and two counts of 10 at Noar Hill, on 5 September (NLa) and 21 September (MTu). For most recorders, however, counts of up to six individuals were more typical.

Purple Hairstreak *Favonius quercus* (B&F 1557)**Paul Brock****Status:** BC Low Priority**Earliest:** 26 June 2013**No of 2013 records:** 174

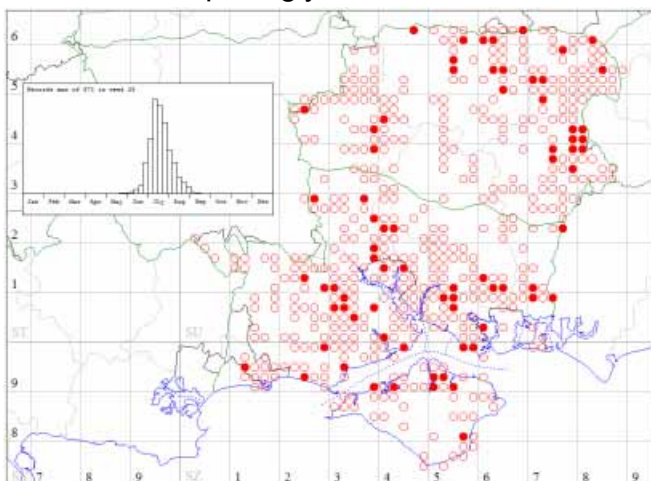
Whippingham Fields, IoW (JR)

No of 2013 individuals: 1,053**Latest:** 04 September 2013**No of tetrads in 2013:** 73

Alice Holt, Straits Inclosure (TK)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 272

Assisted by favourable weather conditions, we received almost twice as many records as in 2012, of more than four times the number of individuals. This returns us to reasonable 2010 levels. Not surprisingly this is reflected in transect gains although this is not an easy species to record on transect.



Standing beneath tall oaks and keeping watch is beneficial and whilst low numbers were seen from late June to mid July, 100 were recorded at Bentley Wood on 19 July (MSw). Harewood Forest was productive for JSo, with a peak of 179 on 24 July.

Throughout August singles to up to 11 specimens were recorded in various widespread sites, the latest record on 4 September.

White-letter Hairstreak *Satyrion w-album* (B&F 1558)**Andrew Brookes****Status:** BC High Priority**Earliest:** 29 June 2013**No of 2013 records:** 19

IBM North Harbour, Cosham (MT)

No of 2013 individuals: 54**Latest:** 9 August 2013**No of tetrads in 2013:** 15

Noar Hill (BS)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 79

If the remarkable summer benefitted this Priority species, it was not apparent from the paucity of records submitted, which at 19 was just two more than the nadir of 2012. Of its 16 recorded sites, the hotspot was again the Dutch elm thicket at Bedenham, part of the DSDA Munitions complex at Gosport, where 9 were seen on 6 July (MR&MG). The butterfly was also reported from all its usual habitats such as the IBM grounds at Cosham, Peartree Green in Southampton, Crabtree Plantation, Basingstoke, and Bunny Lane, Timsbury.

Sapporo Autumn Gold (A Brookes)

Some encouragement can be taken from the discovery of the insect at new locations remote from its known habitats, such as Noar Hill, and Laverstoke, confirming what was always suspected, that the butterfly, for all its rarity, is still seriously under-recorded. It is a pleasure too to record the sighting at Whiteley (MG) after an absence of several years, meanwhile AHB found it on the oldest known Wych Elm in the two counties recently discovered in a garden just outside Portchester Castle. Just two records came from the Isle of Wight, of singletons at Arreton Down (a new site), and Newtown Meadows NT.



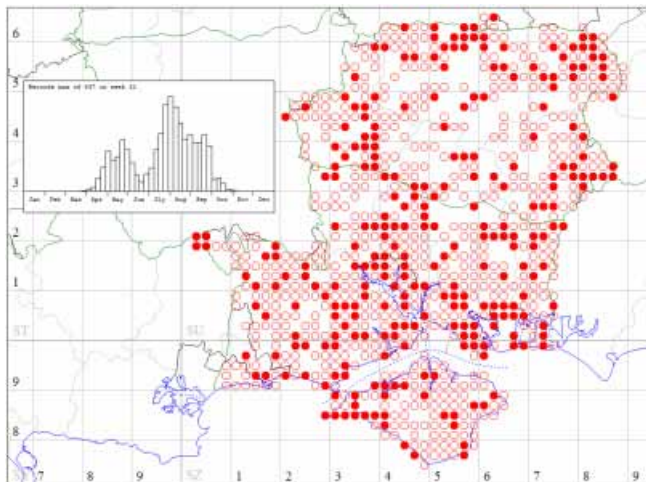
All of which should not disguise the fact that this butterfly is now on the IUCN Red List as “in imminent danger of extinction”. A habitat generalist, it has become a rarity simply because Dutch elm disease has killed nearly all the sexually-mature elms essential for its survival. Its salvation lies with planting elm, preferably disease-resistant, such as ‘Sapporo Autumn Gold’ wherever permission can be obtained. In SE Hants, various bodies such as local authorities, Portsmouth Water, the MOD, and even farmers, have all proven amenable to elm planting.

Small Copper *Lycaena phlaeas* (B&F 1561) Rupert Broadway

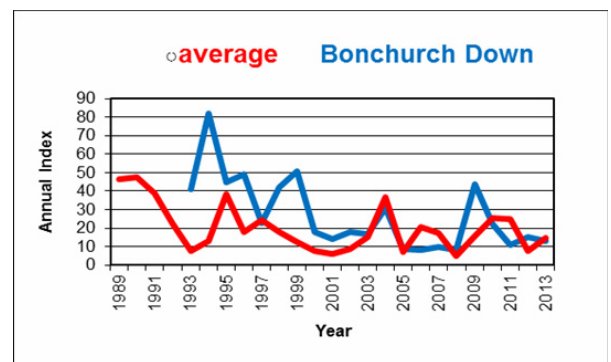
Status: BC Low Priority	Earliest: 23 Apr 2013	Itchen Valley CP Meadows (K Fisher)
No of 2013 records: 831		
No of 2013 individuals: 1,980	Latest: 4 Nov 2013	Petersfield Heath (ACS)
No of tetrads in 2013: 273		
No of post 2005 tetrads: 621		

The Small Copper’s fortunes improved significantly over 2012 at most monitored sites. It got off to a late start with one April record and modest numbers through May and June.

At Whippingham Fields loW, the traditional flagship site in our area, the first was recorded on 17 May, and it peaked in August, with 112 counted on transect on the 19th (JR). At Foxlease Meadows, 71 were counted on 24 September (DWT). Testwood Lakes peaked at 24 on 8 October (MSw).



Two sightings in the first week of November brought a relatively good season for the Small Copper to a close.



Long-tailed Blue *Lampides boeticus* (B&F 1567) Pete Eeles

Status: Migrant	Earliest: 19 August 2013	Broughton Down (THo, MK)
No of 2013 records: 8		
No of 2013 individuals: 8	Latest: 29 October 2013	St Catherine’s Down, loW (AWy)
No of tetrads in 2013: 5		
No of post 2005 tetrads: 9		



2013 was an amazing year for the Long-tailed Blue and a notable influx occurred in southern counties where it was seen at nine sites in Devon, Hampshire, Sussex, Kent and Suffolk. Mating pairs, eggs and larvae were also found, confirming that the species had successfully bred and, on 8 September, the first of the offspring emerged in Wiltshire and Kent. Sightings from other counties followed and continued into October.

Long-tailed Blue (Andy Butler)

On the Continent it feeds on a wide range of *Fabaceae* (*Leguminosae*) and is considered a pest of pea crops where it can cause considerable damage. There it is continuously-brooded but to date it has been unable to survive our winters. Although it is a rare migrant to the British Isles, it is one of the most-widely distributed Lycaenids in the world. The vast majority of records here are from the south of England and the Channel Islands.

The following reports were received: Sandy Point, Hayling, a female on 17 August (MTu); a tatty adult was released from a spiders web on Broughton Down on 19 August and flew off south (MK, THo); Osborne, IoW on 28 August (MHa); Southampton Common on 24 September nectaring on heather (AWe); Wheelers Bay, IoW, two different males photographed on 15 & 17 October (AB & PHun) and St Catherine's Down, IoW on 29 October (AWy). The September and October records quite possibly relate to home-grown individuals. *Long-tailed Blue* (A Welch)

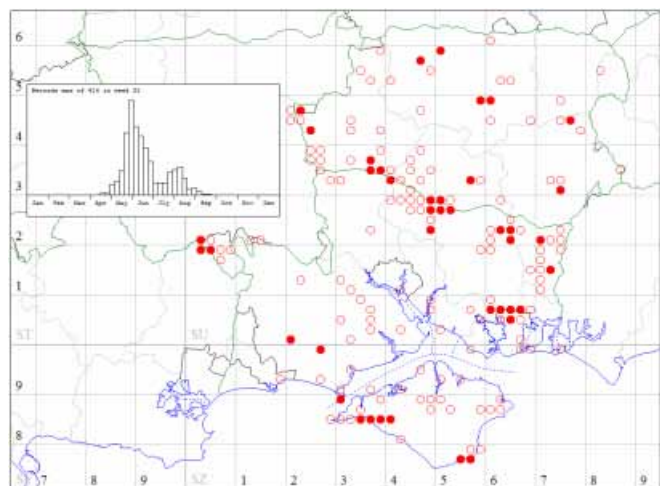


Small Blue *Cupido minimus* (B&F 1569) Clive Wood

Status: BC High Priority	Earliest: 14 May 2013
No of 2013 records: 247	Magdalen Hill Down (PAB)
No of 2013 individuals: 1,081	Latest: 4 September 2013
No of tetrads in 2013: 41	Magdalen Hill Down (SL)
No of post 2005 tetrads: 100	Martin Down NNR (JRu)

It was a year of modest gains for our smallest butterfly. The Annual Indices at Martin Down (North and South), The Mountain and Portsdown Hill rose by 4% over 2012 but remained well below the numbers seen in 2011. Six out of thirteen transects recorded increases of 20% or more and only three declined by 20% or more. Ten sites recorded 20 or more Small Blues, up from seven in 2012. Emergence was five to six weeks later than 2012.

There was a welcome revival in Small Blue numbers at two sites which have seen very different types of conservation management in recent years. Small Blues recorded on transect at Magdalen Hill Down (North, Original and Extension) rose by 120% over 2012 and seem to be responding well to the cattle grazing with abundant Kidney Vetch and a variation in sward conditions found across the Reserve. Numbers have increased five-fold over 2012-13 compared with the average for 2005-09. Meanwhile at Sparsholt College near Winchester, the creation of a 150m x 8m strip of chalk-grassland habitat has helped boost numbers by almost 70% since 2011. It is early days but a promising start for this new habitat. (See the September 2013 Newsletter for more information).



The highest count of the year was 100 recorded on transect near Afton Down on the Isle of Wight on the 31 May (AB). 56 were seen at Beggarwood Park near Basingstoke on the 19 June (DJB) and over 50 at a private site in the Meon Valley on the 6 July. This and other late records suggest that the weather caused the Small Blue to stagger its first brood over three months (AW).

Beggarwood Park had a particularly strong first brood, well up on 2012 counts, and overall Basingstoke may be something of a hot spot for the species. The Old Down transect near Basingstoke recorded Small Blues from 27 May to a second brood on the 7 August, with 15 recorded on transect on the 19 June (JL).

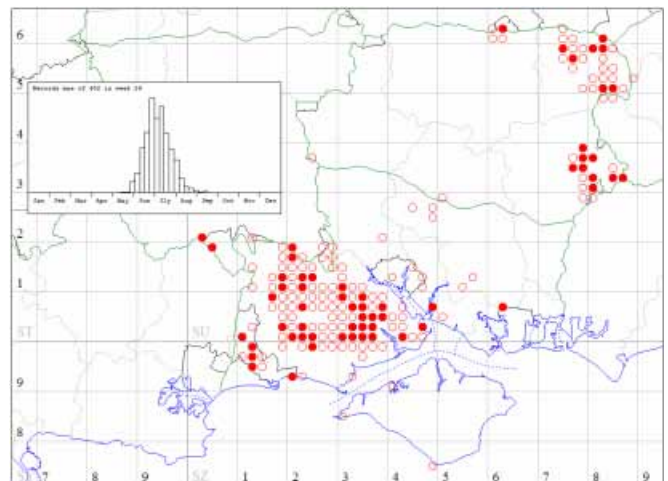
Reasonable numbers were again seen at Old Burghclere Lime Quarry in the north of the county albeit down on 2012. 30 were seen on the 5 July (Graham Dennis) and a second brood of six on the 21 August (MG). Numbers persist at surprisingly low levels on Stockbridge Down on and off transect and continue to hold at St Catherine's Hill where 10 were recorded on the 26 June (CP).

Strong first brood numbers were seen at various sites on the Isle of Wight: a further 40 at Afton Down on 2 June and 30 at Brook Down on the same day (both MHa). No adult second brood records were received from the Isle this year although one egg was recorded at Pelham Road, Ventnor on 7 July (TJN, LF, DC).

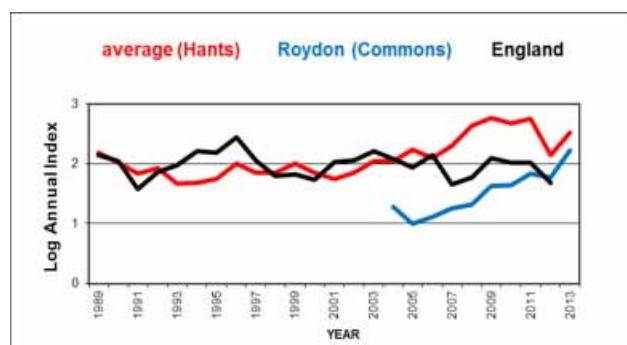
Silver-studded Blue <i>Plebejus argus</i> (B&F 1571)	Paul Brock
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<p>Status: BC High Priority No of 2013 records: 274 No of 2013 individuals: 7,673 No of tetrads in 2013: 61 No of post 2005 tetrads: 136</p>	<p>Earliest: 20 June 2013 Bramshott Common (NLa)</p> <p>Latest: 26 August 2013 Roydon, The Commons (RC) Beaulieu Heath (MCo)</p>
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A considerable improvement in 2013 saw an increase of c.4,700 (+161%) in number of individuals compared to 2012, with records also up from 214 to 273. Large populations were frequent, although still likely to have been missed in some areas. Most transects showed an increase of 20% or more. The first specimens (18) were recorded on 20 June, a week later than in 2012. As usual, the New Forest populations lagged behind by a few days and hatch dates varied in different areas.



The Bramshott Common transect Annual Index of 1702 was back up to about the 2011 total. Although hatching commenced 12 June, numbers only really picked up on 30 June with 369 recorded. The peak was 569 on 10 July (ACG). After 15 July numbers fell sharply.



JRu selected the Silver-studded Blue as his butterfly species of the year in the New Forest, having found population explosions on some sites, 'the most seen in more than forty years'. Not quite up to his 'one morning all the blades of grass were occupied by Silver-studded Blues waiting for the warmth of the sun's rays' as that comment applied to Perran & Penhale sand dunes, north Cornwall, but he had the highest single

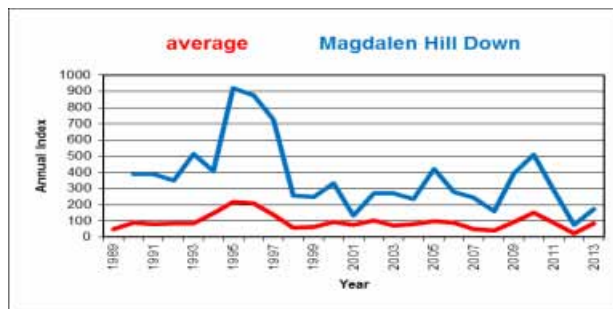
count of 1,220 at Ocknell Plain on 13 July. Other Forest highlights included Fair Cross Heath and surrounds with 492 on 17 July (JRu) [one of the former haunts of Joyce and Edward Gifford (sadly Joyce passed away on 31 March 2014)], 200 at Brownloaf on 20 July (PDB), 241 at Pickets Corner on 6 July (JRu), 300 at Shatterford on 12 July (MLan), 300 at Whitebridge Hill on 16 June (PDB) and 173 at Pennington Marsh on 12 July (JVe). There were very low counts throughout August until 26th.

Overall 2013 was a welcome change in fortune for this species, but optimum conditions are always needed for population explosions, so significant variation in trends can be expected in some seasons.

Brown Argus *Aricia agestis* (B&F 1572) **Phil Budd**

Status: BC Low Priority	Earliest: 14 May 2013	Magdalen Hill Down (PAB)
No of 2013 records: 815		
No of 2013 individuals: 2,741	Latest: 5 October 2013	Magdalen Hill Down (DH)
No of tetrads in 2013: 116		
No of post 2005 tetrads: 317		

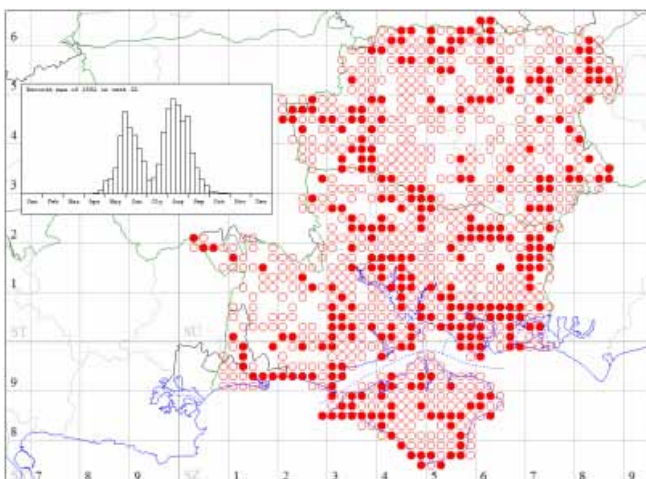
2013 was a very good year for Brown Argus in Hampshire and the Isle Wight. This was very pleasing after the appalling showing of this butterfly in 2012. This great improvement is best demonstrated by the transect results. For 26 out of 28 transect counts the numbers of Brown Argus were more than 20% higher in 2013 than in 2012. The spring brood was strong but had been delayed by the cold early spring; as a result this first brood merged into the even stronger second brood. Some of the second brood counts were very high; the highest being c.100 at Beacon Hill (Kilmeston) and Beacon Hill (Warnford) on 5 September (AW).



Common Blue *Polyommatus icarus* (B&F 1574) **Tim Bernhard**

Status: BC Low Priority	Earliest: 6 May 2013	Stockbridge Down (B&MF), Winnall (CWo)
No of 2013 records: 2,827		
No of 2013 individuals: 15,917	Latest: 29 October 2013	Sandhill, Gosport (DJAT)
No of tetrads in 2013: 314		
No of post 2005 tetrads: 773		

This species had a very successful year with higher numbers observed than for many years and all of the 86 annual indexes indicated significant increases (54 showing an increase of 20% or more). After a cold start to the year, the first individuals were observed a little later than usual on 6 May, continuing to be seen in one and twos throughout the rest of May, with numbers improving towards the end of May. 100 recorded on 2 June at Compton Bay (DD). There were good counts on the Isle of Wight, New Forest and notably 119 at Magdalen Hill Down on 13 August (A&LB). Throughout August this species did very well with frequent counts of over 50 at such sites as Portsdown Hill, Shipton Bellinger, Old Winchester Hill and Hayling Island. Over 100 were also



recorded at Butser Hill on 26 August (AW) and at Chalton Down and Beacon Hill, Warnford on 31 August (MTu). The butterfly continued to be found in low numbers throughout September with a final record on 29 October at Gosport (DJAT).

All in all a superb year for this species which no doubt benefited from the exceptionally warm weather during August.

Chalkhill Blue *Polyommatus coridon* (B&F 1575)

Jon Stokes

Status: BC Medium Priority	Earliest: 4 July 2013
No of 2013 records: 1,051	St Catherine's Hill (CP)
No of 2013 individuals: 100,797	Latest: 12 October 2013
No of tetrads in 2013: 76	Afton Down, IoW (SAK-J)
No of post 2005 tetrads: 152	

The first Chalkhill Blue of the year was recorded on 4 July, with a widespread emergence on the 16 July. The 2013 season was marginally longer than in 2012 starting 6 days earlier, but ending 2 days earlier.

Chalkhill Blue (B Cartwright)

Overall, Annual Index numbers were up on 2012, the 16 recorded sites averaging 603 individuals in 2012, and 736 in 2013, the highest average since 2006.

As usual, Arreton Down was the place to see Chalkhill Blues, with an estimated 50,000 flying there on 10 August (AB). There were also 30 other site records of over 300 individuals during August and early September.



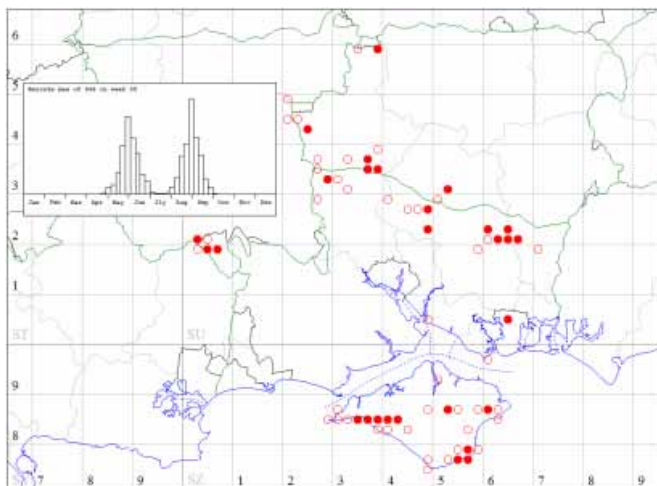
Adonis Blue *Polyommatus bellargus* (B&F 1576)

Andy Barker

Status: BC High Priority	Earliest: 27 May 2013
No of 2013 records: 268	Bonchurch Down (AB & PC)
No of 2013 individuals: 2,913	Latest: 29 September 2013
No of tetrads in 2013: 28	Martin Down (CHi)
No of post 2005 tetrads: 56	

2013 was a big improvement on 2012, with eight out of eleven transect annual indices showing an increase of more than 20%. The species continues to do well on the Isle of Wight (12 sites), and seems to be consolidating its position in Hampshire (9 sites). It is encouraging to note that over the last decade it has become re-established at a number of sites along the southern edge of the chalk in Hampshire, with occasional sightings elsewhere.

The season started very late, being more than a fortnight later than 2012, and incredibly a month later than 2011. Once again, it was the reliably early Bonchurch Down that produced the first on 27 May (AB & Pete Campbell). As usual, Hampshire emergence began more than a week later, with 10 at Martin Down on 5 June (MSw),



and two at Stockbridge Down on the same date (B&MF). The first brood peaked around 7-19 June, with a superb count of 226 at Bonchurch Down on 10 June (AB). No other site came close to matching this, but peak counts elsewhere included 21 at Mottistone Down on 14 June (RLa), 20 at Martin Down on 19 June (RAH), and 11 at Brook Down on 8 June (Chris Lamsdell). The last of this brood were seen on 8 July, with five at Martin Down (JPI) and two at Mottistone Down (RLa).

Generally warm, dry and sunny conditions from June to August ensured good breeding success and an excellent second brood emergence. It began with an early sighting of one at Stockbridge Down on 10 August (BPF *et al.*), but the next record was not until one at Martin Down on 19 August (JPI). Rather surprisingly, second brood individuals on the Isle of Wight were a bit later, with four males at Brighstone Shute on 24 August (CDu) being the first reported.



Adonis Blue (Paul Brock)

As is often the case, the second brood was stronger than the first. Numbers peaked in late August and early September, with spectacular counts of 450 at Brook Down on 1 September (MHa), and 436 at Bonchurch Down on 31 August (AB). Other second brood counts of note included 92 at Martin Down on 4 September (JRu), 90 at Arreton Down on the same date (MHa), 38 at Mottistone Down (RLa), and

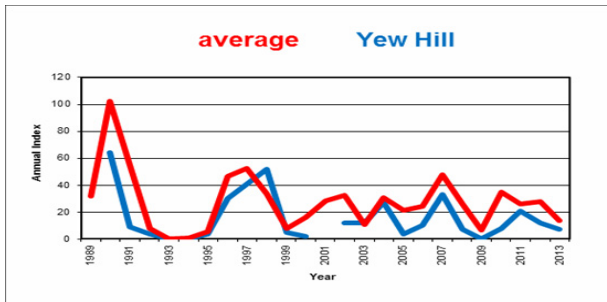
29 at Old Winchester Hill on 2 September (AW).

The season was largely over by 15 September, with the last Isle of Wight sighting being of one at Afton Down on 20 September (SAK-J). Several Hampshire sites continued for a further week, with the final Hampshire record being one at Martin Down on 29 September (CHi).

Holly Blue <i>Celastrina argiolus</i> (B&F 1580)		Rupert Broadway
Status: BC Low Priority	Earliest:	14 January 2013
No of 2013 records: 987		Stanpit (Paul Morrison)
No of 2013 individuals: 1,527	Latest:	7 October 2013
No of tetrads in 2013: 303		Sloden Inclosure, NF (JRu)
No of post 2005 tetrads: 779		

A poor year for the Holly Blue with over 50% of monitored sites showing a significant decrease on 2012. A freshly dead female was picked up in Stanpit on 14 January but

the next records were not until April, no doubt due to the indifferent spring weather.



There were only 6 double figure counts, most of those coming from the east of the county, with 13 counted at Cosham on 4 August (NLU) and at Windmill Hill on 26 Aug (RPa). Such peaks as there were came in May and August, but there were a trickle of September records and a single October sighting.

Duke of Burgundy *Hamearis lucina* (B&F 1582)

Ashley Whitlock

Status: BC High Priority

Earliest: 30 April 2013

No of 2013 records: 164

Noar Hill (TG, M&CS)

No of 2013 individuals: 1,010

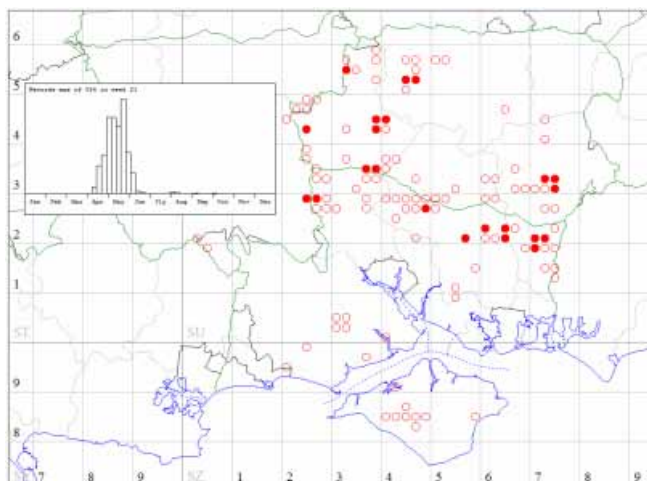
Latest: 24 June 2013

No of tetrads in 2013: 23

Cholderton Estate (HE)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 50

Despite one of the coolest and wettest springs on record throughout March and April the Duke of Burgundy still managed to appear on 30 April at Noar Hill. Many sites on the chalk were having near average counts throughout its range. Average numbers appeared on and around Stockbridge Down, and around Winchester it was again seen on Deacon Hill, although no reports came from St Catherine's Hill Down. The site at Teg Down, and BC's own site Magdalen Hill Down, still look suitable but the species has not been reported for several years. Again there were no records from the Isle of Wight, where it is probably extinct. A handful of previously unknown populations have been discovered in north Hampshire following a survey on previously under-surveyed private sites. It is still relatively widespread in Hampshire and a lot of site advice has been provided on occupied and former sites (via DH). On the border with Wiltshire,

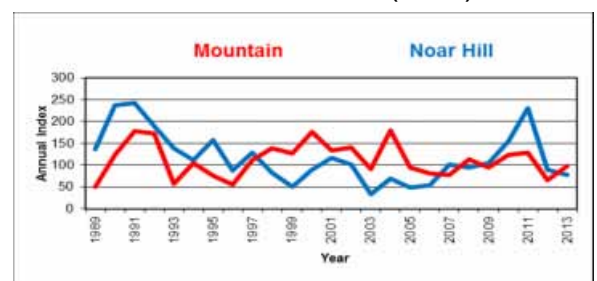


individuals were recorded at the Eastern clearing in Bentley Wood (various recorders) and also seen not far from the Hampshire border on Dean Hill (MTu).

The species again did well on Old Winchester Hill (MTu) and one was seen at Westbury Park (AW). On a field trip during a brief period of sunshine on 18 May at Ramsdean Down 20 were counted on a five minute walk along a scrub line, and on a nearby private site good numbers were also seen on

several dates throughout the flight period (AW). Excellent numbers came from Ramsdean Down with 94 on 4 June (DH) and 68 at Butser Hill on 8 June (MTu).

With having one of the best summers for many years, cowslip on some parts of the southern slopes struggled due to lack of rainfall. Fortunately many of the best colonies in Hampshire lie on the more northerly slopes where Cowslip is less likely to shrivel up.



One at Stephen's Castle Down near Bishops Waltham on 9 June (PHa) may have been a wanderer from Beacon Hill, Warnford NNR or it could be an unknown isolated colony, perhaps colonised during the excellent season of 2012 when many individuals were seen far from their main colonies.

The cool weather in May meant that individuals survived until well into June and HE saw the last two at Cholderton on 24 June.

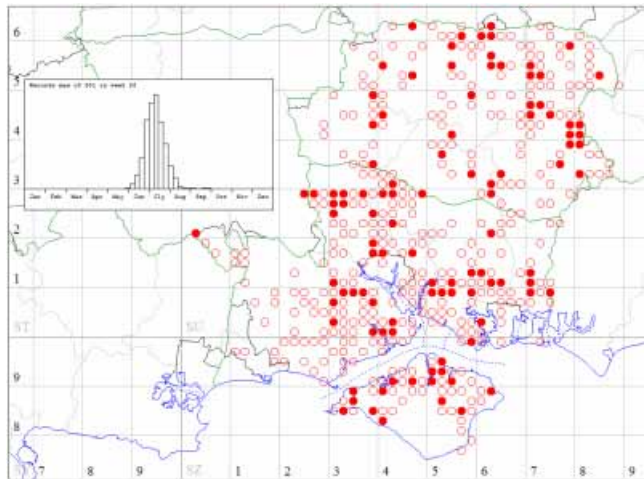
Overall it was a reasonable season for the Duke of Burgundy, with good counts from several sites throughout its flight period. However, the species was again not recorded on transect in a New Forest woodland site (THo). Whilst this species could have moved to another site nearby, it may have died out in this area, possibly due to it being very isolated; a search is needed in ideal weather conditions in 2014 to ascertain its status. It has now not been recorded in the New Forest since 2011.

White Admiral *Limenitis camilla* (B&F 1584) Andrew Brookes

Status: BC High Priority **Earliest:** 17 June 2013
No of 2013 records: 404 Itchen Valley Country Park (HB)
No of 2013 individuals: 1,454 **Latest:** 5 September 2013
No of tetrads in 2013: 103 Great Copse (SR)
No of post 2005 tetrads: 305

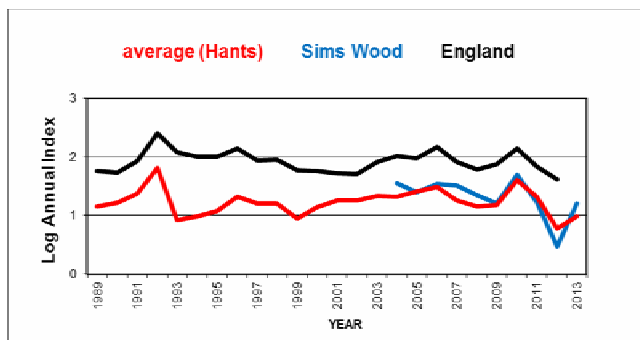
Encouraged by the sublime weather, the White Admiral staged a welcome if modest recovery from its disastrous performance in 2012. Emerging in mid June, double figure tallies were rarely noted until 11 July, when the season's top figure of 50 was seen at the butterfly's premier Hampshire stronghold, the Straits Inclosure (MG), almost double the previous year's best at the same site, but still well below the peak figures ever recorded there.

Over the next fortnight, sightings accelerated rapidly, with 35 from Alice Holt (MT), 30 at Morgaston Wood, Sherborne St John (JSt), 36 at Harewood Forest (JSo), and 30 at Walters Copse, Newtown, Isle of Wight (MH) among the highlights. Thereafter, recorded numbers dwindled to a trickle of single figures throughout August and beyond, the last seen at Great Copse on 5 September, probably still a first brood. Unusually, no aberrations were reported.



Transect data corroborated the individual sightings, with 11 sites sporting > 20% increases in numbers, against 3 decreases

of the same magnitude, while 5 remained unchanged. The butterfly disappeared altogether from two transects, but reappeared at three others.



The prolonged good weather offers the possibility of a much better year in 2014, unless the heat and drought proved too much for the host plant, honeysuckle, observed wilting in many woodlands.

Status: BC High Priority**Earliest:** 11 July 2013**No of 2013 records:** 104

Alice Holt (MJG, MTu)

No of 2013 individuals: 406**Latest:** 23 August 2013**No of tetrads in 2013:** 45

Anton Lakes (ACro)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 136

The Purple Emperor season in 2013 turned out to be one of its best, due to the warmest summer since 2006, helping the species to some of its best counts ever in Hampshire. First recorded in Alice Holt Forest on the 11 July (MRO, MJG, MTu), it started slowly, but in the second week of the 'heat wave' unprecedented numbers were being recorded throughout its range in southern England, none more so than in many well-known woods in Hampshire. It had a short flight period, as it tends to burn itself out in hot weather, which lasted until the last week of July. However, females still being recorded egg-laying in many sites.



Purple Emperor (A Whitlock)

High counts were due to lack of predation by many birds, particularly Blue Tits; these had to nest much later due to the cool winter and very wet spring, hence many more Purple Emperor larvae survived (MRO). Numbers were among best counts ever in many woods, including a quite remarkable and unprecedented 54 seen along the central ride in Straits Inclosure, Alice Holt Forest on 20 July (MTu). The observer commented "Having walked along the ride about 100m and seen an unusual number willow-searching and oak-edging I realised that something unusual was occurring! I have visited this site hundreds of times in Emperor

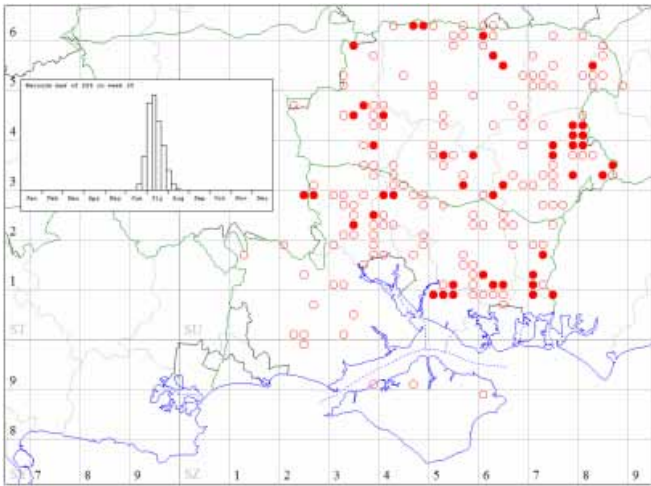
season so I returned to the entrance to try to do a thorough count. I walked the entire ride once just looking up for PE and doing my best not to double count. With one exception, a pristine male which landed on my field bag and stayed for ten minutes on the return journey, all were searching for females in oaks or willow - there were no chases taking place - an incredible experience with insects every 10m or so and something I have never encountered before." Thirty were seen there the next day (MJG).

There were records from various sites including: Ampfield Wood (AJB), Ashford Hangers (MRO), Basing Canal (TB), Basing Wood (ABo), Bramdean Common (RJC), Crab Wood (BSh), Fleet Pond (PM), Pamber Forest (GJD), Ovingdon, West Wood (AW), Pitt Down (AJB), Harewood Forest (MG), Herbert Plantation (AGF), Huntbourne Wood (AHB), Micheldever Wood (RBry), Newtown Common (AGF), Southleigh Forest (PGa, AW, MTu), and Whiteley Pastures (AT).

Some of the 'new' sites include: King John Hill (AW), The Holt and Staunton Country

Park (MTu), Bells Copse (CBC, MTu), Abbotstone Down and Sydmonton Common. The Forest of Bere conurbation in south-east Hampshire had some of its best counts; this area has been under-recorded in the past few decades.

The weather had an effect on adult activity. By mid July at the assembly points in Alice Holt Forest, males became inactive at mid-day due to the excessive heat; activity levels dropped by up to 75% when the heat exceeded 30C, with many males and females feeling the need to take shade.



MRO reported egg-laying over a wide area in neighbouring counties and this was observed in Hampshire too with many females being observed egg-laying notably in Creech Wood (AW) and Alice Holt Forest (various recorders). Females were seen well into the month of August with the last being seen on the 23 August, the latest record on the Branch database by three days (in 1991).

2014 should be an interesting year for Purple Emperor. Despite the record year, there were no records from the vast New Forest woodlands; with very few records from here over recent decades a concerted effort should be made in the next few seasons to find out the status of this species in this vast area.

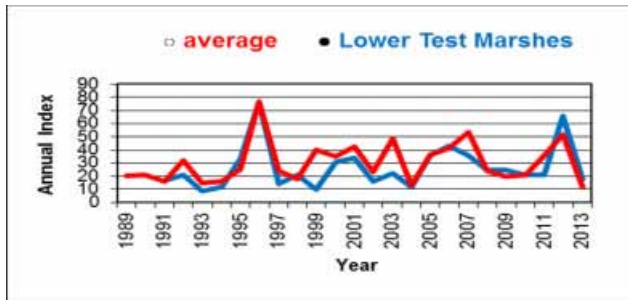
Red Admiral *Vanessa atalanta* (B&F 1590) Susan Clarke

Status: BC Low Priority	Earliest:	1 January 2013
No of 2013 records: 2,154		Winchester Cathedral (JCr) Southampton Old Cemetery (LB) Magdalen Hill Down (CB) Alresford (SMa)
No of 2013 individuals: 3,610	Latest:	26 December 2013
No of tetrads in 2013: 517		Lee-on-the-Solent (IAS)
No of post 2005 tetrads: 1032		



Red Admiral larva (Paul Brock)

Red Admiral sightings were common during 2013, but on many sites numbers seemed slightly below those recorded last year. The transect counts show that more than three-quarters of monitored sites had a decrease of greater than 20% compared with 2012. However, good numbers of adults were seen throughout October to December after the



end of transect recording in September, so perhaps the decrease was not as strong as the transect results suggest. After Glanville Fritillary, Butterfly Conservation ranks Red Admiral the second biggest loser in Britain, with a -62% change from 2012-2013.

As often happens, adults were recorded in every month of the year. The main flight period, as calculated by the number of records, showed a peak in late July.

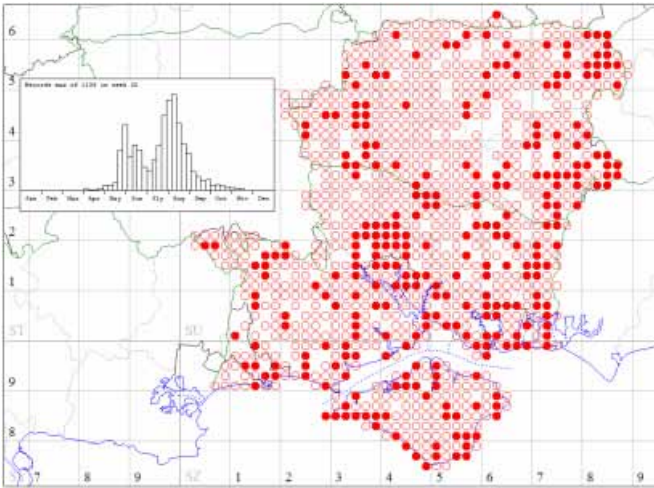
Painted Lady *Vanessa cardui* (B&F 1591) **Bob Whitmarsh**

Status: BC Low Priority	Earliest: 1 January 2013
No of 2013 records: 665	Ventnor, IoW (AB, IP) Keyhaven and Pennington (NJ, RFC)
No of 2013 individuals: 1,072	Latest: 25 November 2013
No of tetrads in 2013: 281	Forton, Gosport (DRA)
No of post 2005 tetrads: 796	

Painted Ladies were observed throughout 2013, except in December, but mostly in June to August. 70% of all observations were made in August, when the wind was from the SW quadrant for most of the month. Numbers peaked in week 32 following a southerly wind from continental Europe. On transect, the index was up from 2012, with no transect recording a greater than 20% decrease, but even so seems to reflect a long-term decline in this species since 2001.



Painted Lady (Paul Brock)

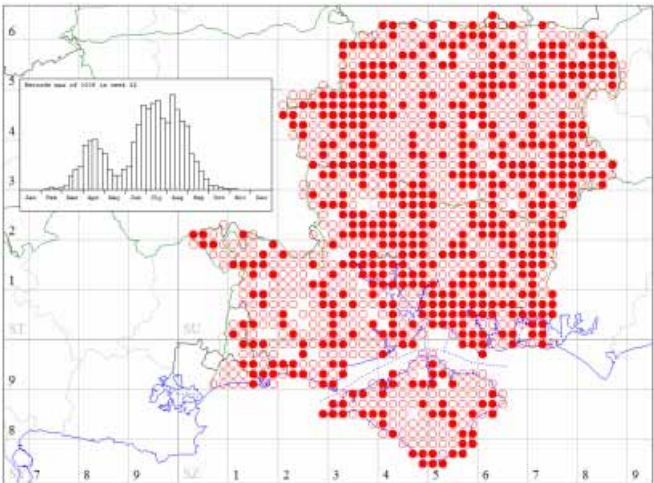


The most individuals recorded at any one time were 21 each at two sites near Stockbridge (RE) on 27 July and 17 July at the Millfield, Old Basing (AM-D) on 20 July.

Small Tortoiseshell *Aglais urticae* (B&F 1593) Andrew Brookes

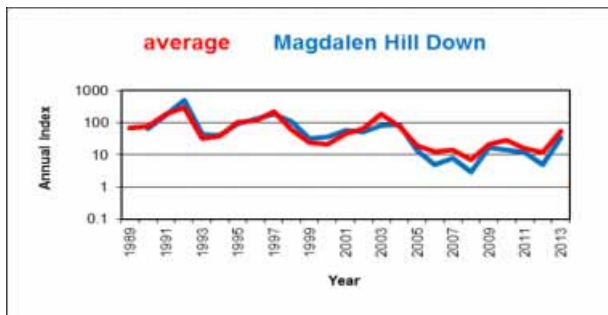
Status: BC Low Priority **Earliest:** 16 February 2013
No of 2013 records: 2,890 Hook Shore (ACM)
No of 2013 individuals: 10,390 **Latest:** 25 December 2013
No of tetrads in 2013: 565 Bartley (E&JG)
No of post 2005 tetrads: 864

There can surely be little to add to the most remarkable and welcome resurgence of this insect that has not been said already, a phenomenon which even made the BBC national news. A total of 2875 records of the insect were submitted, compared with 716 in 2012; a fourfold increase.



The numbers of overwintered butterflies typically poor, with only single figure tallies reported, there was little inkling of the explosion to come until early July, when double-figure counts suddenly became commonplace, culminating in a count of 54 at Up Somborne on 13 July (CWo). Less than two weeks later, some extraordinary larval counts were also being noted, an estimate of 1000 along the Titchfield Canal on 24 July (PDB), followed by 500 at Ampport (J&JM) and 400 at Boarhunt (AHB).

By mid August, the second brood emergence was well underway, beginning with 36 at Testwood Lakes (MSw), then 76 on the Buddleia collection at Longstock Nursery (TJN, LF) topped by the year's best of 145 at Noar Hill on 20 August (ACM). Counts of over 20 persisted until September, when numbers rapidly dwindled to single figures once more, the butterfly evidently preferring hibernation to procreation. However, for all the euphoria, the butterfly clearly has some way to go before it reaches its former ubiquity, as exemplified by the transect data. This ultimate habitat-generalist was still only recorded on 60% of all the 86 transects (Meadow Brown: 92%). The butterfly's numbers increased by > 20% on 35 transects, held steady at 5, and was seen on 12 more than in the previous year.



Large Tortoiseshell *Nymphalis polychloros* (B&F 1594)

Andy Butler

Status: BC High Priority

Earliest: 19 April 2013

No of 2013 records: 11

Walter's Copse, IoW (PHun)

No of 2013 individuals: 12

Latest: 6 August 2013

No of tetrads in 2013: 5

Swanwick (PL)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 49

On the Isle of Wight, there were two and possibly up to five in the Newtown/Shalfleet area during April with the first been seen in Walter's Copse on 19 April (PHun) followed by 2 in the same place a day later (NH).

On the mainland there was a report put on the Branch website of one found indoors hanging on a bedroom curtain at Swanwick on 6 August (PL).

Peacock *Aglais io* (B&F 1597)

Susan Clarke

Status: BC Low Priority

Earliest: 1 January 2013

No of 2013 records: 4,442

Claggate Copse, Mottisfont (MPa)

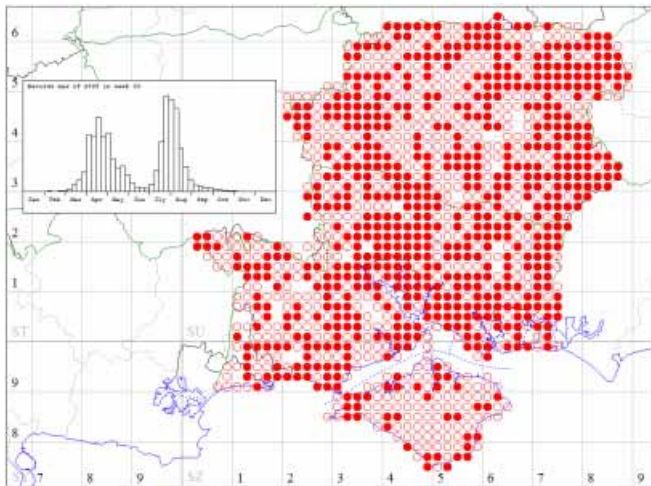
No of 2013 individuals: 19,192

Latest: 29 December 2013

No of tetrads in 2013: 643

Mortimer West End (GJD)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 1019

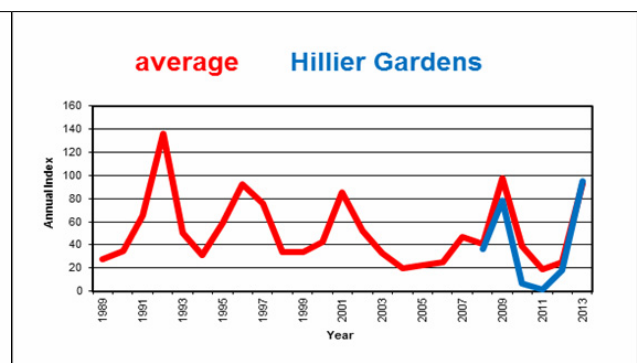
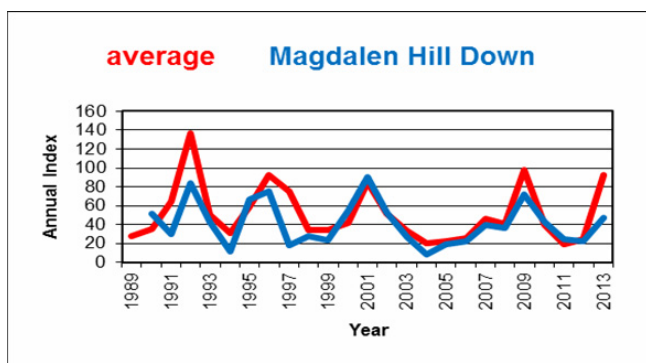


High numbers of Peacock were recorded in 2013. The butterfly was far more abundant than during the last three years and recorders regularly listed counts of more than 100 during the summer. Transect results show that 93% of monitored sites had a greater than 20% increase in number of sightings.



Peacock pupa (Pete Eeles)

The spring peak flight period (estimated by number of records and individuals) was mid April and the summer peak was end of July/early August. The adults will over-winter and in 2013 were recorded in every month, with the last sighting on 29 December of "one flying in sunshine" (GJD).

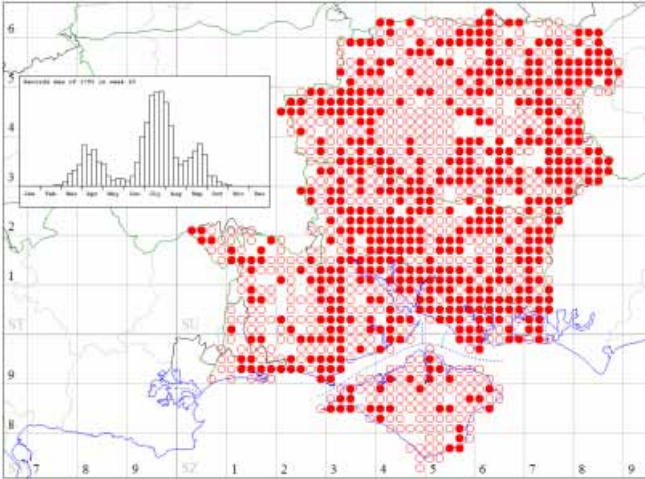


Comma *Polytonia c-album* (B&F 1598)**Rupert Broadway****Status:** BC Low Priority**Earliest:** 27 January 2013Woodley (NB)
Cosham (AHB)**No of 2013 records:** 2,855**No of 2013 individuals:** 5,329**Latest:** 22 December 2013**No of tetrads in 2013:** 549

Alresford (PJR)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 943

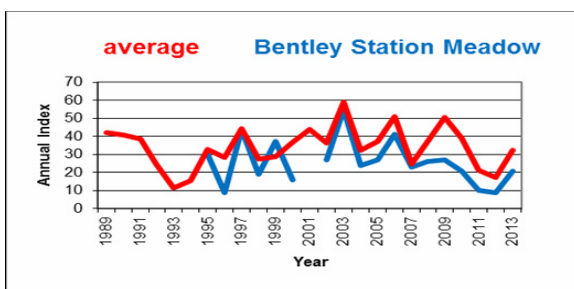
This species enjoyed a good 2013 with an overwhelming number of monitored sites reporting significant increases in numbers compared to 2012.



Early season counts were modest, with the exception of 32 recorded at Lord's Wood on 16 April (GM). Highest numbers were recorded in late July and early August, with 47 reported from Broadlands on 7 August (MSw). Whippingham Fields provided the highest counts from the Isle of Wight (JR).

Comma at sap-run (Paul Brock)

The Comma persisted through October, with a handful of November records and the final sighting on 22 December some 3 weeks later than the previous branch record, set 10 years before.

**Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary *Boloria selene* (B&F 1600)****Linda Barker****Status:** BC High Priority**Earliest:** 4 June 2013

Bentley Wood (DLA, AW)

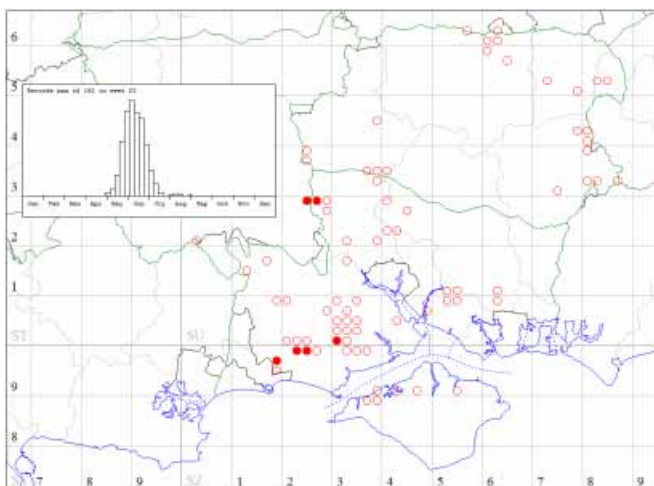
No of 2013 records: 41**No of 2013 individuals:** 168**Latest:** 18 July 2013**No of tetrads in 2013:** 6

Roydon Common (RC)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 21

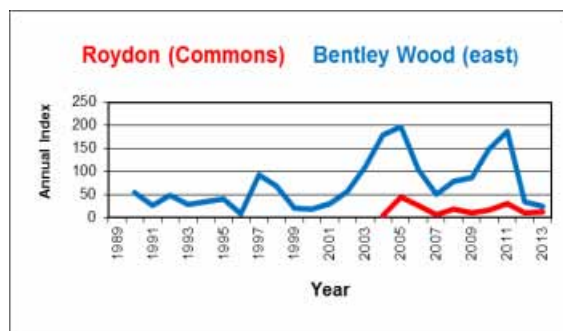
2013 was not a good year for the Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary; this may have been due to the cool spring we experienced although the weather did improve drastically by the end of its flight season. The first sighting was on 4 June (DLA, AW) in Bentley Wood, Eastern Clearing. For the same site the 4 June is 11 days later than the first sighting in 2012 and 29 days later than the first sighting in the warm spring of 2011.

Transect data from Bentley Wood, Eastern Clearing shows another drop in the Annual Index which was 186 in 2011, 34 in 2012 and 22 in 2013. The highest individual count on transect was 7 on 18 June (LBe) compared to the considerably higher figure of 53 on 18 May (DLA) in 2011. The highest, non-transect count in 2013 was 20 on 6 June (B&MF).



Numbers at Roydon Common, were similar to those for 2012, with an Annual Index of 12 in 2013 compared to 11 in 2012, the Annual Index in 2011 was 32. The highest count on transect was four on 8 July (RC) and the highest non-transect count was 15 recorded on both 5 July and 6 July (RC and AW respectively).

After missing the 2012 season the transect was walked at Wootton Coppice during 2013. The Annual Index for this site was eight; it was 21 in 2011 and the highest individual transect count was three on 15 June (SA) and three on 20 June (B&JA). Two counts of six were recorded off transect on 8 June (AC) and 9 June (EM). I&CF visited Cranmore, Isle of Wight on eight occasions between 26 May and 6 July but no Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries were seen, a worrying situation as this butterfly has not been seen at this site since 2011 when a total of six individuals were recorded.



Apart from work carried out to monitor butterflies using the transect method relatively few recorders sent in data for this species. To understand this rare Hampshire and Isle of Wight species it is important that local recorders visit the New Forest sites as often as possible; feed-back from the Isle of Wight suggests the one site there is being well monitored.

Pearl-bordered Fritillary *Boloria euphrosyne* (B&F 1601) Andy Barker

Status: BC High Priority	Earliest: 13 May 2013
No of 2013 records: 133	Parkhill Inclosure (PDB)
No of 2013 individuals: 1,079	Latest: 19 June 2013
No of tetrads in 2013: 16	Pignal Inclosure (BCh), & Bentley Wood (east clearing) (ACM)
No of post 2005 tetrads: 42	

Although the cold start to the year meant the season was late starting (3 weeks later than 2011), the overall numbers were reasonable, and a slight improvement on the disastrous 2012 season. Of the four transects with data for both years, one was up, two were unchanged and one declined.

Reflecting the lateness of the season, larval searches on 19 April and 30 April at Parkhill Inclosure (JRu) yielded a few late stage larvae, whereas in the great season of 2011 adults were already flying by this time. Concerns were growing as we entered the second week of May with still no sign of 'Pearls', but to everyone's relief, emergence began on 13 May, with two at Parkhill Inclosure (PDB). Numbers built up slowly from this point and the season peaked in the last week of May and first week of June.

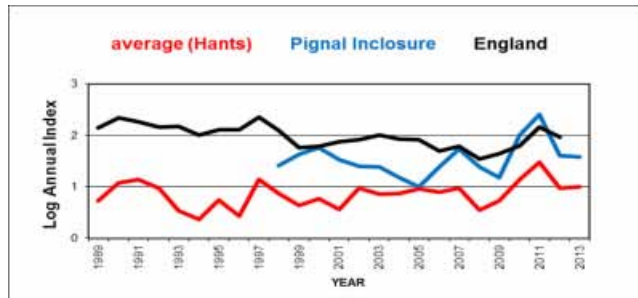


Pearl-bordered Fritillary (Paul Brock)

The best tallies in the New Forest were 116 at Parkhill Inclosure on 4 June and 103 at the same site on 2 June (both JRu). At nearby Pignal Inclosure, 64 were seen on 27 May (PGa). South of the railway line, 24 were seen at Perrywood Ivy on 26 May (LH), and 11 at New Copse Inclosure on 9 June (ACM). Although low numbers were observed at several other New Forest Inclosures, including,

Pondhead, Wootton Coppice, Denny Wood and Frame Heath, none of these managed to produce more than a few individuals, and fell well short of double-figures.

Outside the New Forest, the species still occurs in private woodlands near Stockbridge, and on the Hants/Wilts border at Bentley Wood. At Bentley Wood (eastern clearing), the first few individuals were seen on 22 May (PE), and the season peaked with rather modest counts of 17 on 4 June (DLA) and an identical figure on 8 June (A&LB). Unfortunately, there were no records for the private woods near Stockbridge, but one was seen at nearby Stockbridge Down on 27 May (SL). Elsewhere, one was seen on transect at Kitts Grave (Martin Down) on 31 May (CHi), and curiously 10 (origin unknown) were seen at Oxenbourne Down on 26 May (AW). The former may be from nearby Vernditch Chase, the latter almost certainly relate to released captive stock.



The final sightings of the season, 10 days later than 2012, were of two at Pignal Inclosure on 19 June (BCh) and a singleton on the same date at Bentley Wood (eastern clearing) (ACM). As this is the second consecutive year with no confirmed sightings from the small colony at Parkhurst Forest, it is feared that the species may now be lost from the Isle of Wight.

Dark Green Fritillary *Argynnis aglaja* (B&F 1607)

Tim Bernhard

Status: BC Medium Priority

Earliest: 6 June 2013

No of 2013 records: 556

Old Winchester Hill (PG)

No of 2013 individuals: 4,188

Latest: 4 September 2013

No of tetrads in 2013: 83

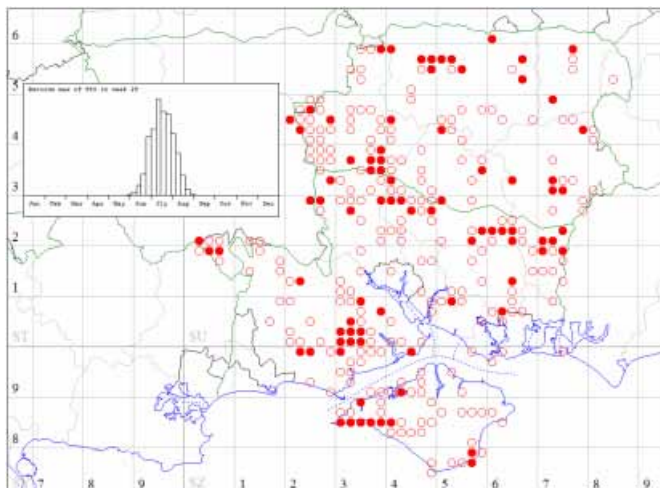
Stockbridge Down (JSo)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 216

The Dark Green Fritillary generally enjoyed a good year during 2013. The species was on the wing for a longer period than is usual, being recorded from early June to early September. The best sites continue to be the chalk downs such as Martin Down and Mottistone Down. At Martin Down (north) the annual index indicated a significant increase from 96 in 2012 to 342 in 2013 and at Mottistone the increase was from 150 in 2012 to 204 in 2013. This species also did well at most other transect sites such as Old Winchester Hill, Beacon Hill and Stockbridge Down. However at the Mountain, in the Meon Valley, the annual index fell from 132 in 2012 to 88 in 2013. AW noted that this species seemed to have disappeared from Creech Wood where it had had some

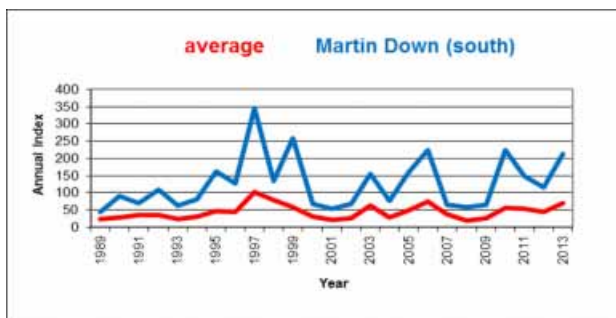
success over the past few years, perhaps succumbing to scrub invasion.

The first butterfly of the year was recorded at Old Winchester Hill (PG) and continued to be recorded in ones and twos from sites such as Noar Hill, Oxenbourne Down and



Wootton Coppice throughout the rest of June. The first really significant numbers were seen at Broughton Down on 4 July, when RSk recorded over 40 freshly emerged butterflies which were noted to be the most abundant species of the day. 150 were recorded at the same locality a few days later on 6 July (MPit) and good numbers were also seen at both Martin and Stockbridge Downs. An amazing count of 202 individuals was recorded along the roadside at Stockbridge Down on 8 July

and 102 on 11 July (JSo). AW recorded over 50 at Pitt Down on 15 July and an outstanding 1150 were seen by MHa at Brook Down on 19 July, which must have been the peak of flight period. This species continued to do well throughout the rest of July and good numbers were observed throughout the rest of August. A tatty individual was seen feeding on a garden buddleia at Denmead on 10 August (RoW). The last two individuals of the year were recorded on Stockbridge Down on 4 September (JSo).



Overall an excellent year for this spectacular butterfly with twelve of the 86 transects showing an increase of 20% or more, four showed a decrease of 20% or more and 3 transects appeared to show no change.

Silver-washed Fritillary *Argynnis paphia* (B&F 1608)

Richard Levett

Status: BC Low Priority

Earliest: 10 June 2013

No of 2013 records: 1,470

King's Copse (AO)

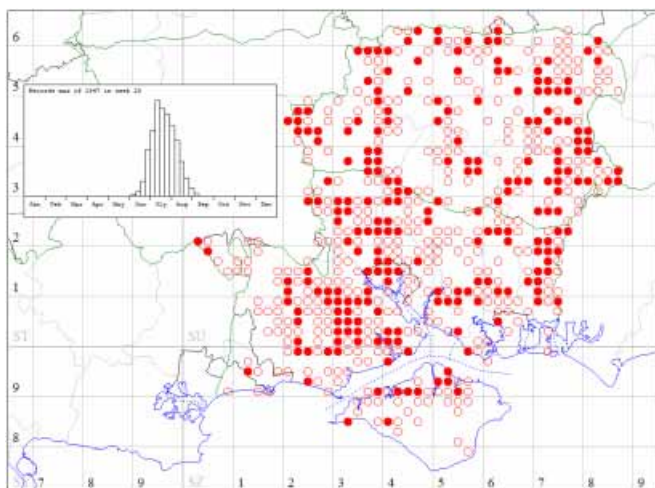
No of 2013 individuals: 7,682

Latest: 21 September 2013

No of tetrads in 2013: 225

Alice Holt (MTu)

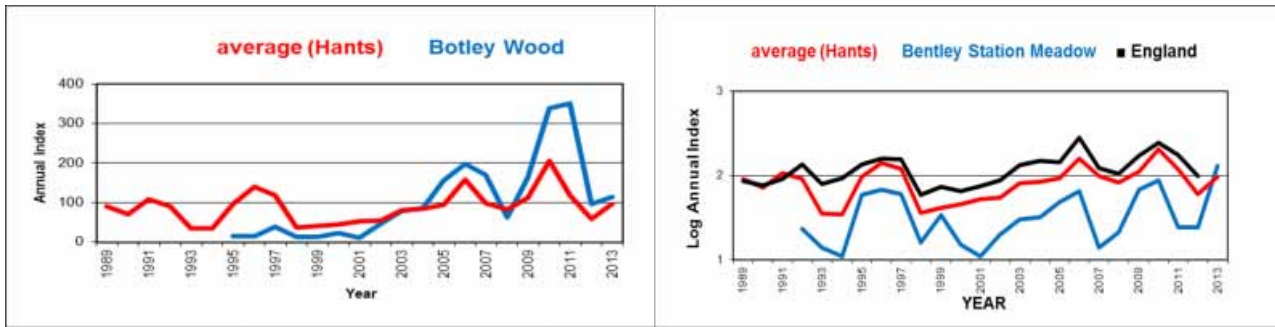
No of post 2005 tetrads: 491



There was an encouraging recovery by this butterfly at most sites in 2013. Pamber Forest and Wick Wood saw significant increases while both Bentley Station Meadow and Firestone Copse recorded their highest annual indices to date. By contrast, the recent decline at Pignal Inclosure continued and the annual index has steadily fallen from 56 in 2010 to just 11 this year.

The four largest counts, of 119 to 121, came from Pamber Forest (GJD), Straits Inclosure (RSy) and Harewood Forest

(JSo, TJN, LF) during the last ten days of July. Finally, 10 seen on 21 September at Alice Holt (MTu) were the latest ever to be recorded in the county.



Marsh Fritillary *Euphydryas aurinia* (B&F 1610) Mike Gibbons

Status: BC High Priority
No of 2013 records: 4
No of 2013 individuals: 22
No of tetrads in 2013: 1
No of post 2005 tetrads: 24

Earliest: 25 May 2013
 Martin Down (UK Butterflies web report)

Latest: 19 June 2013
 Martin Down (RAH)

The nationally endangered Marsh Fritillary endured another poor season partly due to the coldest May since 1996 and a cooler than average June. After the long hot summer it is easy to forget how cold, wet and windy the spring of 2013 was. March had been the second coolest on record.

(below) Marsh Fritillary (Maurice Pugh)



All observations came from Martin Down, the first on 25 May (UK Butterflies web site), then another 31 May (DMil). There were 4 on 2 June (TJN & LF) and a maximum of 15 counted on 5 June (T&SG). Finally 2 were seen on 19 June (RAH).

There were no reports of any from the private site in the Meon Valley which was yet

another ill-fated release attempt (see 2012 report).

No larval web counts were received and none observed on transect.

With no records received from the Hampshire/Wiltshire border or the Bentley Wood Eastern Clearing it is difficult to assess the current county status. Martin Down is a popular site to see this species and it is possible that poor coverage elsewhere could mean it is under recorded. This may be a case of observers unwilling to take a chance on visiting places where they cannot guarantee seeing the species. The likelihood is that Marsh Fritillaries are 'hanging on' where they have been seen in recent years on the Hants/Wilts border near Salisbury Plain, but this is by no means certain.

Glanville Fritillary *Melitaea cinxia* (B&F 1612)

Andy Butler

Status: BC High Priority

Earliest: 25 May 2013

No of 2013 records: 43

Wheeler's Bay, IoW (AB)

No of 2013 individuals: 431

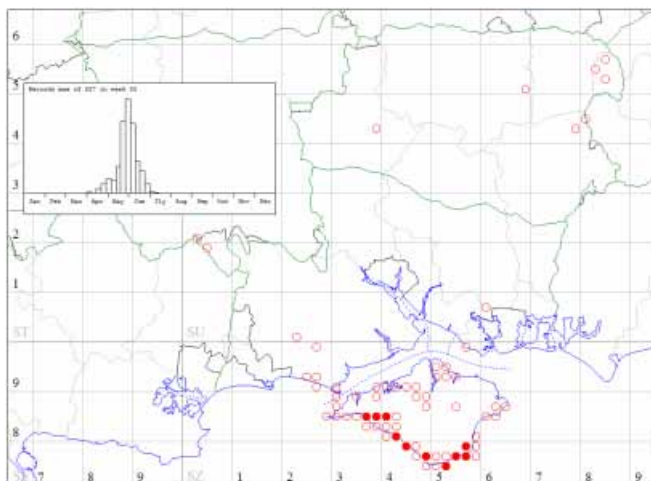
Latest: 11 July 2013

No of tetrads in 2013: 10

Wheeler's Bay, IoW (AB)

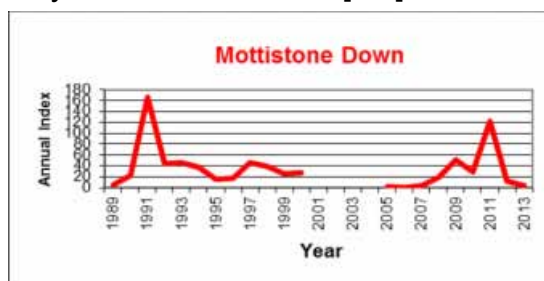
No of post 2005 tetrads: 52

For the first time since the Glanville web survey began in 1981 there was a zero return from all sites monitored by the Isle of Wight Natural History and Archaeological Society. A search by an experienced recorder off the transect routes found a total of only thirteen webs along the entire Island south coast at all the known Glanville locations. As forecast in the 2012 report the bad weather and severe sea cliff erosion had a harmful effect on the numbers recorded and the continuation of these conditions into 2013 have further compounded the problem.



Compared with 2012, less than half the number of records was received. As usual the first sighting was at Wheeler's Bay but later than most years and not until 25 May, due to the cold conditions experienced early in the year [AB]. The next were on 31 May with 4 at Wheeler's Bay and one at Ventnor Botanic Garden [AB] followed by another single on the cliff top south west of Ventnor on 4 June [RW]. Back at Wheeler's Bay numbers increased to 12 on 5 June [IOu] and the next day saw the highest count of the year with 59 being recorded at this location [AB]. Away from this site there were records from Chilton Chine with one on 5 June [PC], 2 on Afton Down the same day [SDa], 5 at Grange Chine on 7 June [MSi], 2 on Brighstone Down on 8 June [CLa], 30 at Compton Chine on 9 June [DD], one on Mottistone Down on 14 June [NT], 8 at Shepherds Chine on 17 June [AB] and an interesting record from Blackgang Chine on 7 July [TN]. The last records were from Wheeler's Bay with 3 on 11 June [AB].

For probably the first time there was not a single record received from the Mainland. Also the small colonies at Newtown Rifle Ranges and Whippingham seem to have gone now. After the appalling weather we have just experienced this winter (2013-14), the future for this butterfly with its already much reduced



numbers looks precarious. No doubt it will survive but it will almost certainly be a slow recovery. The only positive aspect is that although large areas of habitat have been lost to the sea there are acres of prime fresh habitat being formed. As long as the butterfly is present to make use of these new areas as they develop into being suitable for it, we will eventually see the Glanville back in good numbers.

Speckled Wood *Pararge aegeria* (B&F 1614)

Jon Stokes

Status: BC Low Priority

No of 2013 records: 4,932

No of 2013 individuals: 13,686

No of tetrads in 2013: 470

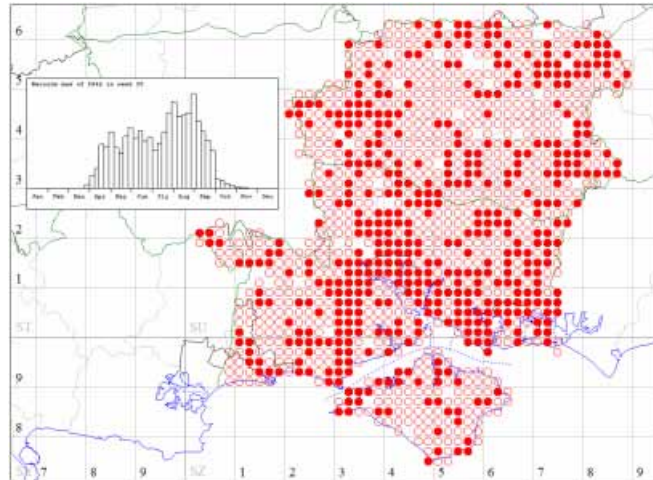
No of post 2005 tetrads: 977

Earliest: 11 January 2013

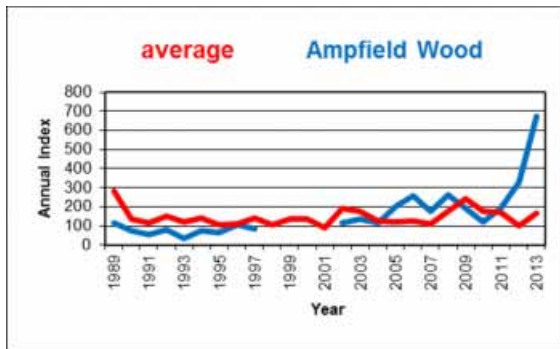
Bonchurch, IoW (G&KW)

Latest: 4 November 2013

Gosport (ACM)



Apart from one amazingly early record on the Isle of Wight on 11 January (the earliest Branch record by far), Speckled Woods widely began to emerge on April 20. Overall 2013 was an excellent year for Speckled Woods as Annual Index numbers rose at almost all sites compared with 2012.



The largest number of individuals recorded in the year was at Bentley Wood where a remarkable 163 individuals were recorded on 23 September (JSo), with 110 recorded in Pamber Forest the previous day (GJD).

Once again Gosport recorded the latest butterflies of the year as it has since 2006, with sightings in three different locations during November.

Wall Brown *Lasiommata megera* (B&F 1615)

Pete Durnell

Status: BC High Priority

No of 2013 records: 187

No of 2013 individuals: 594

No of tetrads in 2013: 59

No of post 2005 tetrads: 150

Earliest: 9 May 2013

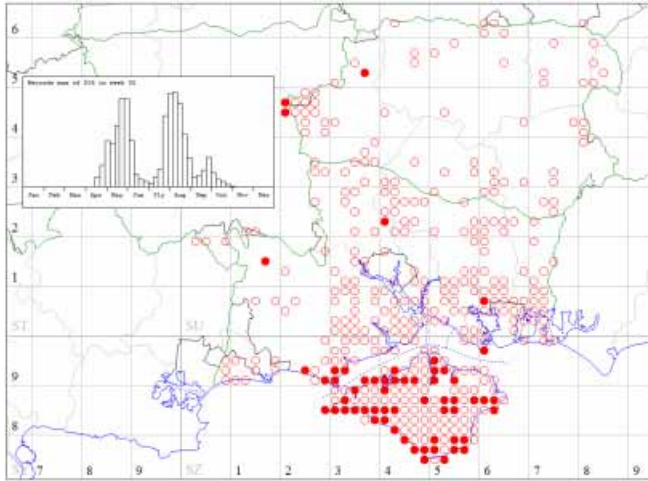
Flowers Brook meadow, Ventnor, IoW (RWi)

Latest: 18 September 2013

Firestone Copse, IoW (AJR)

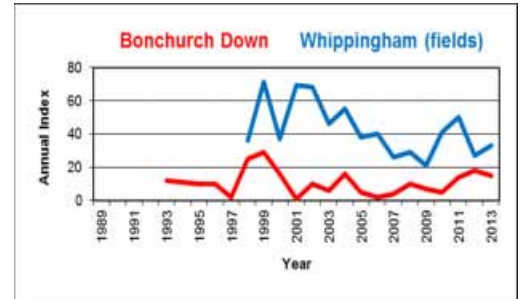
The late cold spring resulted in a delayed emergence with the first Wall not recorded until 9 May and the first mainland sighting at Keyhaven (JS-S) on the remarkably late date of 4 June, nearly a month later than in 2012.

There were regular sightings from its traditional stronghold on the Lymington-Keyhaven Nature Reserve, including a count of 15 on the 8 June (T&SG). However, the most encouraging news came from Fort Gilkicker, Gosport where DJAT reported: 'In 2011 & 2012 I had no sightings of Wall Brown at Fort Gilkicker despite frequent visits, but in 2013 I had 18 sightings between 7 August and 9 September'.



The fine summer weather resulted in a scattering of sightings from around the county including Martin Down on 19 June (RAH), Portchester Common on 30 June (RCB), Godshill on 3 August (LBo), Shipton Bellinger on 18 August (A&LB) and Ampfield Wood on 11 September (T&SG). These sightings offer hope that the species still survives at very low densities in some of its former range.

On the Isle of Wight numbers were much improved on 2012 with high counts of 45 at Mottistone Down on 2 June and 30 at West High Down on 9 June (MHa). Second brood numbers were also excellent with 25 at Compton Bay on 20 August and 26 at West High Down on 24 August (MHa).



Transect data from the two counties showed a marked contrast with most sites on the Isle of Wight recording increases in their annual index while the lone mainland transect at Normandy Marsh underwent a worrying decline from 31 in 2012 to just 11 in 2013.



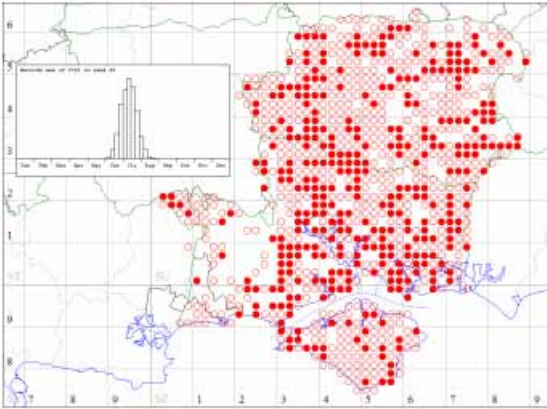
The second brood started to emerge on 3 August on both the island and mainland; again several weeks later than in 2012. There appeared to be no third brood in 2013.

Wall Brown (Pete Eeles)

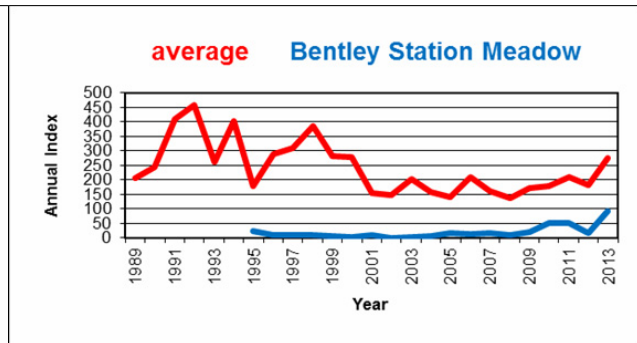
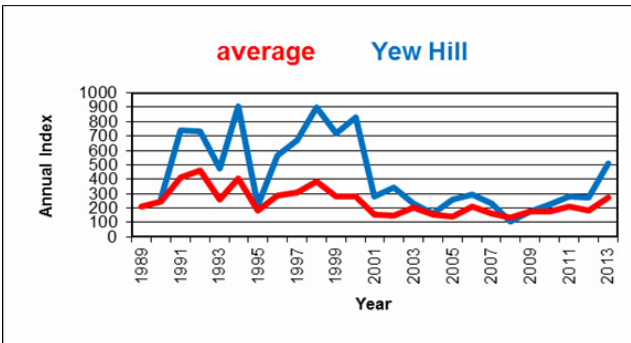
Marbled White *Melanargia galathea* (B&F 1620) Peter Eeles

Status: BC Low Priority	Earliest: 4 June 2013
No of 2013 records: 2,248	Twyford Waterworks (J&RS)
No of 2013 individuals: 21,513	Latest: 3 September 2013
No of tetrads in 2013: 358	Lepe CP (FB)
No of post 2005 tetrads: 738	

Managing to hold its own in the dismal weather of 2012, the Marbled White had a fantastic year in 2013, recording an increase of over 45% in most transects. This single-brooded species had a strong and protracted emergence, peaking between the second week of July and first week of August. Many observers recorded over 100 adults in a single visit, with a staggering 1000 adults seen at Pitt Down, Farley Mount Country Park on 15 July (AW).



Marbled White (Colin Baker)

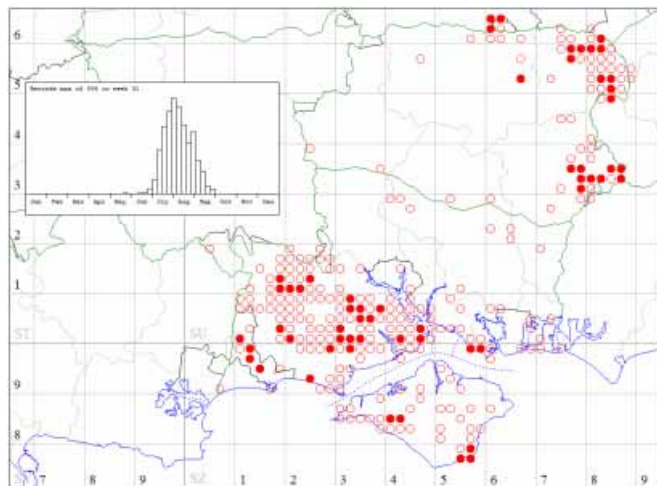


Grayling *Hipparchia semele* (B&F 1621) Paul Brock

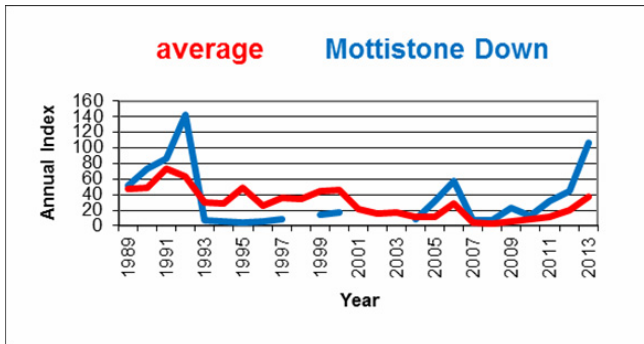
Status: BC High Priority **Earliest:** 8 July 2013
No of 2013 records: 252 Deer Leap, New Forest (TM)
No of 2013 individuals: 1,254 **Latest:** 20 September 2012
No of tetrads in 2013: 57 Ocknell Plain, New Forest (JRu)
No of post 2005 tetrads: 176

2013 was another mixed picture for the Grayling, with a decline in individuals compared with 2012, even though records increased from 179 to 251. The latter is accounted for by introduction of new transects during 2013 and it will be interesting to compare results from these in the future, as well as existing sites at Badminton Common and Roydon Woods, New Forest and Mottistone Down, Isle of Wight, which have traditionally had fairly low counts.

This species was first recorded in the New Forest on 12 July, slightly earlier than in 2012, quickly followed by many other heathland localities throughout Hampshire. The season extended a day longer, to 20 September with records throughout. There were no counts of over 100 butterflies; the peak count was 75 on 19 August at Eelmoor (CRH). There were only four counts of 50 or over the others being Browdown North with 51 on 29 July (ACM) and in the New Forest, 67 at Broomy Bottom on 20 August (JRu) and 58 at Ocknell Plain on 3 September, all down on 2012 totals at these sites. Otherwise in the Forest relatively few sites feature and as in 2012 with surprisingly low numbers on Beaulieu Heath. This is likely to be because visits were not



made peak season or to a spread of sites. From the author's experience, driving through the Forest and stopping at likely-looking sites usually produces good results. One turned up in PDB's Brockenhurst garden on 2 September, having dispersed far from known breeding sites.



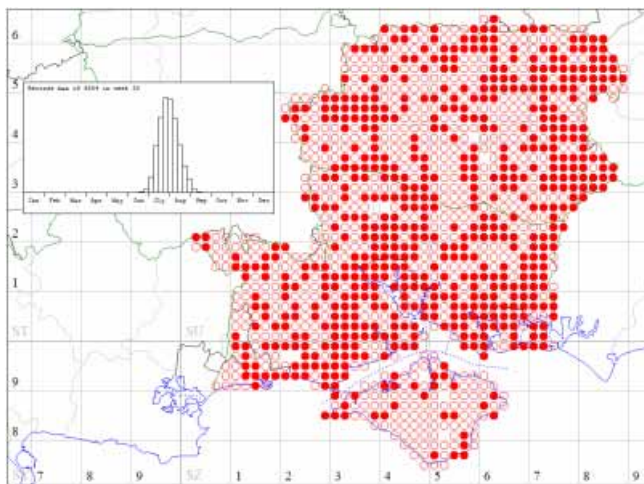
After a short absence, Grayling returned to Barton Common, albeit only one on 26 July (PDB), but they have probably always bred on private land nearby. At Longwater Lawn, New Forest on 1 August, one was observed at a sap run on a Goat Moth infected Oak (GRE & PDB, see photo).

Peak numbers of this species vary and are often later in the cooler north of the New Forest. There were regular records until 20 September but to sum the season up – one of lower numbers in nearly all sites.

Gatekeeper *Pyronia tithonus* (B&F 1625) Brian Fletcher

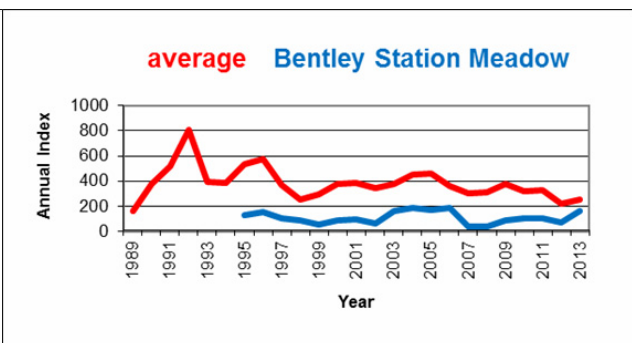
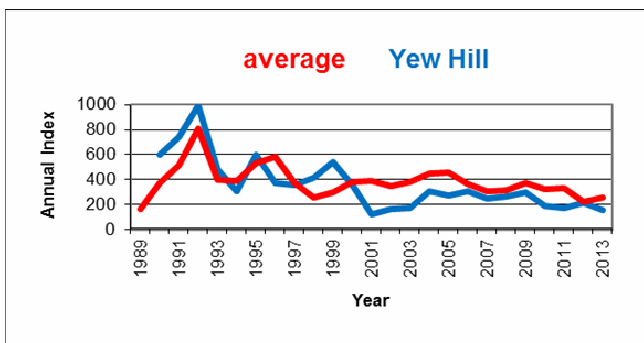
Status: BC Low Priority **Earliest:** 17 June 2013
No of 2013 records: 4,598 Itchen Valley Country Park (HB)
No of 2013 individuals: 31,376 **Latest:** 22 September 2013
No of tetrads in 2013: 603 The Mountain (SE, PR)
No of post 2005 tetrads: 1028

The flight season was similar to that in 2012 with the addition of a late October sighting. Numbers were similar to 2011, with 23 counts of 100 or more (compared to just nine in 2012), eight of these being larger than the highest count reported last year. Counts of 50 or more occurred between 15 July and 28 August, with the peak of the flight season being in the last week in July. The vast majority of transects (51) showed an increase of 20% or more in 2013.



The largest numbers were seen at Havant Thicket with 500 on 25 July (MTu) and 1000 on 27 July (AW), with 626 on 26 July and 418 on 3 August at Whippingham Fields loW (both JR).

Other high numbers were reported from Alver Valley, Gosport (MGr), Brockishill Inclosure (JRu), Keyhaven (GHi) and The Mountain (SE & PR).



Meadow Brown *Maniola jurtina* (B&F 1626)**Susan Clarke****Status:** BC Low Priority**Earliest:** **1 June 2013****No of 2013 records:** 7,948

Roydon Woods (R Nicholas)

No of 2013 individuals: 85,758**Latest:** **15 October 2013****No of tetrads in 2013:** 630North Browndown, Gosport
(GRCJ)**No of post 2005 tetrads:** 1056

The first sighting was on 23 April (earliest Branch record by seven days), then a single record in early May and one in mid May. The flight period did not truly begin until late May with a peak in late July.

As usual the species was common, with counts of well over 100 individuals regularly recorded. Analysis of transect counts show that 44% of monitored sites had a 20% or greater increase, but 29% of sites had a 20% or greater decrease compared with 2012. Overall, it seems that this species had a fairly typical year.



Meadow Brown (Colin Baker)

Small Heath *Coenonympha pamphilus* (B&F 1627)**Brian Fletcher****Status:** BC High Priority**Earliest:** **10 May 2013****No of 2013 records:** 2,471

The Mountain, Meon Valley (AW)

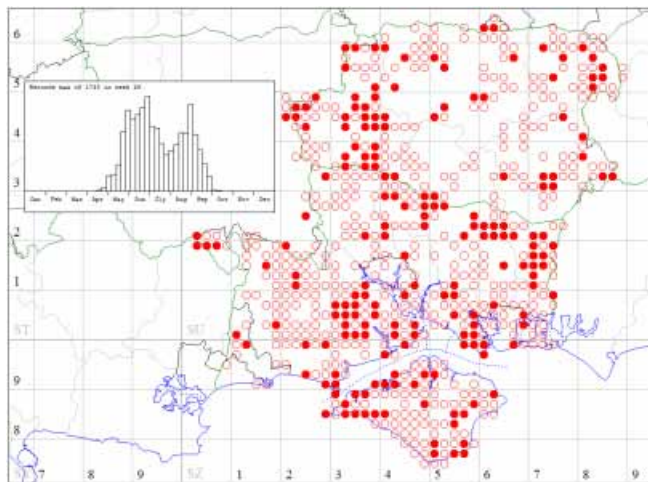
No of 2013 individuals: 13,557**Latest:** **24 October 2013****No of tetrads in 2013:** 188

Old Winchester Hill NNR (A&HPr)

No of post 2005 tetrads: 462

This past season was the best for this species in the last four years. The total numbers recorded were c.1000 higher than in either 2010 or 2011, and 4000 better than last year. This was reflected in the number of 100+ counts reported, there being 14 in 2013 compared to just three in the first brood of 2012 and none in the second. The majority of transects (21) showed an increase of 20% or more in 2013, with seven unchanged

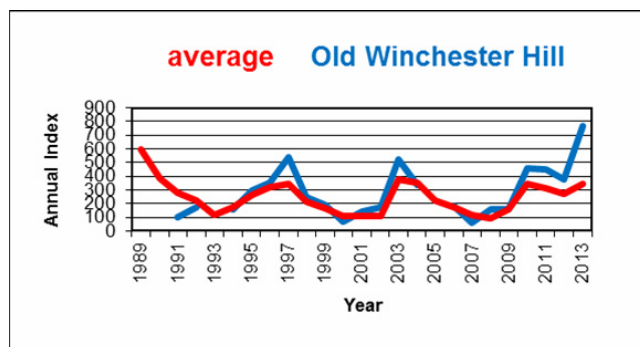
and eight showing a decrease of more than 20%.



The first sighting in 2013 was about a month later than in 2012, but the species did not begin to emerge strongly until the last week in May, when the first double-figure counts were made in three widely separated localities on the mainland. These were all on 26 May, with 11 seen on the Leckford Transect (SLE), 20 at Pilot Hill NNR (SAC & DGG) and 33 at The Mountain, Meon Valley (SE & PR). There were six counts of 100 or more for the first brood, the first and the largest being 163 on 6 June at Pilot Hill. The other five were recorded between 6 and

16 July on three chalk downland sites, Broughton Down (MPit), Old Winchester Hill NNR (BP and PH) and Stockbridge Down (T&SG).

The first brood had two periods with high numbers, late May to early June and the first two weeks in July. Numbers were generally low between mid July and mid August. There was no obvious gap between the first and second broods.



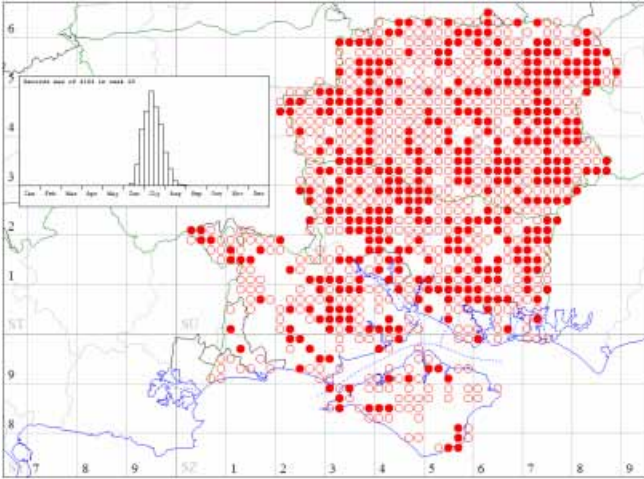
The second brood started emerging strongly on the Isle of Wight in the second week of August, half of the eight 100+ counts being recorded at Whippingham Fields, near East Cowes. Here 101 were seen on 9 August, up to a peak of 166 on 19 August. 44 were seen as late as 23 September (all JR). On the mainland the highest counts came from the Meon Valley. The highest count of the year was 800 on 2 September at Old Winchester Hill (CMu) whilst 100 were seen here on 23 August and 2 September (AW) with 100 also seen on 5 September nearby at Beacon Hill, Warnford (AW).

For much of September the species remained easy to find, but by October the sightings were few and far between, with just five in total, the latest sighting being nearly three weeks later than the latest in 2012 and only five days short of the all-time record.

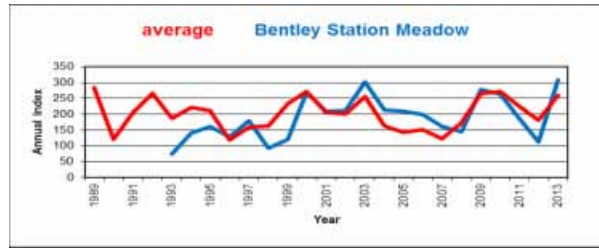
Ringlet <i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i> (B&F 1629)	Richard Levett
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<p>Status: BC Low Priority</p> <p>No of 2013 records: 2,898</p> <p>No of 2013 individuals: 24,266</p> <p>No of tetrads in 2013: 412</p> <p>No of post 2005 tetrads: 760</p>	<p>Earliest: 2 June 2013 Mount Pleasant, Ropley (LF)</p> <p>Latest: 31 August 2013 Various observers</p>
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It was a good year for this butterfly. 72% of the transect sites noted increases greater than 20% compared with 2012. This is reflected by the fact that Magdalen Hill Down North, Noar Hill, Alresford Farm, Sparsholt College and Bentley Station Meadow all experienced a significant rise in numbers and recorded their best ever annual indices. It was a different story at Wick Wood where the index fell from 52 last year to 18 in 2013.



The largest counts were 241 at Pamber Forest (GJD) on 15 July and 206 at Brockishill Inclosure (JRu) on 19 July. The last sightings were on 31 August.



Ringlet (Colin Baker)

Monarch *Danaus plexippus* (B&F 1630) Tim Norris

Status: Immigrant	Earliest: 4 June 2013
No of 2013 records: 15	Lee-on-Solent (Chris Laycock)
No of 2013 individuals: unknown	Latest: 6 August 2013
No of tetrads in 2013: 8	Lee-on-Solent (Lynn Kelly)
No of post 2005 tetrads: 14	

It is well known that the Monarch is able to cross the ocean from America associated with Atlantic depressions passing rapidly eastwards in September and October. The great majority of British records are understandably from this autumn period.

In 2013 there were fifteen reports in our area during June to August. It is not known if these relate to releases/escapes or whether these originate from further south; there are populations in Spain, Portugal and the Canaries that are considered to be resident and non-migratory.

There were two records on the Isle of Wight, firstly in Wheelers Bay on 10 June (JC), then one in Yarmouth on 19 June (CD et al). Seven records from the Lee-on-the-Solent/Gosport area from 4 June to 6 August are thought to be escapee(s) from a local rearer. There were six other records from New Milton (RPH), Ashurst Bridge (J Crouch), Boldre (DB), Hythe (MFe), Swaythling (JPh) and Eastleigh (SDi) between 8 July and 3 August.



Above: Clouded Yellow (Maurice Pugh)



Left: Brimstone eggs

Below Left: Brimstone caterpillar

Below: Small Tortoiseshell caterpillars (Paul Brock)



MOTH REPORT 2013

Editorial Mike Wall



Privet Hawk-moth larva (Andrew Brown)

The experience for moth recorders was the same as that for butterflies: a long cold spring of despondency followed by a warm summer of plenty. Many individuals didn't bother putting a trap out until May at the earliest, let alone venture into the field – it is therefore testimony to the increased activity in the second half of the year that the number of records submitted was significantly in excess of 100,000 for only the fifth time. As ever, a big thank you is in order for all those who take the time (long, often boring time!) to enter and submit their records which make this report as comprehensive as it is.

The increasing popularity of social media is to be welcomed and has drawn many new recorders into the world of moths; Facebook in particular allows rapid upload of attractive insects or identification requests and there are now dedicated moth and butterfly groups for most counties in Southern England. From a county recorder's perspective it enables rapid verification but is a double-edged sword: there may be a tendency for online posting to be the sole reference to a sighting, and it has to be stressed that unless a record is submitted officially, it generally will not make it into the county database (and by extension, this report) as we do not have the resources to trawl the internet looking for potential data. We are looking to migrate away from Mapmate for individual recorders and are supporting Living Record (www.livingrecord.com) as the recording software platform of choice. If you are not familiar with it, please take a look.

We hope you are having a rewarding field season in 2014. Thanks to John Langmaid and Barry Goater for their invaluable help and advice throughout the year.

Moth Record Coverage for 2013

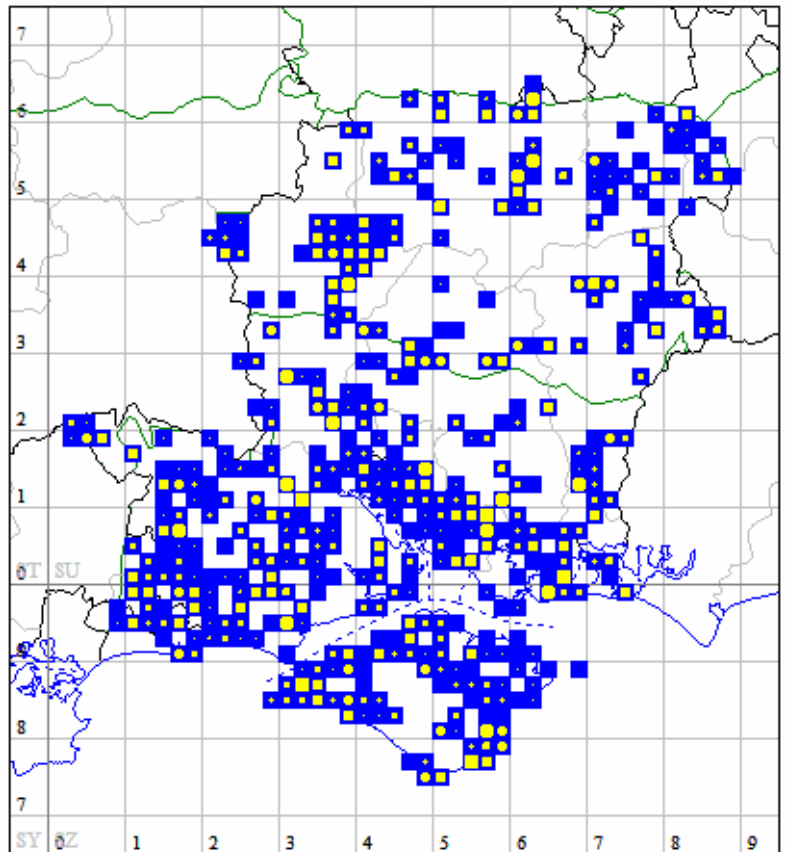
The table below summarises the number of records, tetrads (2km squares) from which records were received and species reported per annum since 2000:

Year	Records	2km sq.	Species
2001	44,564	310	1,293
2002	56,957	371	1,350
2003	85,026	487	1,416
2004	91,513	501	1,438
2005	95,055	445	1,410
2006	126,738	502	1,451
2007	94,057	484	1,360
2008	88,597	512	1,365
2009	125,291	502	1,403
2010	132,367	549	1,439
2011	121,555	645	1,451
2012	86,563	548	1,365
2013	117,066	456	1,423

There are approximately 1,150 tetrads in the county.

The map (right) indicates tetrads from which one or more records were received during 2013. The

greater proportion of yellow in a square, the higher the level of recording activity in that tetrad. As can be seen, there are still many parts of the county that go unrecorded or receive little attention on an annual basis.



Notes

- All records are of single adult moths, and to MV trap, unless otherwise stated.
- New 10-km square records are indicated by an asterisk (*) after the site name.
- For brevity, the following authorities have been abbreviated where needed: D. & S. to D.& S., H-S. to H-S, Duponchel to Dup. and Linnaeus to L.

For the Microlepidoptera, the general criteria for inclusion are as follows:

- scarce species at vice-county level;
- less than 25 county records;
- scarce (<50 records on database) species in new 10km squares;
- other notable records, such as significant range expansion.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

Editor, Macrolepidoptera: Tim Norriss

Editor, Microlepidoptera: Mike Wall

NEW COUNTY AND VICE-COUNTY RECORDS

Nepticulidae

0020 *Ectoedemia decentella* (H-S., 1855)

Nationally Scarce B

VC10: NEW COUNTY RECORD. Freshwater*, 5 September (DC det. TJN)

Argyresthiidae

0409a *Argyresthia trifasciata* Staudinger, 1871

VC10: NEW COUNTY RECORD. Freshwater*, 16 June (DC det. TJN)

Coleophoridae

0494a *Coleophora prunifoliae* Doets, 1944

VC10: NEW COUNTY RECORD. At Niton*, larval cases were found on 6 June, from which three females emerged in July (JRL, SMP gen. det. SMP).

Oecophoridae

0642a *Metalampra italica* Baldizzone, 1977

Migrant/Adventive

VC11: NEW VICE-COUNTY RECORD. Mottisfont*, 10 August (JAG)

Ethmiidae

0719 *Ethmia quadrillella* (Goeze, 1783)

VC11: NEW COUNTY AND AREA RECORD.

One was trapped in her garden in Totton on 21/8/2012 by L&DH. While *E. quadrillella* is a rare resident in eastern England from Cumbria to Kent, on plants such as comfrees and Common Gromwell, it is perhaps more likely that this individual was a primary migrant from the continent, where it is widespread.

Nationally Scarce B / Migrant



Gelechiidae

0756 *Parachronistis albiceps* (Zeller, 1839)

VC10: NEW COUNTY RECORD. Shanklin*, one, 13 July (IOu conf. MJW)

0774 *Teleiodes luculella* (Hübner, 1813)

VC10: PRESENCE IN COUNTY CONFIRMED. Shanklin*, 20 July (IOu det. MJW); Pelham Wood, Ventnor*, one, 4 August (BE, JHa det. BE). The only other reference to this species occurring in the Isle of Wight was at the turn of the 19th Century, when it was said to occur in Yarmouth (see Goater, 1974).

0777 *Bryotropha basaltinella* (Zeller, 1839)

Nationally Scarce A

VC11: NEW COUNTY AND AREA RECORD. Southsea*, 15 August (JRL)

Blastobasidae

0873b *Blastobasis maroccanella* Amsel, 1952

Adventive

VC11: NEW COUNTY AND AREA RECORD. As published in Langmaid, 2014, *B. maroccanella* was discovered new to the British Isles from two individuals picked out from amongst the 100+ *adustella* and *vittata* that visited his garden trap in Southsea during 2013. While generally smaller, darker and more indistinctly marked than either of the latter two species, identification has to be confirmed by dissection. Native to the western Mediterranean, it has also been found as an adventive in California, USA. This is the third *Blastobasis* to be found new to Britain in the last sixteen years, all of which are established in Hampshire. Southsea, ♂ 25 July, ♂ 11 November (JRL gen.det.)



Ectoedemia decentella (DC)



Argyresthia trifasciata (DC)



Bryotropha basaltinella (JRL)



Batrachedra pinicolella (DC)



Anatrachyntis badia (JRL)



Blastobasis maroccanella (JRL)

Batrachedridae

0879 *Batrachedra pinicolella* (Zeller, 1839) **Nationally Scarce B**

VC10: NEW COUNTY RECORD. Freshwater*, 13 July (DC conf. TJN).

Cosmopterigidae

0897a *Anatrachyntis badia* (Hodges, 1962) **Adventive**

Specimens have previously been reared from pomegranates in Devon and Dorset, 2001 and 2002 (Heckford & Sterling, 2004), but this native of North America has since been found in the wild in a few localities.

VC11: NEW COUNTY AND AREA RECORD. Southsea*, 22 July (JRL).

Tortricidae

0926a *Phalonidia udana* (Guenée, 1845)

Separated from the externally identical *P. manniana* recently (Mutanen et al., 2012).

VC11: NEW COUNTY AND AREA RECORD. Southsea, ♀, 1 August **1992** (JRL gen. det.)

0967 *Cochylis pallidana* Zeller, 1847

In the adjacent county of Dorset this is a very rare, mainly coastal tortricid which feeds on Sheep's-bit. The below represents the first record for our area in the vice-county of South Hampshire.

VC11: NEW COUNTY AND AREA RECORD. Hengistbury Head, 29 July (MJ).

0971 *Pandemis cinnamomeana* (Treitschke, 1830)

VC10: NEW COUNTY RECORD. Pelham Wood, Ventnor*, 4 August (BE, JHa det. BE)

1163 *Zeiraphera ratzeburgiana* (Ratzeburgh, 1840)

VC10: NEW COUNTY RECORD. Briddlesford Copse*, 10 August (SRP conf. MJW).

1222 *Strophedra nitidana* (Fabricius, 1794)

VC10: NEW COUNTY RECORD. Pelham Wood, Ventnor*, 4 August (BE, JHa det. BE)

1226 *Pammene agnotana* Rebel, 1914

pRDB1

VC11: NEW COUNTY AND AREA RECORD. Hilsea Lines, Portsmouth*, ♀, by day, 18 May (JRL, MRY, JY genit. prep. JRL det. Knud Larsen & Rachel Terry)

1228a *Pammene ignorata* Kuznetsov, 1968

VC12: NEW COUNTY AND AREA RECORD. Chilbolton Down, 30/5/2002, caught flying around a Field Maple (BE). Confirmed by Leif Arvik from photograph of ♀ gen.det.

1275 *Dichrorampha flavidorsana* Knaggs, 1867

Nationally Scarce B

VC10: NEW COUNTY RECORD. Bonchurch*, 4 August (BE, JHa det. BE)

Crambidae

1324 *Pediasia aridella* (Thunberg, 1788)

Nationally Scarce B

VC10: PRESENCE IN COUNTY CONFIRMED. Norton Spit*, 27 July, 9 August and two on 11 August (SDa det. MJW). The first county record since a reference in 'A Guide to the Natural History of the Isle of Wight', F. Morey (1909).

1404 *Spoladea (Hymenia) recurvalis* (Fabricius, 1775)

Migrant

A rare immigrant from southern Europe. The below represents the third record for our area, after two in Hampshire in 2011.

VC10: NEW COUNTY RECORD. Bonchurch*, 2 October (JHa)

1409a *Cydalima (Diaphania) perspectalis* (Walker, 1859)

Adventive

VC10: NEW COUNTY AND AREA RECORD. Bonchurch*, 27 July (JHa).

VC11: NEW VICE-COUNTY RECORD. Chandler's Ford*, 3 October (BE).

VC12: NEW COUNTY RECORD. At Longstock*, following a call from the nursery manager on 31 August advising that hundreds of caterpillars were feeding on commercially grown box bushes and were being unsuccessful in controlling through spraying. Six large larvae were retained and passed to TJN to breed through. Five normal and one dark form emerged about a week later, 5 September (TJN)



Pediasia aridella (SDa)



Cydalima perspectalis (AJ)

Geometridae

1684 Sub-angled Wave *Scopula nigropunctata* (Hufnagel, 1767) **RDB2/Migrant**

VC11: NEW COUNTY RECORD Sandy Point, Hayling*, one on 22 July (AJ photo). There is one previous record in our area at Freshwater, Isle of Wight on 5 August 1994. As a resident it is restricted to coastal undercliff and woods in Kent and Sussex.



Sub-Angled Wave *Scopula nigropunctata* (AJ)

1678a Jersey Mocha *Cyclophora ruficiliaria* (H-S., 1855) **Migrant**

VC11: NEW COUNTY RECORD Stubbington*, a male confirmed by dissection by RJD, 23 August (DPH). It has become regular on the IoW since the first in 2008. Elsewhere it has been recorded in Dorset, and is breeding in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.

1937a Feathered Beauty *Peribatodes secundaria* (Esper, 1794)

VC11: NEW COUNTY RECORD Portchester*, one to actinic, 26 July (JS det. JRL). A recent colonist (since 1981) now resident in Kent, Surrey and Sussex, it feeds mainly on Norway Spruce. They have a more heavily speckled appearance than Willow Beauty and the feathered antennae of the males are slightly broader. It also lacks the obvious pale tip to the forewing underside of that species.

Noctuidae

2152 White Colon *Sideridis albicolon* (Hübner, 1813) **Nb**

VC10: NEW COUNTY RECORD Walter's Copse NT, Newtown, one on 5 July (IRi, DC, LF, IOu, SRP, TJN). This turned up in an MV trap as part of an NT-organised event. It occurs in mainly coastal habitats around Britain north to Scotland. In Hampshire it is known mainly from the south-east of the county.



Feathered Beauty *Peribatodes secundaria* (JS)

2413a Shining Marbled *Pseudeustrotia candidula* ([D & S], 1775) **Migrant**
VC12: NEW COUNTY RECORD Chilbolton*, one on 3 October (GCE). The only other British records have been at Bodenham, Herefordshire on 28 October 2006, Trehill, Cornwall on 19 August 2013, and Portland Bird Observatory, Dorset on 25 August 2013 so unless any further records come to light the Chilbolton record is the fourth for Britain. It is found throughout central and eastern Europe and as far west as the west coast of France.



White Colon *Sideridis albicolon* (DC)



Shining Marbled
Pseudostrotia candidula (GCE)

2415 Pale Shoulder *Acontia lucida* (Hufnagel, 1766)

Migrant

VC10: NEW COUNTY RECORD Wheelers Bay*, one, by day on 2 August (AB). Whilst photographing a bee that he didn't recognise on a Globe Thistle in his garden AB noticed an unfamiliar moth come into view from the back of the thistle head. After a few quick pictures he dashed indoors for a pot but on his return the moth was gone and wasn't seen again. There are two Hampshire records in 1996 and 2004.

2444 Gold Spangle *Autographa bractea* ([D & S], 1775)

Migrant

VC10: NEW COUNTY RECORD Totland*, one on 18 July (SAK-J). A resident of Wales and the Midlands northwards but the occasional record in the south is thought to relate to immigration.

2488a Plumed Fan-foot *Pechipogo plumigeralis* (Hübner, 1825)

Migrant

VC10: NEW COUNTY RECORD Bonchurch*, singles on 30 August and 3 September (JHa). It is resident in southern and central Europe as far as the north coast of France and may already have a foothold in Kent.



Pale Shoulder *Acontia lucida* (AB)

Eriocraniidae**0008 *Eriocrania unimaculella*** (Zetterstedt, 1839)

In Hampshire and on the Isle of Wight local and evidently rather uncommon, most frequently in southern Hampshire. The larva mines the leaves of Birch, over-wintering as a pupa.

VC12: Axmansford*, 24 April (ABo)

Hepialidae**0016 Gold Swift *Hepialus hecta*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

Locally common on the mainland, but rather uncommon on the Isle of Wight. The larva feeds within roots of Bracken, over-wintering twice.

VC11: Hurn Forest, taken at actinic on 28 June and 16 July (DJE); Fareham, one to actinic, 19 July (ADT). **VC12:** Harewood Forest, two, 12 July (GCE); Rotherwick, 20 July (GJD).

0018 Map-winged Swift *Hepialus fusconebulosa* (DeGeer, 1778)

In Hampshire very local amongst Bracken, and there are not recorded from the Isle of Wight for over a century. The larva feeds within roots of Bracken, over-wintering twice.

VC11: Hen Wood, East Meon, two males, 21 June (F.M.G.)

VC12: Beech, one, f.*gallicus*, 20 June (NDP)

Nepticulidae**0020 *Ectoedemia decentella*** (H-S., 1855)**Nationally Scarce B**

One of the more distinctive *Ectoedemia*, and widespread but local on the mainland. The larva mines the samara of Sycamore.

VC10: See New County Records above.

0022 *Ectoedemia louisella* (Sircom, 1849)

Distribution in Hampshire and on the Isle of Wight poorly known owing to confusion with the very similar *E. sericopeza*. The larva mines the samara of Field Maple.

VC11: Portsdown, a single mine, 20 August (JRL, RJD, IRT)

0032 *Ectoedemia erythrogenella* (Joannis, 1907)**Nationally Scarce B**

In Hampshire and on the Isle of Wight found along much of the coastline, with just one inland record at Havant Thicket. Larva mines leaves of Bramble, over-wintering as a pupa.

VC10: Niton*, a few vacated mines, 17 October (JRL, SMP).

VC11: In the Portsmouth area on 15 and 16 October, both vacated and tenanted mines were found at Milton and Portsdown (JRL, SMP, IRT); Sandy Point LNR, Hayling, a few vacated mines, 30 November (JRL, IRT det. JRL).

0036a *Ectoedemia heringella* (Mariani, 1939)**Nationally Scarce B**

First recorded in our area in 2006, from which time it has spread rapidly, particularly in South Hampshire and Isle of Wight. Reports from North Hampshire remain scarce, with just three to date. While still predominantly a coastal species in our two counties, this is likely more of a consequence of the host, Holm Oak, being a favoured hedging plant in such districts.

VC11: New areas colonised included Southampton*, 10 January (Dennis Trunecka det. PAB), and further inland mines were also found for the first time in the Winchester area,

when 'many thousands' were found in a single Holm Oak at St Cross (TJN, LF). Mines, with occasional adults, continued to be very populous along the coast east of the Solent, with RJD reporting inestimable numbers at Alverstoke and Stokes Bay.

0070 *Stigmella obliquella* (Heinemann, 1862)

Scattered records from all three vice-counties; reported annually from the Portsmouth area but rather rare on the island.

VC10: Alverstoke, a few vacated mines on Weeping (Babylon) Willow, and many tenanted mines on Bay Willow, 17 October (JRL, SMP)

0078 *Stigmella incognitella* (H-S., 1855)

Local in woodland, gardens, orchards and parks across the mainland.

VC10: Totland Bay, two vacated mines on Domestic Apple, 8 December, and at Middleton, a vacated mine on Crab Apple, 2 November (both DC). These are the fourth and fifth records for the island.

0102 *Stigmella aceris* (Frey, 1857)

The only report of this relatively recent addition to the area's fauna was from a new 10km square; it remains relatively scarce, particularly in South Hampshire and still unrecorded from the Isle of Wight.. The larva mines the leaves of Field Maple.

VC11: Romsey, Fishlake Meadows*, a single vacated mine, 22 November (JRL, BE, BG det. JRL).

0109 *Stigmella prunetorum* (Stainton, 1855)

Nationally Scarce B

VC10: Several mines with pupae on Blackthorn at Whippingham Fields, 27 September (DTB) represent the fifth record for the island and the first since 2005. There remains just one old record from the mainland, from Rhinefield, NF (Goater, 1974).

Opostegidae

0121 *Pseudopostega crepusculella* (Zeller, 1839)

Nationally Scarce B

A species of damp areas, feeding on labiates such as mint.

VC11: Ashurst, NF, two, 19 July, 20 July and 2 August (KG).

Incurvariidae

0137 *Lampronia morosa* (Zeller, 1852)

Nationally Scarce B

Recorded from just four localities on the mainland, and once on the Isle of Wight.

VC11: Great Salterns NR, Portsmouth, by day, 5 June (JRL, SMP). The first report this century.

0147 *Nemophora metallica* (Poda, 1761)

Nationally Scarce B

A very scarce and local insect on downland, associated with Field and Small Scabious. It appears to be not uncommon where it occurs, as evidenced by the following, and is no doubt overlooked. Greater awareness of this and other day-flying species by butterfly transect walkers would doubtless lead to an increase in reports.

VC11: Broughton Down HIWWT NR, by day, 17 July (GCE); Sparsholt College, two, by day, 15 July; 14, by day, 22 July; three, by day, 4 August and another six on 6 August (A&LB); Anson Grove*, two, to light, 16 July (JS).

0149 *Adela cuprella* ([D. & S.], 1775)

Reporting levels for this species have increased in recent years with increased awareness that it can be found lekking around blossoming *Salix* bushes in early spring.

VC11: Hordle Cliff, 29 April (PDB); Cadnam Common*, 20, by day found on several tall Sallow bushes in bright sun shine, 1 May, and still a few males there, 7 May (MBa); Warsash Common, five, by day, 19 April (PAB); Barton Common, 19 April (PDB), Botley Wood, 25 April (KW); 19 in four areas, 20 April (DPH).

VC12: Anna Valley, 5, 21 April (TJN, LF).



Adela cuprella (PDB)

0151 *Adela croesella* (Scopoli, 1763)

An attractive day-flying insect primarily associated with hedgerows on downland in our area, rarely reported from North Hampshire.

VC12: Stockbridge Down, by day, 8 June (TJN, LF)

Cossidae

0162 Goat Moth *Cossus cossus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

UK BAP

Six records for the year matches the average for recent years but is significantly better than that of the last two decades. Records away from the New Forest and immediate environs are very unusual.

VC11: Hurn Forest, one to actinic, 28 June (DJE); Bransgore, larva, 20 September (SPMC); Cadnam, 9 July (MP); Denny Wood, larva, 20 August (Steve Bishop det. MJW); Longwater Lawn, NF, larval feeding signs in oak, 1 August (PDB, Helen Brock, GRE); Totton, one to actinic, 11 July (Lyz & Derek Hankinson)

Zygaenidae

0163 Forester *Adscita statices* (Linnaeus, 1758)

UK BAP

The year was at best equally as poor as 2012 and the long term future of the population at Odiham Common might be under threat. For the second year running the highest count was at Stockbridge Down. The identity of the *Adscita* species reported from Martin Down in recent years has still to be confirmed with certainty.

VC12: Stockbridge Down, nine, by day, 20 July (TJN, LF); Odiham Common, seven, by day, 6 June (TJN, LF) and just one there the next day (PAV).

0164 Cistus Forester *Adscita geryon* (Hübner, 1793)

First identified at the site in 2007, the population at West Down remains small. It is probably still present at Porton Down but reporting from that site is irregular.

VC12: West Down, Chilbolton, two by day, 1 June (GCE); four recorded on transect walk there, 5 June (SLE) and 10 on 9 June (TJN, LF).

0170 Five-spot Burnet *Zygaena trifolii* (Esper, 1783)

This species is often reported but equally often the identification is erroneous or unconfirmed. Transect walkers in particular are asked to be certain of the burnet species they are encountering before submitting records. A good quality photograph or better, a specimen, would be required to allow acceptance from new areas.

VC12: Cholderton Estate, 12, by day, 24 June (HE)

0171 Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet *Zygaena loniceræ* (Scheven, 1777)

The most common of the burnet species in our area, it is still rarely reported from the Isle of Wight.

VC10: Eaglehead and Bloodstone Copses HIWWT NR, 50, by day, 18 July (AB)

Limacodidae

0173 Festoon *Apoda limacodes* (Hufnagel, 1766)

Nb

Reported across all three vice-counties. Numbers, both in terms of records and individuals, were on a par with the increase seen in recent years.

0174 Triangle *Heterogenea asella* ([D. & S.], 1775)

RDB3

For the second year running, two reports of single individuals. The very small populations in Hampshire appear to be centred in the Wickham area and the eastern New Forest, from where no reports were received in 2013.

VC11: Wickham Common, ♀, 8 August (KC); Wickham, 24 July (JRDS).

Psychidae

0176 *Dahlica triquetrella* (Hübner, 1813)

pRDB2

VC11: Known only from Hilsea, Portsmouth, where it was first discovered in 2005. Reported again from the same area after a four year gap, with many cases on signs and tree-trunks, 31 March (JRL, AMD) and still frequent, 15 May (JRL, MRY, JY).

0192 *Pachythelia villosella* (Ochsenheimer, 1810)

pRDB2

This very rare psychid is restricted to a few sites in the New Forest and similar habitat in Dorset. It is a heathland specialist, building its larval case out of heather and grasses. The larva can spend up to two years in its case, from July through to May, pupating May to June, with the males flying June to early August. The flightless females never emerge from their case, laying their eggs in the pupal skin and dying. It is essentially a sedentary species which is very vulnerable to localised heather control such as burning or mechanised cutting.

VC11: Following a report of numerous cases being found during a survey of reptile refugia on 14 July in the New Forest, MJW made a visit to the area on 19 July and in a relatively brief search discovered one female case (the moth itself would have been dead at this time of year). However, a larva subsequently emerged from the case and, with MJW about to depart on holiday, was given to TJN to rear onwards. Two further larvae also emerged over the following week. The larval cases were about 1mm long when first noticed but grew rapidly and were fed with flowering heather. They fed on the flowers and used these to adorn their cases so that they could be remarkably hard to spot. Two survived over-wintering and at the time of writing (end of May) are still actively feeding with cases now 34mm long.



Female case as originally found



The arrow indicates the camouflaged case



Larva feeding in case made from petals



Small larva, 2.5mm long

Tineidae

0199 *Psychoides verhuella* Bruand, 1853

Found in damp, shady locations where Hart's-tongue Fern grows, the larva mining the spores. Reasonably widespread on the Isle of Wight, it is less often encountered in mainland Hampshire.

VC11: Plaitford*, where at least ten adults were found by on the inside walls of a derelict swimming pool building full of Hart's Tongue Ferns, 18 June (MBa).



Psychoides verhuella (MBa)

0219 *Nemapogon ruricolella* (Stainton, 1849)

Nationally Scarce B

A rarely reported species of woodland where bracket fungus grows in quantity. A specimen, or very good photograph, is required for separation from *N. cloacella* which is far more frequent in similar habitat.

VC12: Harewood Forest*, 12 July (GCE conf. MJW).

Lyonetiidae

0258 *Leucoptera lathyrioliella* Stainton, 1866

pRDB2

Now restricted to the coastal strip between Luccombe Chine and Shanklin, where it has been present since at least the 1950s.

VC10: A single blotch mine was found on Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea growing on the cliff slope below Rylstone Gardens, Shanklin, 19 July (RWi det. DTB).

Bucculatricidae

0265 *Bucculatrix cristatella* Zeller, 1839

Nationally Scarce B

A welcome report of a very elusive insect, the larva of which mines the leaves of Yarrow. The following is only the second adult record on the database.

VC11: Milton, Portsmouth, by day, 7 June (JRL, SMP, IRT).

0267 *Bucculatrix maritima* Stainton, 1851

Nationally Scarce B

A typical locality for this coastal specialist. The absence of records along the New Forest coastal marshes is surprising and fieldwork to look for the mines on Sea Aster could be rewarding.

VC11: Southsea, 16 August (JRL).

0271 *Bucculatrix albedinella* Zeller, 1839

With only one previous record dating back to 1977, this rediscovery on the Isle of Wight was pleasing; it is regularly found in the Portsmouth area, where it was again in 2013, and is probably overlooked elsewhere.

VC10: Niton*, a few vacated mines on Small-leaved Elm, 17 October (JRL, SMP)

Gracillariidae

0289 *Caloptilia falconipennella* (Hübner, 1813)

Nationally Scarce B

A species that in recent years has been reported with increasing frequency on the mainland, and was new to the Isle of Wight in 2011.

VC10: Mines on Alder were discovered for the first time in the county, at Afton Marsh, on 13 and 24 September (DC).

0292 *Caloptilia leucapennella* (Stephens, 1835)

Nationally Scarce B

A very rare often attractive insect whose larva forms mines in oak leaves.

VC10: Freshwater, one to actinic, 20 July (SRP det. MJW from photo) – only the second island record since 1976, following one nearby in April 2010 (DC) which has not previously been published in this report.

0294 *Aspilapteryx tringipennella* (Zeller, 1839)

This leaf-miner of Ribwort Plantain is common and widespread across both counties, but 2013 was notable for the unprecedented abundance of records. Over 100 reports were submitted, compared to an all-time total of just 400 prior to the year under review. The effect was particularly marked in North Hampshire, where 43 records of 152 individuals represented a 47% increase on the previous historical total. From a much larger base, the effect in South Hampshire was lower but still notable at 17%, while from the Isle of Wight, ten reports represented a 28% increase.

Prior to 2013, there had been only two sightings of more than three individuals at light: in the year under review, there were 12, the maxima being 24, on 2 August at Anna Valley (TJN) and 14 August at Hurstbourne Tarrant (GCE), both in North Hampshire. Whether this effect was due to the peculiar weather conditions of the early year contributing to an exceptional emergence, or in part due to increased observer awareness following publication of the new micro moths field guide (Sterling et al, 2012) is difficult to gauge. The effect was in any case patchy, with reporting levels from some experienced moth-ers reflecting little or no obvious increase (the author in fact did not see this species in his garden in the year, where it is normally annual), and there was no change in the usual low reporting level of larval mines.

0299 *Parectopa ononidis* (Zeller, 1839)

Nationally Scarce B

A distinctive but elusive species whose larva mines the leaves of clovers, mostly on the downlands of South Hampshire; reports from elsewhere are rare.

VC12: Harewood Forest*, 19 June (GCE).

0302 *Parornix fagivora* (Frey, 1861)

VC10: Found locally on the mainland, this beech miner is rarely found on the island. Vacated mines found in Freshwater on 19 September (DC) were the fifth island record, all of which have occurred in the last five years.

0314 *Leucospilapteryx omissella* (Stainton, 1848) **Nationally Scarce B**

The larva mines the leaves of Mugwort in late summer and autumn.

VC11: Milton, Portsmouth, a few tenanted mines, 6 July (JRL, IRT), and still a few present there on 15 October (JRL, SMP).

0318 *Phyllonorycter tenerella* (Joannis, 1915)

A very thinly distributed miner of hornbeam which is infrequent everywhere but more common in the north of the county than elsewhere.

VC12: Morgaston Wood, mines, 28 September (PAB).

0327 *Phyllonorycter hostis* Triberti, 2007

VC10: Freshwater Gate*, a single mine with pupa on Crab Apple, 1 December (M. Cotterill det. DTB). Widespread but thinly distributed on the mainland, this is the third island record, all of which have been in the last five years.

0336 *Phyllonorycter dubitella* (H-S., 1855) **Nationally Scarce B**

VC11: Locally distributed in thickets of Goat Willow, this species is mainly found in the south-east of the county, as was true in the year under review. Along with records in the previously known localities of Sandy Point, Hayling Island and Milton, Portsmouth, mines were also found in Havant Thicket* for the first time, where a few tenanted mines were recorded on 25 October (JRL).

0367a *Phyllocnistis ramulicola* Langmaid & Corley, 2007 **Nationally Scarce A**

VC11: In Havant Thicket, where this species was first identified in this country, the population remains strong, with many mines and cocoons found on *Salix cinerea* and *S. caprea*, with a few on *Populus tremula*, 25 October (JRL, IRT).

0369 *Phyllocnistis xenia* Hering, 1936 **Nationally Scarce B**

A recent coloniser of our two counties, the first records being only just over a decade old. Still restricted to coastal localities, on White and Grey Poplar.

VC10: Castlehaven, St Catherines Point*, many mines on low suckering growth of *Populus alba*, from which an adult emerged on 4th October 2013, 16 September (PBa); Niton*, a few mines on *Populus alba*, 17 October (JRL, SMP); East Cowes, vacated mines on *Populus alba*, 18 August (DTB); Bembridge, several mines in suckering growth of *Populus alba*, 18 September (PBa).

VC11: Weston Common, Southampton*, mines on leaves of *Populus canescens*, 28 June (PAB); Great Salterns NR, Portsmouth, several mines with larvae and cocoons, *Populus alba*, 5 June (JRL, SMP); Sinah Common, Hayling Island, a single mine on *Populus canescens*, 17 August (JRL, RMP); Sandy Point LNR, Hayling, several vacated mines on *Populus canescens*, 30 November (JRL, IRT det. JRL).

Sesiidae

0378 Orange-tailed Clearwing *S. andrenaeformis* (Laspeyres, 1801) **Notable B**

This species has an interesting distribution in our area, being very rare in South Hampshire south of the central chalk downland (and absent from the Isle of Wight), but is not uncommon to the north away from the chalk, from Basingstoke north to Pamber. The larvae bore into the stems of *Viburnum*, mainly on Wayfaring-tree *V. lantana*, causing a gall.

VC11: Portsdown*, emergence holes present, several old, in *Viburnum lantana*, 4 June (JRL, SMP, IRT, BE, BG).

VC12: Binley, larval workings in stems of wayfaring tree, 25 May (SAC, DGG det. DGG); Kempshott, Basingstoke, three, to VES pheromone lure, 5 July (GAH); Basingstoke, two to VES 10:30-11:00, 17 July (MJW); Ropley, larval workings in wayfaring tree stems, 27 February (LF, PDF det. TJN).

VC22: Mortimer West End, one attracted to VES lure 12.10pm, 9 July (GJD).

0379 Red-belted Clearwing *S. myopaeformis* (Borkhausen, 1789) **Notable B**

Primarily an inhabitant of orchards and gardens and therefore more frequently encountered in the cities of the south of Hampshire and in the north around Basingstoke. Rare on the chalk and apparently absent from the Isle of Wight. The following was the only record.

VC22: Mortimer West End, one, attracted to MYO lure 11.55am, 9 July (GJD)

0380 Red-tipped Clearwing *S. formicaeformis* (Esper, 1783) **Notable B**

An elusive insect whose larva bores into the stems of *Salix* species in all manner of damp locations, with a very scattered and disjunct distribution. Like the preceding two species, absent from the Isle of Wight and this trio would make an interesting target for island recorders.

VC11: Winchester, one by day, nectaring on Hemp Agrimony, 27 July (JMCI)

0382 Six-belted Clearwing *B. ichneumoniformis* ([D. & S.], 1775) **Notable B**

One of our more common clearwings. The larva feeds within roots of Bird's-foot Trefoil and Kidney Vetch.

VC10: Brook Down Quarry, 11 to pheromone, 7 July (TJN, LF, DC)

VC12: Magdalen Hill Down, 15 to pheromone, 4 August (TJN, BG, LF)

Choreutidae

0387 *Prochoreutis sehestediana* (Fabricius, 1776) **Nationally Scarce B**

The *Prochoreutis* are pretty insects but easily confusable. I would prefer that records of either are accompanied at the least by photographs. The following are considered safe as *sehestediana* is something of a New Forest speciality.

VC11: Cadnam Common, 25, by day, numerous around dried up temporary pool, 14 August and 15 on same site, 19 August (MBa); Ashurst, six, by day, 27 July and eight there, 28 July (KG); Ampfield Wood, by day, 25 May (TJN, LF).

0388 *Prochoreutis myllerana* (Fabricius, 1794) **Nationally Scarce B**

Like its congener above, associated with skullcap. While found in the New Forest, it appears to be more local there, with most records originating from the Botley area.

VC11: Ashurst, two, by day, 28 July (KG); Botley Wood, by day, 9 June (DPH)

0389 Apple Leaf Skeletoniser *Choreutis pariana* (Clerck, 1759)

The larva of the Choreutidae feed on the leaves, leaving a characteristic 'skeleton' of the veins, in this instance on Domestic and Crab Apple. Not uncommonly seen in the south-east of the county, it is quite rare in the north and on the Isle of Wight.

VC12: Beacon Hill, Burghclere*, by day, 5 October (PAB); Kempshott, Basingstoke*, 11 November (GAH conf. MJW)

Yponomeutidae

0403 *Argyresthia glabratella* (Zeller, 1847)

Nationally Scarce B

VC11: An extremely local miner of the shoots of Norway Spruce, unrecorded away from Havant Thicket since 1985. It was reported from there again in 2013, with a single old mine in twig of Norway Spruce, 16 April (JRL, DJLA)

0409a *Argyresthia trifasciata* Staudinger, 1871

The spread across the county of this adventive on ornamental conifers, has been documented in previous reports, and 2013 saw the first Wight individual in an otherwise unexceptional year with no new 10km records in Hampshire).

VC10: See New County Records above.

0409b *Argyresthia cupressella* Walsingham, 1890

Since it was first discovered in the county in 2002, this adventive species on garden cypress and relatives has been found very sparsely in North Hampshire (with no records in the year under review) but had a very strong showing in the south, with the first sightings west of the Solent, as detailed below. In total, the 46 records of 139 individuals represented a doubling of numbers previously seen.

VC11: Holbury*, 7 July (JEC, JSp); Pennington*, 31 July (RFC)

0420 **Cherry Fruit Moth** *Argyresthia pruniella* (Clerck, 1759)

VC10: An individual trapped in Freshwater, 17 July (DC) was the first island record for over 40 years of this garden and orchard cherry-feeding species which is widespread on the mainland.

0423 *Argyresthia semitestacella* (Curtis, 1833)

A relatively large *Argyresthia* that flies later in the year than most of its congeners; found in deciduous woodland but only rarely, particularly away from south Hampshire.

VC12: Cholderton*, 30 August (TJN, LF, HE det. TJN).

0424 **Bird-cherry Ermine** *Yponomeuta evonymella* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Migrant



Yponomeuta evonymella (CLB)

The Hampshire and Isle of Wight population appears to be cyclical, numbers peaking every third or fourth year, almost certainly due to immigration – big influxes were recorded in 2003, 2006, 2009 and despite a poor year in 2012 which broke the recent three-year cycle, 2013 surpassed all records. In the Isle of Wight, 30 records of 61 individuals swamped the all-time total of 12 prior to the year under review; in south Hampshire, 164 records of 712 individuals exceeded the previous high of 134 in 2009, while in the north, 96 records of 720 individuals more than doubled the previous high. The first report was on 6 July and continued daily through to 16 August, after which there were just eight sightings, the last on 31 August.

New 10km records, and significant counts, exceeding the previous high count of 66 in one trap, are detailed below.

VC10: Parkhurst Forest*, 13 July (I&PM).

VC11: Manor Wood*, six, 18 July (MHg, SKe); Buriton Chalk Pit*, three, 3 August (PAB); Funtley, 125, 15 July (MLO)

VC12: Longparish, 152, 14 July; Chilbolton, 83, 15 July; Bradley Wood, Whitchurch*, 24, 13 July (all GCE)

0428 Willow Ermine *Yponomeuta rorrella* (Hübner, 1796)

Migrant

An otherwise uncommon resident, significant migration events can occur, as reported in 2012, although no individuals were reported from North Hampshire. In the year under review, what were presumably the progeny of this event were reported from a number of sites in Hampshire, including the following from the northern vice-county.

VC12: Fishlake Meadows, 22 July (NB); Overton, four, 12 July and another, 2 August (ACr); Kempshott, Basingstoke, 23 August (GAH det. AHD); The Mill Field LNR, Old Basing, 23 August (MJW).

0429 *Yponomeuta irrorella* (Hübner, 1796)

pRDB2

VC11: *The following record included in the 2012 report was in error: North Solent NNR*, six, 26 July (ACI, AHD).*

0439 Swammerdamia *compunctella* (H-S., 1855)

Nationally Scarce A

VC22: Mortimer West End, 1 August (GJD), following one last year also from the Pamber area. There has been only one record of this species from the county that has been confirmed by a specimen. Observers are asked to retain, or at least take a photograph, of this species for verification.

0442 *Cedestis gysselella* Zeller, 1839

Thinly distributed where Scots Pine has been planted. Relatively scarce in South Hampshire and unknown from the Isle of Wight.

VC11: Ashurst, NF, 18 July (KG); Portchester*, 17 July (DF).

VC12: Basingstoke, 18 July (MJW); Farnborough, 21 July (KBW).

0443 *Cedestis subfasciella* (Stephens, 1834)

A close relative of the above with similar habits, although the rarity in the two mainland vice-counties is reversed.

VC12: Basingstoke, 18 June (R&SH).

0448a *Prays ruficeps* (Heinemann, 1854)

Only recently separated on the British list from the dark form of *Prays fraxinella*.

VC11: Hilsea, Portsmouth, on 6 August, a pupa was found in *Aceria fraxinivora* galls, from which one emerged 7 August and another on 18 August (JRL); imagos taken at light in Southsea, 24 July, 31 August, four between 1 and 7 September, and another on 21 September (IRT); 14 and 21 July, 12 and 21 September (JRL).

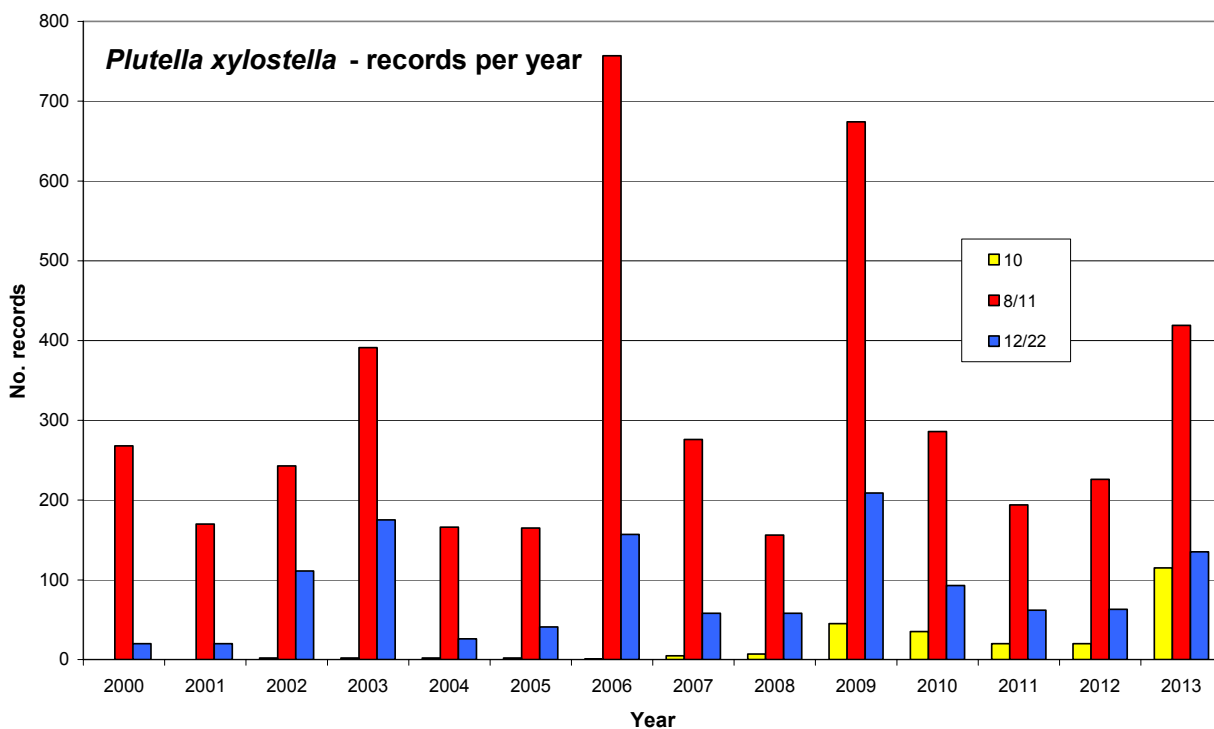
0464 Diamond-back Moth *Plutella xylostella* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Migrant

For Hampshire, 2013 was the fourth best year in terms of records ever, shadowed by 2006 and 2009, and on a par with 2003. But on the Isle of Wight, the influx was unprecedented – the total of 115 records of 234 individuals was greater than all previous years combined, although it has to be recognised that this is likely to be due at least in part to increased recorder interest in microlepidoptera. The overall pattern mirrors that highlighted above for *Yponomeuta evonymella*.

There was a trickle of records from the first on 29 April (Thornhill Park vc11 by Dennis Trunecka) through to mid June, with the first major fall in the third week of June; this was followed three weeks later in mid July with the main pulse of arrivals which continued for eight weeks, tailing off by mid September. After a brief increase again in early October, numbers quickly tailed off, with the last sighting being on 28 November, in Ventnor vc10 (FLW).

Significant counts included 29 on 8 August in Freshwater vc10 (DC), and 25 on 10 August at Cholderton vc12 (TJN, LF, HE). The former represents the single highest nightly count from the island.



Epermeniidae

0481 *Epermenia falciformis* (Haworth, 1828)

Found at a number of new sites in 2013, including Longparish and Hurstbourne Priors (GCE) and Overton (ACr), both in North Hampshire.

VC10: Shanklin*, 18 August (IOu) – only the second Island record; the only other reference is in a paper by the late K G Blair referring to it as being occasional in the Freshwater area.

Coleophoridae

0487 *Metriotes lutarea* (Haworth, 1828)

Nationally Scarce B

VC11: A species of Greater Stitchwort growing in woodland away from the chalk, where the adults can be found at rest on flower heads. The only accepted record was of four in Botley Wood, 16 May (JRL, MRY, JY).

0488 *Goniodoma limoniella* (Stainton, 1884)

Nationally Scarce B

VC11: Apart from being found in its usual localities in saltmarshes around the Portsmouth coast and the north-west of the Isle of Wight, a record from Hengistbury Head*, 20 July (MJ) was far removed from existing sites in our area.



Goniodoma limoniella (DC)

0494a *Coleophora prunifoliae* Doets, 1944

Nationally Scarce B

Irregularly encountered in south-east Hampshire, this case-bearer on apple was previously unknown from the Isle of Wight.

VC10: See New County Records above.

0501 *Coleophora siccifolia* Stainton, 1856

Nationally Scarce B

VC11: On the same host plant as the above, but even more scarce. A female taken in Hen Wood, East Meon*, on 12 July (F.M.G. gen. det. RJD) was only the seventh modern day record.

0513 *Coleophora potentillae* Elisha, 1885

VC12: Facombe*, two cases and feeding damage on common rock-rose, 26 May (SAC, DGG det. DGG). *C. potentillae* has a very scattered distribution across all three vice-counties on a variety of hostplants.

0516 Large Clover Case-bearer *Coleophora trifolii* (Curtis, 1832)

A very good year, recorded in unprecedented numbers across the mainland; it remains rarely reported from the island. The larva feeds within the seedpods of melilot. New 10km squares as below:

VC11: Great Linford*, 15 July (DW); Holbury*, 6 July and 10 August (JEC, JSp); Pennington*, 30 July through to 23 August (RFC).

VC12: Chilbolton*, 8, 15 July (GCE).

0523 *Coleophora hemerobiella* (Scopoli, 1763)

VC11: Hilsea Lines, Portsmouth, a single case on Hawthorn was found on 18 May, an adult was bred by MRY, emerging on 7 July (JRL, MRY, JY).

0530 *Coleophora lixella* Zeller, 1849

Nationally Scarce B

A relatively distinctive coleophorid of chalk downland on Wild Thyme. Remarkably all three records during the year were in new 10km squares and within a two day period.

VC10: Walter's Copse, Newtown*, 5 July (TJN, DC, IOu et al)

VC11: Sway*, 6 July (SKe)

VC12: Kempshott, Basingstoke*, 6 July (GAH det. AHD).

0538 *Coleophora vibicella* (Hübner, 1813)

UKBAP, pRDB2

A very localised insects on Dyer's Greenweed, extremely vulnerable to inappropriate management; it forms two distinct colonies in our area, both of which were visited in 2013. The Isle of Wight survey represents the most detailed to date.

VC10: A detailed survey of Newtown Meadows NT NNR on 5, 6 and 10 July yielded a total of 723 cases in eight separate areas (survey work carried out by Paul Davies, E Hughes, Hilary Higgins, DTB, N Falconar, TJN, LF, DC). Elsewhere 89 cases were found at Lower Hamstead Farm on 18 July, and a further 10 elsewhere in the Newtown area (DTB, N Falconar, Paul Davies, Hilary Higgins, Helen Parry). This site has been a stronghold for *vibicella* since at least the 1930s.

VC11: Stoke, Hayling, several cases on *Genista tinctoria*, 4 June (JRL, SMP, BE).

0554 *Coleophora inulae* Wocke, 1876

Nationally Scarce A

VC11: Funtley, 19 June (MLO gen. det. RJD). A typical locality for an insect restricted to the south-east of Hampshire in recent years, feeding on fleabane.

0564 *Coleophora virgaureae* Stainton, 1857

Nationally Scarce B

VC10: Parkhurst Forest, two larval cases found on Golden-rod, 6 October (TJN, LF, DC). The second finding of the cases in Parkhurst, at the same site as the first, three years ago, and this remains its only known site on the island in recent times.

0573 *Coleophora atriplicis* Meyrick, 1928

Nationally Scarce B

Like the next three species, and a number of others, this *Coleophora* specialises in overcoming the challenge of existing in saltmarsh, building cases on a range of coastal Chenopodiaceae, such as Grass-leaved Orache and Sea-blite.

VC10: Yarmouth: Norton Spit, several larva in cases on *Salicornia* sp., 22 September (PBa); Yarmouth, case on *Salicornia* sp., 19 September (PBa); several larva on *Suaeda maritima*, 22 September (PBa).

0575 *Coleophora salinella* Stainton, 1859

Nationally Scarce A

A coastal species in both counties, on *Atriplex* species.

VC11: Southsea, 21 July (IRT gen.det.)

0585 *Coleophora maritimella* Newman, 1873

Nationally Scarce B

Found on Sea Rush, mainly in south-east Hampshire.

VC11: Southsea, 17 and 21 July (IRT gen.det.)

0586 *Coleophora adjunctella* Hodgkinson, 1882

Nationally Scarce B

Cases can be found on Saltmarsh Rush, but there are few larval records in recent years. Most relate to adults to light.

VC11: Southsea, 19 June (IRT gen. det.)

Elachistidae

0595 *Elachista biatomella* (Stainton, 1848) **Nationally Scarce B**

A rarely encountered miner of Glaucous Sedge, mainly on downland.

VC12: Faccombe*, by day, 26 May (SAC, DGG det. DGG)

0602 *Elachista apicipunctella* Stainton, 1849

VC22: Mortimer West End*, 1 August (GJD). Accepted by the Berkshire county recorder. Only the second record within the Hampshire political boundary.

0603 *Elachista subnigrella* Douglas, 1853 **Nationally Scarce B**

Another rarity of chalk downland, almost certainly due to under-recording (very few recorders show any interest in critically examining *Elachista*).

VC11: Portsdown, 17 May (F.M.G. gen. det. RJD); Southsea, 16 August (JRL).

0630 *Biselachista albidella* (Nylander, 1847)

VC11: New Forest, abundant at dusk around Cotton-grass, 19 July (MJW). There are very few records of this unassuming denizen of boggy areas in the New Forest and north-east heaths, but based on this one event, it is quite obvious that this is due to a lack of fieldwork in the appropriate habitat.

0632 *Cosmiotes consortella* (Stainton, 1851) **Nationally Scarce B**

An inconspicuous miner of the leaves of Annual Meadow-grass which will certainly be overlooked: specimens of *Cosmiotes* sp. require dissection for accurate identification.

VC11: Southsea, 17 July and 23 to 25 July (IRT gen.det.)

0633 *Cosmiotes stabilella* (Stainton, 1858) **Nationally Scarce B**

New to Hampshire in 1999, there are records from the Isle of Wight dating back over one hundred years, but nothing since.

VC11: Southsea, 20 May, 8 July, 10 August (IRT).

Oecophoridae

0642a *Metalampra italica* Baldizzone, 1977 **Adventive**

The second Hampshire record for this recently arrived adventive to Britain, almost certainly imported with timber from the continent, where it is now known to be widespread.

VC11: See New Vice County Records above.

0646 *Telechrysis tripuncta* (Haworth, 1828) **Nationally Scarce B**

A shy but quite distinctive insect with three obvious forewing markings; an inhabitant of dead wood in hazel thickets, scattered across our area.

VC12: Axmansford, 18 May (ABo), the only record received.

0650 *Esperia oliviella* (Fabricius, 1794) **Nationally Scarce A**

This and the next species are bizarre, beautifully patterned inhabitants of mature woodland where there is an abundance of decaying wood.

VC11: Plaitford*, observed on a dead conifer in mid day sunshine, 15 July (MBa)

0651 *Oecophora bractella* (Linnaeus, 1758) **Nationally Scarce A**

VC12: Harewood Forest, three, 21 July (GCE)

0653 *Aplota palpella* (Haworth, 1828) **UK BAP, pRDB2**

The renaissance continues of a species previously thought to be extinct in this country. Whether the scattering of *palpella* sightings across the south of England in recent years represents a true revival or an increase in fieldwork is hard to say, but with the below

representing the third Hampshire record in three years, after a gap of more than a century, the evidence would seem to point to the former.

VC11: Manor Wood, New Forest*, two, 18 July (MHg, SKe)



Biselachista albidella (MJW)



Aplota palpella (SKe)

0656 *Tachystola acroxantha* (Meyrick, 1885)

Adventive

The range expansion and infilling of this Antipodean adventive continues apace with record numbers in South Hampshire – reports are now frequent from Bournemouth and eastwards along the New Forest coast towards Pennington, and it is commonly found across the Solent along the south-east coastal strip. In the Isle of Wight a total of 37 records of 54 individuals more than doubled the all-time total for the island, found in Cowes, Freshwater, Ventnor and for the first time, in Shanklin. In North Hampshire the population remains static, limited to two sites in the extreme north-east, in Yateley and Farnborough. New 10km and significant records follow:

VC10: Shanklin*, 6 June (IOu).

VC11: Hythe*, 31 July (JBI); highest count was 19, Barton-on-Sea, 4 October (SKe).

0662 *Pseudatemelia subochreella* (Doubleday, 1859)

Nationally Scarce B

The three *Pseudatemelia* sp. are virtually indistinguishable with certainty and although flight-time can be an indication, dissection is required for confirmation.

VC11: Funtley, two, 28 August (MLO det. RJD); Roydon Woods NR, NF*, 7 June (F.M.G. det. RJD)

0671 *Depressaria ultimella* Stainton, 1849

VC12: Weston Colley, inside outbuilding with five *Agonopterix heracliiana*, 17 February (DGG)

0674 *Depressaria badiella* (Hübner, 1796)

Rarely encountered with scattered records across Hampshire, on Umbelliferae such as Hemlock Water-dropwort.

VC11: Hayling Island*, 30, 14 August (JHC)

VC12: Harewood Forest*, eight, 29 August (GCE); Basingstoke, 30 September (MJW)

0677 *Depressaria douglasella* Stainton, 1849

Nationally Scarce B

Reports of this white-headed *Agonopterix* are very rare in the north of Hampshire,

VC12: Kempshott, Basingstoke*, 3 September (GAH det. AHD)

0699 *Agonopterix bipunctosa* (Curtis, 1850)

Nationally Scarce A

VC11: Botley Wood, ♀, 19 July (MLO, KW gen.det. RJD). The first Hampshire record for a decade, and the first for South Hampshire for 30 years.

0709 *Agonopterix liturosa* (Haworth, 1811)

Relatively common in North Hampshire, this is much less frequent in the south of the mainland county, where it was last reported in 1997.

VC11: Hen Wood, East Meon, ♂, 23 August (F.M.G. gen.det. RJD).

0712 *Agonopterix astrantiae* (Heinemann, 1870)

pRDB2

VC11: Hen Wood, East Meon, ♀, 23 August (F.M.G. gen.det. RJD). First recorded at this same site in 1982, and regular there until 1997, this is the first report in the present century.

Ethmiidae

0718 *Ethmia dodeceea* (Haworth, 1828)



Ethmia dodeceea (DC)

The year under review saw unprecedented numbers reported from the south of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. As the larva feeds on the rather uncommon Common Gromwell, migration appears to be the most plausible explanation for such an increase in numbers, within a very concentrated time span. While the earliest was on 18 June in Basingstoke **12** (GAH), the majority (68 of 79 records) occurred between 5 and 24 July. The last was on 4 August at Pelham Wood, Ventnor **10** (BE, JHa). A summary of vice-county records and new 10km records are as below:

VC10: 16 records of 25 individuals, mostly from Ventnor (FLW); Shanklin*, seven, 13 July (IOu).

VC11: 30 records of 48 individuals. Manor Wood*, 18 July (MHg, SKe); Exbury Gardens*, 3 August (RFC, JBI det. RFC); Funtley*, 15 July (MLO); Fareham*, 14 July (KW det. RJD).

VC12: 27 records of 67 individuals. Bishops Sutton*, 6 July (PGLT).

0720 *Ethmia bipunctella* (Fabricius, 1775)

Nationally Scarce B

A very rare coastal resident or possible migrant.

VC11: Southsea, 13 July (JGe det. AJ)

Gelechiidae

0725 *Metzneria aestivella* (Zeller, 1839)

Nationally Scarce B

VC11: Portsdown, at least one larva in heads of Carline Thistle, 15 October (JRL, SMP). This locality remains the main population centre in Hampshire.

0727a *Metzneria aprilella* (H-S., 1854)

Nationally Scarce B

Like the above, most frequently reported from Portsdown, although not in the year under review, on Greater Knapweed.

VC12: Old Burghclere Lime Quarry HIWWT NR, 26 June (GJD).

0728 *Monochroa cytisella* (Curtis, 1837)

VC10: Locally common on bracken in woodland and heathland, particularly in the New Forest. One at Ventnor*, 4 August (FLW det. MJW) was the first island record for exactly 80 years.

0729 *Isophrictis striatella* ([D. & S.], 1775)

Nationally Scarce B

VC11: Funtley, 31 July (MLO gen. det. RJD); Southsea, two, 1 August (IRT).

0731a *Eulamprotes immaculatella* Douglas

pRDB3

VC11: Horsea Island, Portsmouth Harbour, three, one ♂, 20 September (MLO, KW, RJD gen. det. RJD). This is the same locality where first found new for Hampshire in 2006. Associated with Slender St John's-wort.

0753 *Aristotelia brizella* (Treitschke, 1833)

Nationally Scarce B

A reasonably distinctive saltmarsh specialist on Thrift and Common Sea-lavender.

VC11: Southsea, 24 July (IRT)

0756 *Parachronistis albiceps* (Zeller, 1839)

A distinctive black-and-white gelechiid feeding whose larva feeds within the shoots of Hazel with a scattered distribution across Hampshire.

VC10: See New County Records above.

0757 *Recurvaria nanella* ([D. & S.], 1775)

Nationally Scarce B

This and the next species mine the leaves and feed in the buds and flowers of Apple and related species, *R. nanella* being decidedly more infrequent.

VC11: Southsea, four over three dates: 14, 17 and 30 July (JRL)

0758 *Recurvaria leucatella* (Clerck, 1759)

VC12: Basingstoke, 23 July (MJW). Not infrequent in the south, this is not the case in North Hampshire.

0767 *Carpatolechia decorella* (Haworth, 1812)

Nationally Scarce B

This is a decidedly local species in deciduous woodland across the mainland.

VC11: Botley Wood, ♀, 16 April (MLO, KW gen. det. RJD).

0770 *Carpatolechia proximella* (Hübner, 1796)

VC10: Cranmore*, by day, 3 February (IF det. MJW). A common species in Hampshire, this is the first island report for over 35 years.

0772 *Carpatolechia fugitivella* (Zeller, 1839)

VC12: Whitehill, Bordon*, 9 July (SRM det. AHD).

0774 *Teleiodes luculella* (Hübner, 1813)

VC10: See Confirmed County Records above.

0775 *Teleiodes sequax* (Haworth, 1828)

VC12: In the Facombe area, survey work found larval spinings on Common Rock-rose in a number of areas, 26 May (SAC, DGG det. DGG). A predominantly chalk downland inhabitant, and rarely found (or overlooked), particularly in North Hampshire.

0777 *Bryotropha basaltinella* (Zeller, 1839)

Nationally Scarce A

This undistinguished moth is said to be associated with mosses in urban areas and is very probably overlooked.

VC11: See New County Records above.

0778 *Bryotropha umbrosella* (Zeller, 1839)

Nationally Scarce B

A very rare *Bryotropha* of coastal sand-dunes last recorded on Hayling Island in 2005.

VC11: Hengistbury Head, 29 June (MJ)

0793 *Mirificarma lentiginosella* (Zeller, 1839)

Nationally Scarce A

VC11: Southsea*, 9 August (IRT det. JRL); this is presumably a wandering individual from the known colony on Hayling Island. Found on Dyer's Greenweed.

0802a *Gelechia sororculella* (Hübner, 1817)

A fairly distinctive but little recorded gelechiid, occurring on sallows and, in our county at least, appears to avoid the chalk.

VC12: Rotherwick, 20 July (GJD, ACr, MJW).

0808 *Platyedra subcinerea* (Haworth, 1828)

Nationally Scarce B

Very common along the south-east coast of Hampshire, this is a very rare insect inland and on the Isle of Wight. The larva is associated with mallow and hollyhock, but has only rarely been found in our area.

VC12: Overton, 7 June (ACr) – the second year in row in the garden, presumably feeding on ornamentals.

0809 *Pexicopia malvella* (Hübner, 1805)

Nationally Scarce B

Closely related to the above, and like that species, quite common in the south-east of Hampshire on similar foodplants; very rare elsewhere, as detailed below.

VC11: Timsbury*, 27 June (TRa det. MJW); Portchester, 29 June (DF).

0814 *Scrobipalpa ocellatella* (Boyd, 1858)

Nationally Scarce B

This and the next are saltmarsh specialists, the present species on Sea Beet.

VC11: Horsea Island, 3 September (MLO gen. det. RJD); Southsea, 2 September (IRT)

0815 *Scrobipalpa nitentella* (Fuchs, 1902)

Nationally Scarce B

VC11: Milton, Portsmouth, a few larval spinings on *Atriplex* and *Suaeda*, 15 October (JRL, SMP).

0834 *Caryocolum tricolorella* (Haworth, 1812)

VC12: A single report of this attractive moth of open woodland where Greater Stitchwort grows, from Upper Inham's Copse, 9 August (GJD)

0840 *Thiotricha subocellea* (Stephens, 1834)

Nationally Scarce B

VC11: Botley Wood, 23 July (MLO det. RJD); Portsdown, several larvae on Marjoram, 15 October (JRL, SMP).

0841 *Sophronia semicostella* (Hübner, 1813)

VC10: Shanklin*, 29 July (IOu). The third county record for a widespread species on the mainland.

0851 *Dichomeris alacella* (Zeller, 1839)

Nationally Scarce B

A subtly attractive lichen-feeder which was extremely rare in the county prior to 2002, but which since then has turned up in scattered localities on an annual basis. The increase in records would appear real.

VC12: Bentley Station Meadow*, 3 August (NDP, KBW).

0855 *Acompsia cinerella* (Clerck, 1759)

A feeder on mosses, particularly on the chalk, and rarely seen, although given its plain appearance, probably overlooked.

VC11: Ravens Nest Inclosure, NF*, by day, 25 June (MBa)

Stathmopodidae

0877 *Stathmopoda pedella* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Nationally Scarce B

VC12: An unmistakable and bizarre looking insect with a very patchy distribution in the county. Winnall Moors*, two, 8 July (SB)

Blastobasidae

0873a *Blastobasis vittata* (Wollaston, 1858)

Adventive

VC11: New to the county in 2009, and found since then to be fairly numerous in the Portsmouth area east to Hayling Island, as it was increasingly so in the year under review. There have only been two records away from this population centre, in Funtley in 2010 and somewhat surprisingly from Chandlers Ford*, 1 August (BE gen. det. JRL).

0873b *Blastobasis maroccanella* Amsel, 1952

Adventive

VC11: See New Area Records above.

0875a *Blastobasis rebeli* Karsholt & Sinev, 2004

Adventive

VC11: Swanwick NR, '16 August (F.M.G. gen. det. RJD); Fareham, one to malaise trap, 25 July, another on 1 August, two on 21 August (KW); Hen Wood, East Meon*, 23 August (F.M.G.).

Batrachedridae

0879 *Batrachedra pinicolella* (Zeller, 1839)

Nationally Scarce B

A miner of the needles of Scots Pine and Norway Spruce.

VC10: See New County Records above.

VC11: Ashurst, 19 July (KG).

Momphidae

0888 *Mompha propinquella* (Stainton, 1851)

VC10: Pelham Wood, Ventnor*, 4 August (BE, JHa det. BE). Somewhat unbelievably for a quite distinctive species that is frequent and widespread in Hampshire (26 reports in 2013), this is the first sighting for over sixty years.

0889 *Mompha divisella* H-S., 1854

Nationally Scarce A

Like the next species, from which it is only safely separable by reference to the genitalia, or as a larvae, recent years have seen a substantial increase in recording rates and distribution. The larva of the present species forms galls in the stems of Broad-leaved, Marsh and Hoary Willowherb, whereas *bradleyi* frequents Great Willowherb.

VC10: Freshwater, 21 September and 2 December (DC).

VC11: Stubbington, indoors, ♀, 20 February (DPH gen. det. RJD); Fareham, ♂, indoors, 15 April (KW det. RJD); New Milton*, by day, 13 and 18 September; Ashley, by day, 20 September (SKe).

0889a *Mompha bradleyi* Riedl, 1965

Nationally Scarce B

First found in Cams Bay, Fareham in 2010, there now appear to be three very disparate populations in Hampshire. The main stay remains around the Cams Bay and Portsmouth areas, but a colony has become established in Basingstoke.

VC11: Southsea*, 4 May and two, 5 May (JRL).

VC12: Basingstoke, now commonly recorded around Great Willowherb: six emerging from hibernation in garage, 3 May, and recorded at light on 19 July, 2 and 4 September, 3 October (MJW).

0890 *Mompha jurassicella* (Frey, 1881)

Nationally Scarce A

VC11: As usual, very common in KW's garden workshop in Fareham, up to 17 at one time, from 31 January to 2 May; Great Salterns NR, Portsmouth*, by day, 15 October (JRL, SMP).

Cosmopterigidae

0894 *Cosmopterix zieglerella* (Hübner, 1810)

Nationally Scarce B

VC12: Silchester Common, eight vacated mines in the leaves of Hop, 13 September (GJD). Found almost exclusively in North Hampshire in our area.

0896a *Cosmopterix scribaiella* Zeller, 1850

Nationally Scarce A

Relatively common in the reed-beds of the south-east coast, reports from elsewhere are less frequent, in particular on the Isle of Wight. Mines can be found in *Phragmites* in autumn, as here.

VC10: Mines at Niton* and at Alverstoke*, 17 October (JRL, SMP).

0896b *Cosmopterix pulchrimella* Chambers, 1875

Nationally Scarce A

VC11: At Portchester Castle, a regular site, RJD noted a total of at least 50 adult moths on Pellitory-of-the-wall, often gyrating on a leaf. Mines and spinings were abundant on the foodplant, 8 October.

0897a *Anatrachyntis badia* (Hodges, 1962)

Adventive

VC11: See New County Records above.

0903 *Chrysoclista linneella* (Clerck, 1759)

Nationally Scarce B

VC12: Axmansford*, 14 August (ABo det. MJW). A beautiful inhabitant of lime groves.

Scythrididae

0917 *Scythris empetrella* Karsholt & Nielsen, 1976 **pRDB2**

This interesting species has larvae which feed on heather, forming a silken tube combined with grains of sand near the base of the foodplant, and extending into the sand. The following site is a well known locality but from which we rarely get reports.

VC11: Park Pale, Lyndhurst, 30 larval tubes, 7 May (MSP).

Tortricidae

0923 *Phtheochroa sodaliana* (Haworth, 1811) **Nationally Scarce B**

A buckthorn-feeding downland-dweller, almost exclusively found on the central Hampshire chalk. Not recorded from the Isle of Wight.

VC12: Leckford, 14 July (GCE)

0924 *Hysterophora maculosana* (Haworth, 1811)

Associated with bluebell woods, the larva living in the seed-heads, and rarely encountered.

VC11: Botley Wood, one swept from bluebells, 27 May (RJD).

0932 *Phalonidia affinitana* (Douglas, 1846)

Occasionally found in the vicinity of the salt marshes of south-east of Hampshire, with reports from the Isle of Wight being far less frequent: apart from the four below, there is only one other modern day sighting. It is more than likely under-recorded.

VC10: Freshwater, 25 August (DC); Norton Spit, plentiful at actinic, 9, 11 and 23 August (SDa det. MJW).

0941 *Aethes hartmanniana* (Clerck, 1759) **Nationally Scarce B**

VC11: Previously found at a number of sites on the chalk of Hampshire and Isle of Wight, albeit never commonly, in recent years records have been confined solely to Portsdown, as was true of the year under review: three by day there, 16 May and another two, 18 May (JRL, MRY, JY).

0949 *Aethes dilucidana* (Stephens, 1852) **Nationally Scarce B**

A species that needs to be separated with care from its superficially similar congeners *francillana* and *beatricella*. All three feed on crucifers, with the present species occurring in the stems of Wild Parsnip; *francillana*, the commonest of the trio, feeds in the stems of Wild Carrot, with *beatricella* associated with Hemlock.

VC12: Cholderton, three, 12 July and another, 10 August (TJN, LF, HE det. TJN); Harewood Forest*, 21 July (GCE conf. MJW).

0951 *Aethes beatricella* (Walsingham, 1898)

The rarest of the three closely related species mentioned above.

VC12: Chilbolton*, 15 July (GCE); Harewood Forest*, 12 July (GCE conf. MJW).

VC22: Mortimer West End*, 20 July (GJD).

0952 *Commophila aeneana* (Hübner, 1800) **Nationally Scarce B**

VC12: This is a jewel of a moth, and like gems, it is quite rare - one at Noar Hill*, found by day, 21 June (PGLT) was only the second sighting this century.

0955 *Eupoecilia ambiguella* (Hübner, 1796) **Nationally Scarce B**

It is a mystery why this species has a vernacular name of 'Vine Moth': the larva feeds on Alder Buckthorn. Most often encountered in the New Forest, records from elsewhere in the two counties are rare.

VC10: Freshwater, 26 August (DC - photo).

VC11: St Cross, Winchester*, 2 August (THW conf. MJW)

0960 *Falseuncaria ruficiliana* (Haworth, 1811)

The larva feeds on cowslips on downland, and there are very few recent records. The following sighting is well away from any established site.

VC12: Facombe*, by day, 26 May (SAC, DGG det. DGG)

0963 *Cochylis flaviciliana* (Westwood, 1854)

Nationally Scarce B

Separable with difficulty from *C. roseana* ideally with reference to a specimen.

VC12: Bishops Sutton*, 30 August (PGLT det. MJW).

0967 *Cochylis pallidana* Zeller, 1847

VC11: See New Area Records above



Phalonidia affinitana (DC)



Aethes beatricella (GCE)



Eupoecilia ambiguella (DC)



Cochylis pallidana (MJ)

0971 *Pandemis cinnamomeana* (Treitschke, 1830)

A characteristic inhabitant of mature oak woodland in Hampshire, it has been curiously absent from the Isle of Wight until the year under review. It is almost certain that this is due to under-recording and more records can be expected to follow.

VC10: See New County Records above.

0981 Rose Tortrix *Archips rosana* (Linnaeus, 1758)

This is a species that appears to be generally rare, but at the same time, is also probably overlooked amongst other *Archips* sp.

VC11: Southsea, 15 July (JRL).

0987 *Ptycholomoides aeriferanus* (H-S., 1851)

VC10: Freshwater*, one to actinic, 14 July (SRP conf. MJW). The second Isle of Wight record for a common enough inhabitant elsewhere in our area, the first for over 30 years.

1012 *Sparganothis pilleriana* ([D. & S.], 1775)

Nationally Scarce A

VC11: A New Forest specialist, occasionally found in the south-east of the county and on the Isle of Wight. Woodford Bottom, NF*, by day, 28 July (TJN, LF); Ashurst, NF, 30 July and 1 August (KG).

1019 *Cnephasia conspersana* Douglas, 1846

Nationally Scarce B

VC10: While no doubt relatively common, it is also true that without proper investigation, our understanding of 'difficult' groups such as the *Cnephasia* will always be incomplete. There have only been seven records of *conspersana* in the past forty years, four of which have been from Wight. Two more from the island were added in 2013: Pelham Wood, Ventnor* and at Bonchurch*, 4 August (BE, JHa det. BE).

1029 *Eana osseana* (Scopoli, 1763)

An increase in observations in recent years seems real, outpacing the increase in observer numbers. Now reported across all three vice-counties.

VC11: Hillier Arboretum*, 13 July (TJN, BG, LF); Pennington*, 23 August (RFC).

VC12: Cholderton, 12 July (TJN, HE, LF); Overton, 16 July (ACr).

1046 *Acleris shepherdana* (Stephens, 1852)

Nationally Scarce B

A resident of the chalk river systems of the Itchen and Test, found regularly at Winnall and Leckford. The reports in the year under review were of interest, as discussed below.

VC11: Stubbington, 23 August (DPH). Not reported from this area since the mid 1970s.

VC12: Overton*, 14 August (ACr). Close to the source of the Test, 10km upstream from any previous report.

1051 *Acleris logiana* (Clerck, 1759)

New to our area in 1991, *logiana* is now found to be widespread in birch woodland across Hampshire, but there have only been three previous Island records.

VC10: Afton Marsh*, by day, 13 September (DC)

1052 *Acleris umbrana* (Hübner, 1799)

Nationally Scarce A

During the 1930s, this species was recorded from a number of New Forest localities by Fassnidge, but nothing has been heard of it since. However, an aberrant migration event seemingly occurred in the first week of 2013, bringing a small number of individuals into southern England, including the following:

VC11: Pennington*, 3 January (RFC gen.det. BE)

1068 *Celypha rivulana* (Scopoli, 1763)

VC11: Sway*, 6 July (SKe). Apparently only the second New Forest record, since one in 1996. Generally found on the chalk in our area, although apparently absent from the New Forest, and records in southern Hampshire are rare.

1069 *Celypha aurofasciana* (Haworth, 1811)

Nationally Scarce A

VC10: After rather surprisingly turning up in FLW's Ventnor garden in 2012, given that this pretty insect had not been seen in our area for at least 80 years - and not recorded on the island since 1875 - interest was unsurprisingly piqued. In 2013 it was again remarkably common in Ventnor, with 26 on 16 dates between 17 July and 22 August (FLW), but trapping in Pelham Wood, near Ventnor, on 4 August (BE, JHa det. BE), turned up five moths and it is most likely that this is the source; away from here, some 5km up the coast in Shanklin*, there was another on 16 July (IOu det. MJW).

VC11: Manor Wood, NF*, 18 July (MHg, SKe). This too was a remarkable record, close by Denny Wood where Fassnidge recorded the last Hampshire specimen, sometime in the early 20th century.

1080 *Olethreutes arcuella* (Clerck, 1759)

Nationally Scarce B

An attractive diurnal insect of woods and heaths, seen rarely but when it appears the highlight of a field trip. There have been only two historic records for the Isle of Wight.

VC11: Ravens Nest Inclosure, NF, nine seen during a walk through the inclosure, all sitting on bracken fronds in warm sunshine, 25 June (MBa). This is the most regular site for this species in the county.

VC12: Stockbridge Down, two, by day, 2 June (TJN, LF). The third vice-county record this century.



Acleris logiana (DC)



Acleris umbrana (RFC)



Olethreutes arcuella (TJN)



Pseudosciaphila branderiana (GCE)

1088 *Pseudosciaphila branderiana* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Nationally Scarce B

Very local on aspen in woodland.

VC11: Botley Wood, four, two typical and two dark forms, 9 July, two, 19 July and another, 23 July (MLO, KW).

VC12: Harewood Forest, f.*wahlbomiana*, 12 July (GCE).

1089 *Apotomis semifasciana* (Haworth, 1811)

Nationally Scarce B

VC11: Botley Wood, 16 July (MLO, KW conf. RJD). This is the only locality for this sawfly feeder in our area, although there is a record from the New Forest and the Hants/Wiltshire border this century. It appears to be reasonably frequent in the Freshwater area of the Isle of Wight.

1095 *Apotomis sororculana* (Zetterstedt, 1839)

Nationally Scarce B

There have been only five previous Hampshire records.

VC11: Roydon Woods NR, NF*, ♂, 7 June (F.M.G. gen. det. RJD)

1098 *Endothenia oblongana* (Haworth, 1811)

Generally found on the chalk in central Hampshire down to the south-east downs, where Common Knapweed is found. In the north of the county it is relatively rare and therefore the following are notable.

VC12: Basingstoke*, ♂, 19 July (MJW gen.det.)

VC22: Mortimer West End, 1 August (GJD).

1101 *Endothenia ustulana* (Haworth, 1811)

Nationally Scarce B

Another species that has been almost exclusively recorded historically from Botley Wood, the last time being in 2009. It was intriguing therefore that all five records in 2013 occurred in new 10km squares.

VC11: Ashurst, NF*, 2 August (KG); Hedge End*, 9 July (THW).

VC12: Chilbolton*, 8 July (GCE conf. MJW); Overton*, 13 July (ACr det., in coll. MJW); Basingstoke*, 25 July (MJW).

1102 *Endothenia nigricostana* (Haworth, 1811)

An elusive insect on Hedge Woundwort, mainly on the chalk. A sighting on Wight and two on consecutive days in Basingstoke, both away from the core area, were notable.

VC10: Freshwater*, 16 June (DC).

VC12: Basingstoke, one found dead inside kitchen window, 13 July, then another taken at light the next day (MJW).

1103 *Endothenia ericetana* (Humphreys & Westwood, 1845)

Another species on woundwort, scattered across the county particularly in the south-east, from where the only record originated in the year under review.

VC11: Southsea, 5 September (IRT)

1111a *Bactra lacteana* (Caradja, 1916)

Nationally Scarce B

Often claimed and as often unverified, observers are reminded that reports of this species need to be accompanied by evidence that the specimen has been dissected.

VC11: Stubbington*, 18 June (DPH gen. det. RJD); Funtley*, 22 August (MLO gen. det. RJD)

1112 *Bactra robustana* (Christoph, 1872)

Nationally Scarce B

A good year with ten records from this denizen of saltmarshes, on Sea Club-rush.

VC11: Ashurst*, by day, 27 July and 1 August (KG); Hill Head, male, 3 July (MJP det. RJD); Southsea, 19 June, two, 21 July and 21 August (IRT); Hengistbury Head, 20 July (MJ); Pennington, 30 May, 23 and 24 August (RFC)

1114 *Eudemis porphyra* (Hübner, 1799)

Nationally Scarce A

VC11: This species is very much associated with semi-ancient deciduous woodland, where the larva feeds on apple, and records are virtually limited to the Pamber Forest in the north, and Botley Wood and the New Forest in the south. Whitely Wood, Lyndhurst, NF, 16 August (JHC).

1119a *Ancylis diminutana* (Haworth, 1811)

Very local in woodland on *Salix*. All validated records date from the current century.

VC11: Botley Wood*, two, ♀♂, 9 July (MLO, KW gen. det. RJD). Comparatively rare in the south of the county – only the third vice county record - and this report is well away from any seen previously.

VC12: Overton, 7 July (ACr); conversely, this is the third site record.

1125 *Ancylis unculana* (Haworth, 1811)

Nationally Scarce B

Exclusively found along the chalk spine of Hampshire, and despite the absence of records, very probably also present on the Isle of Wight; feeds on Alder and Purging Buckthorn.

VC11: Buriton Chalk Pit, 3 August (PAB)

VC12: Cholderton, two, 10 August (TJN, LF, HE det. TJN); Leckford, 19 May (SLE); Stockbridge Down, by day, 22 May (MDu); Chilbolton, by day, 1 June (DPH); Chilbolton, West Down, 19 May (GCE); Chilbolton, 12 July and two, 7 August (GCE).

1129 *Ancylis apicella* ([D. & S.], 1775)

Nationally Scarce B

Like the preceding entry, this is also found on the two buckthorns, but in this instance found in woodland principally away from the chalk, in the New Forest, with only scattered sightings elsewhere.

VC11: Crab Tree Bog, NF, by day, 7 May (MSP); Longdown, NF, by day, 26 May (TJN, LF); Crockford Bridge, NF, by day, 14 August (MDu det. TJN); Portsdown, 17 May (F.M.G.); Havant Thicket, vacated larval spinings in *Frangula*, 25 October (JRL, IRT).

1143 *Epinotia fraternana* (Haworth, 1811)

Nationally Scarce B

VC11: Found regularly over the years in Havant Thicket, where larval spinings on Giant Fir were again found on 16 April (JRL, DJLA), a record from Southsea*, 16 July (IRT) was more surprising.

1145 *Epinotia nanana* (Treitschke, 1835)

Nationally Scarce B

VC11: Ashurst, NF*, 19 and 20 July (KG), apparently the first records for the New Forest for this miner of Spruce needles; Funtley, three, 24 July; another, 25 July (TDC).

1153 *Epinotia sordidana* (Hübner, 1824)

Nationally Scarce B

VC11: Very infrequently encountered and very local, around alder. There have only been four records since 2000 and one at Funtley, 7 October (MLO gen. det. RJD) is the first for six years.

1156 *Epinotia solandriana* (Linnaeus, 1758)

For some reason this somewhat rare insect had a remarkably good year, recorded for the first time on the island since 1975 and the number of sightings in North Hampshire almost doubled the total on the database. Conversely, in South Hampshire recording levels were normal, with only two reports.

VC10: Briddlesford Copse*, 10 August (IOu, JHa, SRP, CD).

VC12: Harewood Forest, 10 and 29 August (GCE) and 16 August (TJN, LF); Andover Down, 9 August (TJN, LF det. TJN); Bradley Wood, Whitchurch, three, 8 August (GCE); Kempshott, Basingstoke, 23 August (GAH det. AHD); Basingstoke, 30 August (MJW); Upper Inham's Copse, three, 9 August (GJD); The Millfield LNR, Old Basing, 23 August (MJW)

1161 *Rhopobota stagnana* ([D. & S.], 1775)

Nationally Scarce B

VC10: Thinly distributed on the chalk, the larva on Small Scabious. Two on Brook Down, 6 August (DC) were the only individuals reported.

1163 *Zeiraphera ratzeburgiana* (Ratzeburgh, 1840)

A local and rare insect found in spruce woodland away from the chalk in Hampshire. Presumably due to a lack of habitat there has been silence from the Isle of Wight, until the year under review.

VC10: See New County Records above.

1166 *Zeiraphera griseana* (Hübner, 1799)

VC12: Rotherwick*, 20 July (GJD, ACr, MJW). Only the 11th county record, and fifth for North Hampshire.

1170 *Gypsonoma oppressana* (Treitschke, 1835)

Nationally Scarce B

Records are scattered across Hampshire where poplar occurs, with no obvious pattern.

VC11: Funtley, 10 July (MLO det. RJD).

1171 *Gypsonoma minutana* (Hübner, 1799)

Nationally Scarce B

Since being first reported in the north of Hampshire in 2006, there have now been seven further sightings. Associated with White Poplar. The historically strong population in the Southsea area continues.

VC11: Sholing*, 26 August (ARC).

VC12: Farnborough*, 1 August (KBW).



Endothenia ustulana (MJW)



Endothenia nigricostana (MJW)



Rhopobota stagnana (DC)



Spilonota laricana (RTu)

1205a *Spilonota laricana* (Heinemann, 1863)

A species that was formerly recognised as a form of the similar *S. ocellana* and needs careful separating from dark forms of the latter. Distinguished by the coarsely strigulated dark markings.

VC11: Brockenhurst, NF*, 31 July (AA).

VC12: Grayshott, 31 July (RTu conf. MJW).

1210 *Rhyacionia buoliana* ([D. & S.], 1775)

VC10: This is a common enough moth in Scots Pine woodland on the mainland, but one at Parkhurst, 21 July (I&PM) is the first for at least sixty years. H G Jeffrey, in his Supplementary List of Isle of Wight Lepidoptera published in 1929 for the Isle of Wight Natural History Society, made reference to *buoliana* being present in Parkhurst Forest and there would seem no reason to doubt that it has been resident there ever since.

1222 *Strophedra nitidana* (Fabricius, 1794)

A very rarely encountered insect of oak woodland on the mainland, not reported every year and with an apparently very scattered distribution. There were no reports from Hampshire in 2013, but it did turn up on the Isle of Wight for the first time.

VC10: See New County Records above.

1226 *Pammene agnotana* Rebel, 1914

pRDB1

In Britain, first found in Surrey in 1961, with further specimens taken in Dorset in 2007 and Norfolk in 2011. A species of woodland and hedgerow, the larva apparently feeding within the damaged bark of Hawthorn.

VC11: See New Vice-County Records above.

1229 *Pammene albuginana* (Guenée, 1845)

Seldom seen as an adult moth, especially in North Hampshire, but it would be recorded more widely by attempted breeding from oak galls collected in winter.

VC12: Overton*, 7 July (ACr); Kempshott, Basingstoke, 6 July (GAH det. AHD).

1242 *Grapholita internana* (Guenée, 1845)

An oft-overlooked little moth – one of a number of similar looking congeners - that flits amongst gorse, sometimes in abundance.

VC10: Headon Warren & Undercliff, by day, 2 June (DC).

VC11: Browdown, 29 May (DPH) and 1 June (David Wallace).

VC12: Warsash*, by day, 4 June (PAB).

1246 *Grapholita tenebrosana* (Duponchel, 1843)

VC11: Bitterne*, 8 July (PAB). Normally encountered as a day-flying insect around *Rosa* spp. Apart from two very old Isle of Wight references, the seven records on the database are restricted to the south-east of Hampshire.

1249 *Grapholita lobarzewskii* (Nowicki, 1860)

Nationally Scarce A

Eight records before 2010; 34 since – a recent arrival that is no doubt here to stay.

VC10: Newtown*, 5 July (TJN, IOu, SRP et al): a new site on the island.

1262 *Cydia amplana* (Hübner, 1799)

Migrant

The record year of 2012 did not result in the establishment of a resident population, with the number of records reverting to the annual average of the past decade: just 14 records of 18 individuals. Of the twelve previous VC12 records, eleven were in 2012, so the single example in 2013 was notable.

VC10: Freshwater, 28 August (SRP); Parkhurst, two, 24 August (I&PM, TJN, LF).

VC11: South Brockenhurst, NF, 21 August (RBW); Hedge End, 19 August (Sue Bailey); Funtley, 25 and 26 August (MLO); Bournemouth, 18 August (DJE); Sway, 4 September (SKe), 28 August (MHg); Pennington, two, 23 August, three, 26 August, one, 4 September (RFC); Sandy Point, Hayling, 4 September (AJ)

VC12: Kempshott, Basingstoke, 26 August (GAH det. AHD)

1269 *Cydia conicolana* (Heylaerts, 1874)

Nationally Scarce B

Local and probably overlooked in Scots Pine plantations.

VC11: Avon Heath CP, an old emergence hole in a cone, 17 May (JRL, MRY, JEY, BE)

1275 *Dichrorampha flavidorsana* Knaggs, 1867

Nationally Scarce B

Associated with Tansy in gardens and waste ground, it has historically not been uncommon in Southsea (JRL), where it was again recorded in 2013. This was another species that was found new to the island during the year.

VC10: See New County Records above.

Crambidae

1296 *Crambus silvella* (Hübner, 1813)

pRDB3

This and the next two crambids are heathland specialists, infrequent away from the New Forest.

VC11: Homy Ridge, NF, swept, 1 August (MSP); Rhinefield Drive, NF, 1 August (AA); Manor Wood, NF, 18 July (MHg, SKe); Matley Bog, NF, by day, 11 August (DPH).

1299 *Crambus hamella* (Thunberg, 1788)

Nationally Scarce B

The commonest of the heathland trio, and the only one which has any real presence in the north-east of Hampshire, albeit not evident in 2013.

VC11: Hurn Forest, six, by day, 3 September (DGG); Great Linford, 18 July (DW det. REJ); South Brockenhurst, NF, 21 August (RBW); Mottisfont, two, 20 July, and another, 22 July (JAG); Fareham*, 30 August (IMcP)

1300 *Crambus pratella* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Nationally Scarce B

The rarest of the three, with less than 20 verifiable records (two reports from the north-east in the 1990s may not stand up to scrutiny).

VC11: Ashurst, NF, 20 July (KG); Burton, nr Christchurch, 8 July (JSw)

1323 *Pediasia contaminella* (Hübner, 1796)

Nationally Scarce B

A grassland species with a definite chalk aversion, being absent from a great swathe down the centre of Hampshire and concentrated in the north-east, and the south to the New Forest. Rare on the Isle of Wight.

VC11: Hyde Common, two, 9 August (Mike Bailey); Hurn Forest, two, 6 August (DJE); Sandy Point, Hayling, 23 July (AJ).

VC22: Mortimer West End, 18 and 30 July (GJD).

1324 *Pediasia aridella* (Thunberg, 1788)

Nationally Scarce B

A species of coastal saltmarshes, and not uncommon in the Portsmouth / Hayling area of Hampshire, and along the New Forest coast. It is remarkable therefore that it has long been absent from the Isle of Wight, with the only record dating from the early 20th century or earlier: until 2013.

VC10: See Confirmed County Records above.

VC11: Southsea, 14 July (JGe).

1325 *Platytes alpinella* (Hübner, 1813)

Nationally Scarce B

A typical set of records for a coastal grassland species.

VC11: Funtley, 17 July (MLO gen. det. RJD); Sandy Point, Hayling, 21 July (AJ).

1328 *Schoenobius gigantella* ([D. & S.], 1775)

VC11: Away from IRT's Southsea garden trap, from where over three-quarters of the area's records originate, this reed-bed specialist was found in a new square at Ringwood*, 21 July (MK).

1330 *Donacaula mucronellus* ([D. & S.], 1775)

Nationally Scarce B

A scattering of records from the Test valley, as would be expected of an inhabitant of reed-beds – however, the report from the north-west of the county is significantly distant from any previous sighting.

VC11: Romsey, 8 July and 30 August (MBa); Hillier Arboretum, 13 July (TJN, BG, LF).

VC12: Fishlake Meadows, 22 July (NB); Upton nr Hurstbourne Tarrant*, 16 July (GCE); Leckford, three, 18 July (GCE).

1343 *Eudonia delunella* (Stainton, 1849) **Nationally Scarce B**

VC12: Chilbolton, 15 July (GCE). Reports from North Hampshire for this attractive oak woodland scopariid are still infrequent: the population is very much centred on the New Forest and lower Test valley.

1356a *Evergestis limbata* (Linnaeus, 1767) **Nationally Scarce B**

With at least 25 records from the Isle of Wight and 20 from the mainland, this was the best year on file for this recent colonist to our island. There were, however, no reports from the colony in the Bishops Sutton area of North Hampshire, probably due to under-recording in that area during the year. The only record from that vice-county may have been a wanderer from this population, or evidence of a spread eastward. New sites were as follows:

VC10: Newport, 13 July (Debbie Pledge)

VC11: Brockenhurst, NF*, 31 July (AA); Funtley, 31 July (MLO); Wickham*, 29 July (JRDS).

VC12: Alton*, 15 July (DBO).

1357 *Evergestis extimalis* (Scopoli, 1763)

The year under review was very good on the Isle of Wight, for what is probably a rare resident species. The individual on the mainland may be an indication that the local population is bolstered by low levels of migration from time to time.

VC10: Totland, 28 August (SAK-J); Ventnor Botanic Garden, 5 September (RWi); Wheelers Bay, 26 July, and 12 on nine dates, 23 August to 11 September (AB).

VC11: Southsea, 21 August (JRL).

1359 *Cynaeda dentalis* ([D. & S.], 1775) **Nationally Scarce A**

VC11: Hayling Island, 14 August (JHC). The first report since 2010 of this Hayling speciality.

1363 *Pyrausta ostrinalis* (Hübner, 1796) **Nationally Scarce B**

VC10: Very similar to the *P. purpuralis* from which it needs to be separated with care, preferably with reference to the underside wing markings. The population in our area is centred on the chalk downlands of west Wight. West High Down, 16 by day, 8 August (DC); Brook Down, three, 24 July (DC)

1367 *Pyrausta cingulata* (Linnaeus, 1758) **Nationally Scarce B**

VC10: A downland species which in recent years has only been found in west Wight, as it was in 2013: West High Down, IoW, 12, by day, 8 August (DC); Tennyson Down NT, one on Hemp Agrimony in quarry, 13 August (SRP).

1369 *Uresiphita gilvata* (Fabricius, 1794) **Migrant**

A very rare migrant to our shores which had a good year in 2013, the first time it has occurred since 2005, and six individuals in one year beats anything seen previously. An unmistakable insect with striking yellow and black hindwings.

VC10: Watcombe Bay, two, 4 October (SRP, SPMC, PRD); Bonchurch, 7 and 23 October (JHa).

VC11: Fareham, 25 October (KW); Southsea*, 3 October (JRL).

1374 *Paratalanta hyalinalis* (Hübner, 1796) **Nationally Scarce B**

A species of woodland clearings on chalk downland, particularly North Hampshire.

VC12: Cholderton, 12, by day, 17 July (HE); Old Burghclere Lime Quarry HIWWT NR, by day, 9 July (GJD) and two by day, 23 July (MJW, ACr)

1374a *Sclerocona acutellus* (Eversmann, 1842)

Migrant/Adventive

Discovered in Afton Marsh, Isle of Wight, in 2010 where it is evidently now established; however recording in 2013 failed to turn up any sightings. The individual detailed below is surprising: the only other North Hampshire record dates from Leckford in 1988.

VC12: Cholderton*, 20 July (HE, TJN, LF, in coll HE).

1380 *Phlyctaenia perlucidalis* (Hübner, 1809)

Locally distributed, the population of this thistle feeder in damp meadows is centred on the Test valley, but from where, surprisingly, there were no reports in 2013.

VC8: Martin*, 7 July (P&CA)

VC11: Ashurst, NF*, 8 and 21 July (KG)

VC12: Sherborne St John, 10 July (NJM)

1382 *Anania verbascalis* ([D. & S.], 1775)

Nationally Scarce B

VC11: Great Linford, 9 July (DW). The New Forest is the county stronghold.

1387 *Nascia ciliaris* (Hübner, 1796)

Nationally Scarce B

Titchfield Haven is an established site for this attractive and unmistakable marshland species, but the addition of two new sites on the Isle of Wight is welcome.

VC10: Afton Marsh, four, 4 June (JHa); Cranmore*, 6 June (IF)

VC11: Titchfield Haven NNR, three, 5 July (KC det. RJD); Botley Wood, 19 July (MLO, KW).

1389 *Udea fulvalis* (Hübner, 1809)

Migrant

A migrant which in recent years has become established as a breeding species along the coast, principally from Christchurch and Bournemouth to Sway. After a poor year on the island in 2012 when only a single record was returned, it was a return to the good times in 2013 with 26 reports of a record 140 individuals, all of which were from Freshwater (SRP, DC). In South Hampshire, while numbers were lower than those seen in 2010, the year under review was the second best ever and overall, the year marked a high point. The following reports demonstrate extension of range into new areas such as the central New Forest and west along the coast from Portsmouth.

VC11: Great Linford, NF, 14 August (DW); Lyndhurst, 13 and 27 July, 7 August, two, 13 August (JS-S); Stubbington, 10 August (MJP) and 8 August (BSD det. RJD).

1395 Rusty-dot Pearl *Udea ferrugalis* (Hübner, 1796)

Migrant

A very average year, although numbers were up on 2012. There were three records in the first week of the year, two on the Isle of Wight at Bonchurch, 4 January and two, 5 January (JHa) and in Hampshire at Funtley, 3 January (MLO). The cold spring then brought a stop to any hint of migration, until June, when there was a grand total of two reported, on 10 June at Totland (SAK-J) and 18 June in Southsea (IRT).

Immigration proper did not get going until the last day in July, extending through to the first week of September. The maximum count was a miserly 10, on 23 August at Freshwater (DC). After this there was another hiatus until October, with another smaller pulse of activity which extended to the end of the month and gradually tailed off through November, with the last record coming from Hedge End on 28 November (DHa).

1396 *Mecyna flavalis* Caradja, 1916

pRDB3

The population centre for this downland species remains Broughton Down **11**, where a maximum count of six was made on 3 August (Dave Shute). Elsewhere, it was reported in greater numbers than ever before, with scattered sightings from outside the core range, presumably indicating wanderers from established colonies.

VC10: Afton Down (West), quite a few by day, 26 July (Rosemary Stewart det. MJW); Brook Down, four, 24 July and nine, 6 August (DC).

VC11: Pennington, 25 and 31 July, 10 August (RFC); South Brockenhurst, NF*, 31 July (RBW); Sparsholt, by day, 22 July and 12 August (AJB); Leigh Park*, 10 August (CBC); Hayling Island*, 14 August (JHC).

VC12: Cholderton, five, 1 August (HE); Harewood Forest*, 16 August (TJN, LF) and another there, 31 July (GCE); Overton*, 13 August (ACr); Fleet, 21 August (CLB)

1397 *Mecyna asinalis* (Hübner, 1819)

Nationally Scarce B

A moth whose larva forms distinctive mines on Wild Madder, and like this foodplant, it has a restricted distribution. Common along the north coast of the Isle of Wight, particularly around Freshwater, and on the south-east cliffs around Ventnor to Bonchurch. The year under review saw 28 records of 32 individuals, all from these areas, some three times the normal reporting level. There have only been four records from the mainland, the last in 2009.



Mecyna flavalis (MP)



Duponchelia fovealis (Ken Moore)

1398 Rush Veneer *Nomophila noctuella* ([D. & S.], 1775)

Migrant

As mentioned for some other migrant species in this review, there appears to be a periodic cycle of immigration, and *noctuella* fits this pattern in showing an upturn after four years of relatively low numbers. However, while the totals reported in 2013 were above the long-term average in South Hampshire, they were significantly below the peaks of 2000, 2003, 2006 and 2009, and in the northern half of the county there was no significant difference to the totals of 2012. But over on the Isle of Wight, it was the second best year ever after 2006, with 112 records of 341 individuals.

This species often shows a similar arrival pattern to that of *U. ferrugalis* (see above), and 2013 was no exception. There were three records in the first week of the year, at Totland **10**, 4 January (SAK-J), Holbury (KJP) and Ashurst (KG), both in the New Forest **11**, the next day, but it was not seen again for 17 weeks, on 30 April, at Bonchurch **10** (JHa). There was no sign of any influx until mid June, and the first significant numbers arrived in the last week of July and ran through to early September; there was then a brief tail off before the main fall of the year occurred, 252 records being received from mid September to mid October.

Numbers thereafter tailed off, and the last reports were of singletons on 1 and 4 November, both in Ventnor **10** (FLW).

There were 12 double-figure counts, and the top nine all occurred in the first week of October: the highest counts were 31 in Brook **10**, 6 October (DW), 26 at Bishops Sutton **12**, 4 October (PGLT) and 23 in Funtley **11**, 2 October (TDC).

1399 *Dolicharthria punctalis* ([D. & S.], 1775)

Nationally Scarce B

A typical set of records for this coastal specialist.

VC10: Totland, 21 July (SAK-J); Bonchurch, 20-30 during summer, 5 July (JHa).

VC11: Holbury, Southampton, 7 July (JEC, JSp); Southsea, 12 and 24 July (IRT); Sandy Point, Hayling, 15 July (AJ)

1403a *Duponchelia fovealis* Zeller, 1847

Migrant/Adventive

Originally imported with indoor plants through the horticultural trade, the occasional presence of this species at MV light in Southsea since 1999 suggests that on the south coast it can survive outside. The North Hampshire records represent the second and third for the vice-county, all of which have been indoors.

VC11: Southsea, 10 July and 23 August (JRL).

VC12: Cholderton*, one, indoors, 10 March (HE); Sherborne St John*, one, indoors, 11 September (Ken Moore det. from photo NJM).

1404 *Hymenia recurvalis* (Fabricius, 1775)

Migrant

VC10: See New County Records

1408 *Palpita vitrealis* (Rossi, 1794)

Migrant



Palpita vitrealis (PDB)

An annual immigrant that normally occurs in low numbers along the south coast and the Isle of Wight, but in 2006, and now again in 2013, the influx can be more significant: 60 records were received in 2013 compared to a total of just over 200 in all previous years (40 of which were in 2006). The moth was recorded near-continuously from late July, the first being in Shanklin **10** on 29 July (IOu), peaking in early October and running through to mid November. Remarkably, a single individual was recorded on ten

consecutive nights in Ventnor **10** from 12 to 21 November (FLW) – perhaps the same moth returning! Records more than 10km away from the coast were as follows:

VC11: Great Linford, NF, 10 August (DW); Cadnam, NF, 3 August (MP); Brockenhurst, NF, 2 November (PDB); Spearywell*, 31 July and 7 October (JGr).

VC12: Upton nr Hurstbourne Tarrant, 14 August (GCE); Bishops Sutton, 4 October (PGLT); Brighton Hill, Basingstoke*, 6 September (AHD).

1409a *Diaphania perspectalis* (Walker, 1859)

Adventive

A native to Asia, first found in Europe in Germany in 2007, reaching England the next year when adult moths were taken at light in East Sussex and Surrey. Since that time it has been recorded in a number of counties, presumably through the importation and transportation of Box (*Buxus* sp.) through the horticultural trade.

VC10: See New County Records above.

VC11: See New Vice-county Records above. Sandy Point, Hayling*, 4 October (AJ)

VC12: See New County Records above. In addition, it was seen at Longstock Nursery on 30 September (Brenda Bishop det. TJN) and at Leckford*, two, 8 October (GCE)

Pyralidae

1426 Lesser Wax Moth *Achroia grisella* (Fabricius, 1794)

VC10: A widespread and reasonably common species on the mainland, there has been only two previous records on the island, bolstered to five by the end of 2013: Freshwater, 31 July (SRP), 25 August (DC); Shanklin*, 21 August (IOu).

1432 *Anerastia lotella* (Hübner, 1913)

Nationally Scarce B

A specialist of grasses on coastal sandhills, found in our area along the Solent coast.

VC10: Norton Spit, three, 26 July (SDa det. MJW).

VC11: Hayling Island, two, 14 August (JHC); Sandy Point, Hayling, 17 July (AJ).

1441 *Oncocera semirubella* (Scopoli, 1763)

Migrant / Nationally Scarce B

Normally considered to be a scarce resident of chalk downland, particularly on the Isle of Wight, it is more likely that most records in this country relate to immigration from the continent. Interestingly, there have been no sightings in South Hampshire since 2010.

VC10: Ventnor Botanic Garden, 21 and 22 July (RWi).

VC12: Bishops Sutton*, 15 July (PGLT); Sherborne St John*, 20 July (Ken Moore)

VC22: Mortimer West End*, 14 July (GJD)

1443 *Pempelia genistella* (Duponchel, 1836)

Nationally Scarce B

Restricted to the heaths of the New Forest and the north-east of the county in Hampshire, and gorse growing along the coasts of both counties.

VC11: South Brockenhurst, NF, 21 July (RBW); Titchfield Haven NNR, two, 9 August (RJD, KW); Pennington, 6 and 7 August (RFC); Hayling Island, two, 14 August (JHC); Sandy Point, Hayling, 21 July (AJ).

1449 *Elegia similella* (Zincken, 1818)

Nationally Scarce B

Widely distributed in oak woodland across Hampshire, not uncommonly in the south but more thinly in the north (except for the Pamber Forest area), and quite rare on Wight.

VC10: Shanklin*, 13 July (IOu det. DPH)

VC11: Hillier Arboretum, 13 July (TJN, BG, LF); Funtley, 29 June and 14 July (MLO); Woodley, 9 July (NB).

VC22: Mortimer West End, 1 August (GJD)

1454b *Dioryctria sylvestrella* (Ratzeburg, 1840) **Nationally Scarce B**

A pine feeder which occurs across the area at low density. Its numbers are bolstered by immigration in some years, which may explain the reasonable showing in the year under review.

VC11: Brockenhurst, 31 July (AA); Ashurst, NF, 13 July (KG); Forest Meadow, Hythe, 10 August (JBI); Southsea, 23 August (IRT conf. JRL).

VC12: Harewood Forest*, 16 August (TJN, LF); Bradley Wood, Whitchurch, 8 August (GCE).

1457 *Hypochoalcia ahenella* ([D. & S.], 1775) **Nationally Scarce B**

A distinctive chalk downland specialist. The records from the north-west, at two sites, represent a new area for the species, at least in modern times.

VC10: Brook Down Quarry, by day, 7 July (TJN, LF, DC)

VC12: Facombe*, by day, 26 May (SAC, DGG det. DGG)

1460 Locust Bean Moth *Apomyelois ceratoniae* (Zeller, 1839) **Adventive**

An adventive phycitine species associated with stored food products.

VC11: Southsea, one, 6 July (JRL det. by DJLA & MFVC from photo). This represents the fifth county record, following three records around Southampton Docks in the mid-1960s, and an individual trapped at light in 1976 by the same observer.

1461 *Assara terebrella* (Zincken, 1818) **Nationally Scarce A**

Mainly a species of coniferous plantations in the New Forest, from where ironically there were no reports in the year under review.

VC11: Hillier Arboretum*, two - 4 traps, 13 July (TJN, BG, LF)

VC12: Cholderton, two, 12 July and again on 20 July, 10 and 30 August (TJN, LF, HE); Echinswell*, 20 July (MJN); Grayshott, 31 July (RTu).

1464 *Gymnancyla canella* ([D. & S.], 1775) **Nationally Scarce A**

With the larva feeding on Prickly Saltwort, this species is restricted to very few places on the Solent coast in our area. The following record represents a new site, some 15km east of the known colony in the Christchurch area.

VC11: Pennington*, 14 August (RFC)

1467 *Ancylois oblitella* (Zeller, 1848) **Nationally Scarce B**

On Orache and Goosefoot growing on saltmarsh and waste ground.

VC11: Southsea, 23 August (IRT det. JRL)

1473 Cacao Moth *Ephestia elutella* (Hübner, 1796) **Nationally Scarce B**

Ephestia sp. are associated with dried food stuffs and are very similar externally. There have been a number of records of this and other rare *Ephestia* in recent years that are not backed up by specimens. Observers are reminded that, like many moth species, a specimen is required for accurate identification: most dissected *Ephestia* are found to be *E. unicolorella*.

1479 Indian Meal Moth *Plodia interpunctella* (Hübner, 1813)

VC11: The majority of sightings of adult moths of this species are from inside houses or at light in gardens, an indication that rice and grain dishes might be off the menu for a while. Cadnam*, one to a lighted window, 5 August (MP)

1480 *Homoeosoma nebulella* ([D. & S.], 1775) **Nationally Scarce B**

Local and uncommon on Spear Thistle.

VC11: Ashurst, NF, six between 13 and 24 July (KG).

VC12: Overton, 30 August (ACr det. MJW)

1482 *Homoeosoma nimbella* (Duponchel, 1836)

Nationally Scarce B

Vague, old records of *nimbella* exist from the Isle of Wight, but otherwise known only from a solitary record from Hengistbury Head (in modern-day Dorset) in 2001; it is gratifying therefore to hear that it still hangs on here.

VC11: Hengistbury Head, 29 June (MJ).

1486 *Apomyelois bistriatella* (Ragonot, 1887)

Nationally Scarce B

A species of heathland where the larva feeds on the fungus *Daldinia concentrica*, which grows on the burnt wood of birch and gorse; like a number of related species that occur in the same habitat, has very effective camouflage when at rest on the dark wood. Mainly found on such habitat in the north-east and the New Forest, wanderers do occur elsewhere, as below, which was the only record received during the year.

VC12: Basingstoke*, 15 July (R&SH)



Homeosoma nimbella (MJ)



Apomyelois bistriatella (R&SH)

Pterophoridae

1493 *Buckleria paludum* (Zeller, 1839)

Nationally Scarce A

Restricted to the bogs of the New Forest, although historically was found on the north-east Hampshire heaths; the immature stage feeds on Round-leaved Sundew.

VC11: Matley Bog, NF, by day, 11 August (DPH).

1494 *Capperia britanniodactyla* (Gregson, 1869)

Nationally Scarce B

In Hampshire reasonably common in the New Forest and along the coast, but there are no recent reports from the island. The larva feeds on Wood Sage, biting through stems and feeding on the wilted leaves. For the last decade or so, there have only been one or two reports a year.

VC11: Great Linford, 9 July (DW).

1501 *Platyptilia gonodactyla* ([D. & S.], 1775)

Thinly distributed across our area. The larva feeds within the stem of Colt's-foot, leading to a characteristic wilting on the flower head.

VC10: Bonchurch, one - several MV and actinics., 4 August (BE, JHa det. BE)

VC11: Great Linford*, 16 August (DW)

1503 *Platyptilia ochrodactyla* ([D. & S.], 1775)

Nationally Scarce B

The only records we have from our area are centred on the Portsmouth area. The larva feeds on Tansy.

VC11: Southsea, 23 July (IRT)

1508 *Stenoptilia bipunctidactyla* (Scopoli, 1763)

Widespread but very local across the area, mainly on downland, where scabious grows. Occasionally wanderers are taken at light.

VC10: Freshwater Fruit Farm, 19 July (IOu)

VC12: Magdalen Hill Down - North, by day, 4 August (TJN, BG, LF); Basingstoke*, four between 13 and 19 July (MJW); The Millfield LNR, Old Basing, 23 August (MJW).

1512 *Merrifieldia baliodactylus* (Zeller, 1841)

Nationally Scarce B



Merrifieldia baliodactylus (MJW)

Associated with unimproved chalk grassland, on Wild Marjoram, with occasional wanderers from such habitat reported at light.

VC10: The first reports since 1981: Ventnor, by day, 11 June, and 11 July (FLW).

VC12: Old Burghclere Lime Quarry HIWWT NR*, by day, 9 July (GJD), and 12 and 23 July (MJW, ACr); Basingstoke, 13 July (MJW).

1514 *Pterophorus galactodactyla* ([D. & S.], 1775)

Nationally Scarce B

A species of the chalk in our area (although not recently found on the island), the larva being quite conspicuous where present as it makes distinctive holes in the leaves of burdock. Despite this, there was only one report during the year, from survey work carried out on a private estate in North-west Hampshire*, 22 May (SAC, DGG det. DGG).

1517 *Adaina microdactyla* (Hübner, 1813)

A delicate off-white plume moth which is distinctive due to its small size. Associated with Hemp-agrimony, the larvae mining the stems and forming galls, which can be readily found in autumn. Significant records are listed below.

VC10: The total of 25 reports from the Isle of Wight was more than double all previous records received, in the main due to regular sightings in Ventnor between 10 July and 31 August (FLW). Other sightings from new areas on the island included West High Down, IoW, by day, 28 July (DC); Afton Marsh SSSI, 8 August (SRP, JHa); Niton, two, by day, 6 June (JRL, SMP) ; Briddlesford Copse, 10 August (SRP, JHa, IOu, CD); at Luccombe Chine, several galls present, one pupa found, 21 September (PBa).

VC11: One at Timsbury, on 17 October, was remarkably late – the previous latest sighting was 2 September (TRa); Pennington*, 31 July, 1 and 4 August (RFC); Portsdown, two by day, 18 May (JRL, MRY, JEY).

VC12: Headley GP HIWWT NR*, 10 by day, 18 August (GJD); Ashford Hill Meadows, 5 by day, 11 September (GJD); Ropley*, 8 August (LF det. TJN)

1519 *Euleioptilus carphodactyla* (Hübner, 1813)

Larva feeds within flowerheads of Ploughman's-spikenard and is very locally distributed across the two counties.

VC10: Pelham Wood, Ventnor, 4 August (BE, JHa det. BE)

VC11: Sholing, 8 August (ARC); Buriton Old Chalkpit, two, 3 August (PAB); Southsea, 1 August (JRL).

MACROLEPIDOPTERA REVIEW

Tim Norriss

Lasiocampidae

1632 Pale Eggar *Trichiura crataegi* (Linnaeus, 1758)

An average showing for this mainly birch-feeding moth.

VC10: Parkhurst Forest, 21 September (I&PM).

VC11: Wickham Common, one on 12 September (KC).

VC12: Chilbolton, 3 September (GCE); Harewood Forest, 20 on 2 September (GCE); Sherborne St John, 4 September (NJM).

1636 Grass Eggar *Lasiocampa trifolii* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Na

VC11: Hayling Island, Sinah, 100 to MV on 14 August (JHC) at its only known Hampshire breeding site.

1637 Oak Eggar *Lasiocampa quercus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

VC10: A total of 33 records of adults between 31 July and 14 August was notable. This included 16 daytime records of up to six adults mainly on butterfly transect and the remainder at light.

1642 Lappet *Gastropacha quercifolia* (Linnaeus, 1758)

A total of twelve records of up to two individuals including six in VC12.

Saturniidae

1643 Emperor Moth *Saturnia pavonia* (Linnaeus, 1758)

VC11: Hurn Forest, a female to actinic, 23 April (DJE); Denny Wood, NF, a large larva on the sand of a heath footpath, 1 August (GRE, PDB, HMB); Hurn Forest, two larvae in a 20 min survey, 18 July (SAC).

Drepanidae

1647 Barred Hook-tip *Watsonalla cultraria* (Fabricius, 1775)

VC10: Gurnard, one to actinic, 31 July (ACSh, ARJo). There have now been just five records on the island since 1992.

Thyatiridae

1655 Poplar Lutestring *Tethea or* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

A species requiring well-established aspen and occasionally other poplars.

VC10: Totland, 19 July (SAK-J).

VC11: Mottisfont, 6 July (JAG); Chandlers Ford, one to actinic, 15 July (A&LB); Botley Wood, two males, 9 July and one on 16 July (MLO, KW); Wickham Common, one, 14 July (KC).

VC12: Fishlake Meadows, 17 July (NB); Overton, 12 and 18 July (ACr).

VC22: Mortimer West End, 11 July (GJD).

1656 Satin Lutestring *Tetheella fluctuosa* (Hübner, 1803)

Strangely a more scarcely recorded species than the last considering that it feeds on birch.

VC11: Buriton Chalk Pit, 3 August (PAB).

VC12: Bishops Sutton, 9 August (PGLT); Arford Common, nr Headley Down, three, 24 July (AL det. RTu); Grayshott, seventeen between 9 July and 6 August (RTu).

1657 Common Lutestring *Ochropacha duplaris* (Linnaeus, 1761)

VC10: Although a common and widespread species on the mainland there have been few previous records from the island so 19 records from five sites was a surprise. Newport*, one to actinic, 13 July (Debbie Pledge det. TJN).

Geometridae

1661 Orange Underwing *Archiearis parthenias* (Linnaeus, 1761)

VC10: Walter's Copse NT, two, by day, 20 April (SRP).

1662 Light Orange Underwing *Archiearis notha* (Hübner, 1803)

Nb

VC10: Walter's Copse NT, one, by day, 20 April (AB).

VC11: Botley Wood, one male by day put up from path, 20 April (KW).

1663 March Moth *Alsophila aescularia* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

VC11: Austin's Copse, nr Upham, one male, 3 May (F.M.G., KC); Burton, nr Christchurch, 3 May (JSw). The previous latest in the county was 1 May.

1670 Small Grass Emerald *Chlorissa viridata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Na

VC11: Beaulieu Road Station heath, three larvae swept, 1 August (MSP) was the only record.

1675 Dingy Mocha *Cyclophora pendularia* (Clerck, 1759)

RDB3, UK BAP

VC11: Hurn, 29 July (MJ); Brockenhurst, NF, singles on 24 and 31 July (RBW) were the only records.

1676 Mocha *Cyclophora annularia* (Fabricius, 1775)

Nb

VC12: Harewood Forest, 21 September (GCE) was the latest ever recorded in the county by six days.

1677 Birch Mocha *Cyclophora albipunctata* (Hufnagel, 1767)

VC10: Ventnor*, singles on 13, 14 and 25 August (FLW). Widespread amongst birch on the mainland but under-recorded on the island.

1678 Blair's Mocha *Cyclophora pupillaria* (Hübner, 1799)

Migrant/Colonist

VC10: Four records from the Freshwater area and three from Shanklin were to be expected but 73 records from Ventnor / Bonchurch was a great surprise and shows the extent to which this species is now established in the area. Up to four individuals per night were recorded here between 31 May and 11 November.



Blair's Mocha *Cyclophora pupillaria* (MP)

1678a Jersey Mocha *Cyclophora ruficiliaria* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)

Migrant

VC10: Bonchurch, singles on 30 July and 3 September, and two on 30 August (JHa).

VC11: See New County Records.

1684 Sub-angled Wave *Scopula nigropunctata* (Hufnagel, 1767)

RDB2/Migrant

VC11: See New County Records.

1691 Rosy Wave *Scopula emutaria* (Hübner, 1809)

Nb

VC10: Norton Spit, one to actinic, 23 August (SDa); Newtown, one on 5 July (IRi, DC, LF, IOu, SRP, TJN). These are the first island records since 2007.

VC11: Hengistbury Head, three, 20 July (MJ); Tiptoe, 8 July (SRL).

1698 Purple-bordered Gold *Idaea muricata* (Hufnagel, 1767)

Nb

VC11: Great Linford, 9 July (DW) was the only record.

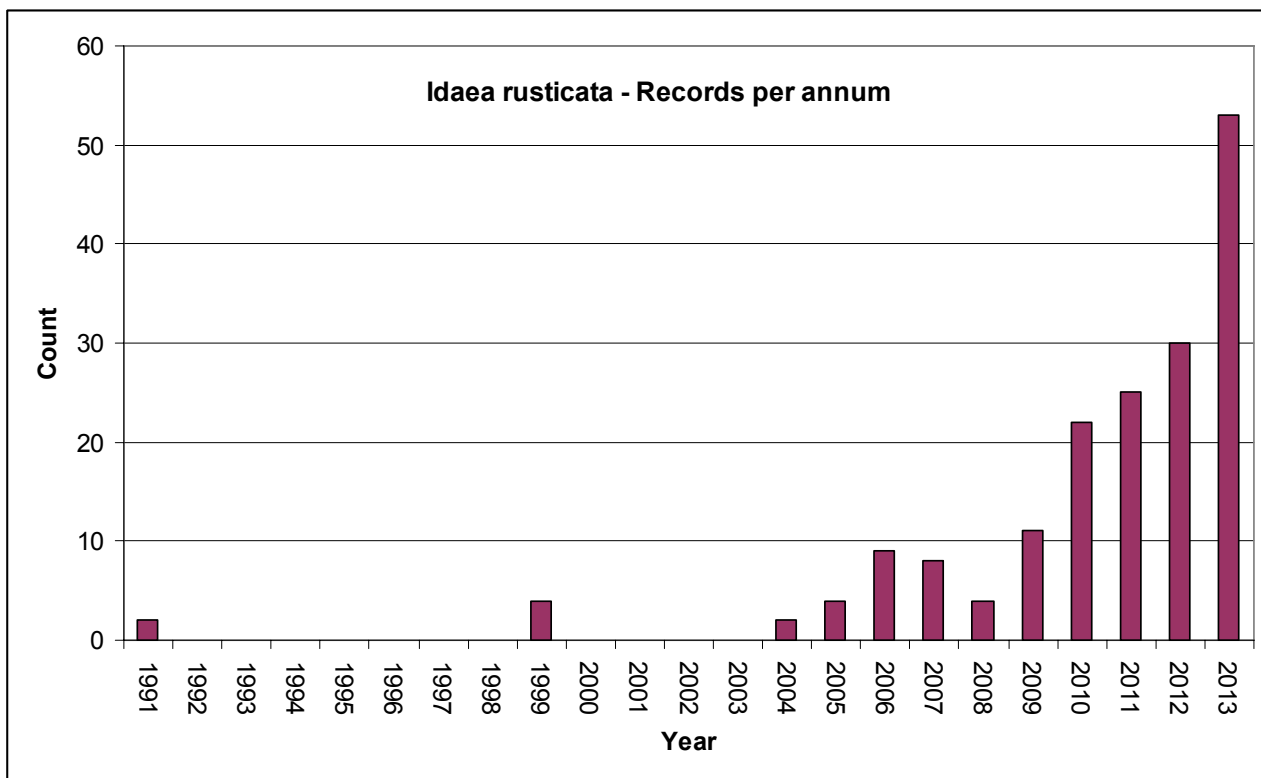
1699 Least Carpet *Idaea rusticata* Lempke, 1967

Another huge increase in the number of records received with 53 of 63 individuals reported in 2013, all between 9 July and 21 August, and recorded in five new 10km squares:

VC8: Martin*, 31 July and 19 August (P&CA).

VC10: Parkhurst Forest*, 13 July (I&PM).

VC12: Anna Valley, Andover*, one to actinic, 27 July (TJN); Axmansford*, 31 July (ABo); Kempshott, Basingstoke*, one, 8 August (GAH det. AHD).



1701 Dotted Border Wave *Idaea sylvestraria* (Hübner, 1799)

Nb

VC11: Crab Tree Bog, two to actinic, 28 July (AA).

1714 Portland Ribbon Wave *Idaea degeneraria* (Hübner, 1799)

RDB3

VC10: Coastguard Cottage, Brook, two on 2 October (DW, REJ) is the latest record to date by nine days. The moth is now clearly well-established and double-brooded in the Ventnor / Bonchurch area where there were 22 records between 19 June and 26 September (AB, RWi, FLW) with a maximum of ten to an actinic on 5 September (RWi). The last Hampshire record was in August 2011.

1716 Vestal *Rhodometra sacraria* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Migrant

137 records were received compared to just 12 in 2012. New 10km squares as follows:

VC10: Newport*, 3 August (Debbie Pledge).

VC12: Axmansford*, two on 7 October (Abo); Arford Common, nr Headley Down*, 9 October (AL).

- 1718 Oblique Striped *Phibalapteryx virgata*** (Hufnagel, 1767) **Nb**
VC11: Sinah, Hayling Island, ten to MV on 14 August (JHC) at its most regularly recorded site. It feeds on Lady's Bedstraw and is also found on downland.
- 1719 Oblique Carpet *Orthonama vittata*** (Borkhausen, 1794)
VC12: Fishlake Meadows (for the second year running), 3 September was the only record (NB). Feeds on Marsh and Heath Bedstraw.
- 1720 Gem *Orthonama obstipata*** (Fabricius, 1794) **Migrant**
VC11: Sandy Point, Hayling, one on 28 November (AJ) was the latest recorded in our area by two days. There were 50 reports in the year, bettered only in 2006.
- 1721 Balsam Carpet *Xanthorhoe biriviata*** (Borkhausen, 1794)
VC11: Mottisfont, 20 July (JAG); St Cross, Winchester, 2 and 8 August (THW); Southsea, 22 July (JRL).
VC12: Leckford, four on 18 July (GCE).
- 1722 Flame Carpet *Xanthorhoe designata*** (Hufnagel, 1767)
VC11: Sway, 22 September (MHg) was the latest ever by one day.
- 1724 Red Twin-spot Carpet *Xanthorhoe spadicearia*** ([D & S], 1775)
VC10: Freshwater, one on 8 October (DC) is perhaps the first indication that it is starting to become triple-brooded in the south. The previous latest on the database is 24 September.
- 1726 Large Twin-spot Carpet *Xanthorhoe quadrifasiata*** (Clerck, 1759)
VC12: Leckford, one, 18 July (GCE); Harewood Forest, one, 21 July (GCE); Chilbolton, one, 28 July (GCE); Longparish, one, 14 July (GCE); Bradley Wood, nr Whitchurch, one, 8 August (GCE); College Copse, Pamber, 20 July (GJD).
VC22: Mortimer West End, five between 14 July and 14 August (GJD).
- 1731 Chalk Carpet *Scotopteryx bipunctaria*** (Prout, 1937) **UK BAP**
VC8: Martin, one on 25 August (P&CA) was the first recorded in this area since 1993.
VC10: Brook Down, one, by day, 26 July (DC); Bonchurch, recorded on several dates to MV in July (JHa).
- 1734 July Belle *Scotopteryx luridata*** (Fabricius, 1775)
VC11: Hythe, 21 July (JBI); Wickham Common, one, 18 August (KC).
- 1735 Ruddy Carpet *Catarhoe rubidata*** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) **Nb**
VC8: Damerham, one, 16 July (PT).
VC10: In the stronghold in the Ventnor/Bonchurch area it was first seen on 9 June and was then common in both broods till August (JHa, RWi, FLW).
VC11: Ashurst, NF, one on 21 August (KG) was the latest so far recorded in our area by one day; Funtley, 15 July (MLO); Fareham, one to actinic, 13 July (ADT); Wickham Common, singles on 21 July and 29 August (KC); Northney, Hayling Island, 21 July (JWP).
VC12: Bishops Sutton, 25 July (PGLT).
- 1739 Wood Carpet *Epirrhoe rivata*** (Hübner, 1813)
Like the previous species it feeds on Lady's Bedstraw and Hedge Bedstraw.
VC8: Damerham, one, 16 July (PT).
VC10: Brook Down, 6 August (DC).
VC12: Cholderton, one to MV, 12 July (TJN, LF, HE).

1740 Galium Carpet *Epirrhoe galiata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

VC10: There were thirteen widely scattered records from the island which is many more than usual. All were between 19 June and 22 September in two broods.

VC11: Fareham, 23 August (KW); Horsea Island, 3 September (FMG); Northney, Hayling Island, 2 September (JWP); Sandy Point, Hayling, one, 9 July (AJ).

1748 Beautiful Carpet *Mesoleuca albicillata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Just five records; feeds on Bramble, Dewberry, Raspberry and Hazel.

VC10: Brook Down, one, by day, 6 August (DC).

VC11: Wickham, singles on 15 and 31 July and 1 August (JRDS).

VC12: Harewood Forest*, one, 12 July (GCE).

1749 Dark Spinach *Pelurga comitata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Just two records is about the norm:

VC11: Ripley Wood, Bisterne Estate, one to actinic on 3 September (DJE) was the latest ever in our area by three days.

VC12: Woodley*, 14 August (NB).

1751 Devon Carpet *Lampropteryx otregiata* (Metcalf, 1917) **Nb**

VC11: Brockenhurst, one, first for garden, 26 August (RBW); Exbury Bog Garden, 3 August (RFC, JBI). Marsh Bedstraw is the foodplant.

1769 Spruce Carpet *Thera britannica* (Turner H J, 1925)

The following three January records were part of a flurry of sightings nationally and are the first for that month in our area. The “normal” flight period is April – August for the first brood and September to November for the second but with an overlap. Records in March and December are not that unusual and there has been one previous February record on 28 February 2008. It has been postulated that the January records in 2013 originated from late developing larvae due to the poor summer in 2012 and emerged in a period of very mild January weather when moth-ers were tempted to put out their traps (Hunter, G., *Atropos* 50: 42).

VC11: Great Linford, 1 January (DW); Ashurst, 5 January (KG); Timsbury, 9 January (TRa).

1774 Beech-green Carpet *Colostygia olivata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

VC10: Recorded in some numbers during the year in the Ventnor / Bonchurch area during August (JHa, RWi, FLW). It has a sparse distribution, mainly in the west of Britain, from the south coast to the north of Scotland but this is the only place in our region where it is currently recorded.

1775 Mottled Grey *Colostygia multistrigaria* (Haworth, 1809)

The similarity to Early Tooth-striped is a trap for the unwary. There were three records:

VC10: Totland, 14 April (SAK-J); Ventnor, one to actinic, 7 April (RWi).

VC22: Mortimer West End, 25 April (GJD).

1777 July Highflyer *Hydriomena furcata* (Thunberg, 1784)

VC10: St Catherines Point, 10, 21 September (JHC) is the latest date on record by three days.

1778 May Highflyer *Hydriomena impluviata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

VC11: Hedge End, one to actinic, 8 August (DHa) is the latest date on record by eight days. Another came to MV at Buriton Chalk Pit on 3 August (PAB).

1782 Fern *Horisme tersata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

VC10: Only scarcely recorded on the island previously but 12 records in 2013.

1787 Argent & Sable *Rheumaptera hastata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

UK BAP

VC11: Recorded in ones and twos in the eastern clearing of Bentley Wood between 26 May and 8 June, and in larger numbers elsewhere further west in the Wiltshire section (P&CA, MDu, DLa, TJN, LF, MP).

VC12: There were no reports from Harewood Forest this year.

1790 Tissue *Triphosa dubitata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

VC11: Hedge End*, one to actinic on 31 July (DHa) was the only report in the year. It is recorded less than annually perhaps because it is only weakly attracted to light. Searching for larvae on Buckthorn and Purging Buckthorn would be more productive.

1792 Dark Umber *Philereme transversata* (Hufnagel, 1767)

VC11: Timsbury, one, to lighted window, 25 August (TRa). The previous latest on the database is 20 August.

1793 Cloaked Carpet *Euphyia biangulata* (Haworth, 1809)

Nb

VC11: Cadnam, 14 July (MP).

VC12: Grayshott, 16 July (RTu).



Cloaked Carpet *Euphyia biangulata* (MP)

1796 Pale November Moth *Epirrita christyi* (Allen, 1906)

VC11: This species can only safely be determined from others in the *Epirrita* group by dissection and DGE has been doing just that in the SW of the county and has recorded it from four new tetrads on the Bisterne, North Ripley and Avon Tyrell Estates at the end of October.

1797 Autumnal Moth *Epirrita autumnata* (Borkhausen, 1794)

VC11: The same comments regarding the identification of the last species applies here also. Records confirmed by dissection were received from Hurn Forest and Avon Tyrell Estate (DJE) and Botley Wood where 9 out of 10 male *Epirrita* sp. retained on 12 November were this species (MLO, KW), and Hurn (MJ).

1802 Rivulet *Perizoma affinitata* (Stephens, 1831)

One would have thought that a species that feeds on Red Campion would be reported more commonly but there were just seven records received including:

VC12: Yateley*, 17 June (CPr).

1807 Grass Rivulet *Perizoma albulata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Fifteen records of this Yellow Rattle feeder including:

VC11: Blashford, five, 19 June (JCa, SWo); Chandlers Ford, one to actinic, 19 June (A&LB); Southsea*, 18 June, new for Portsmouth (JRL).

VC12: Upton nr Hurstbourne Tarrant*, one, 20 June (GCE).

1809 Twin-spot Carpet *Perizoma didymata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

VC11: Hengistbury Head, 5 and 22 August (BH, HG); Portsdown, one, by day, 18 June (IRT) were the only records.

1812 Maple Pug *Eupithecia inturbata* (Hübner, 1817)

Recorded in one new 10km square as follows:

VC12: Cholderton*, 20 July and 10 August (HE, TJN, LF).

1816 Toadflax Pug *Eupithecia linariata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

VC10: Freshwater, one to actinic, 21 August (SRP); Ventnor*, singles to actinic, 30 May and 12 July (FLW). Widespread on the mainland but these are the first records on the island since 2010.

1823 Netted Pug *Eupithecia venosata* (Fabricius, 1787)

VC10: Freshwater Cliffs, one to actinic, 19 June (SDa); Ventnor Botanic Garden, one to actinic, 1 July is the latest in the region by one day (RWi). The larvae feed in the ripening seed capsules of Sea Campion and Bladder Campion.

1824 Pauper Pug *Eupithecia egenaria* Herrich-Schäffer, 1848

RDB3

VC11: Bishop's Inclosure, near Shirrell Heath, eight to 4 MV & 1 actinic light, 28 June (F.M.G., KW). Recorded for the third year running at this woodland site containing Small-leaved Lime.

1828 Satyr Pug *Eupithecia satyrata* (Hübner, 1813)

VC10: Freshwater, one larva, 31 August (DC, LF, TJN).

VC11: Hyde Common*, one on 9 August (Mike Bailey gen. det.); Funtley, one on 11 July (MLO gen. det. KW); Hen Wood, East Meon*, two females, 12 July, one gen. det. KW (F.M.G.).

VC12: Magdalen Hill Down, three larvae on Field Scabious and Groundsel, 4 August (TJN, BG, LF); Basingstoke*, one adult on 19 July (MJW).

DC

1836 Campanula Pug *Eupithecia denotata* (Hübner, 1813)

Na

VC11: Exton area, larvae found in seedheads of Nettle-leaved Bellflower *Campanula trachelium*, 22 September (KW). This is the first record since 2009.



Satyr Pug *Eupithecia satyrata* larva (DC)

1840 Shaded Pug *Eupithecia subumbrata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Seven records this year; feeds on a wide range of chalk grassland plants.

VC11: Wickham Common, one, 8 July (KC); Southsea, 12 and 15 July (IRT); North Solent NNR, 23 July (ACI, AHD).

VC12: Cholderton, two on 12 July and one on 20 July (HE, TJN, LF); Farnborough, one - first record for the garden, 27 July (KBW).

1841 Yarrow Pug *Eupithecia millefoliata* Rossler, 1866

Nb

VC11: Ashurst, NF, 26 July (KG); Southsea, five between 15 July and 11 August (IRT); Sandy Point, Hayling, singles on 21 and 22 July (AJ).

1842 Plain Pug *Eupithecia simpliciatata* (Haworth, 1809)

Larvae are found on the ripening seeds of goosefoots and oraches.

VC10: Ventnor Botanic Gardens, 9 August (JHa, IO, RWi); Ventnor, one by day in an illuminated bus shelter, 26 July (RWi).

VC11: Ashurst, NF, 17 June (KG); Titchfield Haven NNR, one on 5 July (F.M.G., MLO det. KW); Southsea, 21 and 26 July (IRT); Sandy Point, Hayling, one, 21 July (AJ).

1844 Ochreous Pug *Eupithecia indigata* (Hübner, 1813)

VC11: Mottisfont, 20 July (JAG); Ashurst, NF, 5 June (KG); Botley Wood, one - MLO, KW (2 MV & 1 actinic lamp), 7 May (KW); Hurn Forest, one to actinic, 31 May (DJE); Hurn Forest, one to actinic, 31 May (DJE); Sway, three, 1 June (SKe).

1846 Narrow-winged Pug *Eupithecia nanata* Prout, 1938

VC11: Ashurst, NF, one on 4 October (KG) is the latest on the database by four days.

1854 Juniper Pug *Eupithecia pusillata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

There were just three reports.

VC11: Timsbury, one to actinic, 1 June (TRa).

VC12: Cholderton, one, 10 August (HE, TJN, LF); Grayshott, 23 July (RTu).

1855a Channel Islands Pug *Eupithecia ultimaria* Boisduval, 1840

VC10: Newport*, one to actinic, 10 August (Debbie Pledge det. TJN); Wheelers Bay, 7 October (AB).

VC11: Holbury, Southampton*, 7 July (JEC, JSp); Stubbington, 13 August (DPH); Southsea, 4 August and 4 October (JRL); Sandy Point, Hayling, one, 4 July (AJ).

1859 Sloe Pug *Pasiphila chloerata* Mabille, 1870

VC11: Chandlers Ford, one on 20 June (BE); Wickham Common, one, 16 July (KC).

1863 Dentated Pug *Anticollix sparsata* (Treitschke, 1828)

Na

Larvae feed on the leaves and sometimes the flowers of Yellow Loosestrife and can be looked for in August-September.

VC10: Afton Marsh SSSI, 8 August (JHa, SRP).

VC11: Hurn Forest, one to actinic, 28 June and 16 July (DJE).

VC12: Leckford, one, 18 July (GCE).

1864 Streak *Chesias legatella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

VC11: Botley Wood, two well-grown larvae swept from broom, 27 May (RJD) was the only record.

1870 Chimney Sweeper *Odezia atrata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

VC8: Martin Down, four sightings between 25 June and 11 July with a maximum of 36 on 7 July (SKe).

VC12: Ashford Hill Meadows NNR, singles by day, 21 June and 11 July (ABo).

1874 Dingy Shell *Euchoeca nebulata* (Scopoli, 1763)

VC10: Freshwater, 17 July (DC) – a scarcely recorded moth on the island.

1878 Drab Looper *Minoa murinata* (Scopoli, 1763)

Nb, UK BAP

VC12: Pamber Forest, nine second brood individuals were seen between 14 August and 2 September (GJD).

1879 Seraphim *Lobophora halterata* (Hufnagel, 1767)

VC10: Afton Marsh SSSI, 8 August (JHa, SRP) is yet another example of a presumed second brood – the first of its kind on the database.

1885 Clouded Magpie *Abraxas sylvata* (Scopoli, 1763)

VC10: Ventnor, one to actinic, 24 August (FLW conf. TJN) was the first record on the island of this elm-feeder since 2005.

1905 Horse Chestnut *Pachycnemia hippocastanaria* (Hübner, 1799)

Nb

VC10: Freshwater, one to actinic, 1 September (SRP); 28 July (DC). There are now just eleven records from the island, all in the west.

1911 Large Thorn *Ennomos autumnaria* (Werneburg, 1859)

Nb

VC11: Southsea, seven between 2 and 14 September (IRT); 6 September (JRL); Northney, Hayling Island, singles on 5, 12 and 21 September (JWP).

1918 Lunar Thorn *Selenia lunularia* (Hübner, 1788)

VC11: Ashurst, NF*, 19 July (KG). This is the first county record of this moth since 1998 and is of the second brood presumably of continental origin.

1924 Orange Moth *Angerona prunaria* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Thirteen mainland records including 20 to six lights in Hen Wood, 12 July (F.M.G. RJD).

1925 Small Brindled Beauty *Apocheima hispidaria* ([D & S], 1775)

VC12: Harewood Forest, 5 January (TJN, LF). The previous earliest on the database is 23 January.

1937a Feathered Beauty *Peribatodes secundaria* (Esper, 1794)

VC11: See New County Records above.

1938 Bordered Grey *Selidosema brunnearia* (Villers, 1789)

Na

VC8: Broomy Bottom, one adult swept, 1 August (MSP).

VC11: Yew Tree Heath, NF, three, by day, 11 August (DPH, DAS); Sway, 4 July (MHg); Sinah, Hayling Island, fifteen on 14 August (JHC) and one on 15 August (AJ).

1939 Ringed Carpet *Cleora cinctaria* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Na

VC11: Fletcher's Thorns, two, by day, 7 May (MSP); Fletchers Water, New Forest, one, to MV, 7 May (SPMC); Hurn Forest, one, to actinic, 31 May (DJE).

1943 Great Oak Beauty *Hypomecis roboraria* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Nb

Reported from 25 sites in Hampshire but just two on the IoW:

VC10: Walter's Copse, Newtown, one, 5 July (IRi, DC, LF, IOu, SRP, TJN); Parkhurst Forest, two, 30 June (I&PM).

1945 Brussels Lace *Cleorodes lichenaria* (Hufnagel, 1767)

20% of all records on the database were in 2013 - a very marked increase on previous years.

1959 Sloe Carpet *Aleucis distinctata* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1839)

Nb, UK BAP

VC11: Fletchers Thorns, one, at dusk searching blackthorn by torchlight, 24 April (SPMC) was the only record.

1964 Annulet *Charissa obscurata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

All eight records received were from the island:

VC10: Watcombe Bay, Freshwater, one to MV, 5 October (SPMC, PRD, SRP); St Catherines Point, ten on 22 September (JHC); Ventnor Botanic Gardens, six between 9 August and 5 September (JHa, IO, RWi); Pelham Wood, Ventnor, 21 August (JHa).

1969 Grey Scalloped Bar *Dyscia fagaria* (Thunberg, 1784)

VC11: Acres Down, New Forest, one, by day, 22 May (DPH) was the only record.



Grey Scalloped Bar *Dyscia fagaria*
(DPH)

Sphingidae

1972 Convolvulus Hawk-moth *Agrius convolvuli* (Linnaeus, 1758) **Migrant**

Up to four recorded between 30 August and 21 October. At Bonchurch it was seen nightly at *Nicotiana* flowers for several weeks and at Hedge End one was caught by cat on 9 October (SODB).

1973 Death's-head Hawk-moth *Acherontia atropos* (Linnaeus, 1758) **Migrant**

VC10: Thorley Common, one larva on 14 October (per SAK-J per AB).

VC11: Fareham, a male was found dead on the doorstep by residents in Uplands Crescent on 1 October. It had a few strands of cobweb around it and was not dried out (per RACC, RJD).

VC12: Farnborough Airport*, one, by day, 25 October (Miles Thomas per PAB).

1976 Privet Hawk-moth *Sphinx ligustri* (Linnaeus, 1758)

VC11: Poulner, Ringwood, to MV on 7 October (MK). The single brood flight period is generally from mid-May to early August so this represents the first second brood record for Hampshire. On the continent it is annually double-brooded.

1983 Broad-bordered Bee Hawk *Hemaris fuciformis* (Linnaeus, 1758) **Nb**

VC11: Denny Wood, NF, larval feeding signs on honeysuckle leaves on 25 and 27 June (GRE, KW); Ampfield Wood, one, by day, 6 July (A&LB).

1984 Humming-bird Hawk-moth *Macroglossum stellatarum* (L., 1758) **Migrant**

102 records of ones and twos between 7 May and 9 December.

1987 Bedstraw Hawk-moth *Hyles gallii* (Rottemburg, 1775) **Migrant**

VC10: Bonchurch, 27 August (JHa).

VC11: Horsea Island*, 3 September (FMG).

VC12: Kempshott, Basingstoke, one, 26 August (GAH conf. AHD).

Notodontidae

2017 Small Chocolate-tip *Clostera pigra* (Hufnagel, 1766) **Nb**

VC11: Brockenhurst, 27 July (RBW) was the only report.

Lymantriidae

2027 Dark Tussock *Dicallomera fascelina* (Linnaeus, 1758)

VC10: Freshwater, one to actinic on 7 August (SRP). There have been four previous IOW records, all from Freshwater.

2034 Gypsy Moth *Lymantria dispar* (Linnaeus, 1758) **Migrant**

VC12: Liss, one to actinic, 8 August (Lesley Benson). I have heard a report from the home counties where large numbers of larvae were devastating trees and hedges in gardens and the land-owner could not get Defra or any of the usual agencies interested in their removal so it looks like Gypsy Moth is here to stay.

Arctiidae

2036 Dew Moth *Setina irrorella* (Linnaeus, 1758) **Na**

VC10: Tennyson Down NT, 6 July (I&PM, SRP) was the only record.

2037 Rosy Footman *Miltochrista miniata* (Forster, 1771)

VC10: Bonchurch, one of the form *f. flava* with yellow colouring rather than salmon-pink was trapped on 18 August (JHa).

VC12: Arford Common, nr Headley Down, one, by day on 7 November (AL). The previous latest on the database is the 28 October.

2038 Muslin Footman *Nudaria mundana* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Another terrific year with 35 of the 90 records on the database being in 2013 with all records between 13 July and 3 August.

VC8: Martin, five to actinic between 13 and 24 July (P&CA).

VC10: Totland, 15 July (SAK-J); St. Lawrence, one to actinic, 8 August (RWi); Ventnor, recorded in even larger numbers than last year with the most being 28 in one actinic on 24 July (FLW); Ventnor Botanic Garden, five to actinic between 17 July and 7 August (RWi); Shanklin, 25 July (IOu).

VC12: Rooksbury Mill, Andover*, one, by day, 18 July (GSD conf. from photo TJN); Bishops Sutton, 25 and 26 July (PGLT).

2039 Red-necked Footman *Atolmis rubricollis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

58 of the 304 records on the database were in 2013 though the maximum recorded at any one time was three.

VC12: Bradley Wood, nr Whitchurch*, 13 July (GCE) was the only new 10km square.

2045 Hoary Footman *Eilema caniola* (Hübner, 1808)

Nb

The 21 individuals recorded was the second best, although still significantly below the 46 seen in 2009.

VC10: Briddlesford Copse*, 10 August (IOu, JHa, SRP, CD).

VC11: Sandy Point, Hayling, eight between 31 July and 5 August (AJ).

VC12: Basingstoke*, 29 August (MJW); Farnborough, eleven between 21 July and 1 September with six on 27 July (KBW).

2041 Dotted Footman *Pelosia muscerda* (Hufnagel, 1766)

RDB3

VC11: Botley Wood*, one, to MV light on 14 August 2012 (ADT, RJD, KW). This is the fifth county record and the first outside the New Forest. It is a resident of the fens of the Norfolk Broads and a suspected immigrant. In the past it was also resident at Ham Fen, Kent.

2046 Pigmy Footman *Eilema pygmaeola* (Doubleday, 1847)

RDB3

VC11: Portchester*, one, to light, 26 July (JS). It is interesting that this record is just a few miles from the other Hampshire record in the Fareham area in 2004 indicating that there may already be a small colony somewhere not far away. The nearest known resident colony is at Rye in East Sussex, just west of Dungeness but there have been an increasing number of other E Sussex records and one at Ferring nr. Worthing in West Sussex in 2004.



Pigmy Footman
Eilema pygmaeola (JS)

2051 Four-spotted Footman *Lithosia quadra* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Migrant

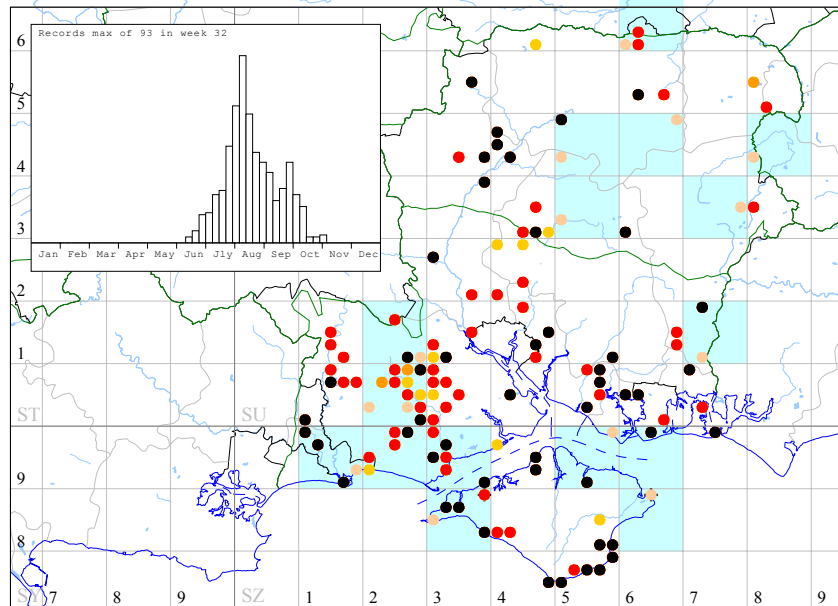
There was another exponential increase in records especially on the island. 266 of the 673 records on the database were in 2013 when it was reported from 28 June to 21 October.

VC10: Prior to 2011 the highest number recorded at any time was four. In 2013 there were several reports of over 100 and on 4 August over 200 were trapped at Pelham Wood, Ventnor (BE, JHa) with a further 92 to a single actinic just a bit further down the road (FW). It was also recorded in 13 other tetrads on the island.

VC11: New 10km square as follows: Hythe*, 31 July (JBI).

VC12: New 10km squares as follows: Upton nr Hurstbourne Tarrant*, three, 14 August

(GCE); Chilbolton*, 13 August (GCE); Andover Down*, 9 August (TJN, LF); Harewood Forest*, 4 October (GCE); Longparish*, two, 1 August (GCE).



2054 Crimson Speckled *Utetheisa pulchella* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Migrant

Only the fifth and sixth records this century for this beautiful insect.

VC10: Freshwater, one, to lighted window on 8 October (CD).

VC11: Sandy Point, Hayling, one, by day, 2 October (AJ).



Crimson Speckled
Utetheisa pulchella
(AJ)

2056 Wood Tiger *Parasemia plantaginis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

VC10: Nodewell, three, by day, 10 July (RWi); Afton Down, 15, by day, 15 June (MHa); Compton Down, one, by day, 18 June (A&LB); Brook Down, one, by day, 2 June (MHa); Brook Down Quarry, two, by day, 7 July (TJN, LF, DC).

VC11: Farley Mount, Winchester, one, by day, 26 June (MP); Butser Hill, 100 to one MV light and one actinic on 16 July (JS).

VC12: Cholderton Estate, three, by day, 10 June (HE); Micheldever Chalk Pits, one on 2 July (TDC).

2067 Jersey Tiger *Euplagia quadripunctaria* (Poda, 1761)

Nb

There were 160 reports between 18 July and 28 September with a maximum of 77 to MV on 7 August at Bonchurch (JHa). The only real sign of range expansion was:

VC11: Fordingbridge*, one on 7 August (Jenny Davis).

Nolidae

2075 Small Black Arches *Meganola strigula* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Na

VC11: Mottisfont, eight between 5 and 22 July (JAG); Ashurst, NF, 28 July (KG).

VC12: Chilbolton, one, 15 July (GCE); Harewood Forest, one on 9 July and sixteen on 12 July (GCE).

Noctuidae

2080 Square-spot Dart *Euxoa obelisca* (Tutt, 1902)

Nb

VC10: Freshwater, one to actinic, 25 September (SRP); five between 18 and 24 September (DC); Niton, one to actinic, 20 September (PBa).

2082 Garden Dart *Euxoa nigricans* (Linnaeus, 1761)

VC12: Chilbolton, one to actinic, 7 August (GCE conf. TJN from photo); Basingstoke, one - the 8th record for garden, 15 August (MJW).

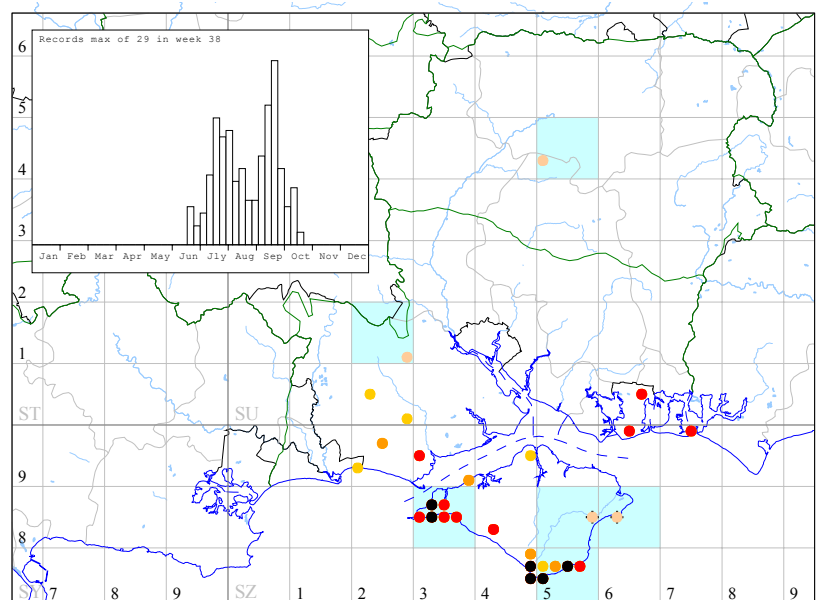
2084 Light Feathered Rustic *Agrotis cinerea* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Nb

No records were received probably due to poor weather in the early part of the year.

2090 Crescent Dart *Agrotis trux* Stephens, 1829

There were eighty-five records received through all weeks from 7 July to 11 October with a maximum of seven. This large increase seems likely to be a product of the additional recorders keeping detailed records rather than an actual large increase in fortunes of the moth. According to Waring, Townsend & Lewington the flight time is July – August in one generation with occasional second generation individuals in October. The graph on the map attached would appear to show two fairly evenly-sized broods or perhaps one long continuous one with aestivation in hot weather. *Note – black dots show 2013 records.*



2091 Dark Sword-grass *Agrotis ipsilon* (Hufnagel, 1766)

Migrant

389 records of up to twenty between 25 February and 17 November.

2093 Sand Dart *Agrotis ripae* (Hübner, 1823)

Nb

VC10: Norton Spit, one to actinic, 14 July (SDa).

VC11: Hengistbury Head, nine recorded between 16 June and 13 July (BH) and two larvae found on 23 September, one at roots of Sea Bindweed and one at roots of Sea Sandwort (MJ); Sandy Point, Hayling, one on 6 July (AJ).



Sand Dart Agrotis ripae larvae (MJ)

2108 Lunar Yellow Underwing *Noctua orbona* (Hufnagel, 1766)

Nb, UK BAP

VC12: Cholderton, three on 30 August (TJN, LF, HE det. TJN).

2110a Langmaid's Yellow Underwing *Noctua janthina* ([D & S], 1775) **Migrant**

VC10: Bonchurch, at least a dozen seen in July / August but others not always checked (JHa).

VC11: Wickham Common, one, 17 August (KC); Southsea, 5 August (IRT); 7 and 12 August (IRT); Northney, Hayling Island, 1 August and 10 September (JWP); Southsea, 2, 3,4 and 14 August (JRL); Sinah, Hayling, two, 14 August (JHC); Sandy Point, Hayling, two on 26 July and one on 31 July (AJ).

2114 Double Dart *Graphiphora augur* (Fabricius, 1775)

VC12: Leckford, one on 10 July (GCE) was the only record. It was not recorded at all in 2012.

2119 Pearly Underwing *Peridroma saucia* (Hübner, 1808)

Migrant

26 records of up to six between 5 July and 3 November. There were no reports from VC12.

2122 Purple Clay *Diarsia brunnea* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

VC10: Shanklin, 7 and 13 July (IOu) – a scarce moth on the island.

2140 White-marked *Cerastis leucographa* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

VC11: Austin's Copse*, nr Upham, one, 3 May (F.M.G.). This is only the fourth record in VC11. Interestingly it was not recorded in VC12 in 2013 at all.

2142 Beautiful Yellow Underwing *Anarta myrtilli* (Linnaeus, 1761)

VC10: Headon Hill, one larva was found at the only known colony on the island on 14 September (Neil Sanderson det. AB).

2152 White Colon *Sideridis albicolon* (Hübner, 1813)

Nb

VC10: See New County Records above.

2156 Beautiful Brocade *Lacanobia contigua* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

VC11: Hurn Forest, one to actinic, 28 June (DJE); Town Common nr Hurn, 5 July (Keith Talbot); Hurn, 6 and 12 July (MJ).

2159 Dog's Tooth *Lacanobia suasa* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

VC12: Sherborne St John*, 18 July (NJM) was the only record in North Hampshire.

2165 Small Ranunculus *Hecatera dysodea* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) **RDBK**

VC11: Sholing, one, 1 August (A&RS conf. TJN); Fareham, one, second for garden, 25 and 26 August (KW); Southsea, four between 13 July and 24 August (JGe, JRL, IRT).

VC12: Farnborough, 27 July (KBW).

2176 Antler Moth *Cerapteryx graminis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

With twenty nine widely distributed records, this was far more than has been reported in any previous year. (CLB).



Antler Moth *Cerapteryx graminis* (CLB)

2184 Northern Drab *Orthosia opima* (Hübner, 1809)

VC11: Wickham Common*, one, 5 May (KC conf. KW).

VC12: Longstock Lake, one, 23 April (GCE).

2187 Common Quaker *Orthosia cerasi* (Fabricius, 1775)

VC10: On the IoW the spring records finished on 19 June (21 June in VC11) but there were five further records between 11 and 15 July and another at Bonchurch on 21 August (JHa). Bearing in mind the other immigrants that were turning up at this time, a continental origin for these records should not be ruled out.

VC11: There were two very early records during mild January weather - Bransgore, 3 January (SPMC) and Funtley, 3 January (MLO). The last of the spring records on the mainland was at Milton, Portsmouth on 21 June (IRT); one was recorded at Botley Wood on 3 December (MLO, KW).

2190 Hebrew Character *Orthosia gothica* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Correction – the record of one on 8 October 2011 at Sandy Point was a typographical error and is therefore withdrawn. Apologies – Ed.

2195 Delicate *Mythimna vitellina* (Hübner, 1808)

Migrant

Fourteen records were received all between 30 September and 1 November.

2200 Mathew's Wainscot *Mythimna favicolor* (Barrett, 1896)

Nb

VC10: Newtown, one on 5 July (IRi, DC, LF, IOu, SRP, TJN).

VC11: Northney, Hayling Island, 3 September (JWP); Pennington, 23 and 24 August (RFC).

2203 White-speck *Mythimna unipuncta* (Haworth, 1809)

Migrant

VC10: St Catherines Point*, 21 September (JHC); St Catherines Point, one to actinic, 18 September (PBa).

2211 Wormwood *Cucullia absinthii* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Nb

VC10: Bonchurch, one on 31 July (JHa) is just the third island record.

2214 Chamomile Shark *Cucullia chamomillae* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

VC11: Hengistbury Head, one on 30 May (BH conf. MJ); Fareham, one, 7 May (KW) were the only records.

2219 Striped Lychnis *Shargacucullia lychnitis* Rambur, 1833

Na, UK BAP

VC12: Nether Wallop, 39 larvae by day on 29 July (MSP) was the only report.

2226 Beautiful Gothic *Leucochlaena oditis* (Hübner, 1822)

RDB3

As part of an initiative organised by Simon Curson to search for the scarcer autumn species that are found on the southern cliffs in the autumn, several important records were received for this and the following two species.

VC10: Needles*, four to 2 MV traps on 6 October (Mark Larter); Totland, 23 October (SAK-J); Watcombe Bay, Freshwater, 22 on 5 October (SPMC, PRD, SRP); Freshwater Cliffs, two, to actinic, 5 October (SDa); St Catherines, six, to actinic, 18 September and 12 on 22 September (PBa); St Catherines Point, three on 21 September (JHC); Niton, two, 6 October (DW det. DW, REJ); Niton, two, to actinic, 20 September (PBa).

2229 Brindled Ochre *Dasytoplia templi* (Thunberg, 1792)

VC10: Watcombe Bay, Freshwater, one to actinic, 5 October (SPMC, PRD, SRP); Freshwater Cliffs, singles to actinic on 8 and 10 April and two on 5 October (SDa). Only the females over-winter and these are the first spring records on the database.



Brindled Ochre *Dasyptilia templi* (SDa)

2230 Feathered Brindle *Aporophyla australis* (Humphreys & Westwood, 1843) **Nb**
VC10: Needles*, twelve to 2 MV traps on 6 October (Mark Larter); Freshwater, one to actinic, 23 September (SRP) and fifteen between 19 and 25 September (DC); Brook, 30 September and 1 October (DW, REJ).

2235 Tawny Pinion *Lithophane semibrunnea* (Haworth, 1809)

VC10: Totland, 23 April (SAK-J); Ventnor, one to actinic, 18 April (RWi).

VC11: Fordingbridge, one to actinic, 12 October (SCT); Botley Wood, singles imbibing from over-ripe blackberries, 1 and 8 October (MLO, KW).

VC12: Sherborne St John, 21 September (NJM).

2240 Blair's Shoulder-knot *Lithophane leautieri* Boursin, 1957

VC10: Totland, one on 3 January (SAK-J) is a very unusual date for a species that normally flies from the end of September to the end of November.

2241 Red Sword-grass *Xylena vetusta* (Hübner, 1813)

VC11: Brockenhurst, 14 April (RBW) was the only report.

2245 Green-brindled Crescent *Allophytes oxyacanthae* (Linnaeus, 1758)

VC22: Mortimer West End, two, 2 September (GJD) is the earliest on the database by ten days.

2246a Oak Rustic *Dryobota labecula* (Esper, 1788) **Migrant/Recent Colonist**

VC10: Brook, 1 and 3 October (DW, REJ); Ventnor, five between 8 November 3 December (FLW); Ventnor, one to actinic, 8 December (RWi); Bonchurch, 3 January and two on 5 January and then very common in autumn (JHa). These are the first January records received – cf 2240 Blair's Shoulder-knot above.

VC11: Pennington, 31 October (RFC); Funtley, one f. *albomacula*, 11 November (MLO); Fareham, females on 6 and 10 November (KW); Wickham Common, females on 1 and 5 November (KC); Southsea, 13 and 23 October (IRT) and 12 November (JRL); Sandy Point, Hayling, one, 23 October (AJ).

2248b Sombre Brocade *Dryobotodes tenebrosa* (Esper, 1789) **Migrant**

VC10: Totland*, 29 September (SAK-J); Bonchurch, 2 and 10 October (JHa) and 27 September (JHC). There has been one previous record on the island in October 2012.

2251 Flame Brocade *Trigonophora flammea* (Esper, 1785) **Migrant**

49 of the 58 records to date have been since 2001.

VC10: Brook, 6 October (DW det. DW, REJ); Wheelers Bay, 24 October (AB).

VC11: Sandy Point, Hayling, singles on 6, 8 and 23 October (AJ).

2260 Dotted Chestnut *Conistra rubiginea* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) **Nb**

VC10: Parkhurst Forest*, 29 November (I&PM) was the only new 10km square.

2264a Southern Chestnut *Agrochola haematidea* (Duponchel, 1827) **RDB2**

VC11: Hurn Forest, two, to actinic, 5 October (DJE); Sway*, one on 30 September and then nine on 4 October and eight on 7 October (MHg). The first county record was in 1996.

2265 Flounced Chestnut *Agrochola helvola* (Linnaeus, 1758)

VC11: Great Linford, 25 September (DW); Cadnam, 4 October (MP); Ashurst, NF, 7 October (KG); Bransgore, Harrow Wood campsite, 22 September (SPMC).

2271 Orange Sallow *Xanthia citrigo* (Linnaeus, 1758)

VC8: Damerham, one, 6 September (PT).

VC10: St Catherines Point, ten on 22 September (JHC).

VC11: Mottisfont*, 21 September (JAG); Fareham, five between 6 and 29 September (KW); Burton, nr Christchurch, 20 September (JSw).

VC12: Cholderton, 30 August (HE, LF, TJN); Chilbolton*, one, 24 September (GCE); Sherborne St John, 12 September (NJM); Grayshott, 21 September and 5 October (RTu).

2275 Dusky-lemon Sallow *Xanthia gilvago* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

VC11: Northney, Hayling Island, 21 September (JWP); Strouden Park, Bournemouth*, 25 September (DJE).

2276 Pale-lemon Sallow *Xanthia ocellaris* (Borkhausen, 1792) **Na**

These are just the eighth and ninth records for Hampshire. The larvae feed in the catkins of Black Poplar and cultivars such as Lombardy Poplar.

VC11: Totton*, one to actinic, 30 September (Lyz & Derek Hankinson conf. from photo TJN); Botley Wood*, one male, new for Botley Wood (MLO, KW) on 1 October.

2277 Scarce Merveille du Jour *Moma alpium* (Osbeck, 1778) **RDB3**

VC11: Twenty records from seven sites between 7 June and 16 July, with a maximum of five at Great Linford on 19 June (DW).

2290 Reed Dagger *Simyra albovenosa* (Goeze, 1781)

Nb

VC11: Leigh Park*, one - new for garden, 10 August (CBC) was the only record and clearly a wanderer.



Reed Dagger
Simyra albovenosa
(CBC)

2292 Tree-lichen Beauty *Cryphia algae* (Fabricius, 1775)

Migrant

There were 30 records in 2013 compared to sixteen in 2012. All were in the south-east of the two counties between 27 July and 27 August except for one at Freshwater (SRP). From the pattern of records it is clearly now well-established on Holm Oak in those areas though larvae have yet to be found. *Correction: In the 2012 Report it states that "There were sixteen records in 2013..". This should have read 2012.*

2304 Orache Moth *Trachea atriplicis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Migrant

VC11: Titchfield Haven NNR*, one on 5 July (F.M.G., KW) is the seventh year in succession that it has been recorded in our area.

2316 Lesser-spotted Pinion *Cosmia affinis* (Linnaeus, 1767)

VC12: Basingstoke, one, 26 August (R&SH det. TJN) was the only record of 2013.

2323 Reddish Light Arches *Apamea sublustris* (Esper, 1788)

VC10: Shanklin, 16 and 29 July (IOu) are surprisingly the first island records since 1992.

2333 Large Nutmeg *Apamea anceps* ([Denis & Schiffmüller], 1775)

VC12: Kempshott, Basingstoke, 11 June and 12 July (GAH); Sherborne St John, 18 and 19 June (NJM); Farnborough, one, first record for the garden, 11 June (KBW).

2335 Slender Brindle *Apamea scolopacina* (Esper, 1788)

VC10: Bonchurch*, 9 August (JHa) was the first island record since 1998.

2350 Small Wainscot *Chortodes pygmina* (Haworth, 1809)

VC10: Bonchurch*, one to actinic, 17 September (PBa).

2362 Butterbur *Hydraecia petasitis* Doubleday, 1847

VC12: Leckford, one, 16 August (GCE); Overton, 10, 13 and 14 August (ACr).

2370 Twin-spotted Wainscot *Archanara geminipuncta* (Haworth, 1809)

VC10: Freshwater, 21 August (DC); Afton Marsh SSSI, 8 August (JHa, SRP).

VC11: Titchfield Haven NNR, one, 9 August (RJD, KW); Northney, Hayling Island, 31 July (JWP).

VC12: Leckford, one, 16 August (GCE); Overton, 10 and 26 August (ACr).

2371 Brown-veined Wainscot *Archanara dissoluta* (Treitschke, 1825)

Twenty-six records were received which is many more than usual, including:

VC11: North Solent NNR*, one on the very late date of 25 September (SPMC conf. from photo TJN). The previous latest record on the database was 6 September.

2373 Webb's Wainscot *Archanara sparganii* (Esper, 1790)

Nb

Twenty records were received which is more than usual, including:

VC10: Afton Marsh SSSI, one, 29 September (JHa, SRP) which is the latest on the database by one day.

2377 Fen Wainscot *Arenostola phragmitidis* (Hübner, 1803)

VC11: Wickham Common, one, 10 September (KC) was a very late date.

VC22: Mortimer West End*, one, 23 July (GJD).

2379 Small Rufous *Coenobia rufa* (Haworth, 1809)

VC10: Ventnor*, one to actinic, 5 August (FLW). There are few island records and this was the only one this year.

2385 Small Mottled Willow *Spodoptera exigua* (Hübner, 1808)

Migrant

Just six records was surprising considering how good a year it was for some other migrants.

VC10: Bonchurch, one, to MV, 2 October (JHa).

VC11: Sandy Point, Hayling, one, to MV, 7 October (AJ); one, to MV, 8 October (AJ).

VC12: Anna Valley, Andover, one, to actinic, 5 September (TJN, LF det. TJN); Sherborne St John, one, to MV, 31 July and 1 August (NJM).

2387a Clancy's Rustic *Platyperigea kadenii* (Freyer, 1836)

Migrant

A slight improvement on last year but nowhere near the numbers of 2010.

VC10: Freshwater, seven between 4 and 12 October (DC); Brook, 2 and 5 October (DW, REJ); Ventnor, one to actinic, 7 October (FLW); St Boniface Down, ten on 25 September (JHC); Wheelers Bay, 25 September (AB); Bonchurch, common (JHa).

VC11: Sandy Point, Hayling, one, 7 August (AJ) was the only mainland record.

2394 Anomalous *Stilbia anomala* (Haworth, 1812)

VC11: Hurn Forest, one to actinic, 5 October (DJE) was the latest in our area to date by ten days; Avon Tyrell Estate, one to actinic, 3 September (DJE); Tiptoe, one to actinic, 9 September (SRL) was of an unusual plain grey form.

VC12: Fleet, 2 September (CLB). Very rare in North Hampshire, and seemingly limited to the heathland around Fleet Pond.



Anomalous *Stilbia anomala*
(CLB)

- 2396 Rosy Marbled *Elaphria venustula*** (Hübner, 1790) **Nb**
Nineteen records are about the average for this species whose larvae feed on cinquefoil, tormentil and bramble.
- 2397 Small Yellow Underwing *Panemeria tenebrata*** (Scopoli, 1763)
VC10: Mill Copse, one, swept from west meadow, 27 May (SRP); Clamerkin, two, by day, 8 June (DC).
VC11: Brownwich cliffs NOS, one, attracted to daisy blossom, 3 June (KW); Studland Common, Milford-on-Sea, one, by day, 7 June (PAB).
VC12: Wheathold, two, by day - new for site, 2 June (ABo).
- 2400 Scarce Bordered Straw *Helicoverpa armigera*** (Hübner, 1808) **Migrant**
28 records were received and is the most since 2006 when there 304. All were between 1 October and 11 November with most in VC10 and only one in VC12.
- 2402 Shoulder-striped Clover *Heliothis maritima*** (Graslin, 1855) **RDB3, UK BAP**
VC11: Eighteen larvae were swept from seven widespread sites in the NF on 29 July and 1 August (MSP).
- 2403 Bordered Straw *Heliothis peltigera*** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) **Migrant**
H. peltigera is nearly always scarcer than *H. armigera* in our region.
VC10: Wheelers Bay, three to MV, 13 July (AB); Shanklin, two, to MV, 8 August (JMC).
VC11: Muscliff, Bournemouth, singles on 9 and 10 September (KWi).
VC12: Sherborne St John, one, to MV, 18 July (NJM).
- 2412 Silver Hook *Deltote uncula*** (Clerck, 1759)
VC11: Great Linford, 19 and 28 June (DW) were the only records.
- 2413a Shining Marbled *Pseudeustrotia candidula*** ([D & S], 1775) **Migrant**
VC12: See New Vice-County Records above.
- 2415 Pale Shoulder *Acontia lucida*** (Hufnagel, 1766) **Migrant**
VC10: See New County Records above.
- 2418 Cream-bordered Green Pea *Earias clorana*** (Linnaeus, 1761) **Nb**
55 records were received all falling between 18 June and 23 August. All records were from the island and the southern half of VC11. The largest number was 30 on 5 July at Titchfield Haven, all in fresh condition (F.M.G.).
- 2435 Scarce Burnished Brass *Diachrysia chryson*** (Esper, 1789) **Na**
Fifteen records of this nationally scarce moth, all of them in the Test valley. The larvae feed on Hemp-agrimony leaves found in the shade.
VC11: Mottisfont, 20 July (JAG).
VC12: Leckford, eight, 18 July and two on 3 August (GCE); 30 larvae, 21 May (JHC); Longstock, 17 July (GCE); Chilbolton, four on, 23 July (GCE), one, came to light through open window, 26 July (GCE); singles on 28 and 30 July and 2 August (GCE); Longparish, three on 14 July and eight on 1 August (GCE); East Acton, two larvae, 21 May (JHC); Hurstbourne Priors, Testbourne Lake, 11 July (GCE); Overton, 3 August (ACr).
- 2436 Dewick's Plusia *Macdunnoughia confusa*** (Stephens, 1850) **Migrant**
VC8: Martin*, 6 October (P&CA).
VC11: Northney, Hayling Island, 21 September (JWP).
VC12: Bishops Sutton*, 4 October (PGLT).

2437 Golden Plusia *Polychrysis moneta* (Fabricius, 1787)

VC11: St Cross, Winchester, one on 12 July (THW).

VC12: Sherborne St John, 29 June (NJM).

2439 Gold Spot *Plusia festucae* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Whilst it is widespread and not uncommon in VC11, records in VC12 are much fewer.

VC12: Cholderton, 30 August (TJN, LF, HE det. TJN); Overton, two, 15 August (ACr); Cheriton Mill, Cheriton*, 4 July (DAS); Basingstoke, one, new to garden, 15 August (MJW).



Gold Spot *Plusia festucae* (MJW)

2441 Silver Y *Autographa gamma* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Migrant

There were two reports in January and then reported continuously from 25 April to 27 November with a late record at Chilbolton on 12 December (GCE). Most reports were of very small numbers except in the period from the last week of July to the end of August. 200 on Headon Warren, IoW by day was the highest count (DC, LF, TJN).

2444 Gold Spangle *Autographa bractea* ([D & S], 1775)

Migrant

VC10: See New County Records above.

2451 Clifden Nonpareil *Catocala fraxini* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Migrant

There were 34 records in 2013, almost twice the previous record seen in 2011. The graph below illustrates the exponential growth seen in the past decade, evidence of both increased migration activity and an almost certain resident populations, particularly in the New Forest.

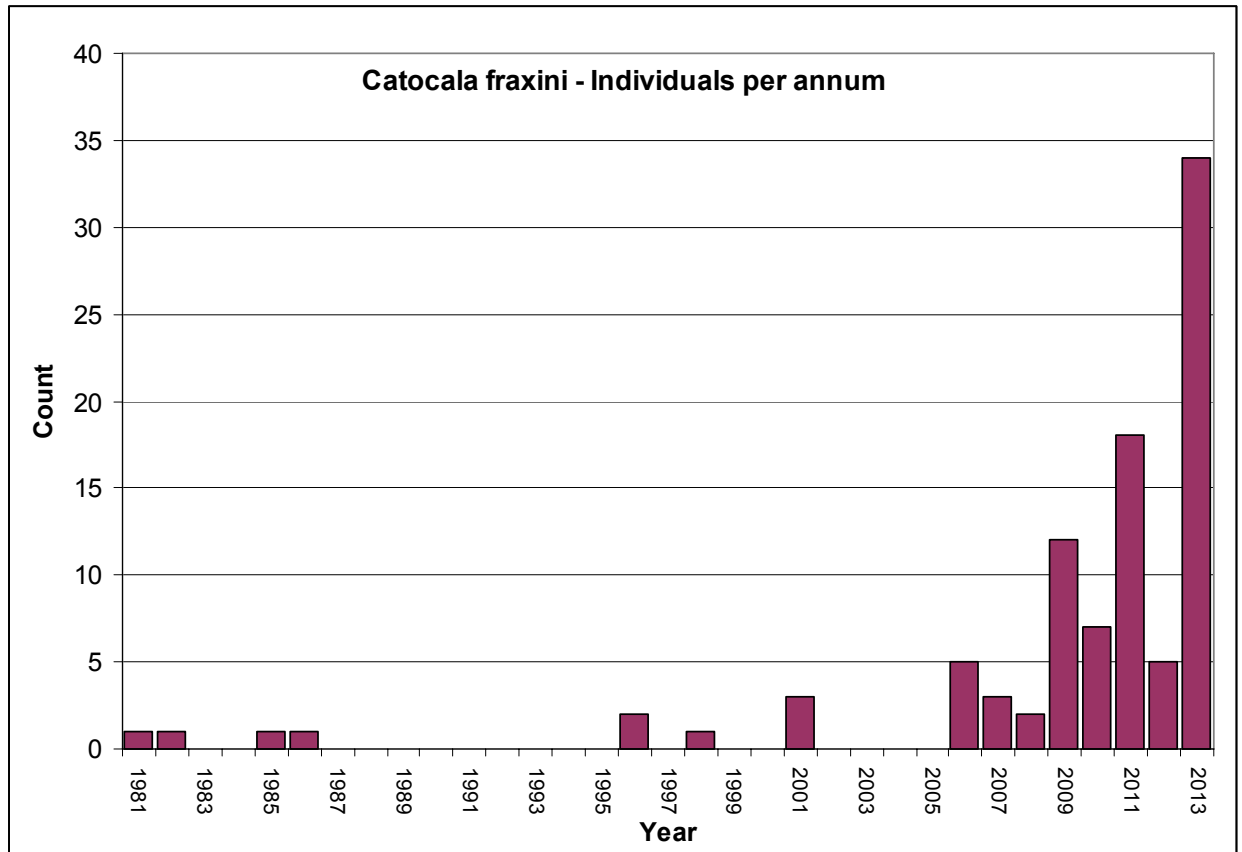
VC10: Totland, 27 September and 4 October (SAK-J); Freshwater, 23 September (DBW) and 29 September (SRP); Brook, 3 October (DW, REJ); Castlehaven, St Catherines Point, 7 September (TDC, Simon Colenutt); Sandown, 9 September (Amanda Barsdell conf. TJN from photo).

VC11: Great Linford, 27, 28 and 29 September (DW); Brockenhurst, 21, 22 and 25 September (RBW); Mottisfont, 21 and 23 September (JAG) and 7 October (JAG); Ashurst, NF, 5, 20 and 28 September (KG); Highbridge Farm water meadows, one, by day resting on the brickwork of a bridge, 14 September (David Hubble); Wickham Common, one female, 3 September (KC); Christchurch, one by day, 2 October (Chris Bradshaw) and another attracted to a lighted window, 4 September (Graham Cheale)

det. MJW); Bransgore, Harrow Wood campsite, 22 September (SPMC); Pennington, one on wall beside trap, 30 September (RFC).

VC12: Leckford, one - in perfect condition, 12 September and another, very tatty, 8 October; Chilbolton, 3, 24 and 30 September (GCE); Harewood Forest*, one, 4 October (GCE); Overton, 3 September (ACr); Basingstoke*, one, 29 August (MJW).

VC22: Mortimer West End*, 4 September (GJD).



Clifden Nonpareil *Catocala fraxinii* (MJW)

2454 Light Crimson Underwing *Catocala promissa* ([D & S], 1775) **RDB3, UK BAP**

VC11: In addition to six records in the New Forest it was also seen at: Romsey, 1 August (MBa); Mottisfont, 31 July (JAG); Chandlers Ford, 9 August (BE).

VC12: Harewood Forest, one on 6 August and another on 2 September (GCE).

2455 Dark Crimson Underwing *Catocala sponsa* (Linnaeus, 1767) **RDB2, UK BAP**

VC10: Briddlesford Copse*, 10 August (IOu, JHa, SRP, CD); Combley Great Wood, one found by day on tree-trunk on 26 August (Colin Haygarth det. from photo TJN). These two records from adjacent woods in the NE of the island are perhaps an indication of a hitherto undiscovered colony.

VC11: Brockenhurst, 7 August (RBW); Lyndhurst, one, 4 September (JS-S conf. from photo TJN); Denny Wood, NF, one, by day - male flew to sap run on *Cossus* oak and began feeding, 3 September (GRE); Ladycross, NF, one, at dusk, 22 August (DAS) and another on 29 August (RFC, JBI); Sandy Point, Hayling, one, 2 August (AJ).

2462 Mother Shipton *Callistege mi* (Clerck, 1759)

VC22: Mortimer West End, two, 18 August (GJD). The late date would suggest a second brood. GJD also recorded four during a butterfly transect in Pamber Forest on 30 July 2009.

2463 Burnet Companion *Euclidia glyphica* (Linnaeus, 1758)

VC12: Magdalen Hill Down, one, 20 August (PAB). Records of second brood individuals have occurred previously on this site on 6 September 2005 and 10 August 2008.

2466 Blackneck *Lygephila pastinum* (Treitschke, 1826)

VC11: One at Wickham Common on 12 September (KC) is another example of a second brood in a normally single-brooded species. Another was reported at Hurn on 16 September 2006 (MJ).

2475 Waved Black *Parascotia fuliginaria* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Nb

There were 25 records of up to three adults, and one of a larva found in a Ropley garden on 8 October (LF).

2476 Beautiful Snout *Hypena crassalis* (Fabricius, 1787)

VC10: Shanklin*, 16 July (IOu) was the first island record since 2010.

VC11: Great Linford, 18 July (DW); Manor Wood, 15 - all males, 18 July (MHg, SKe); Brockenhurst, 22 July (RBW); Exbury Bog Garden, six, 3 August (JBI); Holbury, Southampton, 15 July (KJP); Wickham Common, one, 1 August (KC); Wickham, ten between 7 July and 6 August (JRDS).

VC12: Grayshott, 31 July (RTu).

VC22: Mortimer West End, 18 July and 30 July (GJD).

2478 Bloxworth Snout *Hypena obsitalis* (Hübner, 1813)

RDB3

VC10: Reported to be becoming quite common at Bonchurch (JHa) and also reported from six other sites between 5 July and 1 November.

VC11: Portchester Castle*, several seen by day between 8 and 21 October (KW); Southsea, twenty records to MV between 7 May and 11 November (JRL).

2480 Buttoned Snout *Hypena rostralis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Nb

There were 18 records between May and November including one new 10km square:

VC10: Ventnor Botanic Gardens*, one, to MV, 9 August (JHa, IO, RWi).

- 2482 White-line Snout *Schrankia taenialis*** (Hübner, 1809) **Nb**
VC10: Ventnor, two, to actinic, four between 19 July and 26 August (FLW det. TJN); Biddlesford Copse, one to actinic, 10 August (IOu, JHa, SRP, CD); Bonchurch, ten on 24 September (JHC).
VC11: Wickham Common, one, 10 August (KC).
- 2485 Marsh Oblique-barred *Hyphenodes humidalis*** Doubleday, 1850 **Nb**
VC11: Hurn Forest, one to actinic, 28 June (DJE det. MJ); Brockenhurst, 22 July (RBW).
- 2488 Common Fan-foot *Pechipogo strigilata*** (Linnaeus, 1758) **Na, UK BAP**
VC12: Harewood Forest, one on 19 June, sixteen on 9 July; and one on 12 July (GCE).
- 2488a Plumed Fan-foot *Pechipogo plumigeralis*** (Hübner, 1825) **Migrant**
VC10: See New County Records above.
VC11: Sandy Point, Hayling, one, 15 August (AJ). It has now been recorded here for three years running.
- 2495 Olive Crescent *Trisateles emortualis*** ([D & S], 1775) **RDB3, UK BAP**
Six records in one year compares to nine all-told previously, and for the first time there was confirmed evidence of breeding. This increase mirrors a general pattern seen across southern England in recent years.
VC11: Wickham Common*, one, 10 August (KC); Hen Wood, East Meon*, one to 3 MV 2 actinic light on 21 June (F.M.G., KC det. KW); Buriton Chalk Pit*, three, 3 August (PAB); Queen Elizabeth CP, three larvae on 21 October (AMD).
VC12: Sherborne St John*, 24 and 26 July (NJM).

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	Nicole, Rose		Rice, Elaine		Strudwick, Diane
	Nixon, Carolyn		Richards, Kelvin		Strutt, Dave
MJN	Norman, M J	GRi	Richardson, Gary		Strutt, David and Val
TJN	Norriss, Tim	IRi	Ridett, Ian	MSw	Swann, Mark
JN	Nundy, John		Roberts, Barrie		Sykes, Chris
	O'Reilly, John		Roberts, Jean	RSy	Symonds, Richard
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	Orr, Lucy		Rollo, Eileen	DAT	Thelwell, David
IOu	Outlaw, Iain	ChR	Rose, Chris	IRT	Thirlwell, Ian
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AP	Page, Andy		Rouse, Hazel		Thomas, Julie
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RMP	Palmer, R M		Salter, Tony	TT	Thornton, Tim
SMP	Palmer, S M		Sanderson, Neil	CTi	Tilbury, Christine
MPa	Parker, Mary		Saunders, Mark	ADT	Tindate, Anthony
MJP	Palmer, Mark		Schmedlin, Bob	DJAT	Tinling, David
RPa	Parkhurst, Richard		Scoggins, Michael	PT	Toynnton, Paul
	Parry, Helen		Scott, Ryan		Travers, J
MSP	Parsons, Mark		Scrace, A		Tremain, Andy
	Partridge, Nicola		Seymour, Alison		Trunecka, Dennis
	Payne, Dave	MSh	Shaft, Matthew		Tuffrey, John
NDP	Peace, Nigel		Shaw, Alice		Turkington, C
DP	Pearson, Dave	ACSh	Shaw, Alasdair	RTu	Turner, Robin
RPen	Pendell, Roger	JRDS	Shillitoe, John	MTu	Tutton, Mark
	Peters, Jeremy	PSh	Short, Peter		Uden, Steve
JPh	Phangurha, Josh		Shorter, Brian	PV	Vaughan, Peter
DPh	Phillips, David	DAS	Shute, Dave	JVe	Vetterlein, John
JWP	Phillips, John		Simmonds, J	JV	Vigay, John
	Phillips, Lawrence	JSi	Simmonds, Jenny	TJV	Viney, T J
CP	Piatkiewicz, Chris	BS	Simmons, Brian		Viveash, M
SPi	Piggott, Steve	MSi	Sivell, Mick		Wagstaff, Mark
MPi	Pike, Mark	RSk	Skinner, Rob		Walker, Charles
BPi	Pinchen, Bryan	M&CS	Skittrell, Mike and Cathy	MJW	Wall, Mike
MPit	Pitt, Martin	A&RS	Slaven, Toni & Rob	THW	Walker, Tim

SAW	Walters, Sheila		Whitehead, Stephen	CWo	Wood, Clive
DWt	Walton, David	AW	Whitlock, Ashley	SW	Woodd, Sue
	Ward, Angela		Whitlock, Ashley and Jackie	PW	Woodruffe, Patricia
JWa	Ward, Judith		Whitmarsh, Bob	FLW	Woodward, Fred
MW	Ward, Marcus	RWh	Whitmarsh, Maya	DBW	Woodruffe, Dave
	Warwick, Charlotte		Wildish, Mike		Woolgar, Teresa
	Watson, Sarah	MFW	Wilkinson, Alan	AWy	Wyers, Andy
	Webb, Herby		Wilkinson, Katie		Wynde, Alan
	Weeks, Christopher	KWi	Williams, Nicola	RBW	Wynn, Russell
AWe	Welch, Andy	NW	Williams, Rosie	JEY	Young, J E
DWt	Westerhoff, Diana	RoW	Wills, Keith B		Young, Kevin
JW	Western, Jennifer	KBW	Wills, Trevor	MRY	Young, Mark
G&KW	Wheeler, G & K		Wilson, Rob		
KW	Wheeler, Keith	RWi	Winfield, Robert		
	Whitehead, Ken				



Spiked Shieldbug mating pair and Buff-tip larva (Paul Brock)



Shipton Bellinger Brown Hairstreak habitat (Tim Bernhard)



BBC's Springwatch visited Magdalen Hill Down in June (Jayne Chapman)



Hornet Clearwing pair in cop. (Jon Stokes)



Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk (Paul Brock)

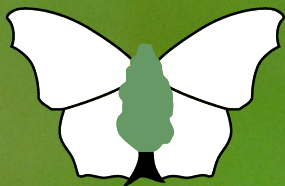
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Swallow-tailed Moth (Paul Brock)

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Butterfly
Conservation

