



Butterfly  
Conservation

# HAMPSHIRE & ISLE OF WIGHT BUTTERFLY & MOTH REPORT 2005



# Hampshire & Isle of Wight Butterfly & Moth Report 2005

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Published by the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Branch of Butterfly Conservation, 2006

[www.butterfly-conservation.org/hantsiow](http://www.butterfly-conservation.org/hantsiow)

ISBN 0-9548249-1-1

Printed by Culverlands, Winchester

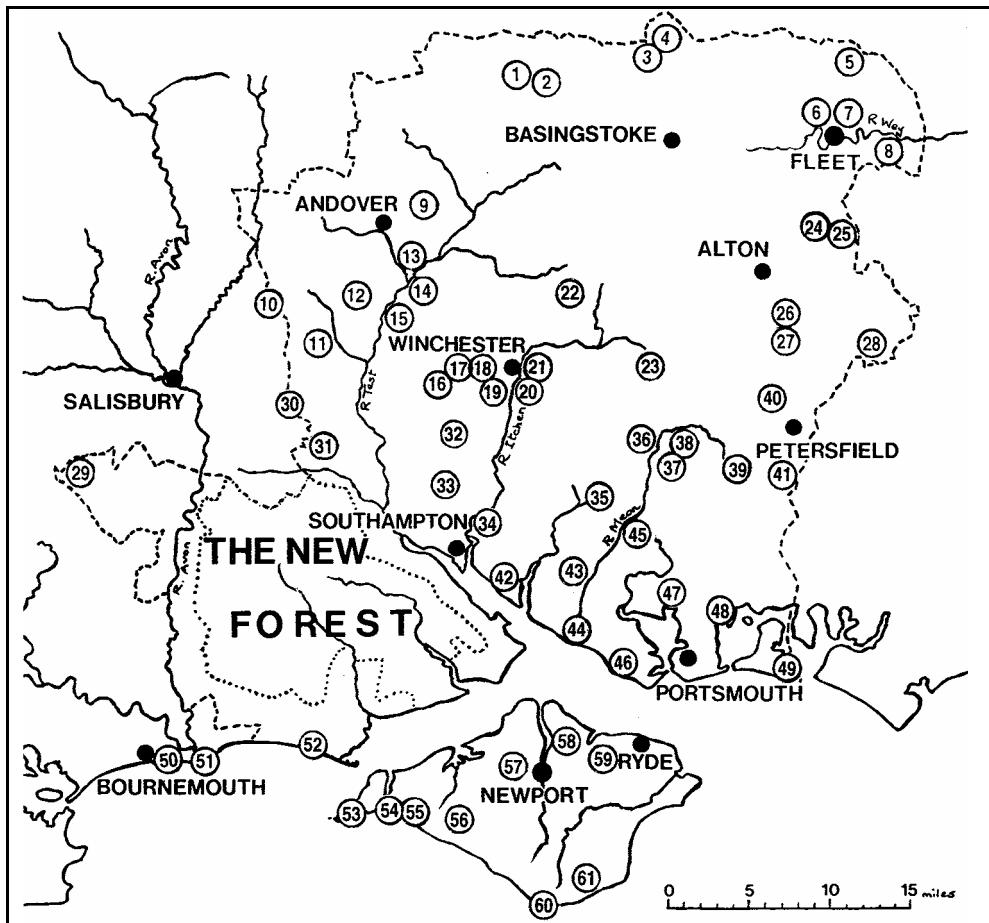


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The area covered by this report is based on the modern administrative counties of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight together with those parts of Dorset falling within Watsonian Vice County 11 (South Hampshire) and the parts of Wiltshire falling within Watsonian Vice County 12 (North Hampshire).

The map shows many of the sites that occur most frequently in this report. Many of the localities are nature reserves or country parks and they have varying degrees of access. Owner's consent may be required to visit some (e.g. Porton Down) and on others visitors are restricted to footpaths. Visitor pressure is growing; please take great care to avoid damage to these valuable sites.

For other less well known sites mentioned in the report, we have included the name of the nearest town/village.

## Key to map

- |    |                                |    |  |
|----|--------------------------------|----|--|
| 1  | Beacon Hill, Burghclere        | 32 | Ampfield Wood  |
| 2  | Old Burghclere Lime Quarry     | 33 | Lordswood, Southampton                                       |
| 3  | Pamber Forest                  | 34 | Itchen Valley Country Park                                   |
| 4  | Silchester Common              | 35 | Bishops Waltham Moors  |
| 5  | Yateley Common                 | 36 | Beacon Hill, Warnford  |
| 6  | Dogmersfield Park              | 37 | Old Winchester Hill  |
| 7  | Fleet Pond                     | 38 | The Mountain   |
| 8  | Eelmoor                        | 39 | Butser Hill/Oxenbourne Down/<br>Queen Elizabeth Country Park |
| 9  | Harewood Forest                | 40 | Ashford Hangers  |
| 10 | Porton Down                    | 41 | Coulters Dean  |
| 11 | Broughton Down                 | 42 | Royal Victoria Country Park                                  |
| 12 | Danebury Rings                 | 43 | Botley Wood  |
| 13 | Chilbolton Common              | 44 | Titchfield Haven   |
| 14 | West Down, Chilbolton          | 45 | West Walk, Forest of Bere                                    |
| 15 | Stockbridge Down               | 46 | Browndown  |
| 16 | Farley Mount                   | 47 | Portsdown Hill   |
| 17 | Pitt Down                      | 48 | Farlington Marshes   |
| 18 | Crab Wood                      | 49 | Sandy Point, Hayling Island                                  |
| 19 | <b>Yew Hill</b>                | 50 | Southbourne Undercliff                                       |
| 20 | St Catherine's Hill/The Dongas | 51 | Hengistbury Head   |
| 21 | <b>Magdalen Hill Down</b>      | 52 | Hordle Cliffs  |
| 22 | Micheldever Wood               | 53 | Headon Warren/Tennyson Down                                  |
| 23 | Bramdean Common                | 54 | Afton Down   |
| 24 | <b>Bentley Station Meadow</b>  | 55 | Compton Chine/Compton Down                                   |
| 25 | Alice Holt Forest              | 56 | Mottistone Down  |
| 26 | Selborne Common                | 57 | Parkhurst Forest   |
| 27 | Noar Hill                      | 58 | Whippingham  |
| 28 | Bramshott Common               | 59 | Firestone Copse  |
| 29 | Martin Down                    | 60 | St Catherine's Pt/Niton Undercliff                           |
| 30 | Bentley Wood                   | 61 | Coombe Bottom/St Boniface                                    |
| 31 | Dean Hill                      |    |  |

The New Forest contains many important sites in a variety of habitats. Bold print indicates the Branchs' three reserves.

My new role as editor of the butterfly section of this report is tinged with sadness as John Taverner is no longer with us to see the end result. I would like this report to be in memory of John and I hope it will be seen as a continuation of everything he has put into the report during the 12 years he was editor. Alan Hold has kindly written an obituary for John and on our back cover there is a photograph taken on the occasion when we made a presentation in recognition of his work for the Branch in March 2005. John's favourite butterfly is also featured there, but I'm sure everyone who knew John will remember him for his enthusiastic approach to a variety of wildlife and I know his memory will live on.

I am not completely new to this role as Andy and I were joint editors in 1991 and 1992 but things have moved on since then, the report has increased in size and there are many more records to evaluate now. The format has been changed slightly this year to give a mix of distribution maps, graphs and photographs dispersed throughout the text.

Going through the data, last year, I was delighted to see how much was sent in. Please keep it up but I invite everyone to be adventurous and visit little known sites now and again. We receive a lot of records from the well known haunts such as Noar Hill, Bentley Wood and Stockbridge Down, and although you always stand a good chance of seeing your target species at these sites it is very rewarding to make a discovery somewhere off the beaten track. In 2005 several recorders took part in the White Admiral and Dark Green Fritillary survey which involved visiting sites where pre 2000 records existed but nothing since. We will be targeting the Dingy Skipper and the White-letter Hairstreak during 2006 so please join in (details in the newsletter and on our web-site).

Throughout Hampshire and the Isle of Wight there are some 60-65 sites at which the butterfly numbers are monitored by transect (explanation in glossary). The transects not only produce useful data to help with site management, but as they cover a fixed route trends from one year to the next can be compared. In addition, the data is collated by Butterfly Conservation Head Office and used to evaluate national trends and from this assess the effectiveness of agri-environment schemes and possible responses to climate change. We currently have transect data for some sites going back 25 years or more. I purposely mention the transect work as I know what a commitment it is and hopefully I've sold the message of its value.

I hope you all have an enjoyable butterfly season and look forward to seeing your records later in the year.

We are all grateful that every generation produces individuals who devote so much of their life and effort to enhance the knowledge and understanding of our countryside and its wildlife. The news of the death of John Taverner in December 2005 was sadly received by so many he had befriended both in his professional and personal life. There can be few naturalists in Hampshire, whether they are professional or amateur, expert or novice, active or 'armchair' who will fail to acknowledge his outstanding contribution to so many aspects of our local wildlife.

First and foremost, John was a 'born teacher' who loved nothing better than making us more aware of our natural heritage with his friendly and unassuming manner. John

recognised that an important aspect of his quest for knowledge was not just for his personal satisfaction for he had an innate desire to pass this information to others. John advocated that natural history records be used as a monitoring tool in conservation management, as a benchmark for future work as well as information for the public and fellow naturalists.

John was born and educated in Bournemouth. After National Service in the Royal Artillery he went to Southampton University where he gained his BSc (Econ) and a Post Graduate Certificate of Education. The teaching profession was to be John's career, spending over 35 years at Peter Symonds' School and was appointed Head of Economics and Geography when it latterly became Peter Symonds' College.

John's love of the natural world embraced many subjects, the first being ornithology. He played a crucial role in the early development of the Hampshire Ornithological Society, especially that of the Hampshire Bird Report. John devoted over 50 years to the study of the nesting seabirds at Needs Ore and wrote a number of papers and books on his findings.

His interest was not restricted to birds. He was captivated by the beauty of our butterflies and joined Butterfly Conservation. The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Branch developed rapidly during the 1990s to lead the way in many areas of the Society's work. This was achieved by a number of dedicated members and John is amongst those who made an impact not just on this Branch but the Society as a whole.

I note looking back through Branch Newsletters that John became the Branch Field Trip Organiser in 1992 and I, like many others, spent many happy and informative hours on these excellent trips. In 1993, John also took on the role of Report Editor and by 1994 added the task of Branch Butterfly Recorder. In these latter two roles John played a major part in raising the profile and 'professionalism' of the Branch with the excellent Annual Butterfly and Moth Reports that were based on his tireless work as Butterfly Recorder. He continued as Report Editor for an incredible 12 consecutive years! John had the ability to get a team to work well by his quiet but obvious enthusiasm and dedication to achieve the highest standards. With John's leadership the much-acclaimed *Butterflies of Hampshire* was published in 2000 and his next major project the companion book *Dragonflies of Hampshire* was published in May 2004.

Few have achieved as much as John in a lifetime and Hampshire & Isle of Wight Branch certainly has much to thank him for. John, however, would be the first to acknowledge that the support of his wife, Pat, contributed greatly to his work. He will be sadly missed but his legacy will live on, not just through his photographs and publications but through his inspiration to so many.

## BRANCH RESERVES UPDATE

### Bentley Station Meadow

Lynn Fomison

Although April provided a number of warm days with the transect being walked in temperatures of 18°C & 19°C at other times conditions were much cooler. **Small Tortoiseshells** were notable by their absence registering just one all season compared with a massive 119 in 1997! A disappointing start but things did get better and anyway in those early spring days the birds were good with Derek Mills, on 2 April, recording Chiffchaffs, Bullfinches, Nuthatches, Green Woodpeckers and various tits and on 11 April Sue Clark counted 18 species of birds.

During May the most numerous species was **Orange Tip**. The damp meadow provides a good habitat for this species and it did better than in the last two years but with a total of 29 even it failed to exceed its best year, 2002 when 49 were seen. It was heartening that at least one transect walker found eggs on Lady's Smock. On 16 May Patrick Fleet saw a **Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth** nectaring on Bugle by the stream. Our management plans include managing honeysuckle with this species in mind so a sighting was rewarding.

June brought good sightings too, with a **Green Hairstreak** being seen on a couple of occasions. Also two **Brown Argus** were recorded on transect. On 26 June the first **Silver-washed Fritillaries** were seen. Pleasingly they had their best year since 1997 and we hope that efforts put in to increase breeding habitat are paying off. Violets are being encouraged under the oaks by the railway line. This species has been doing well in the adjacent Alice Holt Forest too. The **Silver-washed Fritillary** did well during July with the 10th being a good day where visitors on a public walk saw several plus a **White Admiral**. During the week of 21 July a peak count of 57 **Silver-washed Fritillaries**, on transect, was recorded. In addition Thelma Smalley (Transect Coordinator) reported a passer-by had seen two **Purple Emperors** whilst he was sitting on 'Nellie's Seat'. We know that the meadow is an important place for this species to breed but we don't get many reports of sightings so if you see any please let us know.

The meadow is a good place to see that smaller bright gem, the **Purple Hairstreak**. Most seasons yield good sightings and a transect number of one in 2005 does not reflect its true abundance. Sadly **Small Copper** numbers had plummeted and this was mirrored in trends in the county generally. One was recorded on transect compared with 21 last year but Lynn was lucky enough to see a late one on 20 September. It was nectaring on Devil's Bit Scabious. This is an important nectar source for butterflies and on another occasion it yielded two **Commas**. A third **Comma** was investigating dried up blackberries at the Southern End illustrating that autumn fruit is a good source of sustenance for autumn butterflies. The meadow has several old Crab Apple trees but I have yet to see anything, other than the cows, taking advantage of these.

Reports from transect walkers often mention the plants that are in flower. The meadow puts on a wonderful show from spring with Primroses, Cowslips, Lady's Smock, violets and many more through to late summer with Devil's Bit Scabious and Mint being good late nectar sources. There is something in the meadow to interest everyone, lizards, amphibians, fungi, demoiselles, dragonflies, hornets and other insects. Our management regime recognises the importance of the reserve not just to Lepidoptera but all wildlife. A cattle grazing regime is in place each autumn with rare breeds from Miller's Ark Animals. Small scrub re-growth is being discouraged by a regime of regular mowing/brush cutting

and a cyclical programme of scrub and tree management continues to bring good results to the habitat by letting in more sunshine.

### Original Reserve

With 6,243 butterflies of 29 species 2005 was the second highest total of any year since transect monitoring began in 1990 and only exceeded by 2003. It was a fantastic year for Lycaenidae but fairly average for most other species. A single **Duke of Burgundy** was seen on 13 May (PDF).

It was another poor year for **Small/Essex Skippers**, with counts of these as low as those of 2004. However 17 **Grizzled Skippers** were seen on transect, a record annual index by a long way and hopefully a sign that the colony is becoming more firmly established. It was a mixed year for the Pieridae since the common 'whites' were down but it was the second best year for **Orange Tip** since 1993. The Nymphalidae put in another poor showing with only the migrant **Red Admiral** doing well. **Peacock** counts were poor and **Small Tortoiseshell** put in its worst ever showing, only 17 in total. Satyridae were also down with **Marbled White** having its lowest annual index of 133, **Ringlet** was poor and even **Meadow Brown** was down on the last three years.

Lycaenidae exceeded all expectations; in particular the **Chalkhill Blue** numbers climbed to a new annual index high of 2,654. With such high numbers, many fell victim to predators. On 7 August a Hornet Robber-fly *Asilus crabroniformis* was seen with a freshly killed male **Chalkhill Blue** in its grip (AJB) and a few days later on 10 August a female Wasp Spider *Argiope bruennichi* had 12 dead male **Chalkhill Blues** in its web. Some of these were fresh but others were at various stages of 'packaging' (AJB). The fact that there were 12 in the web gives an indication of the massive numbers of **Chalkhill Blues** flying at the site. Of the other Lycaenids, **Common Blue** and **Holly Blue** exceeded all previous counts and **Green Hairstreak** had the highest index since 1999. **Brown Argus** was the best it has been since 1997 and for **Small Copper** the strongest showing since 1991. Since 2005 was a particularly dry year it is likely that this had a bearing on the good numbers of Lycaenids and **Grizzled Skippers** but may have adversely affected Satyrids and the summer skippers. 20 spikes of Autumn Lady's Tresses were counted at the usual site in Area 3 on 2 September.

### The Extension

The transect recorded 2,986 butterflies of 30 species making it the greatest species diversity in a single year. However the total numbers were rather disappointing, being down on the last couple of years.

In contrast to the Original Reserve, the **Small/Essex Skipper** counts on the Extension were the best ever and the annual index for these exceeded 100 for the first time. More notable was the recording of four **Dingy Skippers** on transect. Pieridae showed mixed fortunes with the second highest index for **Orange Tip** but the worst in ten years for **Small White**. The Nymphalids were again disappointing, and in particular the **Small Tortoiseshell** was a 'disaster' with only 13 recorded on transect. For **Peacock** it was not a year to remember, except for a very late individual which was seen flying along the top hedge on 4th December! In contrast to the 'Original' transect, Satyrids generally put on a

good showing; it was the best year since 2000 for **Marbled White** and the best year ever for **Speckled Wood**. Admittedly the numbers of the latter are always very low at this site.

There were mixed fortunes for the Lycaenidae. **Chalkhill Blue** were in better numbers than in any year since 2000 but there was a down turn in the numbers of **Common Blue** in comparison with the last two years, but nevertheless still a strong population. **Green Hairstreak** numbers were the highest yet recorded, reflecting the situation on the Original Reserve, but **Small Copper** was back to poor numbers. **Duke of Burgundy** sightings were scarce but three were seen on 26 May (MP). The botanical monitoring continued as before and took place from 15 July to 16 August.

### **Magdalen Hill Down (North)**

Following re-seeding in 2004, a butterfly transect was set up at Magdalen Hill Down (North) in 2005 to establish some baseline information regarding butterfly species using the new area of land under our management. The intention is to track the changes in butterfly numbers as the site develops into what we hope will be a fantastic flower rich grassland alive with butterflies and other wildlife. Six people took part in transect monitoring, with only one week missed due to bad weather. In April the site seemed very barren, with little shelter other than that provided by the hedgerow of the Extension, and the area in the lee of the 'Jubilee Clump' trees. The hard-surface path along the crest of the hill, whilst commanding excellent views is certainly very exposed whenever the wind blows, but the open nature of this stony field proved ideal breeding habitat for both Lapwings and Skylarks. Although the numbers of butterflies seen on transect were low, as might be expected in the first year, it was nevertheless encouraging that 20 species were recorded in 2005. Many of these, including **Chalkhill Blue** and **Small Heath**, were undoubtedly strays from the original reserve, but others such as **Clouded Yellow** (a migrant), and **Common Blue** were seen to be breeding on the site. In early to mid August **Clouded Yellows** were seen egg-laying on young plants of Bird's-foot Trefoil, and at the same time a small population of **Common Blues** was found in a sheltered area near to the Alresford Road. We wait with great anticipation to see what happens in 2006. If the extension is anything to go by we can expect significant increases for many species over the next few years.

### **Management**

The whole of the reserve continues to be managed with a combination of grazing with sheep and cattle, constant scrub clearance by Patrick Fleet, work parties of our members and conservation groups and on occasions larger scale cutting operations with contractors. A small management committee monitors progress in achieving our aim of establishing and maintaining superb butterfly and moth habitat. Each year we have triumphs and disappointments but on balance we feel Magdalen Hill Down is going from strength to strength. Although transect counts for **Small Copper** were disappointing Patrick Fleet did see 10 on one occasion and found lots of eggs on the sorrel that abounds. Patrick was also interested to see ***Udea ferrugalis***, a migrant moth, in November. It sat on bare ground in full sun for at least an hour. Patrick said he has never seen a night flying moth do that before!

Other wildlife continues to be exciting too. A Common Bird Census was carried out in spring 2005 and this showed a 17% increase in breeding territories on the Extension since the last survey in 2002. Ron Cooke commented on the improvement of hedgerows around the extension as being a significant factor in the increase.

The Branch website often carries details of sightings of the other diverse wildlife like the long-winged form of Roesel's Bush-cricket *Metrioptera roeselii* seen on the extension on 7 August. More sinister was the female Wasp Spider, described above, seen on 9 August, but a sight greatly enjoyed at the children's event later that week.

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## Yew Hill

## Brian Fletcher

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The year started with scrub removal including pruning of hedgerows to prevent them shading out choice plants such as orchids. Along the bridleway seven disease resistant elms, were planted, namely *Ulmus nanguen* LUTECE®, a variety bred in the Netherlands and grown in France. These elms have an impressive combination of hardiness and rapid growth on well drained soils such as occur at Yew Hill. Not only should these benefit the resident **White-letter Hairstreaks** but also the caterpillars of the **Comma** butterfly and **Grey Dagger** moths.

The excellent condition of the reserve in spring was not matched by the weather, which meant that few butterflies were seen on the transect before the middle of May. Even **Brimstones** were scarce, with just 42 seen in 2005 compared to 117 in 2004. In fact a lower than usual number of butterflies overall were seen during the year, on the transect (3070 in 2005, 3428 in 2004). Four species bucked the trend and showed an overall increase in numbers. These were the **Chalkhill Blue**, **Marbled White**, **Meadow Brown** and **Small Skipper**. This last species, which is counted with the **Essex Skipper**, continued its slow recovery following the crash of 2001, the year of the foot and mouth outbreak, when livestock movement restrictions meant that the site was grazed harder and longer than we would have wanted.

This year, 24 species of butterflies were seen on the transect, the two species missing in 2005 being the **Dark Green Fritillary** and **Peacock**, although the latter of the two was recorded off transect. On the credit side **Small Heaths** maintained their tenuous foothold on the reserve and two new species were reported off transect. The first of these, the **Marsh Fritillary**, seen early in June, was possibly a release, and coincided with individuals seen at other sites in the Winchester area. The other species was the **Adonis Blue**. This has been seen at nearby St. Catherine's Hill for several years in succession and was also seen on Yew Hill in the late summer of 2004. There is the possibility that this species is breeding on Yew Hill, albeit in small numbers. Certainly the food plant, Horseshoe Vetch, is sufficiently abundant to support a colony of more than a thousand **Chalkhill Blues**, so there is more than enough for the caterpillars of the **Adonis Blue** as well.

As usual there was a good display of orchids on the main reserve, including some Common Twayblade amongst the more usual Common Spotted, Fragrant and Pyramidal orchids. Numerous birds were seen around the reserve, including a Goldcrest and five young, Songthrush, Whitethroat and Yellowhammer (DAT). On 25 August, 3 Buzzards, 20+ Goldfinches, a Sparrowhawk and a Willow Warbler were seen. A selection of interesting moths were seen, including two **Privet Hawk-moths** and 12+ **Blackneck** (27 June PDF) and a **Humming-bird Hawk-moth** (8 July AJH).

Hill Top continues to improve and in 2005 recorded the first Pyramidal Orchid since we took over this field. In July Hampshire Conservation Volunteers removed a lot of Ragwort, and in September an area of the original reserve was cut by contractors and the resulting seed-rich green hay, was spread on Hill Top to further improve the flora diversity. A selection of plug plants have been used including Birds-foot Trefoil, Marjoram and Ox-eye

Daisy, planted by Colin Matthews in late October. The year ended with the usual round of grazing. Cattle grazed the original reserve in October and November, whilst Hill Top was grazed from October to February. Other winter work included clearing scrub and fence lines, tasks with which the year began.

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## The butterflies of Noar Hill: a 30 year review

Matthew Oates

Noar Hill, at Selborne, has long been renowned for its orchids and butterflies. It became a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in 1951, early on in the scheduling processes and long before the designation carried any effective protection. It was listed as a Grade 2 SSSI by Ratcliffe (1977), in the seminal review of important nature conservation sites in Britain. It failed to achieve Grade 1 status simply on account of its small size (no precise figure exists, but ca 10-12 ha is appropriate). Since then it has become included within a large, mostly wooded, Special Area for Conservation (SAC), which means it is part of an area of European importance for nature. It is an unusually intimate mosaic of chalk grassland, scrub and woodland on varying soil depths over the Upper Chalk. In brief, it is a glorious mess, within a landscape of arable farming and hanging woodland on varied geology. Much of Noar Hill lies over ancient chalk pits which, curiously, are considered to be of medieval origin. The site has been a Hampshire Wildlife Trust reserve since the late 1960s, under a leasehold agreement from Rotherfield Estate. I have known Noar Hill since 1975, and was largely responsible for its management from 1977 to 1991. I started counting butterflies there in 1976 and established a butterfly transect in 1983. This review is offered as a precursor of a detailed long-term study to be published in due course.

Thirty years may seem a fair time within the life-span of a naturalist, but is a minuscule drop in local ecological history. The truth is that little is known of Noar Hill's wildlife or management history prior to the 1950s. Gilbert White scarcely mentions the place, as it is situated just outside the parish of Selborne. It was certainly known by lepidopterists by the First World War, though it lay in the shadow of a better known site at Selborne Common, where Brown Hairstreak and Duke of Burgundy Fritillary occurred in good numbers. It appears that the butterfly interest gradually transferred from Selborne Common to Noar Hill during the second half of the Twentieth Century. We do know that the hill was grazed by cattle until about 1950, and then lost the rabbit population and became dominated by coarse grasses.

During the last 30 years no less than 44 species of butterfly have been recorded at Noar Hill. Although it is likely that no site of comparable size has surpassed this tally during that period, it must be emphasised that the figure largely reflects the butterfly diversity of east Hampshire together with the depth of recording. The provisional distribution atlas of British butterflies produced by the Biological Records Centre in 1972 shows that Noar Hill largely lies within what was the richest 10 km square for butterflies in Britain at that time. The maximum number of butterfly species I have recorded on Noar Hill in a day is a staggering 28: it is difficult to see more than 24 species in a day anywhere in Britain.

All told, it is probable that 36 species of butterfly have bred on or adjacent to Noar Hill since 1975, though the tally was seldom in excess of 31 in any time. The term 'adjacent' is important as several common species only breed intermittently or in low numbers on the reserve but breed largely on surrounding land. This category includes Peacock, Small Tortoiseshell, Large White, Small White, Green-veined White and Orange Tip, all of which are seen on the reserve annually, sometimes in numbers.

The main finding of 30 years of study is that Noar Hill's butterfly fauna has been in a state of flux throughout that whole period. There has been little constancy, despite nature reserve management. All species other than a few that occur in minute populations (e.g. Purple Hairstreak) have been subjected to massive population swings. Nearly all the true or near-residents have experienced population fluctuations of an order of magnitude or more. This may be the norm for butterfly faunas at site and district levels. Status and distribution are dynamic, the conservation dilemma emanates from the erosion of the mechanisms that underpin that natural dynamism. Dark Green Fritillary and Brown Argus seem to colonise during good summer sequences only to vanish during runs of poor summers and have therefore been intermittent residents. Small Blue has also rather come and gone, though on a longer timescale, of which more anon.

Only Essex Skipper has become truly established since 1975, colonising spectacularly during the mid 1980s, though Purple Emperor may also be breeding regularly there now in low numbers. The latter can be viewed as a negative indicator species for a chalk grassland site! Silver-washed Fritillary has also increased in frequency on the reserve, breeding in the adjoining hanger since major changes were inflicted by the great storms of 1987 and 1990. Prior to then the nearest breeding colony was on Selborne Common.

These gains can be countered by some losses. Grizzled Skipper was resident up to 1976 but then died out, seemingly because of the adverse impact of the '76 drought on Wild Strawberry. It has scarcely been recorded since. In keeping with much of inland central southern England, the Wall Brown, which was fairly common on the reserve in most years until 1985, has disappeared as a breeding species and now occurs only rarely. In addition, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary bred successfully in low numbers during 1981-83, when there was a large population in the Oakhanger woods.

The latter case reflects the butterfly wealth of the general area during the 30 years, as do records of four Hampshire resident species which have only been recorded at Noar Hill as occasional strays (Silver-spotted Skipper in 1984, Pearl-bordered Fritillary in 1985, singletons of Marsh Fritillary in 1984 and 1985, and White-letter Hairstreak in 2004 and 2005). In addition, I was accosted by a Large Tortoiseshell on the reserve in 1985, at a time when the butterfly had some form of status in the East Hampshire hangers. This proved to be the final sighting in the district. Furthermore, several Silver-studded Blue were recorded in 1976, after major fires on the Bordon heaths, and Grayling was recorded as singletons in 1976 and 2000.

Some important butterfly foodplants are either absent from or rare on Noar Hill. Horseshoe Vetch and Devil's Bit Scabious, the main foodplants of three key butterfly species strongly associated with chalk grassland (Chalkhill Blue, Adonis Blue and Marsh Fritillary) are absent, and there is insufficient Common Rockrose and Honeysuckle for their associated butterflies (Brown Argus and White Admiral). Nonetheless, Chalkhill Blue does appear sporadically, mainly as solitary males during hot summers. Also on the debit side, none of the scarce migrant species have been recorded at Noar Hill, doubtless due to the distance from the coast. Clouded Yellow does, though, appear intermittently and occasionally produces a weak summer brood.

The SSSI citation states that Noar Hill is of particular importance for populations of Duke of Burgundy, Brown Hairstreak and Small Blue. As a small site, Noar Hill is unique in holding populations of these three species (the only other site which includes a sizeable population of Duke of Burgundy plus resident Brown Hairstreak and Small Blue is Porton Down on the

Hampshire – Wiltshire border, which is considerably larger). Noar Hill's butterfly species assemblage is, in effect, rather unique for both species presence and species absence.

During the 1980s and for much of the 1990s, Noar Hill supported the largest known colony of Duke of Burgundy in Britain. It now supports about the fifth or sixth strongest population. Admittedly, management between 1981 and the early 1990s rather favoured this species, with a third or quarter of the grassland area being grazed heavily during the autumn and winter period, on rotation. With hindsight, this regime may well have exacerbated the pace of scrub invasion, though this was tempered by clearance work, and the grazing regime probably also allowed the rabbit population to increase during the mid 1980s, to the temporary demise of the Burgundy and several other butterflies. The rabbit issue was resolved laterally. Transect and other data show that the Duke of Burgundy population peaked in 1990. Since 1992 the butterfly has been in steady decline, which must be associated with a steady decline in Cowslip abundance under lighter grazing regimes. Whereas the butterfly had suffered individual poor years before, notably in 1977 after its foodplant had desiccated in the previous year's drought, it is clear that recent grazing regimes have not encouraged this particular species.

The occurrence of the Brown Hairstreak is also of note, not least because Noar Hill is one of the few places where one can readily anticipate finding the adults low down, at nectar. This was not always so, for the large stands of Hemp Agrimony that attract both butterfly and butterfly photographer only developed after the northern bridleway was excavated late in 1976. The butterfly persists in East Hampshire despite being restricted to Noar Hill and Selborne Common, and their immediate environs. No comparable localised, highly isolated population of Brown Hairstreak is known in the country, though it must be added that the butterfly was more widespread around Selborne during the 1970s. It remains to be seen for how long such a small area can sustain a population of a butterfly which normally occurs over large tracts of land, though the Brown Hairstreak has the potential to expand strongly, given positive changes in hedge management practice. Such change may be poised to happen under Environmental Stewardship, and is long overdue. The butterfly has been greatly assisted by almost frenetic scrub management on Noar Hill, which has amounted to very short rotation coppicing. There have been occasional years of relative abundance, notably 1977 and 1995, but the Brown Hairstreak is, in truth, highly vulnerable in the Noar Hill district.

The third of Noar Hill's special butterflies, Small Blue, was always scarce and vulnerable, apart from during the late 1970s. It apparently died out, and was not recorded during the years 2002-04, before reappearing in 2005. This is curious as the nearest known colonies are more than 15 km distant and there is no other site within that radius where the foodplant, Kidney Vetch, occurs. Small Blue seems to have died out and re-colonised before, for it was not recorded between 1968 and the second brood of 1976. Extinction can, of course, be very hard to prove.

Despite great and laudable conservation effort, the long term future of Noar Hill's butterfly fauna is by no means secure. The site is too small to sustain viable population structures of most of its significant butterfly species and is inexorably moving towards woodland. Indeed, the sustainability of small, intimate mosaic habitats is highly questionable. The conflicts between the grassland and scrub interests are rampant here. The challenge of halting or reversing the pace of succession here is, with all due respect, beyond voluntary capacity, yet by today's standards the site is too small to merit much professional input. Large scale, robust and iterative clearance of scrub, mainly by flail-cutter, is required, coupled with the introduction of a small herd of conservation grazing cattle. The management of the latter

would be particularly challenging, though the animals could technically live on site all year round. I consider cattle grazing as fundamental to the reserve's future. The real challenge, though, is to enlarge the reserve significantly, most logically by returning much of the surrounding arable land to nature, and by seeking better ecological linkage with Selborne Common.

Noar Hill has changed radically during the last 30 years, and will doubtless change further. I struggle to recognise the place, which is disturbing as I treasure my memories of Noar Hill and do not want to have them altered. The pace and nature of recent changes there, together with the inadequacies of recent grazing, have been so great that I find visiting difficult. But conservation, like life itself, is primarily about change and, especially, how we handle change. Everything changes, if it has not already changed. Even memories change, though they remain precious.

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## Moths and trees in Hampshire

Jon Stokes

Around 20% of Hampshire's land area is woodland, whilst on the Isle of Wight the figure is about 12%. This makes Hampshire one of the most wooded counties in Britain, with nearly half of the remaining woodland still being classified as ancient woodland, some even retaining links to the 'wildwood' that covered much of the UK after the last Ice Age.

This rich heritage of woodlands is the result of the county's history, for Hampshire had more Royal Forests than any other county, 11 in all. These Forests were Royal hunting grounds, preserved for the King to chase deer. Within the Forest structure were large areas of woodland, and the remnants of these Forests provide the backbone of the county's woodland stock including the New Forest, which is largely intact, plus large remnants of others including the Forests of Alice Holt, Bere, Harewood, Pamber and Woolmer. There are also Forests which remain only as scattered small woodlands or copses including Bucholt, Cantrelly, and Char. Add to the Forest backbone, internationally important places such as the wooded 'hangers' of East Hampshire, and Hampshire's woodland represents a habitat that is irreplaceable, and home to a host of plants and insects, many of which are now rare or declining.

### Ancient woodlands and moths

Our ancient woodlands have a continuous history of woodland cover since the year 1600. These sites are a link to the wildwood and are our richest habitats for woodland plants and animals. For centuries, Hampshire's woodlands have provided the raw materials for use in the home, in agriculture and a host of other industries. This history of management has influenced the tree species found in our woods and their growth form, i.e. whether coppiced, pollarded or standard trees.

The diversity of growth form and species found throughout the county ensures that Hampshire's trees provide a wide diversity of habitats. For moths, trees can provide shelter, mating places, egg laying opportunities, food plants, hiding places and a range of other opportunities. Combine trees together into woods and the glades, woodland edges and the micro-habitats created in the wood provide other places for moths to exploit. Our wealth of woodland and woodland habitats influences the number of species of moth found in the county, and vice county 11 (South Hampshire) has recorded over 680 species, one of the largest tallies of macro-moths in the country.

Hampshire's abundance of moth species is due to our location in the centre of the warm south coast, making it suitable for a wide range of resident species plus being ideally situated for migrants. Add to this the huge range of habitats in the county provided by areas such as the New Forest and Forest of Bere, and you have a county ideally suited to moths. The mass of ancient woodland with which Hampshire is blessed ensures that some rare woodland moth species have their national strongholds here, including the Festoon, the Light Crimson Underwing, the Dark Crimson Underwing and the Scarce Merveille du Jour. All four of these beautiful moths are found in the old Royal Forests of the New Forest and Bere Forest, and represent some of the entomological treasures that the county has to offer.

Across the county we are also privileged to have access to much of the woodland stock and can gain entry to woods owned by organisations including the Forestry Commission, National Trust, Woodland Trust, Hampshire County Council and the Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. Some of these sites offer the opportunity to see some of Hampshire's most interesting moths and examples include:

**Pamber Forest:** A large oak and birch woodland, with open heathland and stream valleys. Interesting moths here include the beautiful Argent and Sable, Drab Looper and there are historical records of the Orange Upperwing (probably now extinct). This woodland is 0.5 mile north of Tadley in the north of the county. Contact: Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curridge, Hampshire, SO32 2DP Telephone: 01489 774 400.

**The Warren:** This Beech and Yew woodland, with Ash in the valley bottom is also good for moths, with species such as Clay Fan-foot, Satin Lutestring, Silvery Arches and the elm-feeding Clouded Magpie. This wood is 3 miles north of Petersfield. Contact: Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust (address as above).

**West Walk:** West Walk attracts over 300,000 visitors annually to enjoy its peace and quiet. There are three car parks, West Walk, Woodend and Upperford Copse, open all year and offering easy access to the many miles of forest paths and tracks. This wood has yielded Orange Moth, Great Oak Beauty and Scarce Merveille du Jour, with, I am sure, many other interesting species still to be found. East of Wickham, the wood is managed by the Forest Commission - contact their Recreation Information Officer on 01420 520212.

Other woodlands into which there is access include: **Binswood** near Alton owned by the Woodland Trust, **Selborne Common** owned by the National Trust and **Alice Holt** owned by the Forestry Commission. Along with the many charitably/publicly owned woodlands there are also a large number of private woodlands owned by private estates, farmers and small woodland owners. All these woods – publicly or privately owned – offer opportunities for seeking out Hampshire's moth species, but permission must be gained from the owner of the site before attempting moth trapping in any wood.

## Moths and hedges

Along with our mass of ancient woodlands, Hampshire is also still blessed with many hedges and hedge trees. The biological value of these to Britain's wildlife is immense. As an example the UK Biodiversity Group have recorded that over 600 plant species, 1500 insect species, 65 bird species and 20 mammal species have lived in hedges at some time. There are even 13 species of plants and animals presently occurring in British hedges which are globally threatened or rapidly declining.

The reason that hedges and hedge trees are extremely important places for wildlife is that they provide a wide diversity of habitats in a relatively small area. They are vital for certain moths, such as the Small Eggar, Barberry Carpet and butterflies such as the Brown Hairstreak. Over large stretches of intensively farmed Hampshire, hedges and their trees are an essential refuge for many moth species and can also act as corridors, allowing them to move between habitats. The early leafing and flowering of many hedge trees and shrubs provide a valuable food source for insects in the spring, whilst trees such as oak, elm and Ash can support large numbers of other Lepidoptera upon which so much of our birdlife depends.

However nationally more work needs to be undertaken on the value of hedges to moths and I would be extremely interested to hear from anybody who has done any research on the subject.

### New woodlands and moths

Across the county, many local authorities have been planting small buffer strips of trees and shrubs to soften the impact of new housing development. Here in Portchester (between Cosham and Fareham at the top of Portsmouth Harbour) I have benefited from one of these planting strips – a 10 metre by 10 metre block of “new woodland” called the Shrubbery. This new woodland is now 15 years old and is the only area of native trees, for about a mile in any direction. It backs onto my garden and was densely planted with Hazel, Hawthorn, Dog-rose, Spindle and Dogwood and has developed its own understory of Holly. The trees are now 20 feet tall, the Hazel is multi-stemmed and healthy and the wood is still very dense.

I have been monitoring the moths in this “wood” for the last 6 years and have been amazed by the number and variety of woodland species that occur. In the time I have been recording here, I have recorded 320 species of macro-moth and a further 75 micro-moths (which reflects my inability to identify many of them, rather than the full species list).

Of these macro species, some are obviously migrants – the Vestal, Gem, Death’s-head Hawk-moth and Small Mottled Willow, while others are wanderers mostly arriving on warm south-westerlies drawing moths from the direction of the New Forest – Festoon, Pine Hawk-moth and Red Underwing. However many of the species are resident and are tree or shrub feeders. Examples include the December Moth which is common, Nut-tree Tussock and the Lackey which sometimes number in their hundreds and Oak Eggar which became resident four years ago with numbers gradually building over the last few years and now sometimes numbering five per night in the trap in my garden.

Other species that have become established include Small White Wave which was recorded for the first time two years ago and was reasonably common last year and Copper Underwing first recorded in 2001 and again now reasonably common. Others, like the Small Fan-foot, have only been seen once, but I live in hope.

The migratory habits of some moths such as the Silver Y and the tiny Diamond-backed Moth are well known, but what has struck me over the last few years is the amazing dispersal ability that some individuals of many moth species must have. This allows them to colonise new territory, even very small areas, far from their point of origin.

Some species will obviously never find "The Shrubbery" just because it is very small and isolated. Others will find and exploit opportunities to the full. It's really like the colonisation of islands, chance and luck play their part in getting a species to this urban woodland island, but once there, they can thrive and expand. Unlike Darwin and his finches on the Galapagos, I don't think that any of the moths in the "The Shrubbery" will ever evolve into new species. However I live in permanent hope that new woodland species will find and colonise Portchester's "Shrubbery Island".

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### The Shoulder-striped Clover: New Forest survey, 2005

David Green

The Shoulder-striped Clover *Heliothis maritima* is a UK Red Data Book moth confined to the New Forest in Hampshire, the heathlands of Dorset and parts of Surrey. There are also records from a small section of heathland on the Lizard, Cornwall, where the last definite sighting was in 1981. The subspecies of the Shoulder-striped Clover found in the UK, ssp. *warnekei* Boursin, 1964, is considered to be endemic and is identified as a Priority Species in the *Butterfly Conservation South-central England Regional Action Plan*. The moth's habitat is usually stated to be wet or damp heathland and the larval foodplants to be the flowers and seeds of various species of heathers (Cross-leaved Heath, Bell Heather and Ling have all been mentioned), and possibly Bog Asphodel.

The moth has always been extremely local in the UK but an apparent major recent decline was first noted by Graham Collins, the Surrey County Moth Recorder, in 1999. A subsequent desk study identified few recent records from any areas and, alarmingly, there appeared to be just three post-1990 sightings from the whole of the New Forest. A survey carried out by Graham for English Nature in 2000 found only very small numbers of the moth at just three sites; one each in the New Forest, Dorset and Surrey. His study concluded that the species had almost certainly experienced a serious decline but that further survey work would be needed to confirm or disprove these findings. During 2005, further survey was undertaken in the New Forest by David Green and Tim Norriss with assistance from other Branch members, Mark Parsons and Kelly Thomas (Butterfly Conservation, Head of Moth Conservation and Moth Conservation Officer) and other moth enthusiasts. Much of this work was made possible by contributory funding from the Branch.

Potential areas were searched by day between late June and early August for the adult moth and again, between late August and mid September, for larvae. A variety of methods were used for the larval survey, including the use of sweep nets to dislodge feeding larvae from the tips of vegetation, torchlight searches and an unlikely sounding technique involving the use of small piles of sliced runner beans left overnight in suitable looking places. This last method was originally used in 1958 by Bernard Kettlewell (of Peppered Moth fame) who suggested that this could possibly be the most effective method of recording the species.

No adult moths were recorded during the survey although a single unconfirmed sighting was made during a Branch field meeting at Beaulieu Road on 26 June. The larval survey proved to be far more successful and a total of 31 larvae were recorded from four sites covering five 1-km squares. All were in the north-west of the Forest, over ten kilometres away from the last known records. One strong population was located and small numbers were found at three additional sites. All of these are new localities for the moth. Encouragingly, this suggests that the perceived decline in the New Forest remains unproven at present and that the moth may be more frequent and widely distributed than the recent paucity of records indicates.

A small number of larvae were found by using sweep nets during daylight hours but by far the most successful technique proved to be the use of sweep nets after dark. The runner bean piles were a total failure. The principal drawback to this method proved to be the difficulty of re-finding the piles, even when these had been well marked or positioned next to readily identifiable features. In practice, most piles were never relocated and it was strongly suspected that many had been eaten by stock.



Shoulder-striped Clover habitat in the New Forest, 23 August 2005 and full-grown larva  
(David Green)

The studies of larvae made during this survey strongly suggest that some aspects of the Shoulder-striped Clover's ecology as reported are only partly accurate, at least in the New Forest. It seems likely that the range of larval foodplants used by the moth is narrower than generally believed, that the moth occurs on a wider range of heathland types than previously suspected and that it is restricted to a particular successional stage of heathland vegetation.

All larvae of Shoulder-striped Clover were believed to be feeding exclusively on the flowers and seeds of Cross-leaved Heath. There was no evidence of feeding on other alleged foodplants, Ling or Bog-asphodel. A further possible food plant, Bell Heather, was avidly consumed by captive larvae but none were unequivocally recorded from this plant in the wild.

The larvae were all recorded from dry heath communities demonstrating that the moth can occur on dry heath as well as wet or damp heath. Intriguingly, highest numbers appeared to coincide with the driest parts of these areas although further work is needed to confirm or disprove this apparent association. Not all parts of these heaths were found to be suitable however, and larvae appeared to be entirely restricted to the earlier successional stages. All were found on plants of Cross-leaved Heath, between ten and forty-five centimetres in height, growing in areas burnt between two and six years previously.

In the New Forest, heathlands are managed by a combination of rotational burning and stock grazing. The physical structure of the heath and relative abundance of heather species present are largely dependent upon the time elapsed since the community was last burnt. Burning typically results in an early flush of grasses for one to three years followed by re-establishment of, first Bell Heather and Cross-leaved Heath, and then Ling. The two *Erica* species are unpalatable to stock and will tend to dominate the heathland community for a time. They are vulnerable to trampling however, and eventually unbroken stands of mature Ling will tend to form, crowding out the other species. Factors influencing this succession will include underlying soil type and weather conditions, but particularly the frequency of burning, grazing animal type and stocking density.

As a consequence, populations of the Shoulder-striped Clover can be expected to fluctuate at individual localities according to the local availability of early succession heathland with Cross-leaved Heath. Local extinctions and new colonisations can be expected and conservation of the moth will be achieved by maintaining extensive areas of differently aged and structured heathland mosaics. Present stocking levels and frequency of rotational burning seem to be successfully creating large areas of suitable habitat patches. With the current level of knowledge, it seems probable that the generic management principles for heathland as set out in the New Forest SAC Management Plan will be effective for the conservation of this species.

The survey once again highlights the unique importance of the New Forest, not just for Shoulder-striped Clover, but for a whole host of other organisms. The enormous numbers of Lepidoptera larvae encountered during the nocturnal larval searches was a revelation to most of those involved in the searches. Twenty-two species of moth larvae were recorded including many hundreds of Beautiful Yellow Underwing, Narrow-winged Pug and True Lover's Knot. Other orders included birds, reptiles, amphibians and many invertebrate groups. Two particularly unusual records were the discovery of the raft spider *Dolomedes fimbriatus* in an area of completely dry heathland at Beaulieu Heath on 10 September and the eight Palmate Newts *Triturus helveticus* swept from the tips of heathers at Hill Top on the same night. The newts were evidently feeding on moth caterpillars and other invertebrates prior to hibernation. A single Viviparous Lizard, *Lacerta vivipara* found feeding on caterpillars at Leaden Hall on 14 September was rather more expected. Two graphic demonstrations of the vital part Lepidoptera play in the food chain.

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## **The changing status of butterflies on Portsdown Hill**

**Richard Jones**

### **Portsdown today**

Portsdown Hill is a 12 km east–west trending chalk ridge that lies immediately to the north of Portsmouth. The majority of the Hill is given over to intensive agriculture, which dominates the northern dip slope. The non-agricultural land associated with covered reservoirs, fortifications and research establishments that occupy a substantial part of the ridge of the hill provides a potentially very good butterfly habitat; something not always recognised. Despite the advance of urbanisation, the south-facing scarp slope retains a substantial area of unimproved chalk grassland and mixed scrub. It provides many hectares of accessible, relatively butterfly-rich habitat. Beginning in the early 1990s, in an effort to protect and restore chalk grassland, management has been applied to most of the area. This article concentrates on the SSSI which occupies 50 ha in the centre of the Hill and other nearby sites.

## **Portsdown's history**

Portsdown has been subjected to disturbance over the centuries; therefore soil depth and topography vary considerably. Archaeological evidence indicates that Portsdown has been occupied since Neolithic times. However, the most pronounced disturbance occurred more recently, with the construction of the Victorian hill forts, defensive work during WWII and chalk quarrying. Written descriptions, paintings, maps and photographs show that open chalk grassland was a prominent feature of the south face of the hill, until the abandonment of grazing in the 1950s. The livestock of passing drovers and local farmers had maintained a constant grazing pressure and kept the hill open.

## **History of Portsdown's butterflies**

An indication of the richness of Portsdown's habitat in the past is portrayed by William Fassnidge in 1923 who describes as common, in his *List of the macro-lepidoptera of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight*, species that today are absent. Adonis Blue, Grayling and Silver-studded Blue all disappeared in the twenty years after WWII. Like many chalk grasslands there has been a steep decline in its butterflies. The abandonment of grazing and loss of its rabbits led to scrub invasion and coarsening of the vegetation. The predictable disturbance and damage that accompanies Portsdown's open access status has added to the problems. Richard Dickson noted the decline of the hill's butterfly population in the mid 1970s in *The Insects and Plants of Portsdown Hill*. An absence of management continued into the 1990s. By then the site was 70% scrub and most of the grassland was a coarse Upright Brome dominated thatch with incipient scrub. The few remaining patches of rich grassland were restricted to isolated fragments on the thinner soils of old trackways and past earthworks.

Three butterfly transects and numerous observations from the last 15 years record the consequences of neglect for butterflies. The aim of the current management is to bring about a recovery of the butterfly population and other chalk grassland wildlife. This information, especially that which relates to downland dependant species, should provide a baseline to judge the effectiveness of the downland restoration.

During the 1990s, transects and sightings record a general decline in most of the 28 species found on Portsdown, especially downland butterflies. On one transect route, Portsdown West, the Small Blue fell from an annual index of 55 individuals in 1993, to three between 1996-1998. Portsdown was one of the best Hampshire sites for this species in the 1970s. A similar decline was seen with the Wall Brown, Small Heath, Dark Green Fritillary and Dingy Skipper. They had annual indices comfortably in double figures in the early 1990s. A decade later, only ones or twos were seen all season, if at all. Not all downland species crashed; a small Chalkhill Blue colony held steady through the 1990's, only to fall by 80% in 2001. Common Blue numbers remained little changed and so did several other species, skippers (Small, Essex and Large), Green Hairstreak, Orange Tip and Small Copper, but at low numbers. Gatekeeper and Marbled White fell noticeably, but were found in hundreds over a season.

Over the same time period, the Portsdown East transect recorded the presence of Small Blue, Wall Brown, Small Heath, Dark Green Fritillary and Dingy Skipper, in low numbers and not necessarily every year. In the previous years they were noted as quite common but they no doubt declined in response to the loss of grassland habitat. Another notable trend was that Speckled Wood numbers doubled on both transects during the 1990s, probably because of the increasingly scrubby nature of the site.



Paulsgrove chalk pit at Portsdown Hill (Ashley Whitlock) and Wall Brown (Alan Thornbury)

#### **Current management of the SSSI and its effect on butterflies**

Scrub clearance and livestock fencing began in 1994 on the SSSI. Grazing started soon after and has gradually expanded as the fenced compartments were completed. The site now has winter grazing of sufficient intensity to remove the annual growth of grass from most of the site. A marked increase in rabbit numbers augments the grazing pressure provided by livestock so that rank grass has been largely replaced by short turf. Without the thatch of dead Upright Brome the prospect of grass fires and the consequential devastating affect on invertebrates is virtually eliminated. The fires were especially common on the grassland occupied by the largest Chalkhill Blue colonies.

The majority of the scrub clearance has occurred in the last 5 years. Since then grassland connectivity has increased. Small pockets of grassland are no longer surrounded by an encircling mass of bushes. Scrub cover has fallen to approximately 35%. The clearance has also produced 18 ha of new habitat, which can only benefit the dwindling butterfly populations. When cleared of scrub the ground is re-colonised by scrub regrowth and ruderal plants. The extra nectar sources provided by the flowers of early colonists, such as ox-tongues, are utilised by butterflies. There are also chalk grassland species that are relics from the seed bank. It is hoped that larval food plant species such as Kidney Vetch and Birds-foot Trefoil will continue to establish themselves. There are encouraging signs that diverse grassland will re-establish on cleared scrub with a good representation of desirable plants. However, a high level of mowing and grazing management is needed, to achieve this.

In 2005 a new butterfly transect was established by the South East Area Group to monitor the effects of large-scale scrub clearance at the western end of the SSSI. Whilst not directly comparable with the Portsdown west transect there is a partial overlap and it gives

a useful comparison. A notable effect was the increased growth of Mignonette in one cleared area which produced impressive numbers of Small White. The Small White outnumbered Meadow Browns and Gatekeepers, its larvae presumably feeding on the super abundant Mignonette.

Other findings were that Dark Green Fritillary, Wall Brown, Small Blue and Chalkhill Blue are still to be found at the western end of the hill whilst Small Heath and Dingy Skipper appear to be absent. An interesting additional species was the Brown Argus as several were seen near to a Rockrose patch. A transect carried out between 2000-2002 in an area in which grazing had been established in 1996 showed that these six butterflies were present, although not every year and not in high numbers. A new species was recorded, the Ringlet. Presumably the site has developed sufficiently lush vegetation on its lower slopes to host it.

The impression created by field observations is that the Chalkhill Blue is recovering well, as is the Wall Brown. The Dark Green Fritillary, Dingy Skipper and Small Heath are very near to extinction but the Brown Argus is to be found in more than one part of the hill. The most unusual finding was a Silver-spotted Skipper in early September 2005.

## Conclusions

The restoration of Portsdown Hill's chalk grassland started too late for at least three butterfly species, Silver-studded Blue, Grayling and Adonis Blue but this may not be the case for other downland-associated species that appeared to be in terminal decline in the 1990s. The remaining presence of typical downland species and the recent appearance of two previously unrecorded ones suggest that a more complete and historically representative butterfly fauna may be achievable. Whether they are able to expand from their dangerously small existing colonies on the hill or re-establish from external colonies remains to be seen.

It may be possible to host sustainable populations of butterflies that were common to our ancestors. This will certainly require the continuation of suitable management on the SSSI and probably the adoption of more wildlife-sympathetic management on other areas of Portsdown.

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### Weather report 2005

Andy and Linda Barker

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This report has been compiled using daily data and monthly statistics provided by Keith Plumridge from his Chandler's Ford weather station. For quick reference, the accompanying graphs on page 25 present the data, averaged for each quarter of a month.

**January:** The warmest January of the last 8 years, with only four air frosts at Chandler's Ford. Winds were from the SW and S for the first three weeks, and only in the last 10 days when winds came from the N and NW did temperatures fall. It was a reasonably dry month, but not that sunny, with only six days recording 5 or more hours of sunshine.

**February:** Overall it was a cold, dry and dull month, dominated by northerly winds. Snow fell on four days during the last week. Minimum temperatures fell below zero at this time, and the average daily maximum was less than 5°C. Only four days recorded in excess of 5 hours of sunshine, so there was little prospect of butterflies waking from hibernation.

**March:** A reasonably sunny month, and much less windy than usual. Most days were dry, and only six recorded more than 1.0 mm of rain, but of these, the 29th, with 25.4 mm in a day pulled the March figure up to average for the last 8 years. Once the cold first week with

snow on 4th/5th had passed temperatures rose significantly. The third week was particularly warm and sunny with temperatures rising to 20°C on 18th/19th. It was during this week that most butterflies emerged from hibernation.

**April:** Although April was a wet month nationally, in south Hampshire it was the driest of the last 8 years. Out of the 16 rain days, only four had more than 4.0 mm. It was a real mixture of wind directions, and although maximum daily temperatures generally stayed above 10°C, they rarely rose much above 16°C. It was a fairly sunny month, but nothing exceptional.

**May:** Another drier than average month; what little rain there was mostly fell over the period 18-21 May. The first week was dry, sunny and warm, with temperatures rising to 21°C. The second week continued in this vein, but temperatures fell with the onset of cool and gusty NE and NW winds. During the third week temperatures struggled to rise above 16°C, and conditions became unsettled, cloudy and showery, as northerly winds were replaced by south-westerlies. Things improved for the final week of the month, with south-easterly winds on 27th giving a remarkable 27.5°C peak temperature and 12.7 hours of sunshine.

**June:** Overall June was very warm, sunny and dry. It marked the eighth month in succession with less than 60 mm rainfall. Temperatures in the first week were rather modest, averaging around 16°C as the daily peak, but in the weeks that followed, temperatures steadily climbed. The maximum daily temperatures averaged 25°C for the last fortnight, and half of these days peaked at 27-29°C. During this exceptional weather many days recorded over 12 hours of sunshine, providing excellent conditions for butterflies.

**July:** The first week was cloudy and showery, with peak temperatures stuck at around 19°C. The first thunderstorm of the summer was on 4 July, followed by a heavy hail shower. The middle fortnight of July was excellent, being hot, dry and sunny, with maximum temperatures averaging 25°C, and peaking at 30°C on the 10th. The last quarter of the month was disappointing, becoming cooler, cloudy and showery once more, with 30 mm of rain falling from 23rd-26th.

**August:** A dry and sunny month, typified by calm and stable conditions. Only three days (4th, 18th, 24th) recorded more than 5.0 mm of rain, whilst an impressive 13 days had more than 9 hours of sunshine. Daytime maximum temperatures were consistently between 20-25°C; average for the time of year.

**September:** A sunny, very warm and dry month. Indeed, the warmest since 1999, with no fewer than 17 days recording temperatures in excess of 20°C. The first week was particularly warm and sunny. Rainfall was less than 50% of normal, with only three days recording 5.0+ mm, and 18 days with no rain at all.

**October:** Although only average for sunshine, October 2005 was an exceptionally warm month, one of the warmest on record, with daily highs consistently in the range 15-20°C. It started off dry, but made up for this in the second half of the month with heavy rainfall on a number of days, including 40 mm on 24th October. The monthly total of 120 mm was more than double that of any previous month in 2005.

**November:** Temperatures plummeted through November, from an average daily high of 14.3°C in the first quarter, down to 6.1°C in the final quarter. The first two days of the month were rainy (44 mm), but after the first week had passed it became an incredibly dry month. The middle of the month was particularly cold, dry and sunny, and frosty nights became the norm for the second half of the month.

**December:** A rather cold and frosty month, but sunny and dry during the middle two weeks. It was the first time over the last eight years that no December day had reached 12°C. Had it not been for some heavy rain during the first week and the last few days it would have been another very dry month. Even so, rainfall was still well below average.

## BUTTERFLY REPORT 2005

### The butterfly year 2005

Andy and Linda Barker

It was a generally disastrous year for most of the common garden butterflies, and until the Red Admirals arrived in September, the buddleias in flower in August were virtually devoid of butterflies. Small Tortoiseshells, after a modest emergence from hibernation, totally crashed for the summer brood, with hardly any being seen anywhere all year. Peacocks fared little better, having a very short flight period in the summer, but the Comma had a reasonable year, especially in late summer and early autumn. The "whites" also had a rather poor year, especially the Small White and Green-veined White.

Although the Silver-spotted Skipper generally did well, most other skippers showed mixed fortunes, with some sites doing well, whilst others showed decline. From the excellent 2004 season when hopes were raised, the Small Copper returned to its low ebb once again, but species like the Brown Hairstreak had a good year, and no doubt benefited from the excellent weather throughout their flight season. Of the blues, the Adonis Blue had an excellent year, but the Small Blue, Common Blue and Holly Blue all had reduced numbers at most sites. Likewise, the Duke of Burgundy Fritillary showed significant decline at many of the key sites.

Of the fritillaries, it is pleasing to report that both the Pearl-bordered and Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary had an excellent emergence in the New Forest as well as at the few remaining sites elsewhere in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. The other fritillaries also seemed to do well or very well, and interestingly the Marsh Fritillary was recorded from nine sites, including a scattering in central Hampshire, either due to unofficial releases, or natural dispersion from Salisbury Plain.

For the satyrids (the "browns"), 2005 was not a year to remember, with most showing very mixed fortunes, and species such as Small Heath and Wall Brown showing yet further decline.

Until the arrival of large numbers of Red Admirals in September, it was a generally poor year for our common migrant species. Painted Ladies were only present in ones and twos throughout the middle and later part of the summer, and likewise, Clouded Yellow was scarce early in the season and only made a rather modest showing in August and into the autumn. However, there were some good records of rare migrants, including European Swallowtail, Large Tortoiseshell, Camberwell Beauty, Monarch and Long-tailed Blue. As always, deliberate or accidental releases of captive bred butterflies cannot be ruled out in some of these instances.

The warm sunshine and generally dry conditions throughout most of the summer meant that many species had an extended flight period, and several species that are normally single brooded (univoltine) managed to produce a few second brood individuals, such as the Dingy Skipper, the Silver-studded Blue and the White Admiral making them bivoltine, as would be the case further south in Europe. Additionally, there were two normally bivoltine species, Holly Blue and Brown Argus, that produced third brood individuals. This is something that appears to be happening with increased frequency and may give a hint of climatic change.

The end of the year is perhaps best remembered for the number of late Red Admiral sightings, well into December, and continuing through the winter months in early 2006.

Look at an old text book and it will say that the Red Admiral cannot survive the British winter, but in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, it is increasingly common to see a Red Admiral in winter sunshine, even on quite cold days (as long as it's not windy). Looking at wind directions and weather patterns it is clear that these are not migrants, but individuals that are passing through the winter. Unlike the traditional hibernators (Small Tortoiseshell, Peacock, Comma, Brimstone), it would seem that the Red Admirals are lighter sleepers, going into diapause but emerging intermittently, and presumably taking nectar. It would be interesting if anyone has observed whether they do nectar in the winter months, and if so on what (winter honeysuckle?).

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## Glossary of terms

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**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, 1980 to 2005, 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 2005 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.

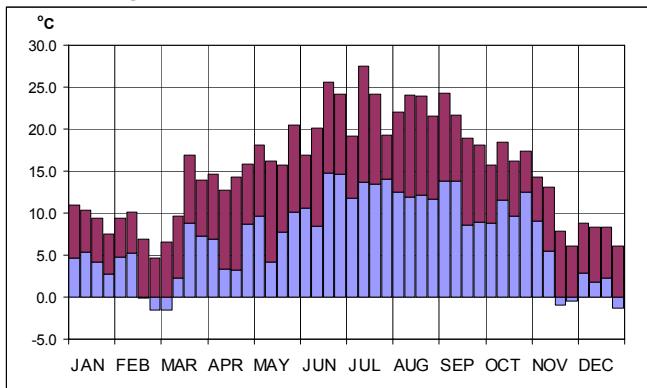
**Status:** Regional priority is shown as listed in the *Butterfly Conservation South-central England Regional Action Plan*.

**Butterfly distribution maps:** The distribution maps in this report were produced using MapMate software. These show the 2 km squares (tetrads) for which records were received in 2005 (filled circles). 2000 to 2004 records are plotted as open circles. For maps of pre-2000 records, see *Butterflies of Hampshire*.

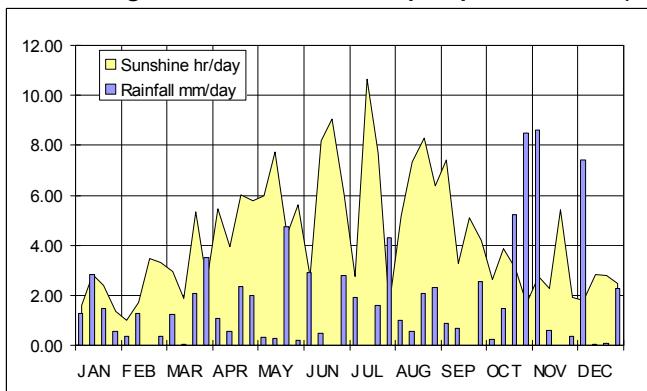
**Earliest-latest butterfly sightings chart on page 26:** To find the earliest and latest sighting for each species of butterfly, read along the line by the species' name. The first number is the date of the earliest sighting, the month being that at the top of the column. A shaded section indicates that the butterfly was recorded during that month and the last number is the date of the latest sighting, again with the month at the top of the column.

**2004-2005 butterfly trends table on page 27:** This table was compiled by Dr Andy Barker and is based on 60 Hampshire and Isle of Wight transects with data for both 2004 and 2005.

## 2005 Average maximum/minimum temperatures per quarter month (Chandler's Ford)



## 2005 Average sunshine and rainfall per quarter month (Chandler's Ford)

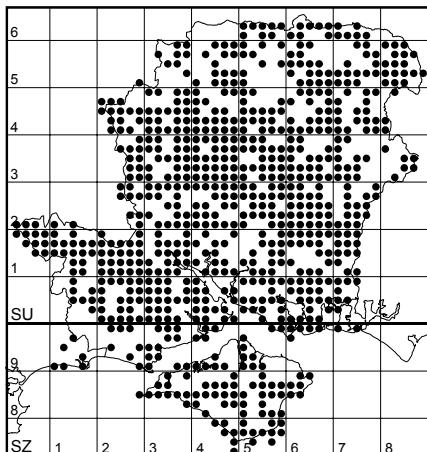


## Butterfly record coverage 2005

No of 2005 records: 32377

No of tetrads in 2005: 762

No of post 2000 tetrads: 1140



## Summary of earliest-latest butterfly sightings 2005

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Small Skipper						11			02			
Essex Skipper						15		21				
Silver-spotted Skipper							30		24			
Large Skipper					27					07		
Dingy Skipper				24				12				
Grizzled Skipper				15		29						
Clouded Yellow		08								09		
Brimstone	08										15	
Large White				10						09		
Small White			06						27			
Green-veined White				01						15		
Orange-tip				02			02					
Green Hairstreak				10			08					
Brown Hairstreak								04	05			
Purple Hairstreak						19			02			
White-letter Hairstreak						22		07				
Small Copper		23									01	
Small Blue				01					21			
Silver-studded Blue					07				10			
Brown Argus				07						31		
Common Blue			05							01		
Chalkhill Blue						02		28				
Adonis Blue			07					28				
Holly Blue		25									14	
Duke of Burgundy			17		23							
Purple Emperor					28		03					
White Admiral					22					04		
Red Admiral	01										31	
Painted Lady				02					27			
Small Tortoiseshell			09							23		
Peacock	13									27		
Comma			16							05		
Small Pearl-bordered					15		19					
Pearl-bordered Fritillary					02	18						
Dark Green Fritillary						16		31				
Silver-washed Fritillary						16			08			
Marsh Fritillary					15	11						
Glanville Fritillary					02	29						
Speckled Wood		16									04	
Wall Brown			24							20		
Marbled White						14		27				
Grayling						10			20			
Gatekeeper						21					08	
Meadow Brown					27						27	
Small Heath				01							04	
Ringlet						14		28				

2004-2005 butterfly trends in Hampshire & Isle of Wight				Andy Barker
Species	>20% Decrease 2005	-20% to +20% No change	>20% Increase 2005	
Small Skipper	2	2	4	
Small/Essex Skipper	10	12	16	
Silver-spotted Skipper	-	2	4	
Large Skipper	20	13	12	
Dingy Skipper	8	5	8	
Grizzled Skipper	7	5	8	
Clouded Yellow	19	3	5	
Brimstone	18	13	13	
Large White	15	13	11	
Small White	35	4	2	
Green-veined White	27	12	3	
Orange Tip	9	17	10	
Green Hairstreak	7	9	11	
Brown Hairstreak	-	-	1	
Purple Hairstreak	6	4	7	
White-letter Hairstreak	2	-	1	
Small Copper	28	7	2	
Small Blue	6	2	2	
Silver-studded Blue	-	-	1	
Brown Argus	5	9	8	
Common Blue	23	8	5	
Chalkhill Blue	3	6	6	
Adonis Blue	2	1	5	
Holly Blue	25	15	8	
Duke of Burgundy	3	-	1	
Purple Emperor	-	-	1	
White Admiral	4	7	8	
Red Admiral	1	6	37	
Painted Lady	27	6	6	
Small Tortoiseshell	43	1	-	
Peacock	10	12	7	
Comma	6	17	21	
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	-	-	1	
Pearl-bordered Fritillary	2	-	1	
Dark Green Fritillary	5	4	6	
Silver-washed Fritillary	5	9	10	
Marsh Fritillary	2	-	1	
Glanville Fritillary	-	-	-	
Speckled Wood	13	23	11	
Wall Brown	7	3	-	
Marbled White	13	13	18	
Grayling	-	-	3	
Gatekeeper	20	17	11	
Meadow Brown	11	16	18	
Small Heath	21	3	5	
Ringlet	12	11	13	

**Status:** BC Low Priority**Earliest:** **11 June 2005**Hocombe Mead, Eastleigh (AC)  
Farnborough (CS)**No of 2005 records:** 966**No of tetrads in 2005:** 158**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 402**Latest:** **02 September 2005**

Farlington Marshes (MKi)

The Small Skipper generally had a better year than last with some 45% of transects recording a 20% or more increase in numbers. Recorders views, however, were mixed. CRH felt it was plentiful in the Rushmoor area and ACS found it plentiful for the third successive year at Bramshott. In contrast, it was average at Stockbridge (RCB), and poor at Dean Hill (CWC) and in the Christchurch area (MJG).

Peak numbers were seen around about the third week in July when some impressive totals were recorded on several transects, 130 being seen at Botley Wood on 17 July, 126 at Testwood Park House, Southampton, on 16 July, and 114 at Pamber Forest on 15 July. Other recorders also reported counts in excess of 100, such as 114 at Martin Down, Kitts Grave, on 10 July (IR), 100 at Oxenbourne Down and at The Mountain, Meon Valley, both on 13 July (AW). Twelve counts of 50 or more were made, mainly in the north and east of Hampshire.

The largest count of all was recorded on the Isle of Wight, 300+ on 11 July at Lake, Sandown (DAB). At Whippingham the highest transect daily count ever, 128 was recorded on 16 July, whereas at Parkhurst Forest numbers were below average for the second year running and none were seen at Woodhouse Copse (all JR).



Small Skipper, Pamber Forest, July 2005 (Colin Baker)

**Status:** BC Low Priority**Earliest:** **15 June 2005**

Horndean (JN)

**No of 2005 records:** 140**No of tetrads in 2005:** 66**Latest:** **21 August 2005****No of post 2000 tetrads:** 224

Botley Wood (RJC)

This species had a reasonable year (RCB, MSh) being seen widely across Hampshire and a few records from the Isle of Wight, where it now seems to be established. Peak numbers were seen at the end of July, with 70 seen near Facombe on 26 July (MG) and good numbers at Petersfield Heath throughout the season, with 67 recorded on 22 July and 66 on 17 July (both ACS).

In recent years, sightings on the Isle of Wight have been of just one or two butterflies. The Essex Skipper was reported from 6 sites in 2005. The colony at Branstone Cross, near Sandown first reported in 2003, is apparently the strongest, with 20 seen there on 9 July (IP). Ten were seen at Atherfield Point, on the south coast on 17 July (JMC) and smaller numbers during July and August at Shalcombe Down, near Brook and nearby Wellow Down (JMC and CD respectively) as well as at some coastal sites.

Distinguishing between the two small golden skippers is never easy and the result unpredictable. Thus in the north-east of the county few Essex Skippers were seen amongst the Small Skippers (TH) whilst at Eelmoor Marsh on 16 July about 20% of the golden skippers were found to be Essex Skippers (CRH).

Whatever its abundance, the Essex Skipper certainly had a long flight season, starting nearly a week earlier and finishing just over two weeks later than in 2004.

**Status:** BC Low Priority**Earliest:** **27 May 2005**

Whippingham Fields, IOW (JR)

**No of 2005 records:** 647**No of tetrads in 2005:** 155**Latest:** **07 September 2005****No of post 2000 tetrads:** 392

near Bishops Waltham (RCg)

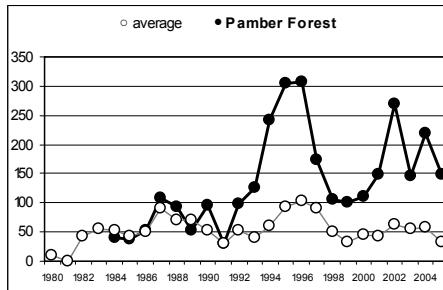
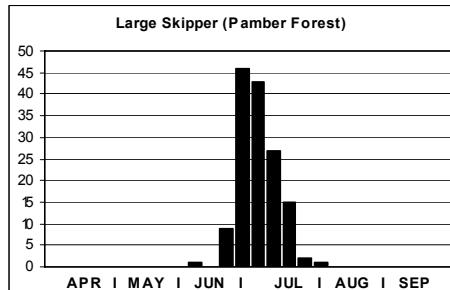
Most recorders reported an average season or worse. This picture is reinforced by the transect data, with almost half of the monitored transects being down by 20% or more relative to 2004. No more so than at Firestone Copse recording its lowest Annual Index for 10 years. At Martin Down, Kitts Grave, however, the Annual Index held up well increasing from 36 in 2004 to 55 in 2005. Across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight only 13 sites returned counts of 20 or more.

Comments from recorders were generally discouraging, as it suffered a poor year in the Christchurch area (MJG) and at Dean Hill (CWC). In north-east Hampshire it struggled (CRH), at Bramshott Common it fared better than 2004 (ACG) and it wasn't too bad in East Hampshire (MSh). In the wetter woodland areas it seems to have enjoyed better fortunes, where AW's best counts were recorded from Whiteley Pastures and Alice Holt (Straits Inclosure and Goose Green Inclosure) (AW). In Hampshire the highest counts were from near Facombe where MG recorded 80 on 26 July, Pamber Forest where 46 were

recorded on 27 June (GD) and at Whiteley Pastures (AW) and Roydon Common, New Forest (RCo) where 25 were recorded, both on 8 July.

On the Isle of Wight the year's best counts were at Whippingham Fields with 51 on 2 July and a peak of 99 on 16 July (JR). At Woodhouse Copse, with an Annual Index of 16, JR felt it was the worst year ever and is continuing to decline.

May sightings were few, with the main peak in mid July tailing off throughout August. The last August sighting was on the 20th at Hipley Copse, near Southwick (AHB), followed by an exceptionally late record from the Claylands transect near Bishops Waltham (RCg).



### Silver-spotted Skipper *Hesperia comma*

Andy Barker

**Status:** BC High Priority

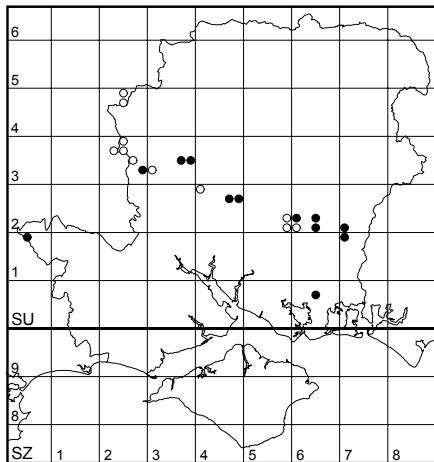
**No of 2005 records:** 126

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 12

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 23

**Earliest:** 30 July 2005  
Stockbridge Down (BPF)

**Latest:** 24 September 2005  
Old Winchester Hill (AMc)



After the poor 2004 season, 2005 was a decidedly better year, thanks in part to the warm sunny conditions throughout August and early September. All transects showed stable or increasing numbers, and most peaked in mid August, although for Old Winchester Hill the highest counts were in the last few days of August. The Annual Index of 32 at St. Catherine's Hill, Winchester is particularly noteworthy, being the highest total since recolonisation a few years ago. With a peak count of 14 on 16 August (CP), this small colony appears to be strengthening year on year. On 29 August egg-laying was observed on Sheep's Fescue next to the bare earth of rabbit scrapes on the southern slopes of this ancient hill-fort (A&LB), with a brief search revealing seven eggs. Two days later on 31

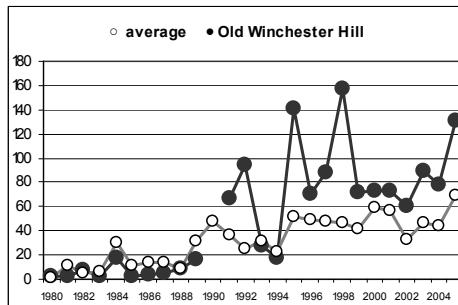
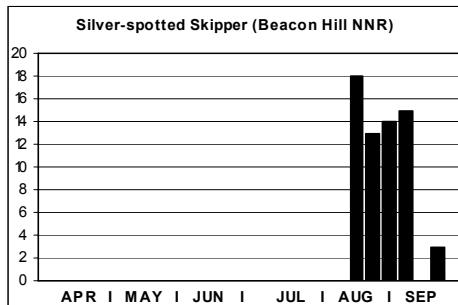
August, females were happy to lay on Sheep's Fescue growing amongst other grasses and not surrounded by bare earth as stated in most books (CP).

In south-east Hampshire two were seen at The Mountain on 29 August (SE), whilst counts of 15-20 individuals typified most people's visits to Beacon Hill. An early morning visit to this site found several individuals covered with dew (MP). The observer watched as the sun warmed them, noting that they would rapidly open and close their wings to shake off the dew, and use their proboscis to suck the dew from their head and eyes. The highest count for Beacon Hill was 47 on 21 August (JRP), whereas across the Meon Valley at Old Winchester Hill, several people saw in excess of 50 individuals. A peak of 110 at this site on 30 August (MDu), was the highest for the year. At the same site on 28 August nectaring was recorded from various plants including Autumn Gentian, Eyebright, Ragwort, Marjoram and Stemless Thistle (AH).

Further south at Oxenbourne Down, it was described as doing really well in 2005, with 30 seen on 20 August, and spread all over the down (AW). A solitary female seen on the upper north slopes of Butser Hill on 23 August was a surprise for MSh, who considered it a wanderer from Oxenbourne Down. Even more surprising was the isolated individual seen at Portsdown Hill on 7 & 8 September (RJ); the first known record of this species since c. 1880, when the colony that occurred there at that time was destroyed by the digging of the Paulsgrove chalk pit.

In west Hampshire, the Broughton Down colony remains strong, with 53 seen on 12 August (GCE), whilst at Stockbridge Down the small colony appears to be doing well, with a peak of 22 on 7 August (PE). The most remarkable observation for this site was of an aberration seen on 11 August (A&LB). This aberrant individual, ab. *juncta* Tutt, had all the silver (white) spots on the underside hindwing grossly enlarged so as to merge as a single giant silver spot! This was so extreme that the individual was easily picked out in flight (see illustration from field sketch). In the extreme south-west of Hampshire the tiny population at Martin Down persists, with a maximum of five individuals on 27 August (AH).

Commencing on 30 July (BPF), and ending on 24 September (AMc), the 2005 flight period was of 57 days duration. This makes it one of the longest flight seasons on record. With excellent egg-laying opportunities throughout the extended hot sunny weather of August and early September, the prospects for 2006 look very good.





Above: ab. *juncta* (Jo Haigh, from a field sketch by AJB)



Right: Silver-spotted Skipper at Old Winchester Hill, 14 August 2004 (Colin Baker)

### **Dingy Skipper *Erynnis tages***

**Jonathan Forsyth**

**Status:** BC Medium Priority

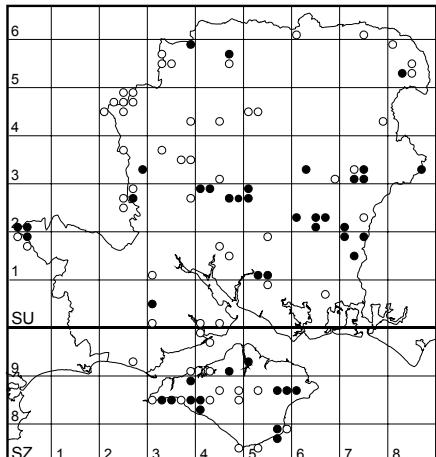
**No of 2005 records:** 239

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 44

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 101

**Earliest:** **24 April 2005**  
Oxenbourne Down (AW)

**Latest:** **12 August 2005**  
Martin Down, south (LS)



The Dingy Skipper had a reasonable year although transect monitored sites showed as many sites down in numbers as those that were up. Recorded from over forty sites in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, the peak season for this butterfly was end May/early June. The highest count was of 100 at Martin Down on 15 May (AH) and this site produced several good counts for observers through the season with 34 on 18 May (ACM) and 27 on 29 May (ML). Other good counts came from Drayton Down, near East Meon with 23 on 23 May (P&PG), and there were 31 seen at Butser Hill on 25 May (BPF). Of the 40 or so sites only seven produced double figure counts. At Dean Hill CWC reported a good year and it was another good season at Eelmoor with, encouragingly, further evidence of dispersal around the site as a result of selective management (CRH).

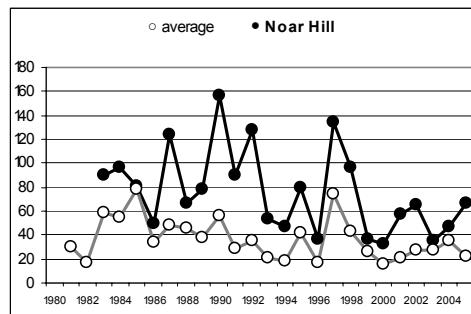
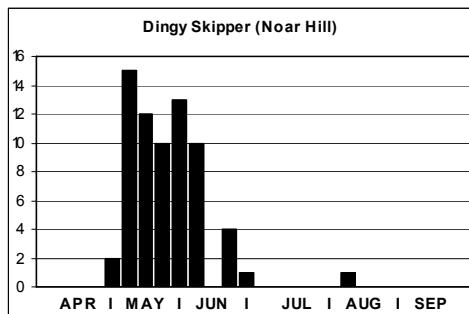
Looking at the transect data, the Annual Index at Old Winchester Hill was 42, up on last year (33) with 17 of these recorded on 25 May. At Beacon Hill the Annual Index of 3 was a considerable drop from the 38 recorded in 2004, but at both Noar Hill and Old Winchester Hill the Annual Index increased from 47 in 2004 to 67 in 2005 and 32 to 42 respectively.

On the Isle of Wight, the first seen was on 2 May at Mottistone Down (RLa) and the last of the season was on 29 June at Westover Down, near Calbourne (SDa). The only site on the Island to produce a double-figure count was Bonchurch Down, with 17 on 7 June (AB). The next highest was nine at Brook Down on 9 June (CD).

Second generation Dingy Skipper (all singletons) were reported from three sites in August; at Old Winchester Hill on the 2nd (PE), Noar Hill on the 9th (AMJ), and Martin Down on both the 6th (BPi) and the 12th (LS), a sighting which represented the last of the year. With warm dry summers such as 2005, second brood individuals are becoming increasingly common, especially at sites such as Noar Hill.



Dingy Skipper, Old Winchester Hill, 29 May 2005 (Colin Baker)



**Status:** BC High Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 254

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 48

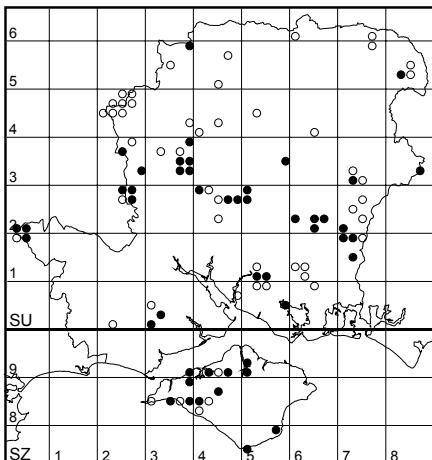
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 99

**Earliest:** 15 April 2005

Afton Down, IOW (SAK-J)

**Latest:** 29 June 2005

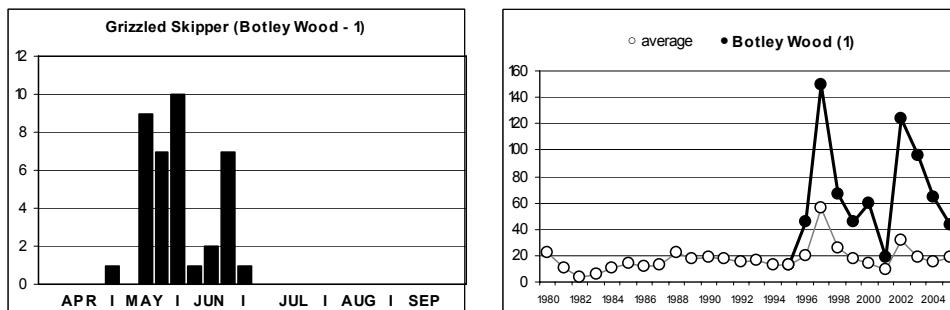
Botley Wood (TJV & RKL)



There was no consistent pattern at the transect monitored sites, with eight showing a >20% increase in numbers, seven showing a decrease of over 20%, and five with no significant change relative to 2004. The 2005 flight period covered a period of generally unsettled weather with sunshine and showers as well as cloudy and windy conditions, including some cool north-easterlies. The season peaked in mid to late May, with the highest count of the year being 60 at Martin Down on 15 May (AH). Other high counts included 23 at Monkham Copse, IOW, on 18 May (AHB), 20 at Stockbridge Down on 7 May (MDu) and 19 at Butser Hill on 25 May (BPF). There were no second brood individuals reported from any site during 2005.

Although the national picture for this species seems particularly bleak, with *British Wildlife* reporting that it is feared lost from many sites, the situation in our area, whilst not great, is perhaps not quite as bad. In 2005, Grizzled Skipper was reported from no fewer than 39 Hampshire sites. These are overwhelmingly concentrated in a belt of unimproved calcareous grassland sites at the southern edge of the chalk outcrop traversing central Hampshire. It is a rare species in the New Forest, and we are in urgent need of more comprehensive survey effort in north-west Hampshire, where the species is probably more widely distributed than our data would suggest. Most Hampshire sites recorded just one or two individuals, and only four sites produced 10+ counts. Although Botley Wood retains a significant population, the transect trends shows a substantial decline over recent years, being reduced to a third of what it was in 2002. Encouragingly, Grizzled Skippers were seen regularly at Magdalen Hill Down throughout the season, with a peak of six on 2 May (AJB). It was considered the best year since we began managing the site in 1990 (PDF), producing a record annual index of 17. In contrast, at both Stockbridge Down (RCB), and Bramshott Common (ACG), it was considered a disappointing year, with numbers 50% down at the latter. In north-east Hampshire, there was a mixed picture, with numbers decreasing at Eelmoor Marsh (CRH), but more promisingly, showing dispersal to grassland areas in favourable condition thanks to a policy of selective winter mowing and light grazing. As a result, there were records from 10 habitat patches in 2005, which is double that used in 2002 (CRH).

On the Isle of Wight 18 sites recorded the species, with double figure counts at Monkham Copse and Brook Down. Almost all sites are in the west and north-west of the Island, as has been the case in recent years. At Parkhurst Forest the butterfly has moved to take advantage of newly created early successional habitat patches whilst previously used areas have become overgrown and less suitable (JR). In south-east Wight, Coombe Bottom, Ventnor, is the only place where the species has been regularly seen since 2000. Four were seen here on transect on 10 June (IRI). A record of one on 6 May at Binnel Bay, near Niton (AWr), would appear to be a new site, so perhaps the species hangs on in low numbers elsewhere in south and south-east Wight.



### Clouded Yellow *Colias croceus*

Mike Gibbons

**Status:** BC Low Priority

**Earliest:** 08 February 2005

West High Down, IOW (BR)

**No of 2005 records:** 168

**Latest:** 09 November 2005

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 59

Bonchurch, IOW (A&EB)

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 306

Although undoubtedly not a 'Clouded Yellow Year', the species did nevertheless appear across Hampshire and Wight in low numbers. Interestingly, however, there were no records from the northern third of Hampshire, Stockbridge Down at 25 miles (40 km) inland being the most northerly. The vast majority of transect monitored sites had a 20% decrease in numbers, with 40% of sites returning an Annual Index of zero.

A major surprise was the discovery of two very early individuals, one at West High Down, IOW on 8 February (BR) and another at Portman Ravine, Boscombe on 15 February (ARC). The two records become the earliest on the database by over a month. These were probably emerging from nearby overwintering larvae which had pupated in a sheltered area and had been brought on by above average temperatures. It was just a matter of time before a probable overwintering event occurred on the Isle of Wight as predicted in the 2003 report.

Away from the coast the first mainland records were from Butser Hill (MSh) and Martin Down (MDu) on 27 May with another at Coombe Bottom, Ventnor, on the same date. These coincided with a hot south-easterly air flow from the continent (see weather report). Another six individuals seen in Hampshire to 18 June suggested a small influx, however a record of a fresh looking female of the *helice* form at Jurds Lake, Southampton on 3 June (CP) may have emerged locally as it seemed reluctant to fly.

Mid-summer records started with two on 10 July at Catherington Lith, Horndean (JN). Then the main summer arrivals began with one at Martin Down on 21 July (NCo) continuing on into August. There were 12 July sightings and at least 177 in August with a notable peak around the third week. A 90 minute count at Martin Down produced 17 on 21 August (DGG). On Magdalen Hill Down 'North' an ovipositing female laid at least 10 eggs (nine on Bird's-foot Trefoil and one on White Clover) on 7 August (A&LB), and several *helice* were also seen egg laying (PDF). Further egg-laying was recorded at Manor Steps and Portman Ravine, Boscombe on 10 August with totals of 13 and 61 respectively.

Sightings continued throughout September and beyond, the majority being near the coast or on downland sites inland. At Magdalen Hill Down seven fresh individuals including a *helice* were seen on 10 September and further fresh individuals were seen on 10 October and into November (PDF). October numbers at Boscombe peaked with 24 on 4 October (MJS), rapidly diminishing to one on 24 October (MMDG). On the Isle of Wight six were still flying at Whippingham Fields on 22 October (JR), and elsewhere a total of 42 were seen at Wheelers Bay between 17 August and 15 October including four *helice* (A&EB).

The Gosport coast synopsis by DJAT was again poor with only 46 sightings compared to 143 in 2004. Of these only 13% were females with the highest daily count being eight on 17 October. One interesting variety was seen, a female with a pale yellow partly transparent left forewing on 8/9 August at Gilkicker. DJAT's observations summarise the year well, putting totals and sightings into perspective. With more observers contributing records, coverage has been excellent for this species and has shown the time and spread of arrivals and breeding. Transect data and individual counts still point to a poor year number wise, but the traditional pattern of migration and breeding was very much evident.

<b>Brimstone <i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i></b>	<b>Brian Fletcher</b>
<b>Status:</b> BC Low Priority	<b>Earliest:</b> <b>08 January 2005</b> Badger Farm, Winchester (Jki)
<b>No of 2005 records:</b> 2467	
<b>No of tetrads in 2005:</b> 427	<b>Latest:</b> <b>15 December 2005</b>
<b>No of post 2000 tetrads:</b> 815	near Aldershot (AJB)

The Brimstone had mixed fortunes, caused in the main by the cool, cloudy weather with north-easterly winds that was all too common a feature of the weather in April and May. Transect data from some 40% of sites showed numbers of this species to be 20% or more down compared to 2004. This reduction in numbers was evident on sites such as Magdalen Hill Down where the Annual Index of 202 in 2004 dropped to 148 in 2005 and Yew Hill where numbers plummeted from 117 in 2004 to just 40 in 2005. In contrast The Mountain with an Annual Index of 138 was its highest count since 1982.

Though the flight season started earlier than in 2004, large numbers were not seen in Hampshire until a warm spell of weather arrived in mid March when 28 were seen in the New Forest on 18 March (JRu), 50 were seen at Barnett Copse, near Charlton on 19 March (AW) and 41 at Whiteley Pastures on 26 March (ML). Note that this was all before the start of transect monitoring. High numbers were not recorded again until the end of April when 45 were seen at Whiteley Pastures on 30 April (ML), followed by 40 at Stockbridge Down on 7 May (MDu). 66, the highest count of all, were seen at Kitts Grave, Martin Down on 27 May (IR) and in Pamber Forest 50 were seen on 8 June (TH). After this there were only a few sightings as the old brood died out slowly to be succeeded by the new one around mid July. Brimstones are generally thin on the ground on the Isle of Wight

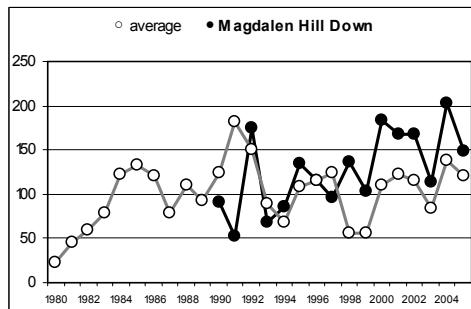
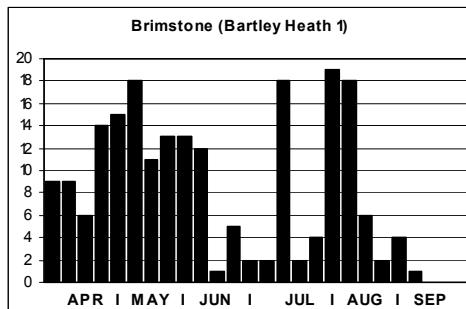
and 2005 was no exception. Even so peak counts of 33 on 6 May at Parkhurst Forest (JR) and 25 on 31 May at Wheelers Bay (AW) were reported.

By early August the new generation was flying in good numbers with 42 seen at Pamber Forest on 1 August (GD), 46 at Dean Hill on 2 August (CWC), 40 on Stockbridge Down on the same date (MDu) and 45 on the Broughton Down transect on 8 August. The new summer generation peaked in early to mid August.

By mid August most Brimstones were well fed and on their way into hibernation, few counts into double figures being seen in the second half of the month, though occasional sightings were made throughout the autumn and into December.



Brimstone larva, 13 June 2005 and egg, 7 May 2005, Pamber Forest (Colin Baker)



**Status:** BC Low Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 1673

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 343

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 773

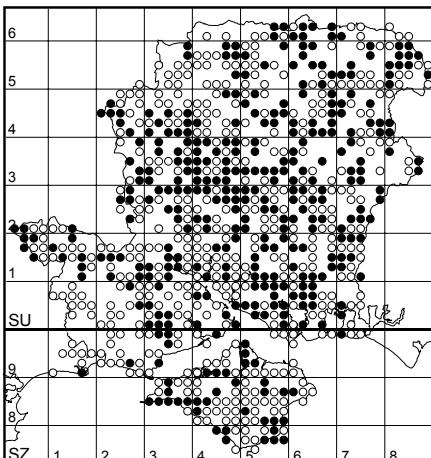
**Earliest:** **10 April 2005**

Horndean (JN)

Wheeler's Bay, IOW (A&EB)

**Latest:** **09 November 2005**

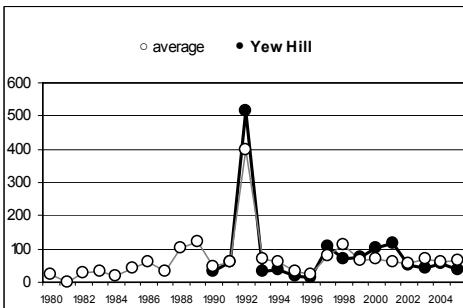
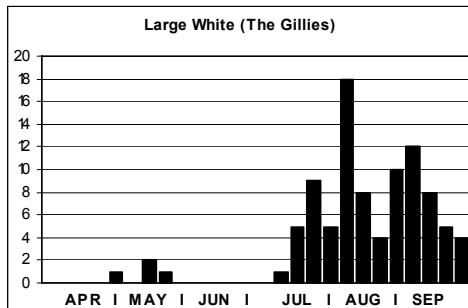
Bonchurch, IOW (A&EB)



Numbers of this species varied considerably, being scarce in some places and numerous in others. This is reflected in the transect data, with roughly similar numbers of sites declining as increasing and many showing little or no change.

The flight season was much the same as 2004 and as is typical of this species the first brood was considerably less than the second. The highest numbers of the first brood were encountered in May with seven at Windmill Hill, Horndean on 2 May (JN) and six at Portsdown Hill on 15 May (M&MG). The second brood started to emerge during the first week in July and numbers built up rapidly with 18 seen at Whippingham Fields, IOW on 8 July (JR). The highest numbers seen were 35 at Portsdown Hill on 18 July (T&MR), 44 on Ventnor Down on 7 August (JMC) and 28 at Alresford Farm also on 7 August (JP). A third brood emerged late in September and was seen in good numbers well into October, with peak numbers being nine at Ventnor on 29 September (PM), 10 at Chilling, near Fareham on 10 October (RJC) and 14 at Whippingham Fields on 15 October (JR). It would be interesting to know how many if any of the progeny of the third brood survived to pupate and pass the winter in the normal overwintering stage.

A noteworthy feature of this species' behaviour noted this summer was a southward migration, small numbers being seen flying out to sea from Ventnor throughout the day of 28 August (A&EB).



## **Small White *Pieris rapae***

**Peter Hooper**

**Status:** BC Low Priority

**Earliest:** **06 March 2005**

Wheelers Bay, IOW (A&EB)

**No of 2005 records:** 2053

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 290

**Latest:** **27 October 2005**

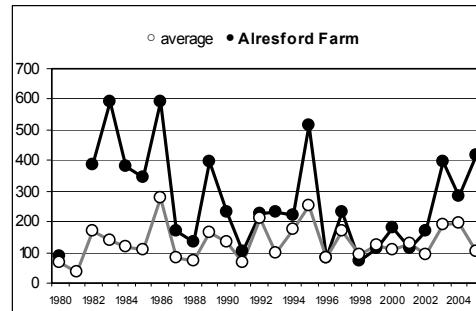
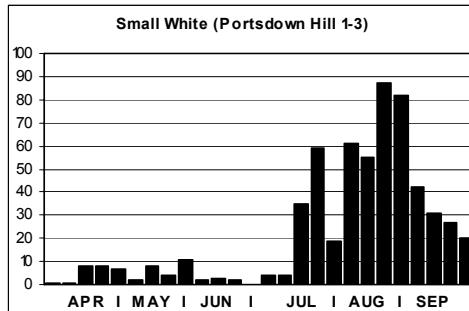
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 710

Gosport (PSc)

Badger Farm, Winchester (RCB)

It was a poor year for the Small White with 35 out of 41 transects showing 20% or more decrease in numbers in 2005 compared to 2004. The pattern for the year was similar to 2004, with a slow start with rather good numbers for the second brood. The first brood peaked in mid May. Strong second brood numbers reported in July and August were almost double the first brood but the second brood did not show an obvious peak. In some areas numbers remained low throughout the flight period with ACG at Bramshott and CWC at Dean Hill both reporting poor years. Just five sites recorded counts of 50 or more. The highest first brood count was 15 at The Gillies, Fareham (GBr) on 15 May. Second brood numbers, however, were much higher with 100 being seen at Portsdown Hill on two occasions on 7 and 26 August (AW), 60 at Oxenbourne Down on 31 July (AW) and 50 at Old Winchester Hill on 10 August (AW). Alresford Farm recorded its highest Annual Index for a decade, 415 up from 285 in 2004. This, however, is an exception compared with the overall performance.

On the Isle of Wight JR reported that Woodhouse Copse had a disastrous first brood followed by a poor second brood. The best counts on the Island were 35 at Bonchurch Down and 25 at nearby Littleton Down both recorded on 21 August (AW).



## **Green-veined White *Pieris napi***

**Linda Barker**

**Status:** BC Low Priority

**Earliest:** **01 April 2005**

Middle Wallop (GCE)

**No of 2005 records:** 1165

**Latest:** **15 October 2005**

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 229

Whippingham Fields, IOW (JR)

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 606

Following a good year for this species in 2004, 2005 saw a reduction in numbers at many sites. Out of 42 transect sites with data for both years, 64% showed a 20% or more decrease in 2005 compared with 2004. Transect data for Pamber Forest and Wick Wood, near Alton clearly illustrate how good 2004 was, with annual indices of 356 and 468

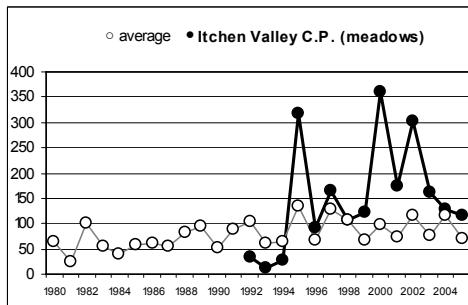
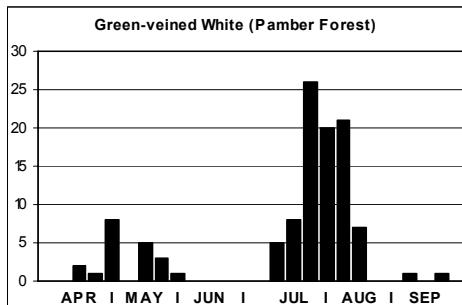
respectively (compared to 109 and 108 for 2005). The decrease was less marked at Itchen Valley Country Park, and for Alresford Farm there was no change.

Although the majority of recorders felt that numbers were down, others found it to be an average year. On the Isle of Wight it was described as being very poor (DAB) and in Hart and Rushmoor, it struggled (CRH). More positively, however, RCB felt that both broods did reasonably well, with small numbers seen at a variety of sites. In East Hampshire despite the dry weather this species fared fairly well (MSh).

The first brood peaked in early/mid May and the second, which in most cases was much larger than the first, peaked in mid to late July. At Pamber Forest a peak of 26 was recorded for the second brood on 28 July compared to eight for the first brood on 2 May (GD). Only 15 sites showed a count of 15 or more. In Hampshire the highest first brood count was 20 at East Tisted on 12 May (AW) with 35 at Alresford Farm on 10 July (JP) and 31 at Portsdown Hill on 7 August (AW), representing the highest second brood counts. On the Isle of Wight 20 were seen at Wheelers Bay on 31 May (AW) which represented the highest first brood count, with the same number again being recorded as the highest second brood count at Bonchurch Down on 21 August (AW).



Green-veined White (Dave Pearson)



**Status:** BC Low Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 704

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 217

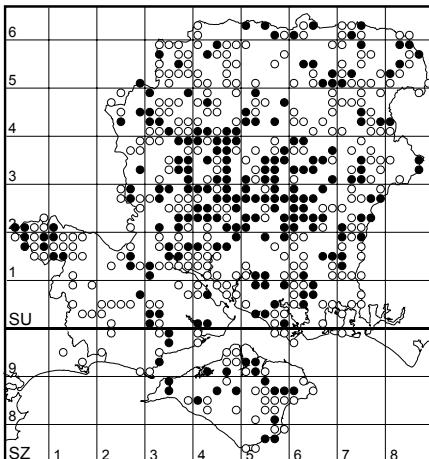
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 541

**Earliest:** **02 April 2005**

Itchen Valley Country Park (KFi)  
Courtmoor, Fleet (PM)

**Latest:** **02 July 2005**

Badger Farm, Winchester (RCB)

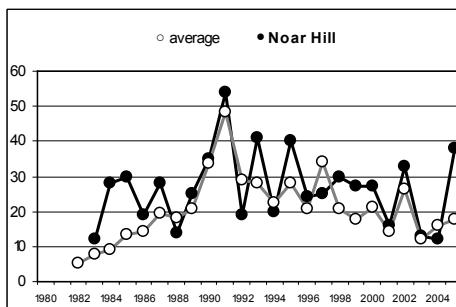
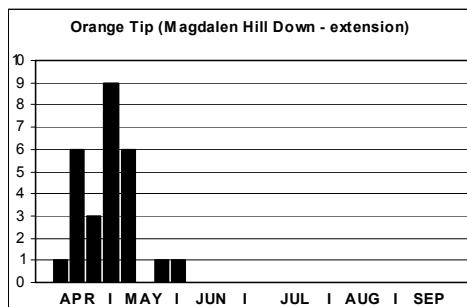


Orange-tip, Noar Hill, April 2005 (Colin Baker)

The journal *British Wildlife* reported that nationally “the Orange Tip increased in numbers to a pleasing extent” in 2005. After 2004 any increase in numbers would certainly have been welcome. The combined transect average for Hampshire and IOW edged up slightly but the majority of sites showed little or no change relative to 2004. The number of sites up by 20% was 10, only one up on the number of sites that decreased by 20%, so really an indifferent performance.

In north-east Hampshire it was considered a reasonable season, but it couldn't really get worse. Elsewhere it was described as a poorish year at Dean Hill (CWC), and a below average year across a number of Hampshire sites (AW). Double figure counts were recorded from just eight sites with notable counts from Wick Wood, near Alton where 20 were seen on 17 April and 23 on 22 April (E&PR). This site is monitored by transect and a total of 73 Orange Tips were recorded on transect in 2005 compared to 54 for 2004. At Stockbridge Down, 15 were seen on 29 April and 16 on 2 May (both MDu) and at Noar Hill 14 were seen on 6 May (MSh). The peak flight period was in early May. A chrysalis was noted on the stem of a Garlic Mustard plant at Badger Farm on 2 July (RCB).

We received few comments for the Isle of Wight, although at Brading numbers seen were low (DAB) and at Parkhurst Forest it was considered an average or below average year (JR). The best counts were nine at Whippingham Fields on 30 April (JR) and six at Wheelers Bay, Ventnor on 25 May (A&EB).



### Green Hairstreak *Callophrys rubi*

Jonathan Forsyth

**Status:** BC Low Priority

**Earliest:** 10 April 2005

Butser Hill (AT)

**No of 2005 records:** 201

**Latest:** 08 July 2005

Old Burghclere Lime Quarry (PBi, JF)

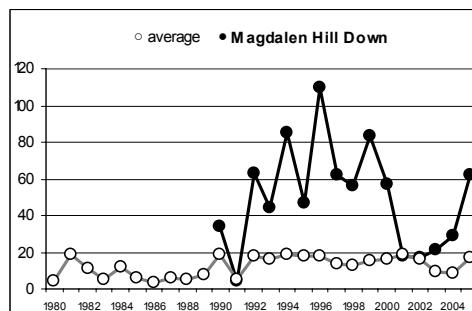
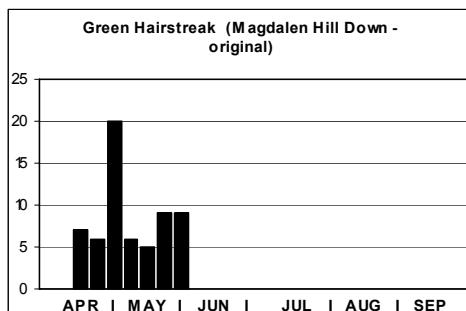
**No of tetrads in 2005:** 57

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 142

2005 was a mixed year for the Green Hairstreak, although at most transect monitored sites the overall performance was slightly up. Magdalen Hill Down doubled its 2004 total producing an Annual Index of 62 and a maximum daily count of 25 on 2 May (AJB).

At Eelmoor the 28 seen on 23 May were described as the best site count since regular monitoring began in 1994 (CRH). The population has also increased dramatically at Home Farm, Burkham with 25 on 8 June (JF). This is almost certainly as a result of the butterfly exploiting, along with the Common Blue, the large amount of sown Bird's-foot Trefoil on this Woodland Trust managed site. Double figure counts, however, were only recorded from seven sites, all in Hampshire. The highest counts, apart from Magdalen Hill Down were 30 at Martin Down on 15 May (MDu) and 16 at Bedenham Grasslands, near Gosport on 12 May (M&MG). Numbers peaked in mid May. Elsewhere, however, the story was not so good and AW attributed the low numbers at many traditional sites such as Old Winchester Hill and Oxenbourne Down to be due to the cold north-easterly winds of mid May. The situation at Dean Hill was also considered poorish (CWC).

On the Isle of Wight it was described as a poor year at Whippingham and Parkhurst Forest whilst at Brading Quarries numbers were up on recent years the highest count being four on 5 May (DAB). All in all a mixed picture from site to site from one recorder to another.



### Brown Hairstreak *Thecla betulae*

Andy Barker

**Status:** BC High Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 37

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 8

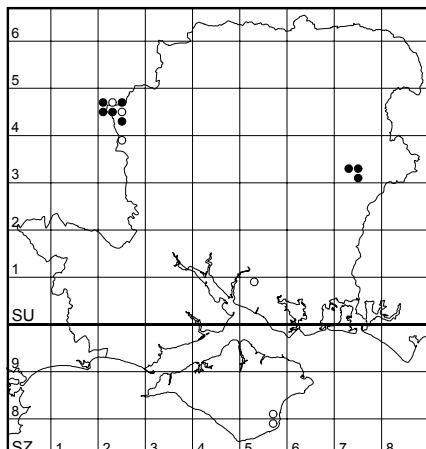
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 13

**Earliest:** **04 August 2005**

Selborne Common (MRO)  
Noar Hill (MRO, MDu)

**Latest:** **05 September 2005**

Shipton Bellinger (MRO)



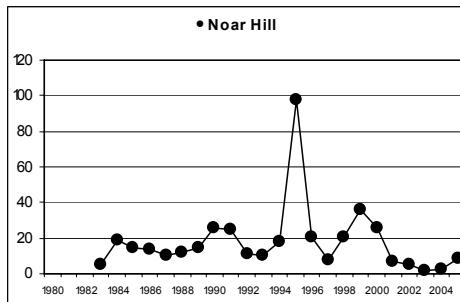
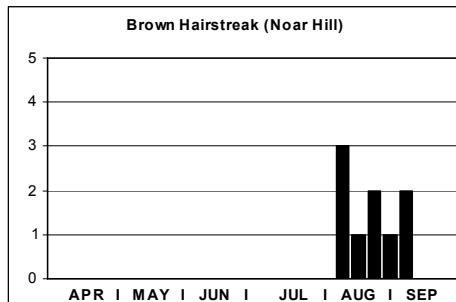
Two separate populations exist in Hampshire, one situated in the Selborne area of East Hampshire, centred on Noar Hill, the other straddling the Hampshire-Wiltshire border near Shipton Bellinger. Whereas the former is the destination of most photographers, the latter has become increasingly studied from an ecological point of view, and 2005 produced many excellent observations and records.

The survey season for this species began with winter egg-searching on blackthorn, the larval foodplant. Searches on 8 January along Blackthorn hedges in grid square SU2145 west of Shipton Bellinger recorded 29 eggs in 30 minutes (A&LB), with neighbouring squares SU2245 and SU2146 producing 5 eggs and 3 eggs respectively (A&LB). On 3 February a further 2 eggs were found south of Bedlam Plantation, SU2446 (JRM).

Emergence began in early August, and with hot sunny weather throughout the flight period, this species had an excellent year. Although Brown Hairstreaks may be seen low down, the association of males with the tops of Ash trees is increasingly recognised. On 4 August

four males were seen around Ash at Noar Hill (MRO), with a further two on 20 August at the same site (AW). At Shipton Bellinger, 19 males were observed around Ash on 12 August (MRO), and a staggering 36, the highest count of the year, seen here on 5 September (MRO). Reports for females were few, although two were seen near Shipton Bellinger on 20 August, including one egg-laying on Blackthorn scrub at a field margin (A&LB). Just over the border in Wiltshire, a joint field meeting with Wiltshire Branch on 21 August to Dunch Hill and Brigmerston Down saw 15 Brown Hairstreaks (8 females, 7 males) low down (A&LB *et al.*). The nectar sources used included Creeping Thistle, Bramble and Wild Privet. Even though numbers at Noar Hill were low in 2005 (maximum of 8 on 21 August (G&CW)), it seems that the population in the Shipton Bellinger-Tidworth area is strengthening.

Although the last adult was in September, the recording season for Brown Hairstreak doesn't end here. For those that are keen, there's plenty of opportunity for egg-searching in the winter once the Blackthorn has lost its leaves. On 13 November 11 eggs were found in square SU2245, followed on 20 November by 14 from SU2244 (GCE). From a visit to the Cholderton Estate on 3 December, egg searches of blackthorn hedges found 21 eggs in SU2442 and 7 in SU2443 (A&LB *et al.*).



### Purple Hairstreak *Neozephyrus quercus*

Jonathan Forsyth

**Status:** BC Low Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 158

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 57

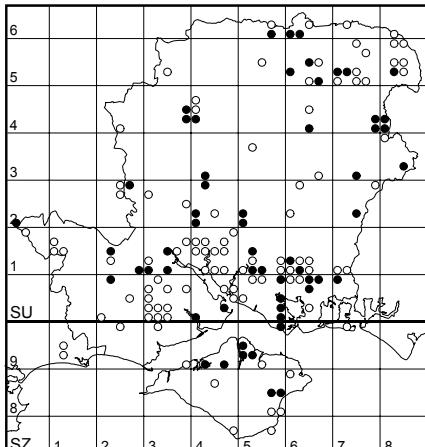
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 155

**Earliest:** 19 June 2005

Walters Copse, IOW (SY)

**Latest:** 02 September 2005

Whippingham Fields, IOW (JR)  
Noar Hill (AMJ)

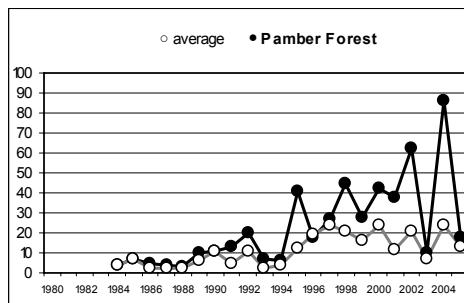
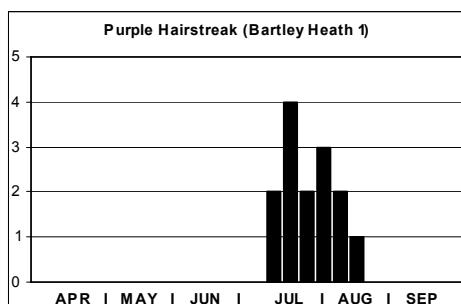


This was not a good year at all for this species. MRO felt it was one of the poorest years in his experience and definitely the poorest he has known in 30 years of recording in Alice Holt. AW sums up his views by saying it was an exceptionally poor year, many woods were Purple Hairstreak-less. These comments agree with the sentiments of most recorders.

This species peaked in mid July. Double figure counts were recorded from six Hampshire sites, some of the highest being 20 at Butter Wood, near Hook on 17 July (AW), 15 at Huntbourn Wood, near Wickham on 12 July (AHB), 15 at Old Peatmoor Wood, Eelmoor on 16 July (CRH) and 14 at Harewood Forest on 12 July (DGG). Transect data from Pamber Forest show how numbers slumped with an Annual Index of 86 in 2004 dropping to 18 in 2005. Eighty-six, however, was a particularly high count, as the count for 2003 was just 10.

The highest individual count was of 23 at Whippingham Fields transect on 22 July (JR). In fact the Whippingham Fields transect had a record breaking year with an annual index of 75 (JR). Three double figure counts were recorded on the Isle of Wight, all from Whippingham Fields, twos and threes were recorded from Walters Copse and Parkhurst Forest.

Those visiting the Branch website would have been interested to read Peter Vaughan's account and accompanying photographs on April 6 of the emergence of a Purple Hairstreak caterpillar from an egg on an oak twig which he had brought home from Bartley Heath. One of Peter's photographs is shown below.



Newly-hatched Purple Hairstreak larva on oak bud (Peter Vaughan)

**Status:** BC Medium Priority

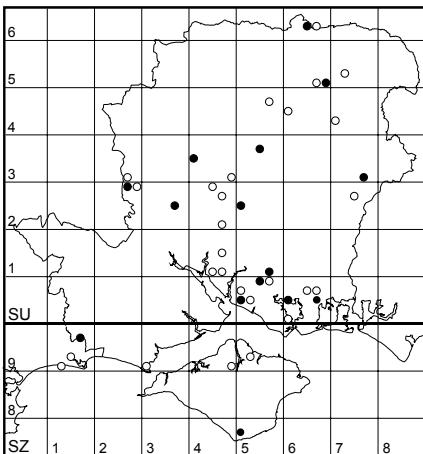
**No of 2005 records:** 19

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 15

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 42

**Earliest:** 22 June 2005  
Bentley Wood (DRa)

**Latest:** 07 August 2005  
Noar Hill (MJG)



Reports of this elusive little butterfly were typically few and far between. This is not a species that avails itself to casual observation, nor one that attracts the celebrity attention of its cousin *betulae*. Nonetheless, it is sadly evident the insect here is not enjoying the resurgence it has lately experienced further north.

Reports were received from just 13 sites, only one of which was on the Isle of Wight. With so little data available, it would be reckless to draw conclusions as to the butterfly's true status, suffice to say it seemed to enjoy a good year at traditional haunts such as Crabtree Plantation, Basingstoke, where four were seen on 15 July (NW). Similar counts were made at Sopley (MJG), Warsash (RKL), Whiteley (AW), IBM Portsmouth (AHB), and Defence Munitions Gosport (M&MG) where it survives on a curiously healthy stand of *Ulmus x Hollandica* [*glabra* x *minor*].

On the Isle of Wight, despite a comparative wealth of Wych and other elms, sightings were confined to a singleton at St Lawrence (AWr). Vagrants were seen at Noar Hill (MJG) and Micheldever (TH).

Alas, black holes still persist, particularly around the edges of the New Forest and north-west Hampshire. The White-letter Hairstreak is deserving of far more attention than it has received to date. In view of the apparent rate of decline, it is likely that the species will soon be upgraded to High Priority. Members are urged to make specific searches of elm stands in their vicinity in July. The best approach is to check for larval feeding damage on the elms in May/June, then for those where eating damage is observed scan the tree tops for signs of adult activity in mid July. At the same time check for adults nectaring below, particularly on the flowers of Creeping Thistle and Bramble.

**Status:** BC Low Priority**Earliest:** 23 March 2005

Boscombe Cliffs (MJS)

**No of 2005 records:** 361**Latest:** 01 November 2005**No of tetrads in 2005:** 99

Magdalen Hill Down (PDF)

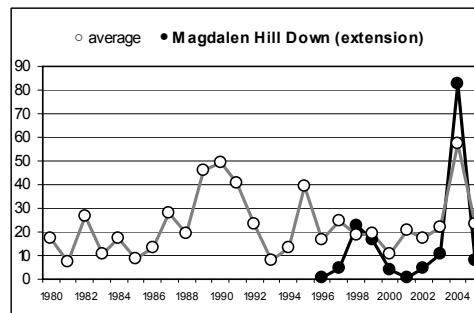
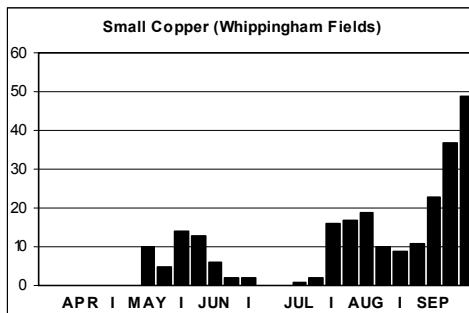
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 325

The national picture (taken from *British Wildlife*) suggests that 2004's resurgence in numbers of Small Copper has stopped or even regressed. On the face of it, this statement is borne out by the transect data, where 75% of monitored sites were down by 20% or more relative to 2004. Normal service was resumed at Magdalen Hill Down Extension in particular after last year's exceptional performance where an Annual Index of eight was recorded in 2005 compared to 83 in 2004. Following an early sighting at Boscombe Cliffs (MJS), the butterfly was not encountered again until 1 May at a site near Stockbridge (IP).

The key feature of 2005, however, appears to have been lower numbers in spring and summer followed by a significant upturn in fortunes in the autumn sunshine. DAB commented that the species was not seen at Brading, IOW, until the 3rd brood and RCB observed that it peaked in autumn at Stockbridge Down.

Just two sites produced double figure counts in Hampshire, both in the autumn. Fifteen were seen at Oxenbourne Down on 19 September (AW) and 12 at Stockbridge Down on 17 September (RCB).

At Whippingham Fields, IOW, double figure counts were recorded prior to September, where between 10 and 20 were regularly reported between May and August (JR). Thereafter numbers built dramatically through September, peaking at 55 on 3 October. The annual index of 246 does not tell the full story. Continuation of the transect season through October culminated in a full annual count of 393 by 22 October, suggesting that the standard (April to September) Annual Index may not be truly indicative for this species. Also of note was a record of the blue spotted form *caeruleopunctata* observed at Oxenbourne Down on 18 September (AW), one of only a dozen or so he has seen in 25 years of butterflying.



**Status:** BC High Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 151

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 30

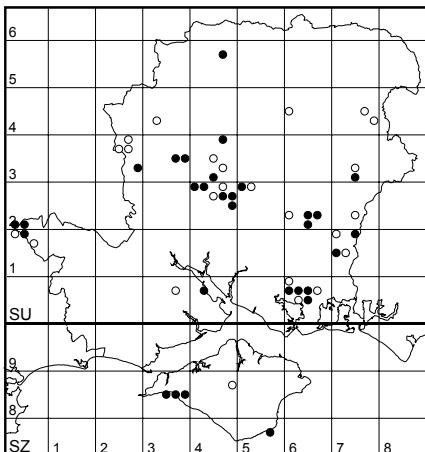
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 54

**Earliest:** **01 May 2005**

Afton Down, IOW (SAK-J)

**Latest:** **21 September 2005**

Kitts Grave, Martin Down (JDL)



Small Blue, Martin Down, 10 May 2005 (Peter Eeles)

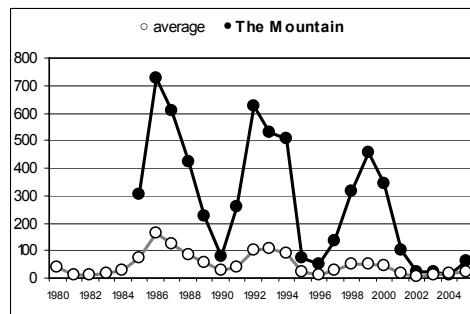
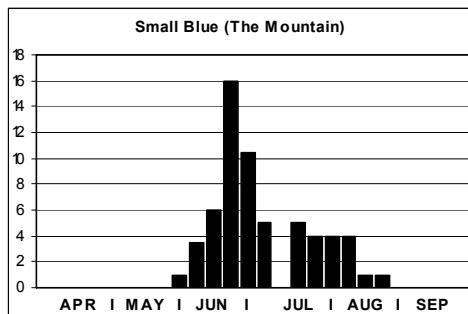
Numbers of this butterfly were down at many sites when compared to figures for 2004. Transect data showed 60% of sites experienced a 20% or more decline relative to 2004 with decreases being recorded at Martin Down south and Drayton Down. Interestingly the colony at The Mountain increased from its lowest figure in 10 years, of nine in 2004 to 62, the best count since 2001. The 2005 latest sightings were claimed at Martin Down, Kitts Grave, some three weeks later than any other sightings which were at Martin Down, north, (NCo) and Broughton Down (J&EG) on 31 August.

There were only four sites with counts of over 20 butterflies, these all relating to the first brood. By far the largest number were seen at Martin Down, the numbers being 80 on 15 May (AH), and 100 on 27 May (AW). At Weeke Down Reservoir, where over 400 were seen in 2004, just 50 were seen on 9 June (JHT) and 24 on 22 June (BPF). This small site, exposed to the north-east, may have suffered badly from the foul weather early in the normal flight season. Another reason could be the increasing dominance of Ox-eye Daisies over the Kidney Vetch (JHT). The population at St Catherine's Hill continued to do well, with 50 Small Blues being seen roosting on the morning of 25 May (AW) and 26 seen along the fence line near the canal on 27 May (CP). The other site with over 20 seen was the western end of Pitt Down, with just 22 seen on 7 June, in an area where 95 were found last year (BPF).

The second brood, though not as numerous as the first was considerably stronger than most of recent years. The highest numbers of second brood butterflies were seven seen on 13 August at Windmill Hill, Horndean, (JN) and five seen on 17 July at the Mountain, Meon Valley, (SE) where the peak count at The Mountain for the first brood was 16 on 19 June (SE). The first brood peaked in mid June and the second brood in mid August.

On the Isle of Wight, reports indicate that the species still occurs at most of its former sites, but it is not particularly numerous anywhere. The highest number reported was seven seen on 9 June at Brook Down near the edge of Shalcombe Copse (CD).

Elsewhere, a small colony has become established on the original part of Magdalen Hill Down where seven males were seen together on 10 June with individuals seen at the eastern and western extremities of the reserve (PDF). Another reserve where the Small Blue has been recorded after an absence of several years was Old Burghclere Quarry. New rabbit proof fencing has enabled Kidney Vetch to thrive within the enclosures and a single butterfly was seen close to one of these enclosures on 8 July (JF).



**Status:** BC High Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 111

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 32

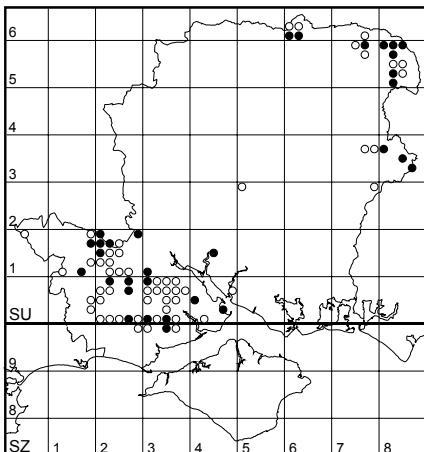
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 84

**Earliest:** 07 June 2005

Fair Cross Heath, New Forest  
(J&EG)

**Latest:** 10 September 2005

Beaulieu Heath, New Forest (DGG  
& TN)



Reports on this butterfly have been most encouraging despite the heavy, thundery showers which afflicted many sites in early July, breaking a spell of dry weather. At Fair Cross Heath in the New Forest, where the first individual was seen by J&EG on 7 June, the heath was exceptionally dry but two males were seen, unusually, nectaring on Milkwort close to a small pond. A general emergence took place in mid-June after a band of gentle rain crossed Hampshire and soon there were hundreds of blues on Beaulieu Heath. PV saw 100 in this area on 25 June and AW saw 200 on 15 July. MRO found a thriving colony at Dorridge Hill in the west of the New Forest on 23 June. A count of 274 on Fair Cross Heath on 11 July compared favourably with a maximum count of 66 along a similar route the previous year (J&EG). Yet AW failed to find any specimens on his single visit to Setley Plain. Can any member frequenting this area next season send more information?

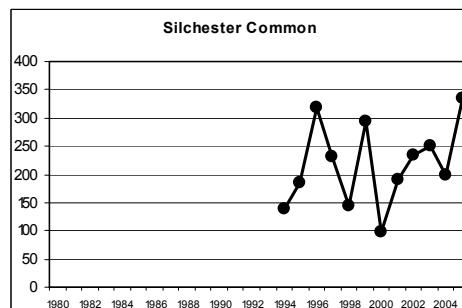
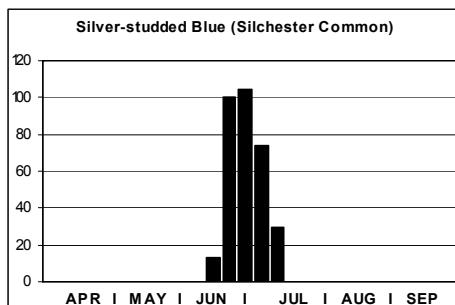
News from the north of the county continues to be plentiful and encouraging. The Silchester Common transect produced its highest Annual Index, 336, in 10 years (GJD). PM recorded 87 in the north of Yateley Common on 21 June and K&JB found over 100 individuals in the south of the Common on 10 July. The following day PM made his highest ever count of 170 on Hazeley Heath, where a fire had stopped just short of the colony which he feels may be a blessing in disguise as the heather was well past it's 'sell by date'. K&JB counted 135 on Hawley/Hornley Common on 15 July and smaller numbers were recorded on Warren Heath, Eelmoor Marsh, Twezledown and Crookham Common (PM, CRH and PC).

The colony at Broxhead Common was strong, 23 were seen on 5 July (AW) but as MRO describes it was blasted away by foul and abusive weather by 8 July. Ludshott Common maintained its patchy distribution and it never produced double figure counts (ASo). MSh welcomed a reappearance at Longmoor where scrub clearance has taken place.

An unusual record, well away from known breeding areas, was of a fresh male feeding at a Strawberry Clover flower at Townhill Park, Southampton, on 15 July (PB). PB comments that there are no heathers nearby except ornamental varieties in private gardens.

The season was largely over by the end of July although a trickle of sightings continued until 12 August. Remarkably, four were seen in the New Forest on 27 August (JR), and

even more incredibly, an after-dark caterpillar hunt at Beaulieu Heath produced the last adult on 10 September (DGG & TN) raising the possibility of a rare second brood. In southern Europe Silver-studded Blue is a bivoltine species with broods in May/June and July/August, but in NW Europe it is a univoltine June/July Species.



### Brown Argus *Aricia agestis*

Phil Budd

**Status:** BC Low Priority

**Earliest:** 07 May 2005

Martin Down (RTh)

**No of 2005 records:** 549

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 57

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 129

**Latest:** 31 October 2005

Whippingham Fields, IOW (JR)

2005 appeared to be a reasonable year for this species and a much extended season, but there still have not been any records for the inland New Forest since at least 1999. Transect data indicates a mixed performance although with more sites up than down compared to 2004. This species appears to be doing well nationally.

There were good counts from most of the mainland chalk sites for Brown Argus. Beacon Hill, Warnford had a record Annual Index of 132, with a peak count of 37 on 11 August (AMc) and there were records from locations on the chalk where the species isn't normally seen such as two at Portsdown Hill on transect on 26 August (AW), one at Whiteshute Ridge, Winchester on 21 August and one in a Winchester garden on 17 July (RCB). The species also did well at Magdalen Hill Down, with 86 on 12 August (AJB), Martin Down, with 38 on 26 August (JRu) and Broughton Down, with 38 on 21 August (GCE).

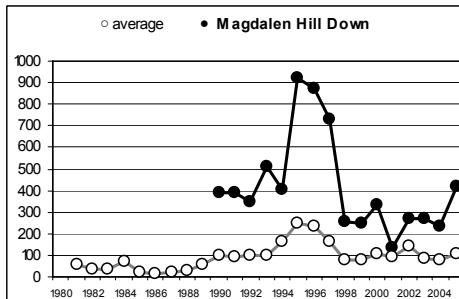
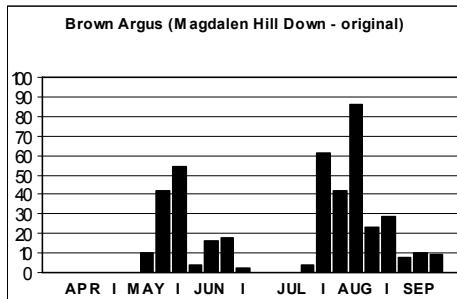
On the Island there were again excellent numbers at Bonchurch Down with 100 being seen on 31 May (AW). The species did very well around Ventnor with, for example over 50 reported in a small area at Littleton Down on 21 August (AW). There was a record breaking annual count of 138 at Whippingham Fields including the best ever first brood in spring. However the species did not enjoy a good year at some other sites such as Parkhurst Forest (JR).

The first brood peaked around the end of May/early June, with the second brood peaking in the middle of August. There were several very late individuals including a fresh specimen on 24 September at Stockbridge Down (RCB) and one at St Catherine's Hill on 20 October (CP). On the Island two fresh specimens were seen on 15 October at Whippingham Fields (JR), and the last of the year on 31 October from the same site (JR). This is later than anything quoted in *The Butterflies of Hampshire* (Oates et al. 2000).

The Brown Argus is a bivoltine species in central and northern Europe (including UK), but trivoltine in southern Europe (April-October). With several 2005 records from 15 to 31 October (including fresh individuals) it is possible that these represent a partial third brood (AJB) It will be interesting to see whether this becomes a regular occurrence, especially if hot dry summers become more common.



Brown Argus, Beacon Hill, Warnford, 29 July 2005 (Alan Thornbury)



**Status:** BC Low Priority**Earliest:** **05 May 2005**

Coombe Bottom, IOW (DMe)

**No of 2005 records:** 1664**Latest:** **01 November 2005****No of tetrads in 2005:** 176

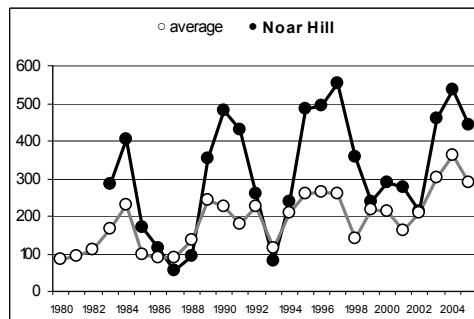
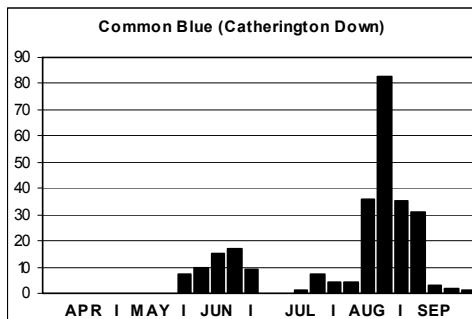
Whippingham Fields, IOW (JR)

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 404

Transect data illustrated that the vast majority of sites experienced a decline of at least 20% compared with 2004, but as is often the case, a few sites did well. The first brood peaked in the dry sunny weather of mid June and the second brood likewise enjoyed the hot sunshine of mid August. On Portsdown Hill, where scrub clearance has allowed Bird's-foot Trefoil to establish itself, the counts were very good (AW), and 150 were seen on 7 August (AH). On the same day at Magdalen Hill Down North, seeded in 2004, there were lots around indicating that this species is breeding on the newly germinated Bird's-foot Trefoil (A&LB).

The highest first brood count was 56 at Drayton Down on 3 June (P&PG). It was another good year at Old Winchester Hill and a second brood count of 260 was recorded by MSH on 17 August who commented that it was a stunning sight to see so many flying with the Chalkhill Blues. AW observed Common Blues at both Old Winchester Hill and Oxenbourne Down well into September. At Eelmoor Marsh on 8 August 102 (mostly males) were counted (CRH), 100 individuals were counted by TSm on two occasions at Magdalen Hill Down on 8 and 24 August and 88 were recorded at Old Winchester Hill on 29 August (RSy). A good autumn for this species was reported around Christchurch, Noar Hill and Martin Down (MJJG).

On the Isle of Wight, some recorders considered it another very good season for spring and summer broods at Brook Down (RCB) and Brading where numbers were fewer but the second brood was the best (DAB). Numbers were considerably lower this year at Parkhurst, and at Woodhouse Copse it was considered a disaster with none seen (JR). The highest first brood count came from Freshwater Bay where 75 were seen on 23 June (SDa) and the highest second brood count was recorded at Whippingham Fields, 93 on 20 August (JR).



**Status:** BC Medium Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 612

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 41

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 83

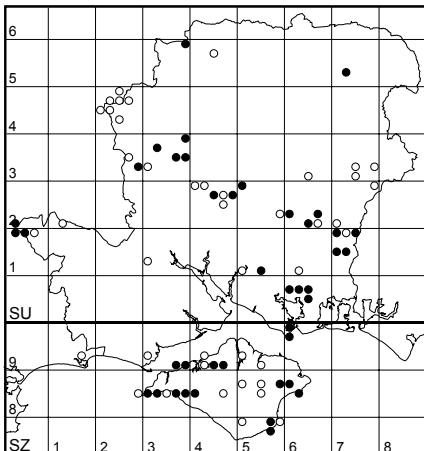
**Earliest:** 02 July 2005

Yew Hill (RCB)

**Latest:** 28 September 2005

Brading, IOW (PM)

Coombe Bottom, IOW (DMe)



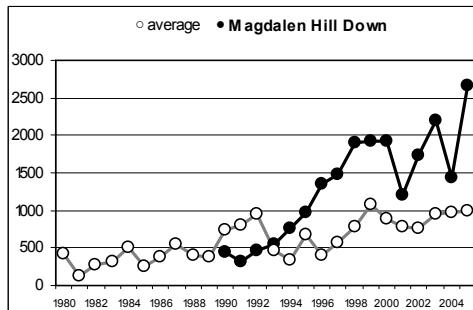
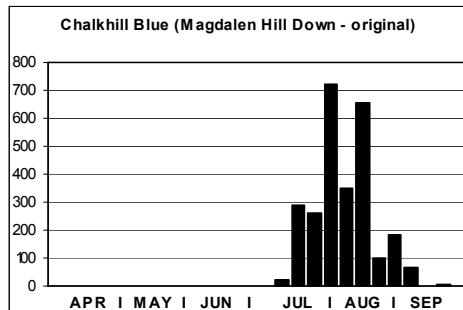
The Chalkhill Blue had yet another good season continuing a run of good summers stretching back 10 years or more. This year six out of the 15 transects returning counts of this butterfly recorded an increase in numbers greater than 20%, the majority of the remainder staying about the same. Butterfly Conservation's reserves on Magdalen Hill Down and Yew Hill both showed increases, with the original part of Magdalen Hill Down having its highest ever annual index of 2666 (the previous highest being 2196 in 2003).

There were six counts of a 1000 or more, mostly during the second and third weeks in August. Three of these were from Magdalen Hill Down (7 August AJB, 18 August and 24 August TSm), Old Winchester Hill on 10 August (AW) and on the Isle of Wight, Brading Down on 17 August (AW).

There were 10 counts of between 500 and 1000, all but one in August and an incredible 46 counts of between 100 and 500 butterflies, mostly in early to mid August.

Chalkhill Blue occasionally disperse long distances from their breeding areas and can turn up in unexpected places. Two, a male and a female, were seen at Gilkicker Point on 12 August (DJAT) and two more were seen at Bartley Heath in north-east Hampshire on 23 August (JHu). Bartley Heath is almost 30 kilometres from the nearest known colonies and these appear to be the first known records of the species for the 10 km square.

Whilst some of the increased number of high counts may be due to an increasing number of enthusiastic and dedicated observers, others are due to appropriate grazing under Environmental Stewardship Schemes and the hard work of volunteers and managers who strive to keep wildlife sites in the two counties in excellent condition.



### Adonis Blue *Polyommatus bellargus*

Andy Butler

**Status:** BC High Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 292

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 21

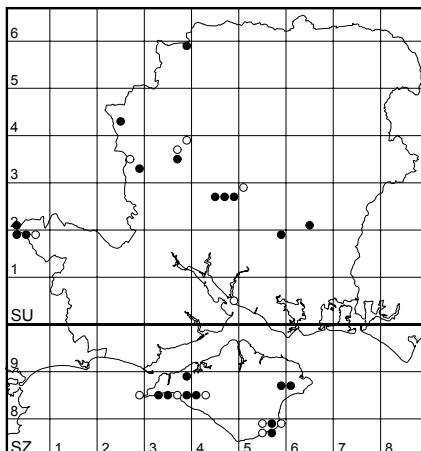
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 34

**Earliest:** **07 May 2005**

Martin Down (RTh)

**Latest:** **28 September 2005**

Brading Quarries, IOW (DAB)



It is unusual today to report that one of our butterfly species is doing quite well but without doubt, in our two counties the Adonis is prospering. This year in particular there have been numerous sightings from many new sites some of which are traditional locations and illustrate the change in behaviour that seems to be taking place whereby this butterfly is dispersing from core sites and attempting to colonise new areas. Some of these sites have a management regime in place, not necessarily for this species, but one which this butterfly may be able to adapt to. Other sites are probably only going to support short lived colonies as the habitat requirements will not be sufficient for the continued success of the insect but overall there is a definite upward trend continuing throughout our general area. Examples are records from St Catherine's Hill where CP saw two on 23 May with other sightings during the flight of the second brood being at Yew Hill with one on 3 September (RCB), near Facombe in August (MG), Stockbridge Down (a traditional site) with a few present in August and September (RCB), Brading Down and Wheelers Bay plus an odd sighting of a single adult at Ningwood Common in the north of the island on 11 June (CD). This last record is many kilometres from any usual site.

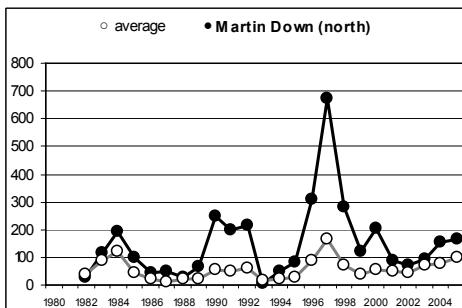
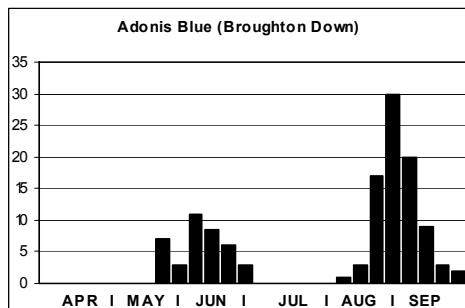
Elsewhere, in Hampshire, the introduced colony at Old Winchester Hill is increasing in numbers, here the best counts were 25 on 27 and 28 August (AT and AH respectively). A comment from MSh suggests that the butterfly has spread from the fort area and now

occurs on the north east part of the Hill. At Martin Down, 99 were seen on 26 August (JR) and 118 on 3 September (AH). Perhaps most remarkable is the strengthening population at Broughton Down, a site where the species was unknown until a few years ago with 30 being recorded on 28 August (GCE).

On the Island the highest counts came from Bonchurch Down for example, 100 on 31 May (AW) and 120 on 11 June (AH). Two out of the eight transects which monitor this species showed a decrease in numbers one of which was Coombe Bottom, Ventnor, where numbers were considerably down.



Martin Down and male Adonis Blue, September 2005 (David Green)



**Status:** BC Low Priority

**Earliest:** 25 March 2005

Chilbolton (GCE)

No of 2005 records: 616

**Latest:** 14 November 2005

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 457

## Gosport (DJAT)

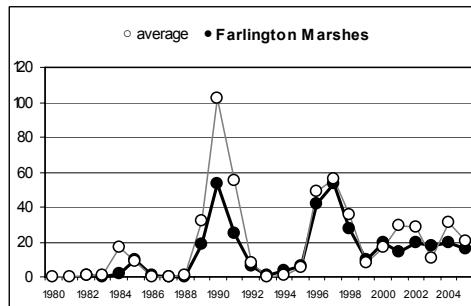
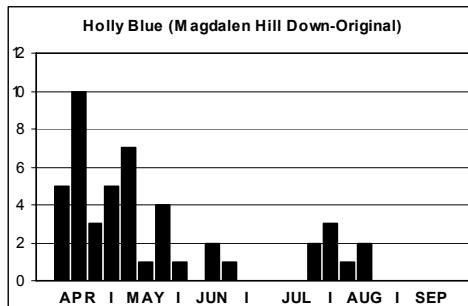
Although half the transects recorded a decline of greater than 20% relative to 2004, when viewed over a five year period, the transect data indicates relative stability since the last poor year in 1999. It is difficult to identify the well documented cyclical pattern of numbers building up over a number of years, prior to crashing due to larval parasitism. No doubt there are other factors involved, but with a very poor 2005 second brood the prospects for 2006 look poor.

Most observers remarked on an average year in Hampshire, but down on 2004 with nothing very notable about this year (AW) being typical. On the other hand MJG reported an excellent year for this species in the Christchurch area.

The Isle of Wight fared less well with an average season at Whippingham Fields, but equalling the worst year ever at Woodhouse Copse and was generally poor at Parkhurst Forest (JR). JR reported an individual at Parkhurst on 16 August with an unusual bright waxy turquoise colouration.

A smattering of records in the last week of March was followed by regular sightings through April. Ten at Browndown, near Gosport on 5 May (ACM), 15 on the Magdalen Hill Down transect on 6 May (PDF) and 10 at Stockbridge Down on the 7th (MDu) were the best received for the spring brood, with records tailing off through June. The first July record on the 8th at Courtmoor, Fleet (PM) may have been the first of the summer brood, with a count of 10 at Boscombe Cliff Gardens (MJS) being the only double figure summer record. The first brood peaked in mid May and the second in mid August.

There were six September records, concluding with one on the Botley Wood transect on the 24th (TJV & RKL). PSc's sighting of 15 at Workhouse Lake, Gosport on 27 October was remarkable both for its lateness and its abundance. The final record, also from Gosport, was of a singleton at Bay House School on 14 November (DJAT).



**Status:** BC High Priority

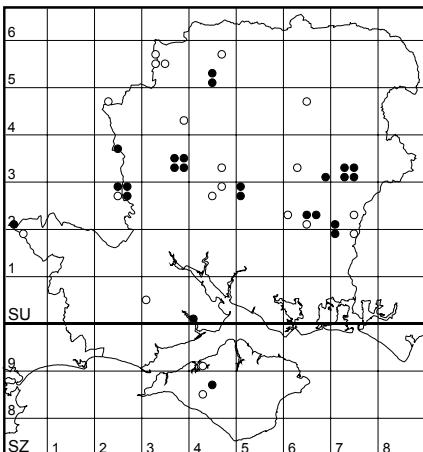
**No of 2005 records:** 118

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 24

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 43

**Earliest:** 17 April 2005  
Noar Hill (A&JW)

**Latest:** 23 June 2005  
near Exbury (MLr)



The Duke of Burgundy's emergence throughout May was hampered by a cold north-easterly wind, despite this the butterfly was seen at most known sites and several new ones. PB and JF reported that this butterfly is making its presence known along the A34 at Angle Down on 21 May. It was also recorded at Deacon Hill (AW & A&LB) and again on the Magdalen Hill Down Extension, where MP observed a mating pair.

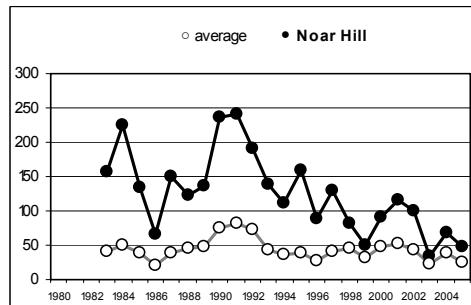
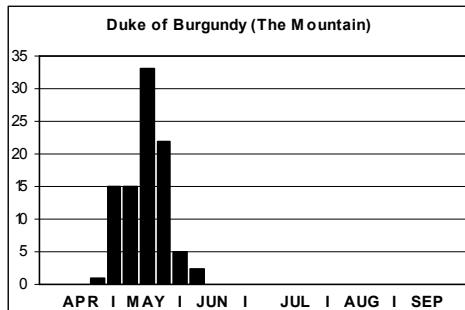
An excellent count came from a private woodland near Stockbridge, where 47 were seen on 12 May (MRO). For most sites Cowslip is the larval foodplant but this woodland site is a Primrose based colony, indeed probably the largest Primrose based colony in the UK. There is also a colony near Exbury, rediscovered by MLr in 2004, where seven individuals were observed on 22 May (A&LB), which also uses Primrose as its foodplant.

In the Meon Valley, at The Mountain, numbers were down on previous years (SE&PR); with an Annual Index of 94, compared to 186 in 2004. Even so it is still the prime site in the county and a peak count of 33 was recorded on 15 May (SE). Counts at Oxenbourne Down were also down (AW), where on three visits throughout April and May only two were recorded at any one time. In Queen Elizabeth Country Park (AH) noted that there are two distinct colonies on Ramsdean Down, Butser Hill, with some 20 individuals on each site throughout the season. CWC counted 11 at Dean Hill on 18 and 25 May.

The first Duke of Burgundy was recorded at Noar Hill on 17 April (A&JW), quite an early date to peak in mid May to produce an Annual Index of 50. MSh recorded 39 individuals at Noar Hill on the 6 May. Hopefully the deteriorating Cowslips at this site have started to recover.

On the Island a plan has been initiated by Colin Pope of Isle of Wight Council to maintain Monkham Copse as a suitable site for the Duke where on the 14 May four Dukes were observed by KMa, and two by AHB & TR on the 18 May. This seems to be the only site left on the Island for this declining butterfly

In total the Duke of Burgundy occupies at least 18-20 sites throughout its range in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight in 2005.



### Purple Emperor *Apatura iris*

Ashley Whitlock

**Status:** BC High Priority

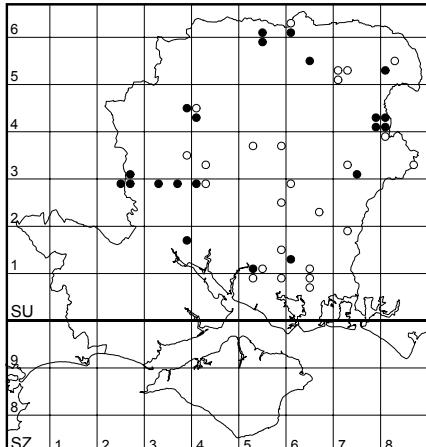
**No of 2005 records:** 48

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 21

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 46

**Earliest:** **28 June 2005**  
Bentley Wood (G&DB)

**Latest:** **03 August 2005**  
Noar Hill (AMJ)



The Purple Emperor had a poor season (MRO), but best remembered for some very hot weather. Records were received from 16 sites in Hampshire, most of these coming from well-known localities. In northern Hampshire reports came from the Kingsclere region where PBr saw two in Sandford Wood and three in Butlers Copse on 17 July and singletowns were recorded in Basing Wood (MDu), Pamber Forest (TH and GD) and Church Crookham where the observer (PLO) had the fortunate luck of having a male on his windowsill for up to 30 minutes! There have been very few records over the last couple of seasons from this area.

All the well-known assembly areas in Alice Holt Forest were occupied from 29 June (RP) through to July 31 (AW). The best day of Emperor watching was 11 July, when 11 Purple Emperors were counted in Straits Inclosure, Alice Holt and another 14 in the Alice Holt Complex (MRO, RP & AW). MRO spent 10 days finishing off his study of male assembly habits in Alice Holt Forest, with results showing that the butterfly is widely distributed throughout. Other reasonable counts came from Bentley Wood, where five were seen on 6 July (MJG) including a courting pair seen high up in some oaks. AW spent some time in Whiteley Pastures, Creech Wood and in the New Forest but drew a blank at all these sites.

Other counts came from Crab Wood where AH saw two and has identified several oaks where the males seem to congregate in the afternoon, Huntbourn Wood where AHB saw

two on 8 July and Humbers Wood where A&LB saw one individual on 17 July. Of special interest was the record from Rownhams, Southampton, on 11 July (PW); the first from the Southampton area since 1988 (AJB).

Another interesting record came from AHB in a private wood on the Southwick Estate on the 8 July where he was showing JM around the site. They came across a male and a female on the ground, AW suggests this was a female rejection activity, but apparently the male was very persistent!

The Emperor burnt out rather quickly after two magnificent weeks of hot sunny weather, then the season petered out as the stygian gloom returned at the end of July. A Schizophrenic season but one, which may have set the butterfly up well for 2006 (MRO).

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### White Admiral *Limenitis camilla*

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Andrew Brookes

**Status:** BC Medium Priority

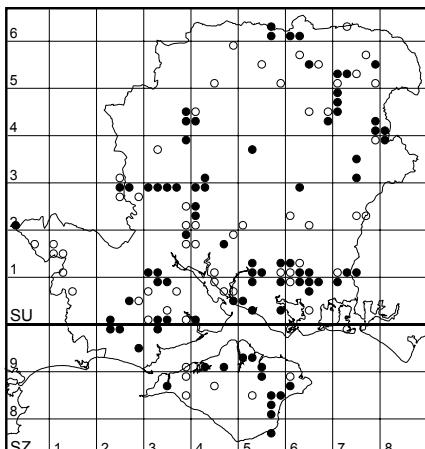
**No of 2005 records:** 252

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 84

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 144

**Earliest:** 22 June 2005  
Pamber Forest (GD)

**Latest:** 04 October 2005  
Parkhurst, IOW (JR)



This most elegant and graceful species fared very well in 2005 owing largely to the hot and sunny weather during its flight period. Temperatures soared to 30° C on the coast on 20 June, and again three weeks later. Indeed, the Admiral clearly thought “sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines” and disappeared on occasions, depressing what would otherwise have probably been very high recorded numbers. Nevertheless, reports filed on the mainland were unanimous, that it was one of its best years for over a decade. Indeed not since the outstanding White Admiral year of 1992 have better numbers been seen; a point noted by MRO for Straits Inclosure. The situation on the Isle of Wight was also good with Walter’s Copse having its best year in a decade of recording.

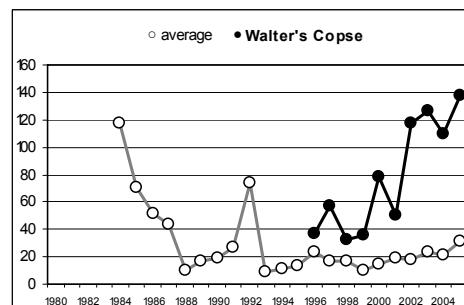
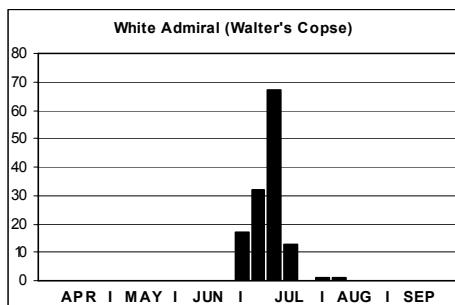
Its development doubtless delayed by a cold May, the first sighting was not made until 22 June at Pamber Forest (GD). The emergence peaked in mid July, with counts in Hampshire of 45 at Harewood Forest on 12 July (DGG), 25 at Whiteley on 8 July (AW), and 20 at The Holt, Axmansford on 12 July (ABo). On the Isle of Wight 26 were seen at Walter’s Copse on 10 July (SY) and 22 at Parkhurst Forest on 10 July (JR). In total six sites from the two counties saw peak counts above 20. Numbers fell drastically after a run of wet days in late July, but survivors persisted well into August, the last Hampshire record being of one nectaring on buddleia at Hipley Copse, Southwick on 20 August (AHB). One report of a rare second brood was received: two individuals feeding on over-ripe blackberries at Parkhurst on 4 October (JR).

The White Admiral was one of the species recorders were asked to focus on during 2005 which involved visiting sites where the species was present pre-2000 but had not been recorded since. This proved very successful with the butterfly being 'rediscovered' at some 11 sites in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

The species recovery in the New Forest, whence not a single report was received in 2002, continues apace. Counts of up to seven were made at woods west of Brockenhurst (JRu) and around Ashurst (MSw). The insect's capacity for dispersal was underlined by sightings at Wheeler's Bay, Ventnor (A&EB), Brading Quarries (DAB), and even the Shanklin & Sandown golf course (DLHM). This adventurism was by no means confined to the Isle of Wight, the journal *British Wildlife* reporting "very good numbers, and seen prospecting for new territories across central southern England". Thus the prospects for 2006 seem bright, weather permitting.



White Admiral, Walters Copse, Newtown, IOW, 10 July 2005 (Ian Pratt)



**Status:** BC Low Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 1415

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 339

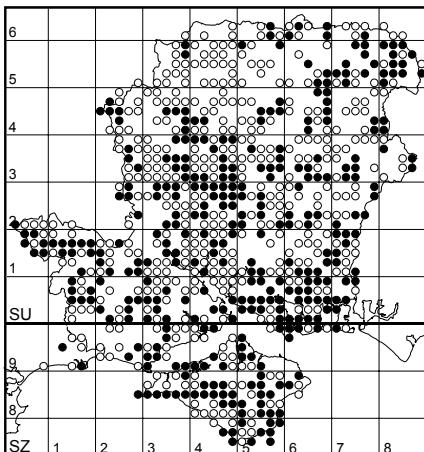
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 764

**Earliest:** 01 January 2005

Winchester City Centre (PF)

**Latest:** 31 December 2005

Stanley Park, Gosport (DJAT)



Generally this butterfly had a good year in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, certainly when compared with 2004. The transect information shows that 84% of the 44 sites had more than a 20% increase in numbers compared with 2004. For example, Alresford Farm recorded an Annual Index of 68 in 2005 compared to 15 for 2004. DJAT commented that compared with 2004 it has been a good year for Red Admirals on the Gosport Coast. RCB said it was an excellent Red Admiral season and TH stated that the butterfly was fairly widespread and common, the only migrant seen in any numbers this year. Also, JR noted the best ever Annual Index of 182 at Whippingham but, in contrast, he considered it to be one of the worse years ever at Woodhouse Copse, and an average year at Parkhurst Forest, IOW.

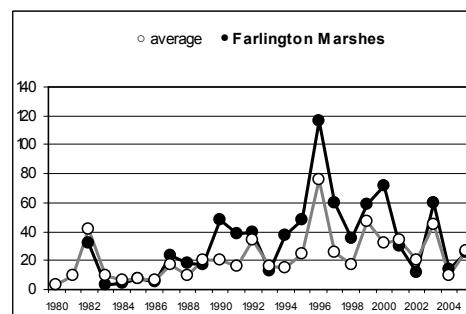
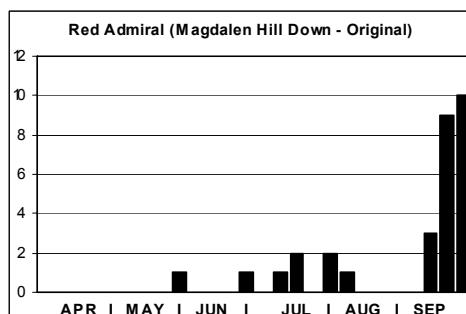
In Hampshire high counts were at Milkham Bottom, New Forest with 50 on 16 September (MBA) and 38 at Portsdown (West) on 8 September (T&MR). On the Isle of Wight 60 were recorded on 18 August at Shalcombe Forest, (IP) and 40 on 18 October at The Needles (RBW). Combined information from all sites showed that the flight period peak was in the third week of July, with a second peak in numbers seen at the end of September.

Observations of butterflies off-shore are always of interest. A&EB while at sea three-quarters of a mile south of Bonchurch Landslip, Isle of Wight, noted a steady movement of Red Admirals heading for shore on 8 July and two months later recorded about eight heading south over the sea on 9 September near Bonchurch.

In Hampshire and Isle of Wight this butterfly can successfully overwinter as an adult, but does not appear to go into deep hibernation. Winter sightings are fairly commonplace and although some might be argued as migrants the pattern of occurrence is so sporadic that intermittent re-awakenings from diapause is perhaps more likely. Depending on the weather this butterfly can now be seen in almost any week of the year. In 2005 it was recorded in every month and in no less than 46 out of 52 weeks! Occasional sightings were recorded throughout January and February 2005, but by mid March sightings were common. In the autumn, the butterfly was seen in good numbers in November, with low numbers in December before the penultimate record of 2 adults on 19 December at Stokes Bay, Gosport (DJAT) and then the last record on 31 December, as shown above.

DJAT frequently walks along the coast at Gosport and below are his sightings month by month for 2005 (Total: 1334). Listed also are the figures for 2004 (Total: 307) for comparison.

	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
2004	2	0	2	1	2	10	19	3	51	143	72	2
2005	0	0	0	0	7	14	35	49	479	541	203	6



### **Painted Lady *Vanessa cardui***

**Juliet Bloss**

**Status:** BC Low Priority

**Earliest:** **02 May 2005**

Hordle Cliff (PW)

**No of 2005 records:** 176

**Latest:** **27 October 2005**

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 79

Whippingham Fields, IOW (JR)

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 486

A year best forgotten for the most part, as sightings of this butterfly were sparse, to say the least, and scattered thinly over the two counties. Data from most transects showed a decline from even the low numbers in 2004. Indeed it was probably the worst year since 1997. On the Isle of Wight a total count of 12 at Parkhurst and 12 at Whippingham Fields (JR) was the poorest ever recorded.

A small flurry of records occurred in late May and early June, coincident with a small migration associated with hot south-easterly winds. This brood didn't amount to much, but the main summer brood 'peaked' in August, followed by a less pronounced autumn brood in early October.

A very minor migratory movement was also noted on 29 July at Portsdown Hill (AW) when 6 butterflies were seen, and a trickle of late sightings were observed, with seven in mint condition on Southbourne Cliffs on 4 October (MJS). A seasonal total of 38 was recorded in the Gosport area, 15 of which were seen in October (DJAT), with Ivy, Buddleia and Common Knapweed the most visited nectar sources. 12 were counted on Magdalen Hill Down (PDF) mainly in July and August. Of the 176 reports submitted over 140 were of single sightings.

**Status:** BC Low Priority**Earliest:** 09 March 2005

Alice Holt Forest Centre (TSm)

**No of 2005 records:** 587**Latest:** 23 October 2005**No of tetrads in 2005:** 170**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 612

Hengistbury Head (MJG)



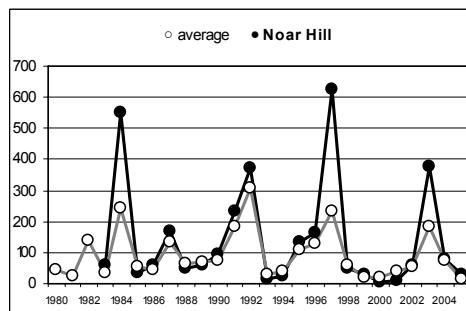
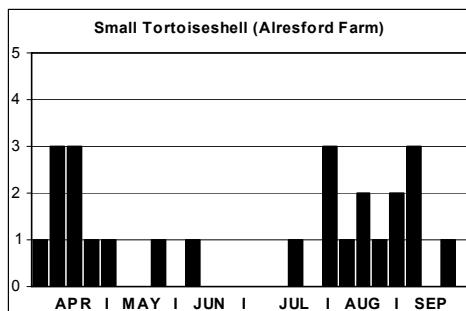
Small Tortoiseshell (Barry Hilling)

Even by the standards of this insect's boom and bust cycle, 2005 was an appalling year, worse than the last trough of 1999. Of the 587 reports submitted, over 400 were of singletons. Only seven reports noted counts of over 10, a number once typical of any suburban buddleia. The highest totals seen in Hampshire were 37 on 28 August at Old Winchester Hill (ML) and 14 at Westbury Park House, West Meon, on 6 September (P&PG) and on the Isle of Wight the highest count was at Whippingham Fields where 14 were recorded on 16 April but this modest exception only proved the rule. Transect data illustrates the situation well by looking at data from Magdalen Hill Extension where an Annual Index of 359 in 2003 plummeted to 73 in 2004 and dropped again in 2005 to just 13. Just four larval colonies were reported, suggesting that worse is still to come. DAB described it as one of the worst years he could remember, but even more damning was the statement made by A&LB describing 2005 as the worst transect year in 25 years (all transects). Nor was the crash confined to the two counties, *British Wildlife* reporting "a very scarce and badly missed species".

The figures were all the more disappointing in the light of the excellent late summer and autumn weather, which would normally have spurred a recovery. Sightings on the Gosport coast (DJAT) were typical: monthly totals produced a maximum count of 97 over-wintered

individuals in April, but only 19 new brood specimens in July, dwindling to just three in August, and one in September. In May, larval colonies found there totalling around 400 rapidly diminished to almost nil, probably owing to predation by wasps, spiders and birds. Interestingly, no evidence of parasitisation was found, although it must be said that the repeated boom and bust cycle seen over the last 25 years of transect recording has all the hallmarks of a parasitism related population cycle.

There is always comfort in the sense of *déjà vu*, and the knowledge that the fortunes of this ultimate habitat-generalist should only improve. The Small Tortoiseshell is an insect blessed with an extraordinary fecundity and, capable of three broods in a year, quite able to increase its numbers by more than an order of magnitude within two seasons. So hope springs eternal for this species, but one awaits the summer of 2006 with trepidation.



### Peacock *Inachis io*

Susan Clarke

**Status:** BC Low Priority

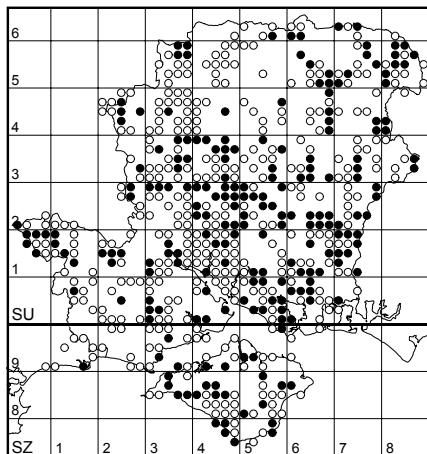
**No of 2005 records:** 862

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 212

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 567

**Earliest:** 13 January 2005  
Dean Hill (CWC)

**Latest:** 27 October 2005  
Titchfield Haven (SWo)

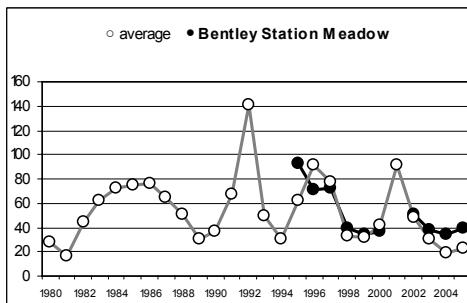
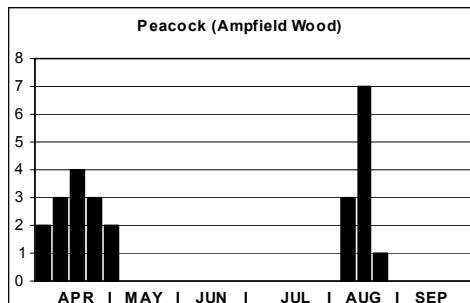


Overall, 2005 like 2004 was a poor year for this butterfly with most recorders commenting that the butterfly was unusually scarce. The transect information confirms this. Out of 29 sites, 41% had similar numbers to 2004 and 35% showed more than a 20% decline compared with 2004. The Annual Index at Itchen Valley Country Park was 18 in 2005, not too dissimilar to the figure for 2004 which was 16, but at Yew Hill where 10 were recorded in 2004 none were seen on transect during 2005. MSc felt 2005 was an even worse year

than 2004 and PDF reported that there was a shockingly bad summer brood at Magdalen Hill Down. CWC suggested that at Dean Hill numbers were much better than last year.

Only 13 sites recorded 10 or more individuals. The highest count for the overwintering brood was 26 on 2 April at Basing Forest (MDu). For the summer brood the highest counts were 40 on 3 August at Parkhurst Forest, IOW (JR), 30+ on 8 August at Long Barrow Woods, Martin Down (J&EG) and 35 on 7 August at Westbury Park, West Meon (P&PG). Combined information from all sites showed flight period peaks were at the end of April and in mid August.

Because this butterfly overwinters as an adult, it can occasionally be seen flying in the winter when individuals are disturbed from hibernation. So, although the first sighting was on 13 January, no further records occurred until a single individual was noted on 11 March at Wheelers Bay, IOW (A&EB). By 16 March sightings were becoming frequent. In the autumn, although the very last sighting was at the end of October, the penultimate record was over two weeks earlier on 9 October at Branstone, IOW (IP). It is interesting to note that PDF observed two fully grown larvae crawling away from a well-defoliated patch of nettles on 17 September, suggesting an unusual second brood.



### Comma *Polygona c-album*

### Rupert Broadway

**Status:** BC Low Priority

**Earliest:** **16 March 2005**

Seven localities

**No of 2005 records:** 1107

**Latest:** **05 November 2005**

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 220

Itchen Valley, County Park (DPa)

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 490

Emergence from hibernation started in mid March, and thereafter Commas were regularly encountered all over the region throughout the season until early November, with overlaps between spring (overwintering), summer and autumn broods. This was another species that took advantage of the good autumn weather to put on a spectacular late show at some sites, with counts of 34 and 45 at Westbury House Park, near West Meon on 12 and 22 September respectively (P&PG) and on the Isle of Wight, 20 and 21 at Parkhurst Forest on 3 and 18 September respectively (JR). The best count for the overwintering brood was 19 on 18 March (ML) at Whiteley and for the summer brood the best count was 23 at Stanstead Forest, near Rowlands Castle on 21 July (AH).

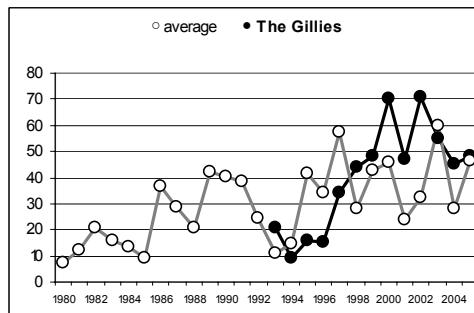
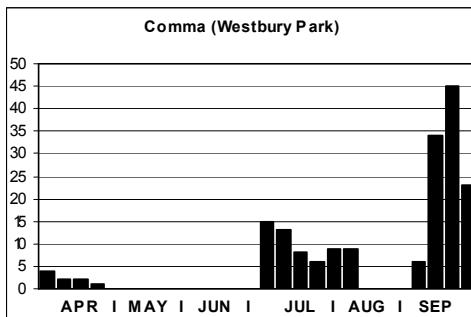
The overall picture was of a very good season, following the upward trend of recent years. Almost half the transects showed a 20% increase or more in numbers when compared to

2004. DAB reported that it was an excellent year at Brading, ACG said that it had a record year at Bramshott Common and RCB felt it had the best season in recent years. Annual indices of 177 from Westbury House Park and 132 from Parkhurst Forest (North East) further indicate its healthy state in 2005. Several form *hutchinsoni* were seen in July by AW and others.

As far as ecological and behavioural observations are concerned there was an unusual record of a Comma sighted on 7 August from a fishing trip amongst a large movement of insects heading for land about a mile of St Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight, raising the question of possible migration (A&EB). On a topic of parasitism CP recorded larvae and pupae parasitised by Tachinid flies in his Southampton garden in August.



Comma, form *hutchinsoni*, Alice Holt Forest, 15 July 2005 (Colin Baker)



**Status:** BC High Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 87

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 8

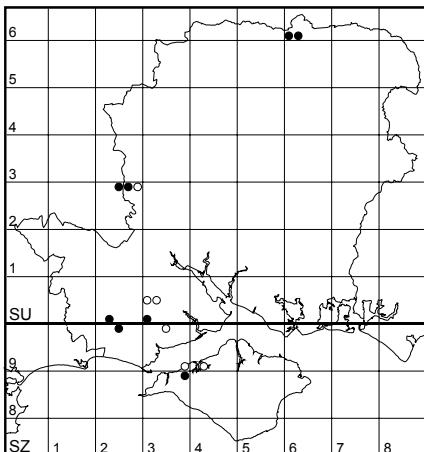
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 16

**Earliest:** **15 May 2005**

Bentley Wood, Eastern Clearing  
(DLa) / (MP)

**Latest:** **19 July 2005**

Holmsley Inclosure (MLe)

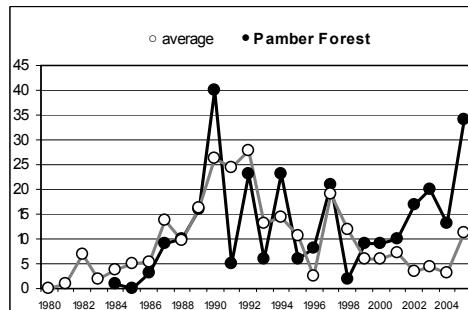
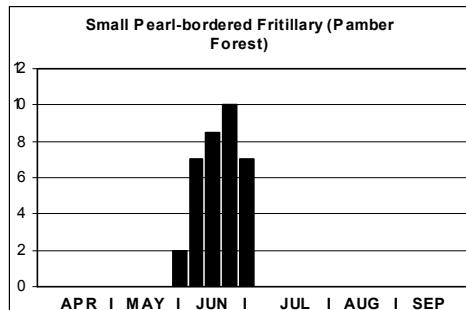


An encouraging set of records was received for this species from six sites in Hampshire and one from the Isle of Wight. At Bentley Wood, Eastern Clearing, individuals were on the wing much earlier than anywhere else. The earliest sighting at Bentley Wood was on 15 May but it was another 12 days before it was recorded elsewhere, which was Pamber Forest (GD) on 27 May. Peak counts of 40 on 27 May (AH) and 50 on 31 May (ARi) were recorded from Bentley Wood, Eastern Clearing and the transect data shows numbers in 2005 to be similar to those in 2004 with Annual Index counts of 185 and 179 respectively.

At Pamber Forest, also monitored by transect, the Annual Index increased from 13 in 2004 to 36 for this year. The increase was noted by TH who observed that the colony was some 2-3 times larger than it was in 2004 and that they seemed to be expanding into recently cleared areas. Records from Roydon Common were also very encouraging with RKJ recording 36 on 19 June, 35 on 20 June peaking at 49 on 26 June. Likewise RC recorded 36 on 20 June and 40 on 23 June, compared to a maximum count of nine for 2004. Equally interesting were records from Holmsley Inclosure, where in 2004 the maximum count was eight. This year counts included 43 on 21 June (JRu), 28 on 26 June (MLe) and 29 on 23 June (A&LB). This increase is very encouraging and reflects the recent management work carried out by the Forestry Commission. In addition the butterfly was also seen in nearby Wootton Coppice, a maximum count of three on 15 and 29 June (MLe) and Brownhill Inclosure where one was seen on 18 June (A&LB).

No records were received from Crockford Bridge, despite the site being visited at the height of the season by AW, who reported that none were seen although the site looked ideal for the species.

On the Isle of Wight numbers at Cranmore were also good with four double figure counts: 30 on 21 June (JRe), 20 on 20 June (JRe), 15 on 23 June (IP) and 13 on 22 June (DTB). The highest count for this site in 2004 was 20.



## Pearl-bordered Fritillary *Boloria euphrosyne*

Andy Barker

**Status:** BC High Priority

**Earliest:** 02 May 2005

Bentley Wood (DRa)

**No of 2005 records:** 111

**Latest:** 18 June 2005

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 13

Bentley Wood, Eastern clearing (DRa)

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 21

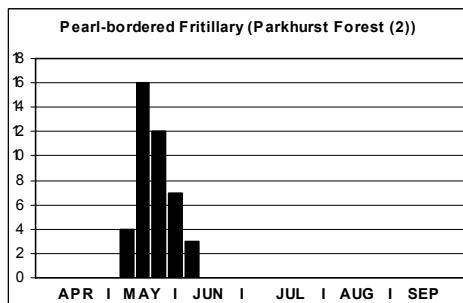
Whereas the 2004 flight period coincided with a spell of almost uninterrupted good weather, the 2005 season was a mixture of sunshine and showers, with prolonged periods of cloudy and somewhat windy weather. Even so, when the sun shone, Pearl-bordered Fritillaries were present in good numbers at many sites, especially in the New Forest. The first "pearl" of the year was seen on 2 May at Bentley Wood (DRa), but it was not until mid May that numbers really built up. Peak season was mid to late May, with the highest counts being in the New Forest. These included 85 on 22 May at New Copse Inclosure (JRu), 74 on 23 May at Parkhill Inclosure (JRu), and 44 on 18 May at Denny Lodge Inclosure (MSw). Such impressive counts give great encouragement, and reflect the positive conservation management being implemented by the Forestry Commission keepers. A behavioural observation of note was of females egg-laying on dry Bracken litter at the ride edges of both New Copse Inclosure on 23 May (A&LB) and at nearby Perrywood Haseley Inclosure on 27 May (AH).

Outside the New Forest, the only surviving colonies lie in central-west Hampshire within Test Valley Borough. The well known Bentley Wood colony straddling the Hampshire-Wiltshire border continues to do well, with a peak count of 40 on 15 May (MP). This site also produced an aberration with blotches at the wing bases and well defined black markings on the forewing leading edge (MJG). The other site bordering Wiltshire is a small and isolated population on the east side of Porton Down, where 8 were seen on 25 May (OH). The only coppiced woodland population in Hampshire appears to be struggling, but nevertheless, this private site near Stockbridge produced a count of 14 on 12 May (MRO).

Parkhurst Forest supports the sole remaining Pearl-bordered Fritillary colony on the Isle of Wight. The season here was about a fortnight shorter than in Hampshire, commencing a few days later on 6 May, and finishing about a week earlier, on 8 June (both JR). The maximum count was 16 on 18 May (JR), and whilst numbers in north east Parkhurst are improving, it appears to be declining in south west Parkhurst and is considered lost from north west Parkhurst (JR).



A party of delegates from the Butterfly Conservation Fifth International Symposium examining Pearl-bordered Fritillary habitat on ride edges in New Copse Inclosure, New Forest, 10 April 2005 (David Green)



Full-grown Pearl-bordered Fritillary larva basking on leaf litter in Pignal Inclosure, New Forest, 30 April 2003 (Caroline Bulman)

**Status:** BC Low Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 247

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 38

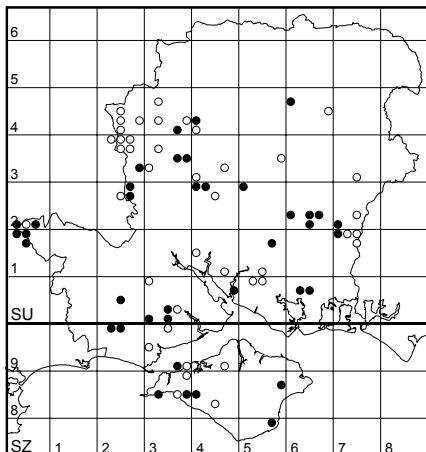
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 79

**Earliest:** 16 June 2005

Stockbridge Down, (MG)

**Latest:** 31 August 2005

Harewood Forest, (PJSS)



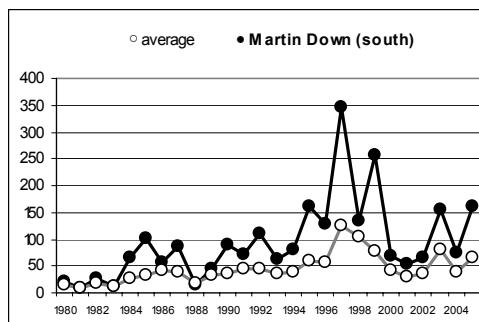
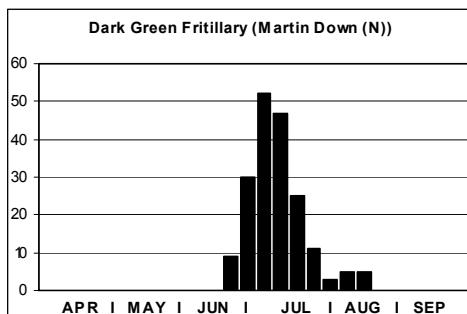
Dark Green Fritillary, Old Winchester Hill, 02 July 2005 (Colin Baker)

With a few exceptions the Dark Green Fritillary seems to have had an above average year both on the mainland and on the Island with peak season being early to mid June. The Annual Index for Martin Down north, 193, was the highest since 1997 with a peak count of 52 during the first week of July and for Martin Down south 160 was the highest Annual Index since 1999. RCB reported a relatively good season at Stockbridge Down and good numbers were seen at Farley Mount by CP. On 21 July MSh logged three adult butterflies

on Butser Hill and remarked that this was the third consecutive year that he had recorded the species at this location and as there had been no previous records presumably this is a brand new colony that is responding to ongoing management work at this site. On the downside, a poor year was recorded at Dean Hill by CWC and a number of sites visited by AW where the butterfly had previously been recorded drew a blank. The best day count for the year was 123 on 13 July (AW) at The Mountain, an area that yielded high numbers for other observers. AW also visited the New Forest and recorded four on 15 July at Hawkshill Inclosure, roosting in the cold light of the morning on fallen spruce trees and on the same day he recorded 19 on Beaulieu Heath. On 9 August a singleton was seen at Hamble Common (CP).

On the Island an increase in sightings was noted right across the county but with no high numbers. In the east of the Island one was seen at Brading Down on 14 August (AW) and another singleton was recorded on the Bonchurch Down transect on 28 July (IR). In West Wight Mottistone Down had eight on 11 July, Shalcombe Down had 50 on 23 July (IP) and four were seen on Tennyson Down on the same date (CD). An interesting record of one individual in the Bouldner area in North West Wight was recorded on 17 August (IWS).

Although this butterfly remains fairly widely distributed throughout the two counties the number of sites with large populations is small, only eight sites recorded 10+ counts, so although the situation at present appears reasonably favourably, the management of individual sites will be vital to ensure long term survival of this insect.



### Silver-washed Fritillary *Argynnis paphia*

Juliet Bloss

**Status:** BC Low Priority

**Earliest:** 16 June 2005

Pamber Forest (GJD)

**No of 2005 records:** 546

**Latest:** 08 September 2005

near Burley (DGG)

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 108

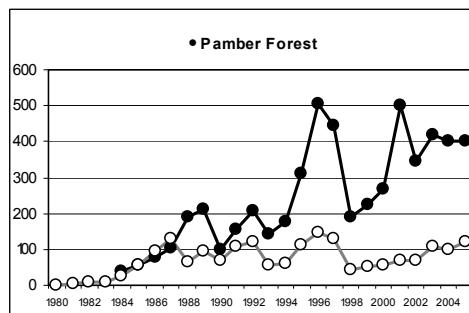
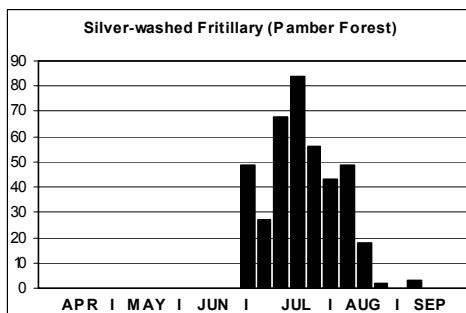
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 197

Although some observers seemed to think that this species had a slightly below average season, transect data indicates a continuing upward trend on most transects. One exception was Wick Wood, where the Annual Index was down from 281 in 2004 to 227 in 2005, but this is still undoubtedly a great site for this woodland butterfly. In Pamber Forest the species held its own, though still below the peak of 499 in 2001. It did quite well in Alice Holt generally and was seen in impressive numbers on Selborne Common on 4 August (MRO). It was scarcer, however, in Bentley Wood, around Lyndhurst in the New Forest (AW), on Dean Hill (CWC) and Bramshott Common (ACG). A handful of the *valezina* form

were recorded around the two counties including one from a count of 12 Silver-washed Fritillaries at Rownhams Plantation near Southampton on 14 July (AJB).

The season peaked in mid July with counts of 200 on 17 July in Butter Wood (AW), 157 in Harewood Forest (DGG) and 100 at Alice Holt (AW) on 12 July and 100 in Whiteley Pastures on 8 July (AW). In Crab Wood on 17 July, where numbers were nectaring on Bramble and Hemp Agrimony (AH), it was observed egg-laying on moss on the trunk of an oak tree. This behaviour was similarly observed in Botley Wood (CP). An interesting encounter was observed by MDu in Basing Forest on 15 August when one individual appeared to be trying (and failing) to free another from being ensnared by a crab spider, possibly in order to mate with it.

JR considered it was well down on the Isle of Wight. The highest count on the Island was of seven which was recorded in Walter's Copse on 6 July and 10 July.



### Marsh Fritillary *Euphydryas aurinia*

Mike Gibbons

**Status:** BC High Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 34

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 9

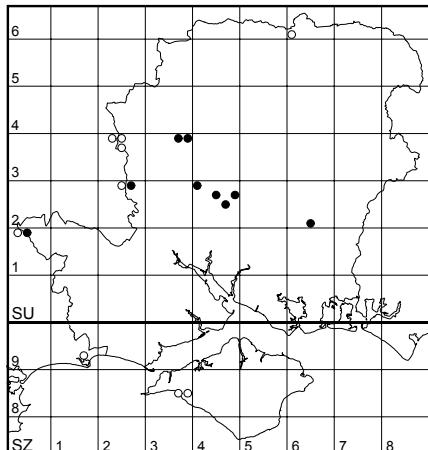
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 18

**Earliest:** 15 May 2005

Martin Down (AH)

**Latest:** 11 June 2005

Martin Down (CLB) (ML) (GVi)



The Marsh Fritillary continues to cling on with a tenuous foothold in Hampshire but only just. The situation is still being clouded by the possibility of releases confusing its current status and distribution.

The situation at Martin Down seems to be an optimistic one. The earliest record of one came from here on 15 May (AH) with a good count of 20 being made along the Bokerley Dyke area on 27 May (AW), coinciding with peak season. At Bentley Wood Eastern Clearing the situation is definitely improving with three seen on 27 May (BPF), another three seen on 30 May (ISm) and ones and twos until 4 June (MDu). There is a suggestion that the colony within the wood has got back to almost normal strength (per AW). Individuals were also reported briefly from West Down, Chilbolton over the period 25-27 May (GCE, SEv, AJB). The Chilbolton situation is particularly interesting as the species had been recorded here in 2002 and 2003 and despite not being seen here in 2004 the chance of a lingering small colony nearby in the Test Valley persists.

Away from the sites mentioned above there were reports of up to 10 seen at Shawford Down, 4 seen by (AJB) on 30 May. AJB believes these had all disappeared within a week which strongly indicates an unauthorised introduction. Elsewhere single sightings at Old Winchester Hill on 30 May, 11 June (CLB) and Yew Hill on 9 June (JCa) must also be viewed with caution. Even so a report in the National Trust magazine of 'thousands' at a site on Salisbury Plain (per RCB), suggests that wanderers could turn up at nearby suitable sites. Is it feasible, therefore, that some strays could disperse 25 miles (40 km) into Central Hampshire? It will be interesting to see if any of the unexpected 2005 sites produce anything in 2006 (AJB).

Just across the border into Dorset MJG recorded four on 26 May at a site which had held a small colony in recent years but appears to have declined partly due to overgrazing during the winter months. Continuous monitoring of known sites and searching other suitable areas is essential in establishing the larger picture of this species in Hampshire.

A warm sunny flight period is important for breeding success and the last week of May averaged over 20°C with an average of over five hours of sunshine (from Chandler's Ford data) although there had been substantial rainfall either side of this week. It is to be hoped that the Marsh Fritillary took advantage of this weather window for pairing and egg laying.

### Glanville Fritillary *Melitaea cinxia*

Andy Butler

**Status:** BC High Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 53

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 12

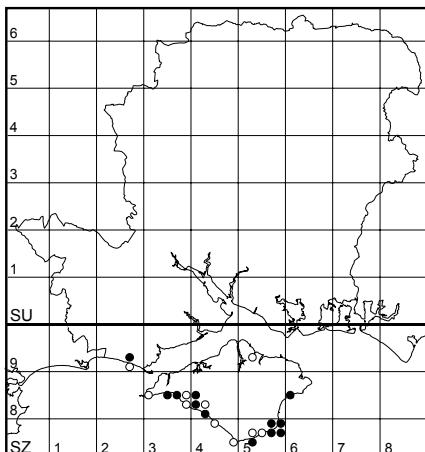
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 22

**Earliest:** 02 May 2005

Wheeler's Bay, IOW (A&EB)

**Latest:** 29 June 2005

Wheeler's Bay, IOW (A&EB)





Compton Chine and Glanville Fritillaries, June 2005 (Dave Pearson)

The annual web and larval counts carried out at certain sites this year by the Isle of Wight Natural History and Archaeological Society not only showed an increase in webs but also a marked increase in numbers of larvae per web compared with last year. Counts of 100+ were common place and as the weather was reasonable an excellent year for the adult butterfly followed. Further good news was the sighting of adults at Redcliff, in the east of the island, where the butterfly has not been seen for the last five years and was thought to be lost from the site. A similar occurrence at Bonchurch Landslip is also encouraging and there was also an increase noted at St Catherine's Point where numbers have been very low for some years. The Glanville Fritillary seems to have the ability to recover from almost extinction in a very short time span but is obviously dependent on the habitat improving to suit its requirements; Compton is a good example as mentioned in last year's report and again excellent numbers were recorded there this year. Just along the coast at Chilton Chine numbers in excess of 200 were recorded along the coastal footpath on 8 June (JRe) and 54 in the chine itself on 18 June (CD). Wheelers Bay had its usual high numbers with over 200 seen in one visit on 31 May by AW. Peak season was during the first two weeks of June.

Counts continue to be in single figures at Hordle Cliffs, the sole mainland locality, with 8 on 30 May (KLa) being the highest.

On 9 April SDa found 10 larval webs on Freshwater cliffs and also recorded adults at the same site on 23 June, additionally on 11 June three adults were seen on Afton Down (AH). These sites are in the extreme west of the Island and it is worth noting that the mainland colony at Hordle is only just over the water from there. 2005 has been a year of quite high dispersal with sightings from a number of inland and downland locations where the butterfly is not normally recorded and with a general improvement in habitat quality for most of the core sites the future seems reasonably secure.

Status: BC Low Priority

Earliest: 16 March 2005

Southleigh Forest (ABr)

No of 2005 records: 2270

Latest: 04 November 2005

No of tetrads in 2005: 298

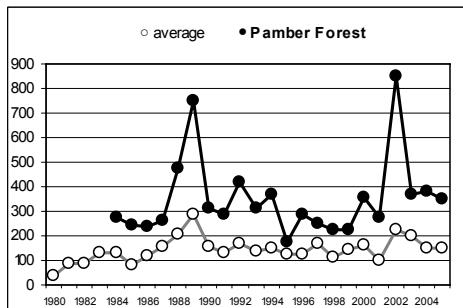
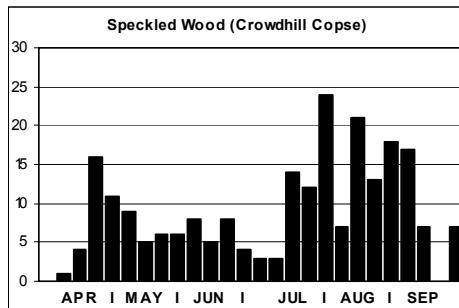
Itchen Valley County Park (DPa)

No of post 2000 tetrads: 623

Not a record-breaking year for the Speckled Wood but nationally, according to *British Wildlife*, it "increased in numbers to a pleasing extent". The transect data, however, from Hampshire and the Isle of Wight showed that 50% of the 47 monitored sites experienced little change in numbers when compared to 2004, 27% showed a decrease and 23% an increase. For example an Annual Index of 245 in 2004 at Crowdhill Copse, Eastleigh, was little changed to 236 in 2005. Data from Pamber Forest and Bartley Heath showed a similar pattern. The majority of reports from Hampshire and the Isle of Wight were positive with comments such as it was reasonably plentiful in its usual haunts throughout the season (CRH), in East Hampshire it was seen regularly during the year but with no really high counts (MSh) and at Bramshott Common it was 'a record year' with 50% more than last year (ACG).

In north Hampshire 36 were seen at Pamber Forest on 7 June (GD) and later in the season 22 were recorded at The Holt near Tadley on 3 September (ABo). At Facombe Wood 21 were seen on 8 September (MG). In North East Hampshire they were flying throughout the season but numbers, generally, were very low (TH). The species also fared well in the New Forest, 23 at Denny Lodge Inclosure on 18 May (A&LB) and 27 at Brinken Wood on 23 August (JRu). At Martin Down and in the Christchurch area, it was not noted to be the best of years but it clung on well into the autumn (MJG) and three were observed 'performing mating rituals' at Wascoombe Bottom, Butser Hill on 2 October (AW).

On the Island, DAB reported that 11 were seen at Brading on 22 June (DAB). At Woodhouse Copse considerable variations in colour were noted. Some were bright orange, almost as bright as the continental species whilst others were very pale, almost white. An Annual Index of 226 was below average (JR).



**Status:** BC Medium Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 106

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 34

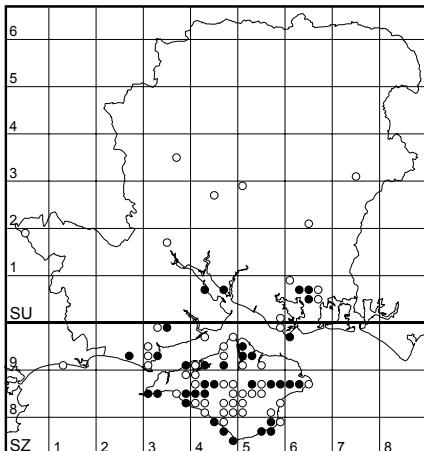
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 83

**Earliest:** **24 April 2005**

Portsdown Hill (AH)

**Latest:** **20 October 2005**

Whippingham Fields, IOW (JR)



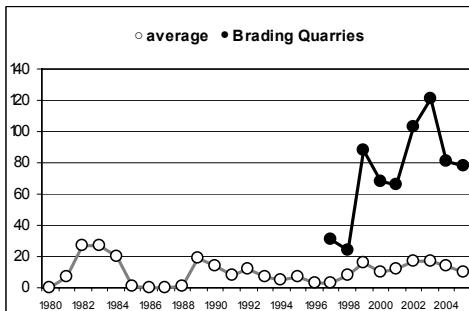
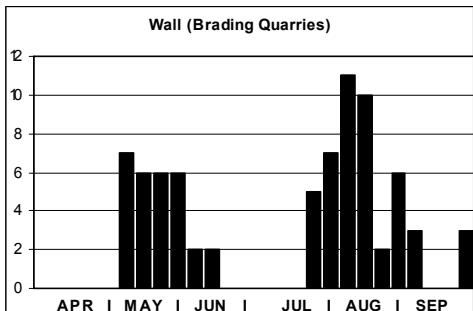
The Isle of Wight continues to be the stronghold for this species with records from over 25 sites compared to just seven in Hampshire. On the Isle of Wight it occurs on downland, in woodland and on the coast. In Hampshire, however, sightings were mainly coastal, namely Hordle Cliffs, Keyhaven, Hythe, Royal Victoria Country Park, Gosport and slightly more inland Portsdown Hill and one sighting in the New Forest at Crockford Bridge.

Seven of the 10 Isle of Wight transects showed a 20% or more decrease in numbers in 2005 compared to 2004. At Whippingham Fields the Annual Index was 55 in 2004 and 38 in 2005 whereas in Parkhurst Forest, the figures were 64 and 22 respectively. Encouragingly though at Brading Quarries, which has the largest monitored population of Wall Brown on the Isle of Wight, the Annual Index, was 78 in 2005 which is only three less than the figure for 2004.

On the mainland three were recorded on 20 May at Portsdown Hill (AW), 15 were seen at Gilkicker, Gosport between 5 August and 2 September (DJAT) and five were seen in the Keyhaven area on 6 August (A&LB). The other mainland sites were all single sightings.

On the Isle of Wight the peak transect count was 11 at Brading Quarries on 3 August (DAB) and 15 were recorded a day later on the transect at Parkhurst Forest (JR). In addition 12 were seen at Brading Down on 14 August (AW), six at Luccombe Down on 21 August (AW), four at Shalcombe, on 18 May (AHB) and four at Walpen Chine on 17 August (JMC).

Other sightings on the Island were mostly ones and twos. Intriguingly it has been reported that this species seems to be colonising old railway platforms on the Island Line, with several being seen at Brading Station and two on Shanklin (AW), suggesting that they may be using the railway line as a connecting route.



### Marbled White *Melanargia galathea*

Sue Ellis

**Status:** BC Low Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 923

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 170

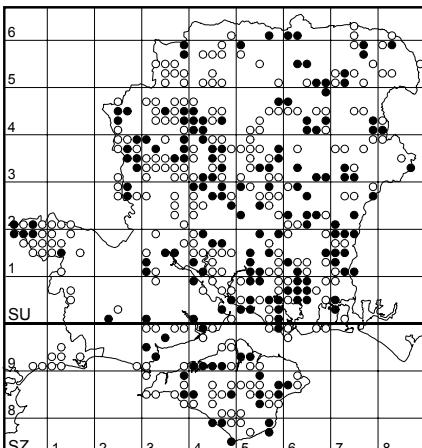
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 432

**Earliest:** 14 June 2005

Southampton Old Cemetery (JVe)

**Latest:** 27 August 2005

Coombe Bottom, IOW (DMe)



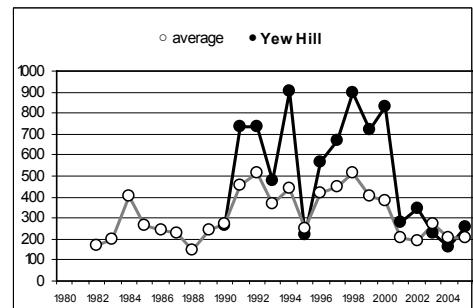
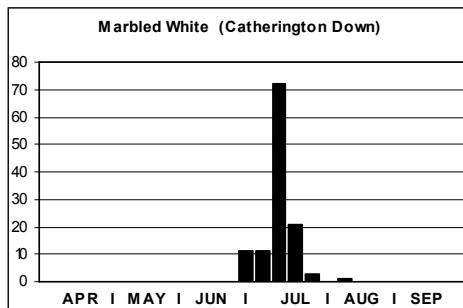
It was an encouraging year for this species although numbers are still well down from the high counts of the late 1990s. Of the 44 transects where this species is recorded, 18 showed an increase of over 20% on the previous year. On average it peaked around mid July and at Yew Hill where it peaked on 8 July with a count of 75, the Annual Index was 261 compared to 164 in 2004. In contrast at Magdalen Hill Down the Annual Index dropped from 345 in 2004 to 173 in 2005.

At Home Farm, Burkham 554 were recorded on 6 July (RHu) and at Drayton Down, East Meon P&PG saw 190 on 4 July and 175 on 11 July. At Old Winchester Hill 150 were seen on 15 July (ML). On 6 July CP felt there must have been hundreds at Yew Hill and at Butser Hill on 21 July, 96 were recorded, and where MSh considers it is now more widespread following management work. A total of eight sites in Hampshire recorded counts of greater than 100.

On the Isle of Wight a field at Lake, which has been left ungrazed for the last three years, yielded counts of between 100 and 150 (DAB). On the Whippingham Fields transect it was an average year the species peaked on 8 July when 568 were counted, giving an Annual Index of 1,584. At Parkhurst Forest it also proved an average year where the total count for the three transects at this site was 548.



Marbled White, Old Winchester Hill, 25 June 2005 (Colin Baker)



### Grayling *Hipparchia semele*

### Juliet Bloss

**Status:** BC Medium Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 120

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 48

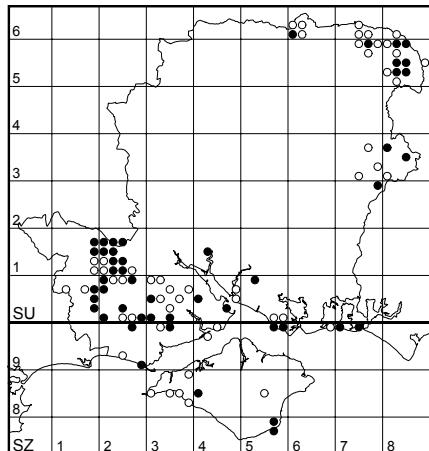
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 102

**Earliest:** 10 June 2005

New Forest (SHo)

**Latest:** 20 September 2005

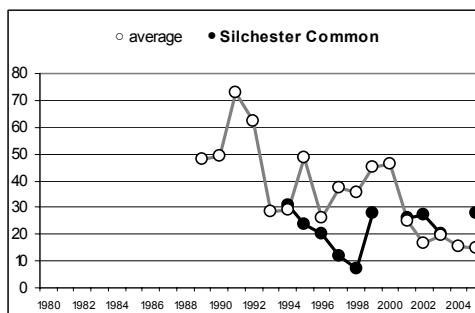
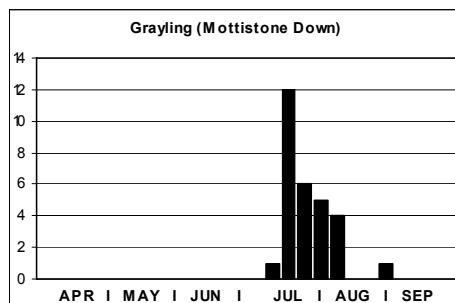
Beaulieu (RKJ)



A generally good season, especially at Browndown, Gosport, where the highest count at Browndown South was 290 on 17 July (DJAT). At Browndown North the highest count was 139 on 17 August. These counts represent a return to the population peak of 1998 for both North and South Browndown.

On the heaths of north-east Hampshire CRH recorded 146 at Eelmoor Marsh on 8 August, the highest number since 2000. Another good total was 83 at Yateley Common on 3 August (K&JB). In the New Forest the species produced a number of good counts in August (JRu) with 64 being seen at Black Gutter Bottom/Picket Corner on the 3rd, 61 at Fritham Plain on the 12th and 58 again at Fritham Plain on the 20th. The highest recorded count at Ludshott Common, Grayshott, was 12 on 3 August (RCT) and likewise at Sandy Point, Hayling Island it was 14 on 28 August (AW)

On the Isle of Wight the Grayling is still found on chalk downland. On the transect at Mottisone Down it peaked with 12 individuals on 18 July with an Annual Index of 31. A count of five was recorded at Boniface Down on 7 August (JMC) and singletons were recorded at Coombe Bottom on 12 August (IRi) and Lucombe Down on 21 August (AW).



### Gatekeeper *Pyronia tithonus*

Brian Fletcher

**Status:** BC Low Priority

**Earliest:** 21 June 2005

Windmill Hill, Horndean (JN)

**No of 2005 records:** 2036

**Latest:** 08 October 2005

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 300

Whippingham Fields, IOW (JR)

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 715

The Gatekeeper had mixed fortunes with most transect monitored sites showing little or no change, or else a decrease of >20%. On the whole, numbers were similar to 2003. The peak flight season was in late July and early August, but numbers dwindled rapidly after mid August. The flight season was considerably longer than usual, starting slightly earlier than last year with some 22 sightings in September and one in early October.

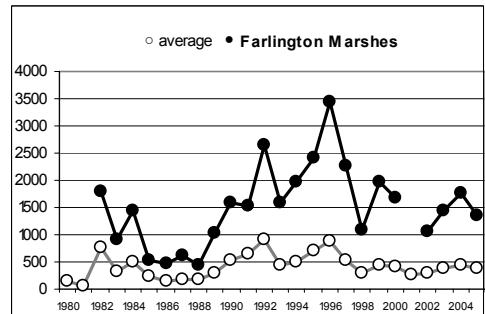
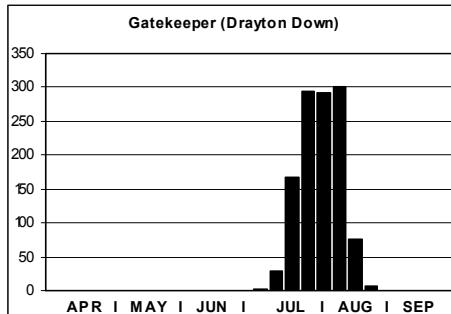
The highest count in Hampshire was 400 at Shave Green Inclosure, Cadnam on 23 July where MP describes how they were everywhere, on the track, on bracken, on bramble and in the grass. There were five other counts of over 300; from Bedenham Grasslands, Gosport (M&MG) on 18 July, Drayton Down (P&PG) on 7 August, Keyhaven and Pennington Marshes (ML) on 27 July, Roydon Common, New Forest (RC) on 3 August and South Moor, Langstone (MH) on 17 July.

The highest numbers were recorded on the Isle of Wight, with over 1000 (impossible to count properly) at Alverstone, near Sandown (DAB), with 822 being counted on the Whippingham Fields transect on 16 July and 895 on 22 July, though this number fell to just 484 on 31 July after the bad weather (all JR). There were 14 counts of between 200 and 300, split evenly between July and August across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. These counts were made between 8 July and 7 August.

The only aberration reported for the Gatekeeper this year was a pale male, ab. *subalbida*, in fairly good condition, seen at Gilkicker, Gosport on 12 August (DJAT).



Gatekeeper, July 2005 (Dave Pearson)



Status: BC Low Priority

Earliest: 27 May 2005

No of 2005 records: 3837

Brading Down, IOW (IP)

No of tetrads in 2005: 335

Latest: 27 October 2005

No of post 2000 tetrads: 790

Browndown, Gosport (DJAT)

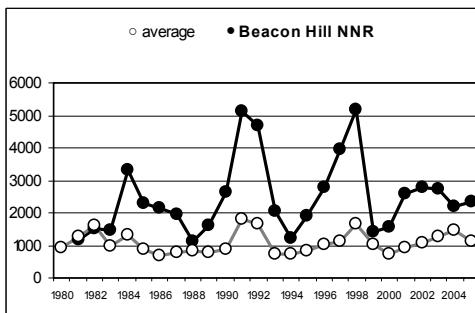
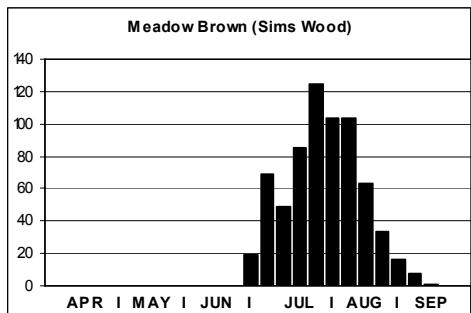
This is a widely distributed butterfly which can breed on a variety of grass species and utilise many different unimproved grassland habitats. These broad requirements probably account for its ability to produce good numbers of adults, whatever the weather.

As usual, large numbers were recorded in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, with most recorders reporting an excellent or good year for this butterfly (AW, MSh, RCB, CWC). The transect information from 45 sites, however, suggested slightly mixed fortunes, with 40% of sites showing more than a 20% increase in numbers, but a quarter showing more than a 20% decrease in numbers, when compared with 2004. For example, the Annual Index for Beacon Hill, Warnford, increased from 2196 in 2004 to 2350 in 2005 while at Martin Down, south, this index decreased from 3035 in 2004 to 2044 in 2005.

In Hampshire, counts of 500 or more were not uncommon such as on 6 July at Straits Inclosure, Alice Holt Forest (AW), on 8 July at Great Fontley Farm, near Fareham (JM), on 12 September at Old Winchester Hill (AW) and on 7 September at Pitt Down, Farley Mount (AW). On the Whippingham Fields, IOW transect, high counts of 1754 were recorded on 25 June and 1566 on 8 July (JR). Combined information from all sites showed that the peak flight period was in the third week of July.

A female with an unusually large orange patch on the upperside of the forewing and a double pupil eyespot was seen on 23 July and 24 July at Gilkicker, Gosport (DJAT).

This species is noted for its long flight period and even on 12 September more than 500 were recorded on Old Winchester Hill, with many mating couples seen (AW). Although most records faded out in mid-October, the final sighting was in the last week of that month (DJAT).



**Status:** BC Low Priority

**No of 2005 records:** 1202

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 129

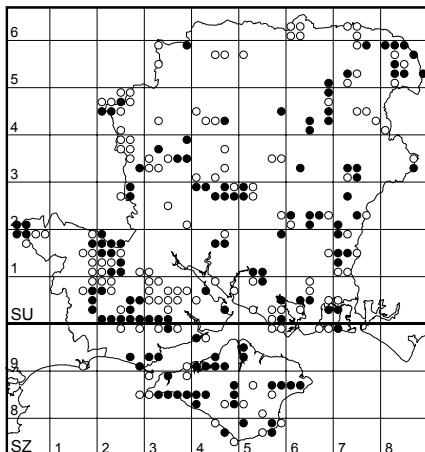
**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 265

**Earliest:** 01 May 2005

Broughton Down (DP)

**Latest:** 04 October 2005

St Catherine's Hill (CP)

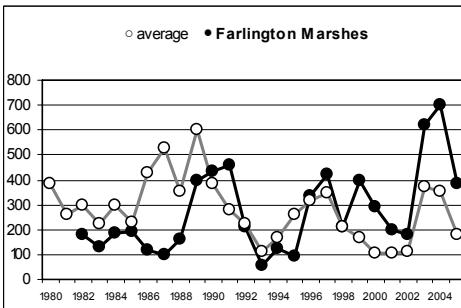
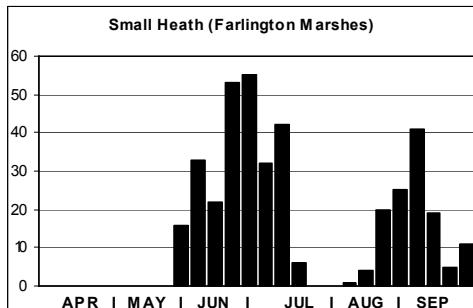


After two good seasons, the numbers of Small Heath have fallen with over 70% of transect sites showing a 20% decrease in numbers compared to 2004. Counts are still higher, though, than the 1999-2002 average according to the transect figures. The decline seems to be more dramatic in the north and east with MSh describing the number as very disappointing in East Hampshire. ACS reported numbers were 50% down at Bramshott Common and CRH felt numbers were fairly modest at Eelmoor. Whilst in the south and west at Stockbridge Down, RCB felt the species did well, CWC thought it was extremely good at Dean Hill and it had a record breaking year at Whippingham Fields IOW (JR).

There were six counts of 100 or more, all for the first brood, the three highest being at Home Farm, Burkham with 125 on 8 June rising to 145 on 12 June and 150 on 18 June (all JF). Here the species used to be in fairly well defined areas but has now spread across the entire site (JR). The other high counts were of 121 at Martin Down North on 11 June (ML) and 100 at Home Farm, Bentworth on 22 June (TH). On the Island, 109 were recorded at Whippingham Fields on 7 June (JR).

The transition from the first brood to the slightly less numerous second brood coincided with the poor weather at the end of July, the peak flight period of the second brood being around the end of August. The top four counts for the second brood, all from Whippingham Fields, IOW ranged from 98 on 2 September to 51 on 21 August (JR). The highest numbers seen on the mainland for this brood were 48 seen at Stockbridge Down on 29 August (AH) and 34 seen at Windmill Hill, Horndean on 31 August (JN).

It is pleasing to report that the Small Heath was seen at Yew Hill in small numbers throughout the year (RCB) giving the hope that the species has re-established itself there.



### **Ringlet *Aphantopus hyperantus***

**Juliet Bloss**

**Status:** BC Low Priority

**Earliest:** **14 June 2005**

Parkhurst Forest, IOW (JR)

**No of 2005 records:** 826

**Latest:** **28 August 2005**

**No of tetrads in 2005:** 161

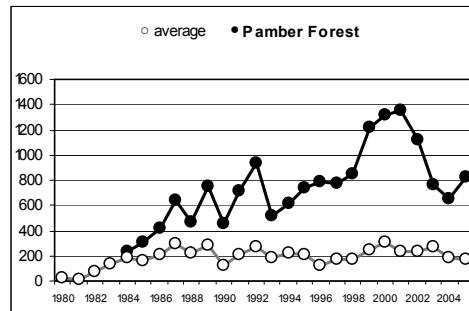
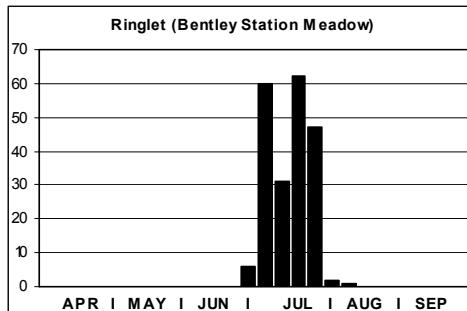
Parkhurst Forest, IOW (JR)

**No of post 2000 tetrads:** 425

Following two generally good seasons this butterfly presented a more mixed picture in 2005. Transect data from 36 sites showed decreases in a third, increases in a further third and no change in the remaining ones. All three transects in Parkhurst Forest were good with a peak of 699 on 15 July and a total count for the three of 2,506 (JR), making it the best year since 2000, far outstripping any other site. Good results were also obtained at Pamber Forest with an Annual Index of 820 (GJD), well up on last year but still not close to the totals recorded between 1999 and 2002.

CRH considered it to be a short and unremarkable season, a comment echoed by both MSh, who failed to see the species at several of its usual sites, and by RCB who found numbers below average in Crab Wood. On a more positive note AW's count at Straits Inclosure, Alice Holt Forest, averaged 107 between the last week in June and the end of July, with a peak of 500 on 6 July. Our nearby Bentley Station Meadow reserve transect counts peaked at around 60 during July. AW also noted that it had fared well on the chalk with counts of 100 at Pitt Down on 7 July and 50 at both The Mountain and Oxenbourne Down on 13 July. Bramshott Common was another location with better than average numbers (ACG) and the species was present at Woodhouse Copse, IOW, for the first time since 2002.

It first appeared in low numbers during the last two weeks of June, building up rapidly from the beginning of July with 100 at Dummer Clump (PDF) and 55 at Dean Hill (ACM) on the 3rd. The following day 111 were recorded at Drayton Down (P&PG) and by 6 July RHu counted 200 at Home Farm, Burkham. Other good counts were 137 at Martin Down, Kitts Grave (IR), on 10 July and 59 at Brockishall Inclosure, New Forest on 12 July (J&EG). After peaking in the third week of July numbers diminished quickly. On the Isle of Wight it continued strongly at Parkhurst Forest with double figure numbers recorded on transect on 11 August (JR). Elsewhere it tailed off sharply in late July and August, only being picked up in ones and twos on a few transects.



## SCARCE IMMIGRANTS / RELEASES / ESCAPES

**Note:** Whilst some of the following records are almost certainly of immigrant individuals, deliberate or accidental releases of captive bred butterflies cannot be ruled out in some of these instances.

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### **European Swallowtail *Papilio machaon***

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One seen at Portsmouth on 2 September by IRT (*Immigration of Lepidoptera* website).

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### **Pale / Berger's Clouded Yellow *Colias hyale / alfacariensis***

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A *Colias* species, identified as either a Pale or Berger's Clouded Yellow, was reported from Pennington on 25 August (RC).

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### **Long-tailed Blue *Lampides boeticus***

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One on 9 November at Bonchurch (A&EB).

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### **Large Tortoiseshell *Nymphalis polychloros***

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One on 31 May at Old Basing (PSt) and one on 24 June, found by Mrs J Stephens in her conservatory at Corringdene Farm, near Bonchurch, IOW (per A&EB). The latter sighting coincided with light easterly winds and an arrival of immigrant Red Admiral. A further probable sighting was made on 8 July when one was almost certainly seen at close range from a fishing boat, three-quarters of a mile offshore, heading for land south of Bonchurch. (A&EB and PCb).

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### **Camberwell Beauty *Nymphalis antiopa***

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One on 29 July at Needs Ore Point by BI-J (*Immigration of Lepidoptera* website).

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### **Monarch *Danaus plexippus***

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One at Barton-on-Sea on 11 March, flying east at 11.50 hrs, being mobbed by two very irate Black-headed Gulls (SKe). One on 13 October at Titchfield Haven (Unknown recorder, from Titchfield Haven monthly wildlife report).

## MOTH REPORT 2005

**Editor: Tim Norriss**

**Writers:**

**Tim Norriss (Lasiocampidae to Noctuidae)**

**Paul Boswell (Pyralidae, Pterophoridae, Migrants and Adventives)**

**Mike Wall (Micropterigidae to Tortricidae)**

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### **Editorial**

**Tim Norriss**

The number of moth records received for the year so far, about 85,000, is about the same as that for 2004. My thanks to all those who took the time to send in theirs, especially if they were entered in MapMate and synchronised with the Branch database as that saves a lot of time. Well done - what a fantastic effort once again by you all. This enables a more detailed report to be produced within the limited time available between the end of the year and going to press. I hope you enjoy this extended report with the additional sections of colour that have been added.

I have two requests. Firstly to those of you that use MapMate to carry out any corrections that are needed promptly and do a resync with Ian Thirlwell or myself straight away. Currently quite a bit of my time is spent chasing these amendments and I would rather be out in the field! Secondly, if you are not yet using Mapmate, please do consider it although I am happy to receive records in Word or Excel format. If using the latter it would be of great help if they could be set out in a form that can be easily imported into MapMate ie one record per line. Please contact Ian, myself or Mike Wall if you would like more details.

National Moth Night (NMN) 2005 was a huge success. It did of course cover the day-time period as well and so day-fliers, clearwings and leaf-miners were also targeted. A total of 440 species were recorded in the two counties by a total of 66 recorders excluding other interested parties who attended the organised events. In all 2,515 records were received for that 24 hour period alone. In 2006 the NMN organisers have chosen a date in September deliberately to reduce their commitment in a year when they will be very busy on other issues – most notably the setting up of the National Moth Recording Scheme for which grant-funding has just been announced by the Heritage Lottery Scheme. For this reason it has been decided to hold a separate Hampshire and IoW event on Saturday 1 July 2006. I hope that all of you will take part, spread the message, get others involved and send in your records.

The value of records has been demonstrated recently by the publication in February of *The State of Britain's Larger Moths*. This important publication was funded by the Esmée Fairbairn Foundation and compiled by Butterfly Conservation. It was made possible by analysis of data (done for the larger moths only so far) collected by the scientific institute Rothamsted Research from a nationwide network of moth-traps established in 1968 and run by volunteers. This database comprises over 4.5 million records, probably the largest database of its kind in the world. The Report paints a rather depressing picture of the moth population in Britain in serious decline, causing concern for the future of many species of birds, bats and invertebrates that feed on them. Here in the south we have suffered worse than in the north of Britain where populations appear to have remained stable, indicating a response to climate change. To get your copy contact Head Office at Lulworth or order on-

line from the Butterfly Conservation website at: [www.butterfly-conservation.org/index.php](http://www.butterfly-conservation.org/index.php) for £5.00 + £1.50 p&p.

My thanks as usual go to Barry Goater, John Langmaid and Ian Thirlwell for their help and advice in the preparation of this report. Thanks are also due to all recorders who have contributed records. All dates given for nocturnal species refer to the first part of the night. Keep up the good work and good mothing in 2006.

### Reference:

Fox, R., Conrad, K.F., Parsons, M.S., Warren, M.S. & Woiwod, I.P., 2006. *The State of Britain's Larger Moths*. Butterfly Conservation and Rothamsted Research, Wareham, Dorset.

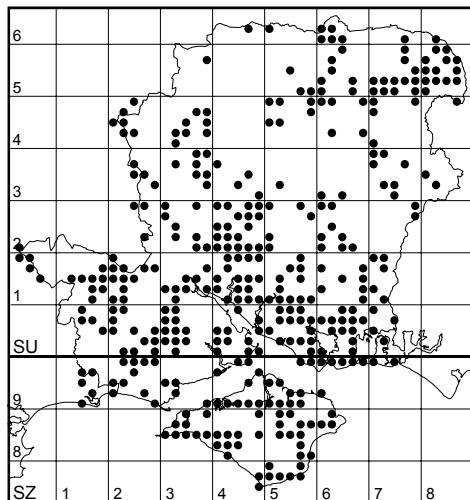
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### Moth record coverage for 2005

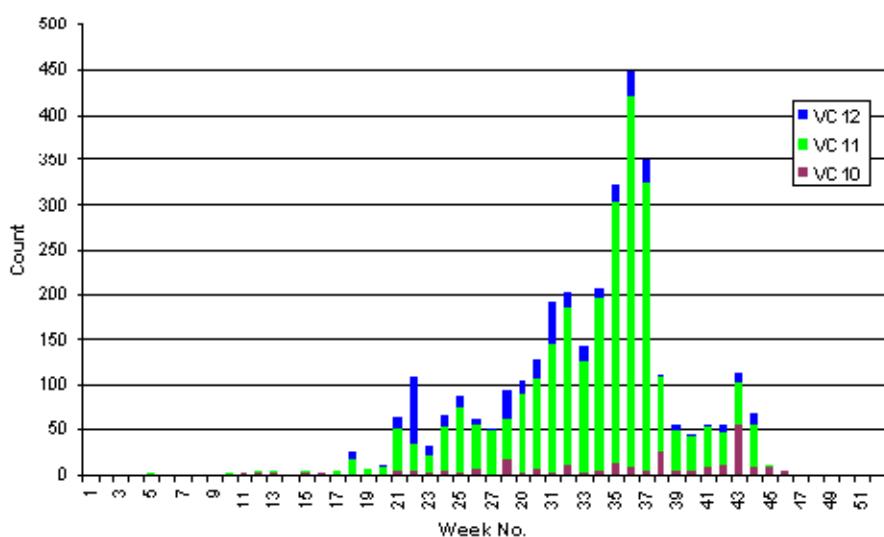
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No of 2005 records: c. 85,000

No of tetrads in 2005: 369



## Migrants by vice county, by week 2005



## NEW COUNTY RECORDS

### Nepticulidae

0036 *Ectoedemia quinquella* (Bedell, 1848) Nb  
VC10: Mines on Pedunculate Oak, Dodnor on 13 October (DGG, SAC).

0039 *Ectoedemia heringi* (Toll, 1934) Nb  
VC10: Mines on Pedunculate Oak at Dodnor on 14th October (DGG, SAC).

0109 *Stigmella prunetorum* (Stainton, 1855) pRDB3  
VC10: Mines on Blackthorn, Cranmore SSSI (James McGill, MJH, DGG et al, det. JRL) on 20 July 2004; further mines were found at Freshwater on 14 October 2005 (DGG, SAC) and therefore represent the second county record.

### Psychidae

0176 *Dahllica triquetrella* (Hübner, 1813) pRDB3  
VC11: Several cases found on an old dead tree stump and nearby trunk of Grey Poplar on 14 and 27 October at Hilsea (JRL, IRT).

### Gracillariidae

0317 *Phyllonorycter heegeriella* (Zeller, 1846)  
VC10: Mines on Pedunculate Oak found in three localities: Brading, 13 October, Dodnor 14 October (moths bred) and Freshwater (moths bred) on same date (DGG, SAC). These are the first confirmed records for the Island.

## Coleophoridae

**0499 Coleophora limosipennella** (Duponchel, 1843)

**VC10:** Apart from the unconfirmed record given in Goater 1974 for the same locality, the following is the only record known from the Island: mines and cases on Small-leaved Elm, Parkhurst Forest on 7 June (DTB conf. JRL).

**0520 Coleophora fuscicornis** Zeller, 1847

pRDB1

**VC11:** Portsdown Hill NR, a female by day on 22 June (RJD genit. det. JRL).

## Tortricidae

**1192 Eucosma conterminana** (Guenée, 1845)

Nb

**VC10:** Single to MV, Totland on 26th July (SAK-J).

## Geometridae

**1664 Rest Harrow Aplasta ononaria** (Fuessly, 1783)

RDB3

**VC10:** Bonchurch, one to MV on 17 August (JHa). This is the first record for the area since 1962. All four previous records have been from VC11.

## Noctuidae

**2159a Splendid Brocade Lacanobia splendens** (Hübner, 1808)

**VC12:** Northwood Park, Crawley one to MV on 29 June (RAB). This is only the second to occur in the two counties, the previous one having been caught on the Isle of Wight in 2003.

**2246a Oak Rustic Dryobota labecula** (Esper, 1788)

Previously recorded on the Isle of Wight in 1999, 2001, 2004 and again in 2005.

**VC10:** See Migrants and Adventives below.

**VC11:** Cadland shore, one on 15 October and two on 17 October (BG, BE); Pennington Marsh, one on 25 October, two on 27 October and two more on 28 October (RBW); Southsea, one on 26 October (JRL); Fareham, one on 10 November (KW).

It has been suggested that the large increase in numbers since the first area record in 1999 may indicate that this moth is now also resident. At least two of these sites are near the foodplant evergreen oak and a search for the larvae is anticipated in 2006.



Oak Rustic, Pennington Marsh 25 October 2005 (Russell Wynn)

**2387a Clancy's Rustic Platyperigea kadenii** (Freyer, 1836)

This moth was first recorded in Kent in 2002 and numbers have exploded there in 2005.

**VC10:** Bonchurch, singles on 26 and 28 September, two on 22 October and two on 26

October (JHa); Totland one on 16 October (SAK-J).

**VC11:** One to MV at Southsea on 11 July 2003 was a previously overlooked record (JRL); Hayling Island, thirteen between 27 September and 26 October (GSAS) and four between 30 September and 5 October (AJ); Southsea, one on 13 October (JRL).

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## NEW VICE-COUNTY RECORDS

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### Tineidae

**0243** *Tinea dubiella* (Stainton, 1859)

**VC11:** One caught indoors, Waterlooville on 23 July (RJM det. JRL).

### Gracillariidae

**0295** *Caloptilia hauderii* (Rebel, 1906)

pRDB1

**VC12:** Adult to MV, Basingstoke on 13 July (MJW conf. genit. det. JRL).

### Yponomeutidae

**0409a** *Argyresthia trifasciata* Staudinger, 1871

**VC11:** Five to MV between 21 and 29 May, Hedge End (DHa). An introduced species which continues to advance.

### Gelechiidae

**0851** *Dichomeris alacella* (Zeller, 1839)

Nb

**VC12:** Three came to MV at Micheldever Spoil Heaps HWT reserve on 20 July (MJW, NM conf. JRL).

### Tortricidae

**1023** *Cnephasia genitalana* Pierce & Metcalfe, 1915

pRDB2

**VC12:** Male to MV, Winklebury, Basingstoke on 15 July 2004 (MJW genit. det); also Sherborne St John on 26 July 2004 (male) and six females on 5 August 2004 (all NM genit. det. Jon Clifton); one male, Old Basing on 7 August 2004 (AMD et al genit. det. JRL).

### Pyralidae

**1454b** *Dioryctria sylvestrella* (Ratzeburg, 1840)

**VC12:** Headley Gravel Pit HWT Reserve, one to MV on 4 August (coll. AHD, GAH); Sherborne St John, one to MV on 10 August (NM, conf. by genit. det. MJW & Jon Clifton).

### Geometridae

**1880** Barred Tooth-striped *Trichopteryx polycommata* ([D. & S.], 1775)

pRDB2

**VC10:** Totland, one to MV on 20 April (SAK-J). Searching for larvae on the Island may prove to be a productive way of finding this species.

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## MIGRANTS AND ADVENTIVES

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### Yponomeutidae

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

pRDB3

Six records were received for this species, which is a suspected immigrant in the south of England. **VC11:** Southsea, one on 10 July (IRT det. JRL) and singles on 10 and 22 July (JRL); Cosham, singles on 28 July, 6 and 16 August (TJJ).

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

Like 2004 this proved a relatively poor year for this often common immigrant with a total of about 300 individuals being recorded. About 220 of these were from VC11 and 40 from VC12. The only early record was one at Funtley on 30 January (MLO). The next

specimens were one at Chandler's Ford, VC11 (BG) and another in Greywell, VC12 (PBo), both on 30 April.

### Ethmiidae

#### 0720 *Ethmia bipunctella* (Fabricius, 1775)

pRDB2

This species is a very scarce presumed immigrant in the two counties.

**VC11:** Christchurch, one on 10 October (RAC).

### Tortricidae

#### 1262 *Cydia amplana* (Hübner, 1799)

**VC10:** Totland, one on 12 August, one on 17 August and another on 22 August (SAK-J).

**VC11:** Pennington, two on 12 August (RCr); Sholing, one on 17 August (ARC); Titchfield Haven, a female on 26 August (RJD et al); Funtley, one on 27 August (MLO); Southsea, one on 31 August (IRT) and another on 9 September (JRL).

A total of 11 were reported in 2005 compared with 25 in 2004.

### Pyralidae

#### 1356a *Evergestis limbata* (Linnaeus, 1767)

**VC10:** Totland, one on 18 June (SAK-J); Bonchurch, one on 9 September (JHa).

**VC11:** North Hayling, singles on 19 and 27 June, 3 July (JWP); singles at Hordle Walhampton School on 23 June and 27 August (PRD, RBW); Sandy Point, Hayling, one on 4 September (AJ).

This species was first recorded on the Isle of Wight in 1994 and in VC11 in 2000.

#### 1357 *Evergestis extimalis* (Scopoli, 1763)

Nb

An uncommon immigrant.

**VC10:** Freshwater, one on 25 July (DBW).

**VC11:** Southsea, one on 14 July (IRT) and one on 27 August (JRL); Hayling Island, one on 31 July (GSAS).

#### 1369 *Uresiphita gilvata* (Fabricius, 1794)

**VC11:** Lvedean, one to MV on 12 October (ARJ conf. from photo TJN) and another to MV at Funtley on 26 October (MLO). These are the first records of this extremely scarce immigrant since 2001.

#### 1395 Rusty-dot Pearl *Udea ferrugalis* (Hübner, 1796)

Not a great year for this often common immigrant, particularly in VC12, where numbers were very low. First record of the year for VC11 was at Southsea on 25 May (IRT) and in VC12 it first occurred at South Wonston (PJSS) and Selborne (AEA) on 27 May.

#### 1398 Rush Veneer *Nomophila noctuella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

It was a truly poor year for this species. Only about a hundred individuals were reported, compared with about 8,000 in 2003 and 250 in 2004. The first record was from Totland, Isle of Wight on 2 April (SAK-J). No more moths were reported until mid-June and further moths arrived in small numbers until October. There were about 40 moths each reported from VC10 and VC11, but only a paltry 10 or so from VC12.

#### 1403a *Duponchelia fovealis* Zeller, 1847

**VC11:** Pennington, one indoors on 5 September (RCr det. TJN) and another, also indoors, on 12 September (RCr). This moth is probably an adventist rather than an immigrant, however the first Hampshire record in 1999 was to MV. The other four moths, which include this year's, have all been found indoors.



Clancy's Rustic, Hayling Island  
October 2005 (George Spraggs)



Dioryctria sylvestrella, Sherborne St John 10 August  
2005 (Mike Wall)



Evergestis limbata, North Hayling June 2005  
(George Spraggs)



Blair's Mocha, Sherborne St John  
29 October 2005 (Nick Montegrippo)



Hoary Footman, Farnborough July 2005  
(David Green)



Flame Brocade, Hayling Island 28 October 2005  
(George Spraggs)



Hummingbird Hawk-moth, seen in many gardens throughout Hampshire & Isle of Wight in 2005  
(David Green)



Red-headed Chestnut, Lymington 30 October  
(Pete Durnell)



Vestal, Basingstoke 6 September 2005  
(Mike Wall)

**1408 *Palpita vitrealis*** (Rossi, 1794)

**VC11:** Cosham, one on 3 September (TJJ); Hayling Island, one on 30 October (GSAS). These were the only records for the year of this uncommon immigrant. At least five were recorded in 2004.

**1434 *Cryptoblabes gnidiella*** (Millière, 1867)

**VC12:** A pupa of this adventive species was found in a pomegranate purchased at a Winchester supermarket on 23 September. A deformed adult emerged in late October (DGG). This species occurs from time to time in imported pomegranates. This appears to be the first record since 1995.

**1435 *Conobathra tumidana*** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC11:** Marwell, one to MV in woodland on 8 August (DGG) and another at Southsea, also to MV, on 20 August (JRL). This is regarded as a very scarce immigrant. Five were recorded in 2004; four of these were from Southsea (JRL & IRT).

**Geometridae**

**1664 Rest Harrow *Aplasta ononaria*** (Fuessly, 1783)

RDB3

**VC10:** See New County Records above.

**1678 Blair's Mocha *Cyclophora pupillaria*** (Hübner, 1799)

**VC12:** Sherborne St John, one to MV on 29 October (NM conf. TJN).

This is a scarce immigrant with fewer than 30 records in the two counties.

**1716 Vestal *Rhodometra sacraria*** (Linnaeus, 1767)

**VC8:** An early record at Martin Down NNR, one on 4 June (PDJH).

**VC10:** Totland, six between 1 September and 6 November (SAK-J).

**VC11:** About 30 individuals were reported. These included an early record at Southsea, one on 10 July (JRL); Ashurst yielded five during the year (KG); Lymington, four between 20 and 30 October (PRD); Hayling Island, three between 10 September and 11 October (GSAS), one on 6 September (AJ); Pennington Marsh, two on 30 October (RBW). All other records were of singles.

**VC12:** Basingstoke, two on 6 September (MJW), one was of the pale form with a bright pink stripe, usually considered to represent an immigrant from southern Europe; the other was straw-coloured, usually suggesting that it has bred in this country or northern Europe; Selborne, one on 13 October and another the next night (AEA). These were the only records for this vice-county.

**1720 Gem *Orthonama obstipata*** (Fabricius, 1794)

**VC10:** Totland, four between 26 August and 14 November (SAK-J); Bonchurch, one on 15 October (JHa).

**VC11:** Lovedean, one on 27 May (ARJ); Pennington Marsh one on 28 June and another on 30 October (RBW); North Gorley, one on 18 August (P&CA); Hayling Island, one on 18 October (AJ) and another on 27 October (JWP); Ashurst, a total of four for the year (KG).

**VC12:** South Wonston, one on 30 October (PJSS); Crawley, one to MV (RAB).

**Sphingidae**

**1972 Convolvulus Hawk-moth *Agrius convolvuli*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

**VC10:** Bonchurch, at least 20 to MV and at *Nicotiana* between 18 and 25 September (JHa); Totland, 12 to MV between 30 August and 15 October (SAK-J).

**VC11:** Funtley, one on 6 September (MLO); Lymington, one on 12 September (PRD); Sandy Point, Hayling, one on 30 October (AJ).

**VC12:** Sherborne St John, a male on 9 September and a female the following night (NM); South Warnborough, one at *Nicotiana* on 1 September (E&PR).

Although this was not a good year for most migrant hawk-moths, this species did well,

especially on the Isle of Wight.

#### **1984 Humming-bird Hawk-moth *Macroglossum stellatarum* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

This year there were no really early records. Four were seen on the Isle of Wight in March, the earliest being on 16 March (A&EB). On the mainland the only March record was at Funtley, VC11, on 10 March (MLO). At Morn Hill, Winchester, a female was seen ovipositing on Ladies Bedstraw (PDF).

Bearing in mind that not all recorders submit exact dates or numbers seen then the individuals for the three vice-counties were as follows: VC10, at least 52 between 16 March and 4 November; VC11, at least 97 between 10 March and 15 October; VC12, at least 28 between 16 June and 19 October.

#### **1987 Bedstraw Hawk-moth *Hyles gallii* (Rottemburg, 1775)**

**VC11:** An astonishing total of more than 20 larvae were found feeding on *Fuchsia* in a garden in Totton in August (Margaret Tryhorn det. TJN from photograph by Gerald Newman). This appears to be only the fourth time that larvae have been found in either county. Previous records of larvae were in 1859, 1945 and 1973. A pupa was later found which is now in the possession of GN.

It should be borne in mind that the species has been breeding for some years on the coast of East Anglia.

### **Arctiidae**

#### **2045 Hoary Footman *Eilema caniola* (Hübner, 1808)**

**VC10 :** Hayling Island, one on 16 July (JWP).

**VC12:** Cove, 15 to MV between 24 June and 25 July (PHC conf. DGG, PMW). This species was first recorded in VC12 in 2003, also in Cove, by PHC when a single came to actinic light during a period of high migrant activity. None were reported last year. However the large number found at this site this year suggests that a breeding population has been established.

#### **2051 Four-spotted Footman *Lithosia quadra* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

The records in the New Forest are likely to refer to a resident population.

**VC11:** A total of nineteen were reported. Waterlooville, one on 17 June (RJM); Fletcher's Inclosure, ten to MV on 7 July, and two on the following night at Highland Water (GB&RG); Ashurst, 23 July (KG); Lyndhurst, 7 August (SAB); Pennington Marsh, a male on 9 September (RBW); Romsey, on 8 and 11 September were the first records for the garden (MBa); Wickham, 9 October (JRDS).

### **Noctuidae**

#### **2091 Dark Sword-grass *Agrotis ipsilon* (Hufnagel, 1766)**

**VC10 :** At least 77 were reported. Totland, a total of 73, the first on 9 June (SAK-J).

**VC11:** At least 118 were reported. The first record was on 16 March at Pennington Marsh which provided a year total of 15 (RBW). Sandy Point, Hayling produced 14 moths between July 31 and 26 October (AJ).

**VC12:** Only about ten were reported. The first was at Basingstoke on 16 March (MJW).

#### **2119 Pearly Underwing *Peridroma saucia* (Hübner, 1808)**

There was a small recovery after a poor 2004.

**VC10:** Totland, 20 for the year, the first on 26 May (SAK-J); Luccombe, at least five between 7 June and 18 September (SCP).

**VC11:** Widley, one on 27 May (TAC); Funtley, one on 30 May and another on 17 August (MLO), one on 22 September (TDC); Southsea, five between 7 June and 18 September (JRL), one on 1 July (IRT); Lymington, one on 5 August (PRD); Fareham, at least one on 10 August (KW), one on 25 September and another the next night (RJD); Hayling Island,

five between 31 August and 31 October (AJ), one on 30 September (GSAS); Eastleigh, singles on 3 and 18 September (SI); St Cross, Winchester, one on 11 September (TWa); Cosham, one on 29 October (MJFS); Pennington Marsh, two on 30 October (RBW).

**VC12:** Basingstoke, one on 31 May (MJW); Sherborne St John, singles on 9 and 14 September (NM); Farnborough, one on 30 October (KBW); Crawley, two to MV (RAB).

**2159a Splendid Brocade** *Lacanobia splendens* (Hübner, 1808)

**VC12:** See New County Records above.

**2195 Delicate** *Mythimna vitellina* (Hübner, 1808)

The large numbers reported this year, especially when compared with most migrants, suggest that some of the later autumn moths may have bred in the area.

**VC10:** Totland, a total of 70 for the year, the first on May 1 (SAK-J); Freshwater, singles on 27 June and 9 July (DBW); Bonchurch, eight between 17 July and 14 November (JHa).

**VC11:** Pennington Marsh, singles on 14 and 18 May (RBW); Funtley, one on 5 July (TDC); North Gorley, one on 8 July (P&CA); Cadland Estate, at least one on 9 July (BG, BE); Wickham Common, one on 12 August (KC); Sholing, one on 24 August (ARC); Horsea Island, one on 2 September (MLO); Southsea, one on 6 September (IRT) and another on 10 September (JRL); Hayling Island, 16 between 9 September and 30 October (GSAS), 11 between 10 September and 30 October (AJ) and a total of nine for the year (JWP); Pennington, singles on 24 and 31 September (RCr); Ashurst, one on 14 October (KG); Damerham, one on 14 October (PT).

**VC12:** Selborne, one on 7 October (AEA); Andover, one on 17 October (TJN); Crawley, two to MV (RAB); Cholderton, one on 23 October (HE).

**2203 White-speck** *Mythimna unipuncta* (Haworth, 1809)

**VC10:** Bonchurch, four between 26 October and 14 November (JHa); Totland, six between 30 October and 14 November (SAK-J).

**VC11:** Fareham, at least four on 31 August (RJD); Sandy Point, Hayling, one on 28 October (AJ); Lymington, one on 28 October 28 October (PRD); West End, one to actinic light on 9 November (RM-R).

**2208 Cosmopolitan** *Mythimna loreyi* (Duponchel, 1827)

**VC11:** Ashurst, one to MV on 15 October (KG); Southsea, one to MV on 22 October (IRT); Hedge End, one to actinic light on 5 November (DHa).

This was once considered a very scarce immigrant but it now appears to be on the increase.

**2246a Oak Rustic** *Dryobota labecula* (Esper, 1788)

**VC10:** Luccombe, a female on 21 October (SCP); Bonchurch, six between 22 and 28 October (JHa); Totland, two on 30 October, one on 4 November and another on 16 November (SAK-J).

**VC11:** See New Hampshire County Record above.

**2251 Flame Brocade** *Trigonophora flammea* (Esper, 1785)

**VC10:** Bonchurch, one on 8 October (JHa); Luccombe, one male on 24 October (SCP); Totland, singles on 25 and 27 October (SAK-J).

**VC11:** Hayling Island, one on 12 October (AJ) and another on 28 October (GSAS).

This was once an exceedingly scarce immigrant, although its numbers have increased in recent years. There is, however, still no evidence that it is breeding in the two counties.

**2261 Red-headed Chestnut** *Conistra erythrocephala* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC11:** Two at Lymington on 30 October (PRD). These are only the fifth and sixth records for the two counties and the first for VC11 since 1902.

**2292 Tree-lichen Beauty *Cryphia algae* (Fabricius, 1775)**

**VC10:** Bonchurch, three on 5 August, two on 6 August and one on 15 August, all to MV (JHa).

**VC11:** Warsash, two to actinic light on 16 July (RM-R); Hayling Island, one to MV on 22 July (JPJD); Gosport, one found at rest on a house wall on 11 August (DRA).

This species was once regarded as an extremely scarce immigrant. However in recent years it has increased in numbers and now may well be breeding in both vice-counties 10 and 11.

**2385 Small Mottled Willow *Spodoptera exigua* (Hübner, 1808)**

It was surprising that only six individuals of this usually fairly common immigrant were recorded, however there were few records along the whole of the southern coast.

**VC11:** Southsea, one to MV on 30 June (IRT); Chilling, one on 22 July (PMP); Funtley, two to MV on 26 August (TDC).

**VC12:** Andover, one to actinic light on 1 May (TJN); Crawley, one to MV (RAB).

**2387a Clancy's Rustic *Platyperigea kadenii* (Freyer, 1836)**

**VC10:** See New County Records above.

**VC11:** See New County Records above.

**2400 Scarce Bordered Straw *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner, 1808)**

Compared with most migrants, this species did very well. Numbers were especially high on the Isle of Wight and on Hayling Island.

**VC10:** Totland, eleven between 2 September and 6 November (SAK-J); Bonchurch, 16 between 27 October and 13 November (JHa); Luccombe, trapped on 22 October and again the following night (SCP).

**VC11:** Hayling Island, ten between 2 September and 3 November (GSAS), six between 7 September and 27 October (AJ), a total of five, the first on 10 September (JWP); Fareham, one on 23 August (KW); Southsea, one on 22 October (IRT); Pennington Marsh, singles on 22, 25 and 30 October (RBW); Eastleigh, one on 26 October (SI); Lymington, one on 30 October (PRD).

**VC12:** Dummer, one on 5 September (PDF); Bishops Sutton, one on 24 September (PLGT).

**2403 Bordered Straw *Heliothis peltigera* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)**

This is usually a fairly common immigrant however only six records were received for 2005. Over 30 were recorded in 2004.

**VC10:** Bonchurch, one on 16 July (JHa).

**VC11:** Cosham, one on 11 June (MJFS); North Gorley, one on 29 June (P&CA); Wickham Common, one on 12 July (KC); St. James' Hospital, Portsmouth, one to a porch light on 12 October (RJD).

**VC12:** Basingstoke, one on 13 June (MJW).

**2409a Beautiful Marbled *Eublemma purpurina* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)**

**VC11:** Waterlooville, one on 6 August (RJM conf. from photograph TJN). This is only the third County Record, following the two in 2004.

**2413 Silver Barred *Deltote bankiana* (Fabricius, 1775)**

**RDB3**

**VC11:** Lovedean, one to MV on 19 June (ARJ conf. from photo TJN). This is only the second County Record. The previous one was recorded at a Rothamsted trap at Denny Lodge in 1985.

**2441 Silver Y *Autographa gamma* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Like most immigrants in 2005, this species did not arrive in large numbers. This was particularly noticeable in the north of Hampshire.

**VC10:** Totland, 73 were recorded during the year (SAK-J).

**VC11:** About 1,200 were recorded. The first was at Hythe on 9 March (JBI).

**VC12:** Only about 200 were reported. The first was at Farnborough on 30 April (KBW).

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## OTHER INTERESTING RECORDS

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### **Micropterigidae**

**0004 *Micropterix aruncella*** (Scopoli, 1763)

**VC12:** Only one record was received, from Morgaston Woods on 30 May, where it was described as abundant (MJW).

### **Eriocraniidae**

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

**VC11:** A few mines on birch at two locales, Southwick Estate, 11 May and Havant Thicket, 12 May (JRL).

**VC12:** Mines, Silchester Common on 5 May (GJD).

**VC22:** Mines, Benyon's Enclosure, Pamber Forest on 5 May (GJD).

**0009 *Eriocrania sparrmannella*** (Bosc, 1791)

**VC11:** Two adults of this rarely recorded leaf-miner were light-trapped, Pennington on 1 May (RCr) and Botley Wood on 6 May (RJD et al).

**0010 *Eriocrania salopiella*** (Stainton, 1854)

An under-recorded miner of birch.

**VC10:** The second and third records for the Isle of Wight were added by DTB: two mines in Firestone Copse on 27 April and a mine at Osborne on 20 May.

**VC11:** This species was found to be numerous at Wickham Common on 26 May, and present at Southwick Estate and Havant Thicket earlier in the month (JRL et al).

**VC12:** Mines were found at Eelmoor Marsh on 13 June (DGG), Fleet on 23 May (RE), and Silchester Common on 7 May (GJD).

**0011 *Eriocrania cicatricella*** (Zetterstedt, 1839)

**VC11:** As with the preceding species, found at Southwick Estate on 11 May and Havant Thicket on 12 May on birch *Betula* (JRL).

**VC12:** Eelmoor Marsh on 13 June (DGG).

**VC22:** Benyon's Enclosure, Pamber Forest on 5 May (GJD)

**0012 *Eriocrania sangii*** (Wood, 1891)

All records refer to mines on birch.

**VC11:** Southwick Estate on 11 May and Havant Thicket on 12 May (JRL).

**VC12:** Eelmoor Marsh on 13 June (DGG), Silchester Common on 5 May (GJD).

**VC22:** Benyon's Enclosure, Pamber Forest on 5 May (GJD).

### **Hepialidae**

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

**VC12:** Four to MV at Hook Common on 5 June (MT); single to MV, Selborne on 8 June (AEA).

### **Nepticulidae**

**0019 *Bohemannia quadrimaculella*** (Boheman, 1851)

**VC11:** Third county record, at actinic in Hedge End on 10 July (DHa conf. JRL).

**0033 *Bohemannia auriciliella*** (Joannis, 1908)

**pRDB1**

**VC11:** Wickham Common one female on 8 July (RJD genit. det.), also a male to actinic on 29 June 2003 (RJD genit. det. conf. JRL). These are the first records, in the same area, since the original find in 1937.

**0020 *Ectoedemia decentella*** (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)

**VC11:** Male to MV, Waterlooville, 18 June (RJM); adult to MV, Southsea on 27 June (JRL); Winchester, singles on 1 and 3 September (JMCI).

**VC12:** Adult to MV, Marwell on 20 June (DGG).

**0022 *Ectoedemia louisella*** (Sircom, 1849)

**VC10:** Mines of this species were found in seeds of Field Maple on 13 October at Brading (DGG, SAC).

**VC12:** Mines, Dogmersfield on 18 September (RE).

**0023 *Ectoedemia argyropeza*** (Zeller, 1839)

**VC12:** The only record was of mines found on Poplar in Fleet town centre on 13 October (RE).

**0025 *Ectoedemia intimella*** (Zeller, 1848)

**VC10:** The first vice-county records for 30 years were mines on Sallow, Brading on 13 October and Freshwater on 14 October (DGG, SAC).

**0031 *Ectoedemia rubivora*** (Wocke, 1860)

**VC8:** Leaf mine found on bramble at Martin Down on 17 November (DGG) - 13 previous county records.

**0035 *Ectoedemia minimella*** (Zetterstedt, 1839)

**VC12:** Leaf mine on birch *Betula*, Fleet town centre on 25 October (RE)

Nb

**0036 *Ectoedemia quinquellella*** (Bedell, 1848)

**VC10:** See New County Records above.

**VC12:** Mines, Island Thorns Inclosure, New Forest on 7 November (DGG).

Nb

**0039 *Ectoedemia heringi*** (Toll, 1934)

**VC10:** See New County Records above.

**VC11:** Mines on Pedunculate Oak, Island Thorns Inclosure, New Forest on 7 November (DGG).

Na

**0041 *Ectoedemia atrifrontella*** (Stainton, 1851)

**VC11:** Mine in bark of Pedunculate Oak, Otterbourne on 18 March (JRL, BG).

**0048 *Trifurcula cryptella*** (Stainton, 1856)

**VC11:** Mines, larvae and cocoons on Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil at Hookheath Meadows on 9 July; also Southwick estate on 11 July (JRL). New 10km square record for this very scarce moth, last recorded in Hampshire in 1991.

**0055 *Stigmella aeneofasciella*** (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)

**VC8:** A mine on Agrimony at Martin Down on 17 November was the only record received of this rare species (DGG).

**0065 *Stigmella speciosa*** (Frey, 1858)

**VC10:** Fieldwork by DGG/SAC increased the number of records on the Island from nine to 15 on 13 & 14 October, with mines on Sycamore found at Brading, Bulley's Quarry, Dodnor and Freshwater Valley.

**0070 *Stigmella obliquella*** (Heinemann, 1862)

**VC11:** Vacated mines on Sallow found in the Portsmouth area, the stronghold of this species in our area: Baffins on 29 August (JRL), Hilsea on 14 October (JRL, IRT).

**0073 *Stigmella trimaculella*** (Haworth, 1828)

**VC11:** Single adults were light-trapped at Southsea on 8 and 21 August (IRT) and vacated leafmines were recorded at Gosport on 9 October and Hilsea, Portsmouth on 14 October (JRL).

**VC12:** An adult was netted at The Millfield, Old Basing on 26 May (JKA det. MJW).

**0074 *Stigmella assimilella*** (Zeller, 1848)

**VC11:** The only vice-county record was of a few mines on Grey Poplar at Sinah Common, Hayling Island on 23 August (JRL, BE).

**VC12:** For the third year running, mines were found in Fleet, 10 September (RE) for what is otherwise a rare species in the north of the county.

**0078 *Stigmella incognitella*** (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)

**VC22:** One to MV, Mortimer West End on 30 April (GJD) – new 10km square record.

**0080 *Stigmella ulmivora*** (Folgone, 1860)

**VC10:** The Isle of Wight continues to be a mainstay for this uncommon miner of Elm. Mines recorded from Brading, Freshwater and Dodnor on 13 & 14 October (DGG, SAC).

**0088 *Stigmella samiatella*** (Zeller, 1839)

**pRDB3**

**VC11:** Mines on Sweet Chestnut, Southwick Estate on 11 July (JRL, MRY, J Young).

**VC12:** An adult to actinic at Fleet on 29 April (RE) was the only vice-county record received for this recent colonist.

**0095 *Stigmella viscerella*** (Stainton, 1853)

**VC10:** The only records received were of mines on Elm at Brading Chalk Pit on 13 October and Dodnor on 14 October (DGG, SAC).

**0102 *Stigmella aceris*** (Frey, 1857)

**pRDB2**

**VC12:** Eight mines on Field Maple at two sites in the Fleet area on 27 August and 10 September (RE). These were significant discoveries as this species' known county distribution was previously limited to the Winchester area.

**0107 *Stigmella regiella*** (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)

**VC10:** Two records received of mines on hawthorn at Bulley's Quarry on 13 October and Dodnor on 14 October (DGG, SAC).

**0109 *Stigmella prunetorum*** (Stainton, 1855)

**pRDB3**

**VC10:** See New County Records above.

**0110 *Stigmella betulincola*** (Stainton, 1856)

**VC11:** Mines on Downy Birch *Betula pubescens*, Browndown on 9 October (JRL, BE, et al) - new 10km square record.

**VC12:** Mines on Silver Birch *Betula pendula*, Eelmoor Marsh on 23 September (DGG).

**0114 *Stigmella glutinosae*** (Stainton, 1858)

**VC10:** Two records received of mines on Alder at Brading on 13 October and Freshwater on 14 October (DGG, SAC).

**Opostegidae**

**0119 *Opostega salaciella*** (Treitschke, 1833)

**VC11:** Southsea, recorded for the first time in IRT's garden trap (singles on 23 and 28 June and 15 July). The only other record in the year was a single to MV at Wickham Common on 8 July (RJD et al).

**Tischeriidae**

**0124 *Tischeria dodonaea*** Stainton, 1858

**VC10:** Mines were found on Pedunculate Oak at Brading, Freshwater and Dodnor on 13 and 14 October (DGG, SAC).

**VC12:** Mines at two sites in Fleet on 9 & 26 October (RE).

**0127 *Emmetia angusticollella*** (Duponchel, 1843)

**VC10:** Mines found on Dog Rose agg. at Freshwater on 14 October (DGG, SAC).

## Incurvariidae

**0128 *Phylloporia bistrigella* (Haworth, 1828)**

**VC11:** An adult seen in daytime at Havant Thicket on 12 May (JRL, BE) - new 10km square record.

**0131 *Incurvaria oehlmanniella* (Hübner, 1796)**

**VC11:** A single to actinic at Hedge End on 26 May (DHa).

**VC12:** Two netted in daytime, Morgaston Wood on 30 May (MJW) - new 10km square record.

**0147 *Nemophora metallica* (Poda, 1761)**

**VC12:** Several adults seen at Danebury Ring on 13 July (JRL, MRY, J Young) - first record in Hampshire since 1999 of this very local species.

**0151 *Adela croesella* (Scopoli, 1763)**

**VC22:** Mortimer West End, one on 7 June (GD). A return of this uncommon moth to this garden in the north of the county after a gap of nine years.

**0153 *Adela fibulella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)**

**VC12:** Singles were netted at Morgaston Wood on 31 May (MJW), Headley GP on 2 June (AHD, GAH) and Odiham Common on 8 June (MJW).

## Heliozelidae

**0156 *Heliozela resplendella* (Stainton, 1851)**

**VC10:** Vacated mines & cut-outs on Alder at Brading on 13 October (DGG, SAC) - new 10km square record.

**0158 *Antispila metallella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)**

**VC11:** Unusually for a species that is normally recorded as a leaf-miner, an adult was malaise trapped in Botley Wood on 1 May (RJD genit. det.).

**0159 *Antispila treitschkiella* (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1843)**

**VC12:** Ten vacated mines, Micheldever Spoil Heaps on 31 August (GJD) - new 10km square record.

## Cossidae

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

Nb

**VC11:** RBW trapped at Hordle-Walhampton School near Lymington on 29 June as part of a children's education week and was rewarded with a female Goat Moth that announced its arrival by crashing into the headmaster of the school. Neither was the worse for wear; Cadland Estate, one to MV on 9 July (BG, BE).



Goat Moth, Lymington 29 June 2006 (Russell Wynn)

## Zygaenidae

**0163 Forester *Adscita statices*** (Linnaeus, 1758)

**VC12:** This species still clings on at its known sites.

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

**VC11:** The site in the north of the New Forest, which yielded a single example in 2004, was re-visited and again a single adult was observed on 19 June (RJM).

**VC12:** Six adults were found in the west of the county in June (JEC).

## Limacodidae

**0173 Festoon *Apoda limacodes*** (Hufnagel, 1766) Nb

**VC12:** A female, disturbed by day under Ash trees on 4 July at Magdalen Hill Down, was surprisingly a first for the reserve (PDF).

**0174 Triangle *Heterogenea asella*** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) (BC RAP) RDB3

**VC11:** Adults were recorded at Wickham Common, with singles to actinic on 16 July (KC) and to MV on 21 July (KW et al); Hunbourn Wood, single to MV on 9 July (MLO); and New Copse and Ladycross Inclosure, New Forest on 3 August (Mark Hammond, Keith Tailby); four larvae were found on Pedunculate Oak at Emer Bog HWT reserve on 22 September (JRL, IRT).

## Psychidae

**0176 *Dahlica triquetrella*** (Hübner, 1813)

pRDB3

**VC11:** See New County Records above.

## Tineidae

**0199 *Psychoides verhuella*** Bruand, 1853

**VC10:** Cases found on Hart's-tongue Fern at Brading Chalk Pit on 13 October and Freshwater on 14 October (DGG, SAC).

**0203 *Infurcitinea argentimaculella*** (Stainton, 1849)

**VC12:** A larval tube on lichen *Lepraria* sp on a birch trunk at Longmoor on 20 March (JRL, IRT) - new 10km square record.

**0219 *Nemapogon ruricolella*** (Stainton, 1849) Nb

**VC12:** An adult to MV at Castle Lane Wood, Marwell on 8 August (DGG) was the only record received.

**0224 *Triaxomera parasitella*** (Hübner, 1796)

**VC11:** One to MV at Bitterne Park on 2 June (A&AW) - new 10km square record.

**0225 *Triaxomera fulvimitrella*** (Sodoffsky, 1830)

A good year for a rare species, with five records received.

**VC10:** Two adults to MV, Parkhurst Forest on 18 June (SAK-J, TJN).

**VC11:** Singles to MV, Horsham Copse, Marwell on 30 May (DGG) and Ober Heath, New Forest on 31 May (RCr).

**VC12:** Unusually, ten were attracted to a myo pheromone lure, Bramley Frith on 13 June (AJC, P Sterry det. AHD).

**0229 *Monopis obviella*** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

With only 47 prior records on the database, 13 in one year, taking the total to 60, was exceptional. The majority were in **VC11**, with the following exceptions:

**VC12:** Singles to MV at Sherborne St John on 8 July (NM) and Basingstoke on 13 July (MJW).

Nb

**0231 *Monopis imella* (Hübner, 1813)**

**VC11:** Singles to MV at Hedge End on 24 June (DHa conf. TJN), Southsea, 10 August (JRL) and 10 September (IRT).

**0243 *Tinea dubiella* (Stainton, 1859)**

**VC11:** See New Vice-County Records above.

**Bucculatricidae**

**0271 *Bucculatrix albedinella* (Zeller, 1839)**

**VC12:** Mines on elm, Dogmersfield Park on 18 September (RE) - second vice-county record.

**0272 *Bucculatrix cidarella* (Zeller, 1839)**

**VC12:** Several were attracted to MV, Deadwater Valley on 23 June (NM, MJW) - new 10km square record.

**0275 *Bucculatrix bechsteinella* (Bechstein & Scharfenberg, 1805)**

**VC10:** Third vice-county record - leaf mines on hawthorn, Freshwater on 14 October (DGG, SAC).

**Gracillariidae**

**0281 *Caloptilia populetorum* (Zeller, 1839)**

The spread of this species, recorded in the county for the first time in 1995, continues.

**VC11:** single adult to MV, Botley Wood on 7 October (RJD et al) - fifth vice-county record.

**VC12:** single adult to Heath trap, Eelmoor Marsh on 15 August (DGG) - third vice-county record.

**0295 *Caloptilia hauderi* (Rebel, 1906)**

pRDB1

**VC12:** See New Vice-County Record above.

**0296 *Calybites phasianipennella* (Hübner, 1813)**

**VC11:** Singles to MV, Southsea, on 17 July and 4 September (IRT) - new 10km square record.

**VC12:** Adult to MV, Deadwater Valley on 14 July (NM, MJW) - new 10km square record.

**0302 *Parornix fagivora* (Frey, 1861)**

**VC11:** Mines on Beech, Island Thorns Inclosure, New Forest on 7 November (DGG) - new 10km square record.

**0305 *Parornix scoticaella* (Stainton, 1850)**

**VC8:** Mines recorded on Common Whitebeam at Martin Down on 17 November (DGG) - first record for site.

**0309 *Deltaornix torquillella* (Zeller, 1850)**

**VC10:** Mines on Blackthorn, Brading on 13 October (DGG, SAC) - new 10km square record.

**0314 *Leucospilapteryx omissella* (Stainton, 1848)**

**VC10:** Leaf-mines on Mugwort at Downend chalk-pit on 13 October and Freshwater on 14 October (DGG, SAC) are the first vice-county records since 1977.

**0317 *Phyllonorycter heegeriella* (Zeller, 1846)**

**VC10:** See New County Record above. Mines on Pedunculate Oak found in three localities: Brading, 13 October, Dodnor 14 October (moths bred) and Freshwater (moths bred) on same date (DGG, SAC).

**0321a *Phyllonorycter platani* (Staudinger, 1870)**

**VC11:** Mine on fallen leaf of plane at Winnal Industrial Estate, Winchester, 29 September (DGG & MJW). All previous Hampshire records of this recent colonist are from north-east

Hampshire and the south coast.

**0326 *Phyllonorycter blancardella*** (Fabricius, 1781)

**VC12:** Single to MV, Basingstoke on 29 April (MJW genit. det.) - new 10km square record.

**0337 *Phyllonorycter hilarella*** (Zetterstedt, 1839)

**VC11:** Single to MV, Castle Lane Wood, Marwell on 8 August (DGG) - new 10km square record.

**0339 *Phyllonorycter ulicicolella*** (Stainton, 1851)

**VC12:** Tenanted leaf-mine on Gorse, Fleet 25 March (RE) - third vice-county record.

**0340 *Phyllonorycter scopariella*** (Zeller, 1846)

**VC12:** An empty pupa from Broom *Cytisus scoparius*, Fleet on 4 April (RE) identified by the cremaster, is only the fourth county record.

**0358 *Phyllonorycter froelichiella*** (Zeller, 1839)

**VC10:** Leaf mines on Alder at Brading on 13 October and Freshwater on 14 October (DGG, SAC) were the first records for the respective 10km squares and first Isle of Wight records since 1977.

**0360 *Phyllonorycter kleemannella*** (Fabricius, 1781)

**VC10:** Leaf mines on Alder at Brading on 13 October and Freshwater on 14 October (DGG, SAC) were the first records for the respective 10km squares and fourth and fifth Isle of Wight records since the first in 1994.

**0363 *Phyllonorycter platanoidella*** (de Joannis, 1920)

**Nb**

A miner of Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*.

**VC10:** Three mines, Rowborough Bottom on 8 September (DTB) - new 10km square record.

**VC11:** Mines, Hursley Park on 8 November (RJM) - new 10km square record.

**0366a *Cameraria ohridella*** (Deschka & Dimic, 1986)



Typical mines in Horse Chestnut leaf  
(David Green)



Adult bred from mine (Rob Edmunds)

This species, new to science in 1985 and first found in Britain in Wimbledon in July 2002, continues its inexorable spread through the Horse Chestnut trees of the Solent area, the Isle of Wight and the north-east of Hampshire. The principal host of *C. ohridella* is the white-flowering Horse Chestnut, but the moth can also complete development on and damage a range of other *Aesculus* species. However, red-flowering Horse Chestnut (*A. x carnea*) is largely immune from attack and suffers very little damage. It has been reported, on occasion, to damage Norway Maple and Sycamore. Prior to 2005 only 13 records were on the Branch database: a further 30 were added in the year under review. An adult was seen flying inside a carriage of the London underground Jubilee line in October (TJN).

**VC12:** The discovery of tenanted mines in Alton on 15 October (GAH) represents a southerly extension of the species' known range in the north of Hampshire, some 16km away from the closest other records. Mines were also found at The Mill Field, Old Basing on 11 November (AHD conf. & bred) – first record for 10km square

**0369 *Phylloconistis xenia* Hering, 1936**

**pRDB2**

**VC11:** Mines and cocoons found on Grey Poplar at Sinah Common on 23 August (JRL,BE), and Hilsea, Portsmouth 14 October (JRL, IRT) – the seventh and eighth county records of this species which was first recorded in our area on the Isle of Wight in 2002.

### Sesiidae

With more observers than ever before venturing into the field with pheromone lures, the distribution of the previously under-recorded clearwing species has become increasingly better understood.



Red-tipped Clearwing, Lower Test Marshes 9 July 2006 (Richard Coomber)

**0371 Lunar Hornet Moth *Sesia bembeciformis* (Hübner, 1806)**

**VC11:** An unusual record received was of an adult caught in a mist-net set for bird ringing, Winchester on 11 July (TWA). This event is not unprecedented as it has occurred before at Titchfield Haven.

**0373 Currant Clearwing *Synanthedon tipuliformis* (Clerck, 1759)**

**Nb**

**VC12:** Two adults attracted to a *tip* pheromone lure, Brighton Hill, Basingstoke 23 June (AHD) - new 10km square record.

**0378 Orange-tailed Clearwing *Synanthedon andrenaeformis* (Laspeyres, 1801)** **Nb**

**VC11:** Five to *ves* lure, Fareham on 27 June (KW) - new 10km square record.

**VC12:** Six appeared at a *ves* lure hung from Wayfaring-tree within two minutes in the observer's garden in Winklebury, Basingstoke 1 July (MJW); nearby in Kempshott, GAH recorded 33 at one time on 12 July.

**0379 Red-belted Clearwing *Synanthedon myopaeformis* (Borkhausen, 1789)**

**Nb**

**VC11:** At Sholing one to pheromone at 9.40am on 19 June (ARC).

**VC12:** Four to *myo* pheromone lure, Cholderton in an old orchard on 16 July (TJN, HE) - new 10km square record; Winchester, one under an apple tree on 19 July (JMCI).

**0380 Red-tipped Clearwing *Synanthedon formicaeformis* (Esper, 1783)**

**Nb**

One of the rarer Sesiidae. One record received.

**VC11:** Two to pheromone lure at Lower Test Marshes on 9 July (JBI, ARC, RCr, TJN); one at Sholing on 23 July (ARC).

## Choreutidae

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

**VC11:** One seen, Bitterne on 15 October (PAB) - new 10km square record.

## Glyptipterigidae

**0394 *Glyptipterix forsterella*** (Fabricius, 1781)

**VC11:** This very local species was found to be widespread within Botley Wood, with 41 individuals malaise-trapped between 25 May and 14 June (RJD).

**0396 *Glyptipterix fuscoviridella*** (Haworth, 1828)

**VC12:** Abundant in St John's Churchyard, Farnborough on 31 May (MJW, ACr).

**0470 *Orthotelia sparganella*** (Thunberg, 1788)

**VC11:** Four to MV, Stanpit Marsh on 2 July (PD et al) - new 10km square record.

## Douglasiidae

**0398 *Tinagma ocnostomella*** (Stainton, 1850)

**VC11:** Larvae in stems of Viper's-bugloss, Browndown on 9 October (JRL, BE et al).

## Yponomeutidae

**0409a *Argyresthia trifasciata*** Staudinger, 1871

An introduced species which continues to advance, with 12 records added in 2005 in North Hants and a first record in VC11 – see New Vice-County Records above.

**0409b *Argyresthia cupressella*** Walsingham, 1890

As per the previous species, another introduction associated with conifers and showing signs of a rapid increase in numbers: only three records were received prior to 2005, but another eight were received in the year under review, although still only from two sites.

**VC11:** Five to actinic between 27 May and 21 June, Hedge End (DHa) - new 10km square record.

**0412 *Argyresthia pygmaeella*** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC10:** First recent record from the Island, one to MV, Totland on 21 June (SAK-J).

**0416 *Argyresthia glaucinella*** Zeller, 1839

**VC10:** First recent record from the Island, one to MV, Totland on 29 July (SAK-J).

**0417 *Argyresthia spinosella*** Stainton, 1849

**VC10:** First recent record from the Island, one to MV, Totland on 17 June (SAK-J).

**0418 Apple Fruit Moth *Argyresthia conjugella*** Zeller, 1839

**VC12:** One to MV, Deadwater Valley on 23 June (NM, MJW) - new 10km square record.

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

**pRDB3**

See Migrants and Adventives above.

**0430 *Yponomeuta plumbella*** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC11:** Single to MV, Castle Lane Wood, Marwell on 8 August (DGG) - new 10km square record.

**0435 *Zelleria hepariella*** Stainton, 1849

**VC12:** Single to MV, Winklebury, Basingstoke on 21 March (MJW) - new 10km square record and first vice-county record since 1997.

**0440 *Paraswammerdamia albicapitella*** (Scharfenberg, 1805)

**VC12:** Singles to MV, Greywell on 15 and 16 June (PBo), single to MV, Millfield, Old

Basing on 17 June (MJW, JKA) - new 10km square records.

**0442 *Cedestis gyseleniella*** Zeller, 1839

**VC12:** Tenanted leaf mine on needle of Scots Pine, Fleet on 29 March (RE)

**0444 *Ocnerostoma piniariella*** Zeller, 1847

**VC11:** Larvae mining needles of Monterey Pine, Southsea on 17 April (JRL) - first 10km square record for 20 years.

**0456 *Ypsolopha horridella*** (Treitschke, 1835)

**VC11:** Single to MV, Sandy Point, Hayling Island on 6 August (MJW, AJ, NM *et al*) - new 10km square record.

**0457 *Ypsolopha lucella*** (Fabricius, 1775)

**VC11:** Single to MV, Castle Lane Wood, Marwell on 8 August (DGG) - first vice-county record for 30 years. **Nb**

**0458 *Ypsolopha alpella*** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC11:** Single to MV, Castle Lane Wood, Marwell on 8 August (DGG) - new 10km square record.

**0459 *Ypsolopha sylvella*** (Linnaeus, 1767)

**VC12:** Single to MV, Sherborne St John on 12 September (NM) - new 10km square record.

**0251 *Ochsenheimeria taurella*** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC8:** First record for Martin Down since 1976: an adult seen on 21 August (DGG).

**0472 *Digitivalva pulicariae*** Klimesch, 1956

**VC11:** Single to MV, Stanpit Marsh on 9 August (PD,GP) - new 10km square record.

**VC12:** Single to MV, Winklebury, Basingstoke on 13 July (MJW) - second vice-county record.

**0475 *Acrolepiopsis marcidella*** (Curtis, 1850)

**pRDB1**

**VC11:** Vacated larval mine in fruit of Butcher's-broom, Browndown on 9 October (RJD, JRL, BE, GAH, TJN *et al*) - new 10km square record.

**0476 *Acrolepia autumnitella*** Curtis, 1838

**VC12:** Three larvae found on Bittersweet in a garden in Kempshott, Basingstoke on 11 August (GAH bred and conf. AHD)

### Lyonetiidae

**0254 Laburnum Leaf Miner *Leucoptera laburnella*** (Stainton, 1851)

**VC10:** A surprisingly rare moth on the Isle of Wight, given its widespread occurrence on the mainland. Mines on *Laburnum* spp. at Osborne on 20 September (DTB) - new 10km square record.

**0259 *Leucoptera lotella*** (Stainton, 1858)

**VC10:** Tenanted mine on Hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil, Osborne on 13 August (DTB conf. JRL) - the first record for the Isle of Wight since 1977.

### Coleophoridae

**0487 *Metriotes lutarea*** (Haworth, 1828)

A very local species which can be found flying diurnally around Greater Stitchwort.

**VC11:** Three females observed in daytime, Marwell area on 15 May (DGG).

**VC12:** Common about foodplant, Morgaston Wood on 9 May (MJW) and in the Fleet area on 15 May (RE).

**0488 *Goniodoma limoniella*** (Stainton, 1884)

**VC10:** Larval cases on Sea-lavender, Freshwater on 14 October (DGG, SAC) - new 10km

square record.

**0496** *Coleophora milvipennis* Zeller, 1839

VC12: Larval case on birch, Bartley Heath on 29 October (RE) - new 10km square record.

**0497** *Coleophora badiipennella* (Duponchel, 1843)

VC11: Larval case on English Elm, Hursley Park on 28 May (JRL et al) - new 10km square record.

**0498** *Coleophora alnifoliae* Barasch, 1934

Nb

VC12: Larval case on Alder, Hitches Lane, Fleet on 15 and 21 May (RE) - new 10km square record.

**0499** *Coleophora limosipennella* (Duponchel, 1843)

VC10: See New County Records above.

**0503** *Coleophora fuscocuprella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1885

VC11: Larval cases, Castle Lane Wood, Marwell on 15 May (DGG) - new 10km square record.

**0510** *Coleophora juncicolella* Stainton, 1851

VC11: Previously virtually unknown from the New Forest, surprisingly given that it is a species of heathland, 2005 produced four new 10km square records with cases found on Heather *Calluna vulgaris* and Bell Heather *Erica cinerea* collected as foodplants for Shoulder-striped Clover *Heliothis maritima* larvae, as follows: Picket Plain on 9 September, Beaulieu Heath on 10 September, Ashley Walk on 14 September and Cunningham Bottom on 22 September (all DGG).

**0520** *Coleophora fuscicornis* Zeller, 1847

pRDB1

VC11: See New County Records above.

**0522** *Coleophora lineolea* (Haworth, 1828)

VC11: Single to MV, Waterlooville on 30 July (RJM genit. det.) - new 10km square record. In Southsea, IRT reported a significant increase in individuals caught at MV in his Southsea garden - 33, compared to only 11 previous records.

**0523** *Coleophora hemerobiella* (Scopoli, 1763)

Nb

Following the rediscovery of this species in North Hampshire in 2003, it has been found to be reasonably common in the north-east of the county.

VC12: Larval cases, Hitches Lane, Fleet on 4 and 23 May, 25 cases at The Lea Fields, Fleet on 20 May, three final and two winter cases, Odiham Common on 28 May (RE).

**0526** Larch Case-bearer *Coleophora laricella* (Hübner, 1817)

VC11: Larval case on Larch, Hursley Park on 28 May (JRL et al) - new 10km square record.

**0536** *Coleophora betulella* Heinemann, 1876

VC12: Female to MV, Sherborne St John on 11 July (NM genit. det. Jon Clifton) - third vice-county record.

**0541** *Coleophora pyrrhulipennella* Zeller, 1839

VC11: Larval cases at Town Common North on 26 March and Peewit Hill, Bursledon on 2 April (PAB) - new 10km square records.

**0550** *Coleophora silenella* Herrich-Schäffer, 1855

Nb

VC11: One on Portsdown on 24 June (RJD genit. det.). Seemingly rarely recorded in Hampshire, the previous record in VC11 was eighteen years ago.



*Acrolepiopsis marcidella*, vacated larval mine on fruit of Butcher's-broom  
9 October 2005 (Tim Norriss)



*Coleophora alnifoliae*, bred from case found on Alder,  
Fleet 15 May 2005 (Rob Edmunds)



*Thisanotia chrysonuchella*, Arreton Down, Isle of Wight 19 June 2005 (Tim Norriss)



Arreton Down, Isle of Wight 19 June 2005  
(Tim Norriss)



*Nephopterix angustella*, larva in fruit of Spindle  
October 2005 (David Green)



*Nephopterix angustella* adult  
(Mike Wall)

**0552 *Coleophora lassella*** Staudinger, 1859

**VC11:** Single to MV, Southsea on 25 May (IRT).

**0559 *Coleophora peribenanderi*** Toll, 1943

**VC10:** Larval cases, at Brading and Bulley's Quarry on 13 October and Freshwater 14 October (DGG, SAC) - the second to fourth vice-county records since the first in 1981.

**0567 *Coleophora adspersella*** Benander, 1939

**VC11:** Male to MV, Southsea on 13th July (IRT genit. det.) - new 10km square record.

**VC12:** Female to MV, Greywell on 9 July 2004 (PBo genit. det. MJW) - 2nd vice-county record and first since 1968.

**0568 *Coleophora versurella*** Zeller, 1849

**VC11:** Single to MV, Stanpit Marsh on 9 August (PD, GP) - new 10km square record (and fourth Dorset record).

**0575 *Coleophora salinella*** (Stainton, 1859)

**VC10:** As for *C. limosipennella*, the following is the first recent record for the Isle of Wight: cases on *Atriplex* spp. at Norton Spit on 18 October (DTB).

**0577 *Coleophora artemisicolella*** Bruand, 1855

**VC11:** Single to MV, Stanpit Marsh on 15 July (PD, R Harley *et al*) - new 10km square record.

**0578 *Coleophora otidipennella*** (Hübner, 1817)

**VC11:** Two observed by day, Southwick Estate on 11 May (JRL, IRT); female to MV, Waterlooville on 30 April (RJM genit. det.) - new 10km square records.

**0581 *Coleophora taeniipennella*** Herrich-Schäffer, 1855

**VC11:** Single to MV, Brook Meadow, Emsworth on 9 July (JRL, MRY, IRT) - new 10km square record.

**0583 *Coleophora tamesis*** (Waters, 1929)

**VC11:** Stanpit Marsh on 9 August (PD *et al*) - new 10km square record, and the second Dorset record.

**0585 *Coleophora maritimella*** Newman, 1873

**VC10:** With only two old records for the Island (Goater 1974), the following constitutes the first vice-county record since 1906: several cases on seed-heads of Sea Rush *Juncus maritimus* (with *Coleophora glaucicolella*), Freshwater on 14 October (DGG, SAC).

**0588 *Coleophora salicorniae*** Heinemann & Wocke, 1876

**VC11:** Single to MV, Stanpit Marsh on 9 August (PD, GP) - new 10km square record.

### Elachistidae

**0599 *Elachista alpinella*** Stainton, 1854

A very rare species (with fewer than ten county records) of marshy places, the larva mining *Carex* spp.

**VC11:** Two males to MV, The Moors NR on 9 September (RJD, AGG, MLO, KW - genit. det.).

**0609 *Elachista maculicerusella*** Bruand, 1859

**VC12:** Singles to MV: Overton on 16 August (ACr det. MJW); Millfield, Old Basing on 17 June (JKA det. MJW); Winklebury, Basingstoke 11 August (MJW) - new 10km square records.

**0611 *Elachista triatomea*** (Haworth, 1828)

**VC11:** Single seen by day, Portsdown on 10 July (JRL, MRY, J Young) - new 10km square record.

**0631 *Cosmiotes freyerella*** (Hübner, 1825)

**VC11:** Single netted, Waterlooville on 8 May (RJM genit. det.) - new 10km square record.

**0632 *Cosmiotes consortella*** (Stainton, 1851)

**VC12:** Male to MV, Sherborne St John on 9 August (NM genit. det. MJW) - new 10km square record.

**0633 *Cosmiotes stabilella*** (Stainton, 1858)

**pRDB3**

A species first recorded in Hampshire in 2000 though there are older records for the Island.

**VC11:** A single to MV, Southsea on 2 July (IRT) represents the fifth county record, all from the same garden.

## Oecophoridae

**0641 *Batia lambdella*** (Donovan, 1793)

**VC11:** Singles to MV, Eastleigh on 11 July (SI), Pennington on 9 and 14 August (RCr) - new 10km square records.

**0646 *Telechrysis tripuncta*** (Haworth, 1828)

**VC11:** One female to malaise trap, Botley Wood on 23 June (RJD, gen. det.).

**0650 *Esperia oliviella*** (Fabricius, 1794)

**Nb**

**VC11:** There was an extraordinary run of records from Ashurst of this rare and beautiful micro of which four individuals were caught between 2 and 21 July (KG). Although there are vague Hampshire records in the Victoria County History and Meyrick, 1927, it was previously known only from Winchester (a single record in 1977 when it was confirmed for Hampshire) and Harewood Forest, where it was last recorded in 1984.

**0654 *Pleurota bicostella*** (Clerck, 1759)

**VC12:** Single to MV, Deadwater Valley on 23 June (NM, MJW) - new 10km square record.

**0661 *Pseudatemelia flavifrontella*** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

A rare species with some 17 records prior to 2005.

**VC11:** Single to MV, Horsham Copse, Marwell on 20 June (DGG) - new 10km square record.

**0877 *Stathmopoda pedella*** (Linnaeus, 1761)

**VC11:** One adult beaten from Alder, Southwick Meadows on 4 July (RJD, JRL) - new 10km square record.

**0664 *Diurnea lipsiella*** (Hübner, 1796)

**VC11:** A male flying by day in Island Thorns Inclosure, New Forest on 7 November (DGG).

**0666 *Semioscopis avellanella*** (Hübner, 1793)

Another rare species seen only occasionally.

**VC11:** Single seen by day, Emer Bog HWT reserve on 25 March (JRL, BE) - new 10km square record.

**0667 *Semioscopis steinkellneriana*** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC12:** Four to MV, Bramdean Common on 2 April (TJN, MJW, MT, PGLT): the first records in that 10km square for over 30 years.

**0668 *Luquetia lobella*** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**Nb**

**VC12:** Single to MV, Sherborne St John on 19 June (NM, MJW) - first 10km square record.

**0671 *Depressaria ultimella*** Stainton, 1849

**VC12:** Two to MV, Greywell on 18 May (PBo) - only the third and fourth vice-county records.

**0674 *Depressaria badiella*** (Hübner, 1796)

**VC12:** After the rediscovery of this species in North Hampshire in 2004, it was re-trapped

at Micheldever Spoil Heaps on 20 July (MJW) and 23 August (MJW, ACr). Also single to MV, Greywell on 29 August (PBo det. MJW).

**0700 *Agonopterix pallorella* (Zeller, 1839)**

**VC12:** Bartons Mill, one to actinic on 7 August 2004 is the second VC record since 1962 (JKA det. in coll. AHD).

**0705 *Agonopterix umbellana* (Fabricius, 1794)**

**VC11:** An individual swept after dark on Bratley Plain, New Forest on 5 September (DGG) appears to be the first recent record for the New Forest, where it was previously known to be abundant.

**VC12:** A single to MV, Eelmoor Marsh SSSI on 22 September (DGG) was only the second vice-county record since the first in 1980.

**0710 *Agonopterix conterminella* (Zeller, 1839)**

**VC12:** A single to MV, Eelmoor Marsh SSSI on 15 August (DGG) was another second vice-county record.

**Ethmiidae**

**0720 *Ethmia bipunctella* (Fabricius, 1775)**

**pRDB2**

**VC11:** One to MV light trap in Christchurch on 10 October (RAC). A possible immigrant.

**Gelechiidae**

**0728 *Monochroa cytisella* (Curtis, 1837)**

**VC12:** A single to MV, Deadwater Valley on 14 July (NM, MJW) - sixth vice-county record.

**0729 *Isophrictis striatella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)**

**VC11:** At Stanpit Depot, 13 were attracted to MV on 15 July and a further eight on 9 August (PD et al) - new 10km square records.

**0736 *Monochroa lucidella* (Stephens, 1834)**

**VC12:** One to MV, Deadwater Valley on 23 June (NM, MJW) – new 10km square record.

**0755 *Stenolechia gemmella* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

**VC11:** One to actinic, Hedge End on 27 August (DHa) - new 10km square record.

**0756 *Parachronistis albiceps* (Zeller, 1839)**

**VC11:** One to MV, Horsham Copse, Marwell on 20 June (DGG) - new 10km square record.

**VC12:** One to MV, Deadwater Valley on 14 July (NM, MJW) - new 10km square record.

**0760 *Exoteleia dodecella* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

**VC12:** One to MV, Sherborne St John on 18 June (NM det. MJW) - new 10km square record. Another there, female to MV on 22 July (NM genit. det. Jon Clifton).

**0769 *Teleiodes wagae* (Nowicki, 1860)**

**pRDBK**

**VC11:** One to MV, Botley Wood on 20 May (RJD); another there, swept on 25 May (RJD) - only six previous county records of a species first discovered in England at this locality in 1976.

**0771 *Carpatolechia alburnella* (Zeller, 1839)**

**VC12:** Singles to MV, Deadwater Valley on 23 June and 14 July (NM, MJW) - new 10km square record.

**0778 *Bryotropha umbrosella* (Zeller, 1839)**

**VC11:** In the Victoria County History of Hampshire & the Isle of Wight, published in 1900, this species was said to be abundant on the coastal sandhills of Hayling Island. It is strange then that there have been no further records from the locality until this one: recorded at MV on Sinah Common on 20 July (JWP,BE).

**0780** *Bryotropha similis* (Stainton, 1854)

**VC11:** Male to MV, Waterlooville on 28 July (RJM genit. det.) - new 10km square record.

**0801a** *Gelechia senticetella* (Staudinger, 1859)

**VC11:** A few larvae on Lawson Cypress, Farlington on 16 April (JRL); Cosham, two to MV on 18 July (TJJ); a single adult to MV, Southsea on 28 July (JRL) - fifth to seventh Hampshire records.

**0802a** *Gelechia sororculella* (Hübner, 1817)

**VC12:** Five to MV, Hook Common 9 July (MJW) - third vice-county and new 10km square record.

**0809** *Hollyhock Seed Moth Pexicopia malvella* (Hübner, 1805)

**Nb**

**VC11:** One to MV, Lyndhurst on 9 July (Ken Heron) - new 10km square record and first for New Forest.

**0812** *Scrobipalpa instabilella* (Douglas, 1846)

**VC11:** Two adults to MV at Stanpit on 9 August (PD et al) - new 10km square record.

**0851** *Dichomeris alacella* (Zeller, 1839)

**Nb**

**VC12:** See New Vice-County Records above.

**0855** *Acompsia cinerella* (Clerck, 1759)

**VC12:** One to MV, Sherborne St John on 17 July (NM conf. MJW) - new 10km square record.

**0859** *Psoricoptera gibbosella* (Zeller, 1839)

**VC12:** One to MV, Morgaston Wood on 3 September (TJN, MJW conf. JRL) - new 10km square record.

**0862** *Juniper Webber Dichomeris marginella* (Fabricius, 1781)

**VC12:** Cholderton, one to MV on 16 July (HE conf. TJN) - new 10km square record.

**0867** *Brachmia inornatella* (Douglas, 1850)

**Nb**

This species was new to Hampshire in 2003, the nearest other known colonies being in East Anglia and Kent, when one was attracted to an actinic trap run behind the Millstone public house at The Mill Field, Old Basing, close to a Common Reed *Phragmites australis* bed. A search for larva in the locality was unsuccessful in 2004, and no further adults were trapped. The following record was therefore somewhat of a surprise:

**VC12:** A Robinson MV trap run overnight at the edge of the same *Phragmites* marshland attracted, at a conservative count, 78 adults on 17 June (JKA, MJW), by far the commonest moth on the night. By contrast, an actinic trap run not more than 100m away attracted just a single individual. In November, fieldwork by JRL & PHS et al recovered a number of larvae in *Phragmites* stems from the same area, more than likely to be of this species, the early stages of which are undescribed.

### **Blastobasidae**

**0875a** *Blastobasis rebeli* Karsholt & Sinev, 2004

**VC11:** Three more records from The Moors, Bishops Waltham, on 22 July (RJD). All but two records of this recent colonist have come from this site.

### **Momphidae**

**0880** *Mompha langiella* (Hübner, 1796)

**Nb**

**VC12:** One to MV, Eelmoor Marsh on 26 July (DGG) - new 10km square record.

**0881** *Mompha terminella* (Humphreys & Westwood, 1845)

**Nb**

**VC12:** One to MV, Millfield, Old Basing on 17 June (JKA, MJW) - new 10km square record.

**0885 *Mompha conturbatella*** (Hübner, 1819)

**VC12:** A single to MV at Basingstoke on 11 August (MJW genit. det.) is the first record for the vice-county since that noted in Goater 1974.

**0886 *Mompha ochraceella*** (Curtis, 1839)

**VC12:** A single to MV, Greywell on 2 July (PBo) - first 10km square record.

**0888 *Mompha propinquella*** (Stainton, 1851)

**VC11:** Singles to actinic, Hedge End on 15 July and 10th August (DHa) - new 10km square records.

### Cosmopterigidae

**0894 *Cosmopterix zieglerella*** (Hübner, 1810)

**Na**

A recent colonist with distinctive mines on the leaves of Hop.

**VC12:** Silchester Common, one adult by day on 23 June (GJD); two vacated mines on Hop *Humulus lupulus* at Greywell on 16 September (PBO conf. from photo RE) – new 10km square record.

**0897 *Cosmopterix lienigiella*** Lienig & Zeller, 1846

**Na**

**VC10:** Leaf mines on Common Reed, Centurion's Hill and Brading on 13 October and Freshwater on 14 October (DGG, SAC) - new 10km square records and first records for the Isle of Wight since the species was discovered on the Island in 1977.

**0899 *Pancalia leuwenhoeckella*** (Linnaeus, 1761)

**Nb**

**VC12:** One to MV, Micheldever Spoil Heaps on 20 July (MJW) - first site record for over 30 years. This species is now known to produce at least a partial second brood. Previously it was recorded only in April and early May.

### Scythrididae

**0915 *Scythris picaepennis*** (Haworth, 1828)

**VC11:** Two observed in daytime, Portsdown on 10 July (JRL, M R & J Young) - new 10km square record.

### Tortricidae (Cochylinae)

**0926 *Phalonidia manniana*** (Fischer von Röslerstamm, 1839)

**Nb**

**VC11:** Singles to MV, Sinah Point, Hayling Island on 30 August (GSAS), Stanpit Marsh on 15 July (PD et al) - new 10km square records.

**0939 *Aethes tesserana*** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC11:** Single to MV, Funtley 18 June (MLO) - new 10km square record.

**0941 *Aethes hartmanniana*** (Clerck, 1759)

**VC11:** Single to MV, Portsdown on 24 June (RJD, MLO, KW) - new 10km square record.

**0955 Vine Moth *Eupoecilia ambiguella*** (Hübner, 1796)

**Nb**

**VC10:** Singles to MV, Totland on 27 May & 14 August (SAK-J) - the third and fourth vice-county records after the first in 1997 and recorded at the same site in 2004.

**VC11:** One to MV, Horsea Island on 10 June (RJD). The finder commented that this was a rather surprising record, not expecting Alder Buckthorn to occur here. A new 10km square record.

**0965 *Cochylis hybridella*** (Hübner, 1813)

**VC11:** Single to actinic, Hedge End on 19 August (DJH) - new 10km square record.

**0968 *Cochylis nana*** (Haworth, 1811)

**VC11:** Single to MV, Portsdown on 24 June (RJD) - new 10km square record.

## Tortricidae (Tortricinae)

**0971 *Pandemis cinnamomeana*** (Treitschke, 1830)

**VC12:** Quite common to MV, Morgaston Wood on 3 September (MJW, TJN) - new 10km square record.

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

**VC11:** Single to MV, Clayhill, Lyndhurst on 9 July (Ken Heron) - new 10km square record.

**0983 *Choristoneura hebenstreitella*** (Müller, 1764)

**VC10:** Three to MV, Parkhurst Forest on 18 June (SAK-J, TJN) – second vice-county record.

**VC11:** Single to MV, Ringwood on 20 June (MK) - new 10km square record.

**0987 *Ptycholomoides aeriferanus*** (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)

**VC12:** One to MV, Brighton Hill, Basingstoke on 5 July (AHD) - new 10km square record.

**0989 Timothy Tortrix *Aphelia paleana*** (Hübner, 1793)

**VC10:** Rare on the Island, only second record in over ten years: single to MV, Totland on 21 July (SAK-J).

**VC11:** Singles to MV, Romsey on 8 July (MBa) and Eastleigh 16 July (SI) - new 10km square records.

**VC12:** Single to actinic, Anna Valley, Andover on 22 July (TJN) - new 10km square record.

**1012 *Sparganothis pilleriana*** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC11:** Only one record was received: one to MV, Southsea on 20 July (IRT) - new 10km square record.

**1013 *Olindia schumacherana*** (Fabricius, 1787)

**VC12:** Single to MV, Hook Common on 18 June (MT, MJW) - new 10km square record.

**1022 *Cnephasia pasiuana*** (Hübner, 1799)

This and the next species are undoubtedly overlooked, being determinable to species level only by dissection. They can be expected to occur throughout the two counties.

**VC12:** 2004: Male to MV, Greywell on 23 July 2004 (PBo genit. det. MJW). Also Sherborne St John on 26 July 2004 and 1 August 2005 (NM genit. det. Jon Clifton). These appear to be the only recent records.

**1023 *Cnephasia genitalana*** Pierce & Metcalfe, 1915

**pRDB2**

**VC11:** One male to MV, Marwell, 8 August (genit. det.) (DGG) - new 10km square record.

**VC12:** See New Vice-County Records above.

**1027 *Neosphaleroptera nubilana*** (Hübner, 1799)

**VC11:** Four individuals of this locally rare species were trapped, two at Horsea Island on 17 June and another pair at Portsdown on 24 June (both RJD).

**1029 *Eana osseana*** (Scopoli, 1763)

**VC12:** The only record received was of a single to MV, Eelmoor Marsh on 26 July (DGG).

**1050 *Acleris boscana*** (Fabricius, 1794)

**VC11:** Single to MV, Chandler's Ford on 26 June (BG) - new 10km square record.

**1051 *Acleris logiana*** (Clerck, 1759)

A species not known in the UK outside of the Caledonian forests before it was discovered in Botley Wood in 1980, but has now turned up at scattered localities throughout Hampshire, and continues to spread.

**VC11:** Single to MV, Eastleigh on 24 March (SI) - new 10km square record; Sholing, one on 11 November (ARC).

**VC12:** Single to MV, Deadwater Valley on 14 July (NM, MJW) - new 10km square record.

**Nb**

**1055 *Acleris hyemana*** (Haworth, 1811)

**VC12:** Single to MV, Selborne on 12 October (AEA) - new 10km square record.

**Tortricidae (Olethreutinae)**

**1064 *Celypha rosaceana*** (Schläger, 1847)

A good year for this rarely encountered species.

**VC11:** Single to MV, Funtley on 27 June (TDC) - new 10km square record.

**VC12:** Four to MV between 18 and 26 June, Greywell (PBo); a single to MV, Sherborne St John on 20 June (NM, MJW) - new 10km square records.

**1068 *Celypha rivulana*** (Scopoli, 1763)

**VC12:** Two to MV, Micheldever Spoil Heaps on 20 July (MJW) - new 10km square record.

**1089 *Apotomis semifasciana*** (Haworth, 1811)

**VC11:** Single to MV, Cadland Estate on 9 July (BG, BE) - new 10km square record.

**1098 *Endothenia oblongana*** (Haworth, 1811)

**VC11:** 13 to MV at Stanpit between 15 July and 9 August (PD *et al*) - new 10km square record.

**1101 *Endothenia ustulana*** (Haworth, 1811)

**pRDB3**

**VC11:** Chandler's Ford, one to MV on 19 June was only the second record for the garden (BG).

**1106 *Lobesia reliquana*** (Hübner, 1825)

**VC12:** Single to MV, Hazeley Heath on 27 May (KBW) - new 10km square record.

**1111a *Bactra lacteana*** (Caradja, 1916)

**VC11:** One to MV at Southsea on 28 July (IRT). This species was only discovered in Britain in 1996 and was possibly previously overlooked. It closely resembles *Bactra lancealana* and specimens with a dark sub-apical streak should be examined closely.

**1116 *Ancylis comptana*** (Frölich, 1828)

**VC12:** Numerous at Micheldever Spoil Heaps, 20+ recorded to MV on 20 July (MJW).

**1119 *Ancylis geminana*** (Donovan, 1806)

**VC12:** One to MV, Eelmoor Marsh on 26 July (DGG) - new 10km square record.

**1121 *Ancylis upupana*** (Treitschke, 1835)

**pRDB3**

**VC11:** Single to MV, Southsea on 29 June (JRL) - new to 10km square and a rare first for the observer's garden – 964 species recorded so far!

**1130 *Epinotia pygmaea*** (Hübner, 1799)

**VC12: CORRECTION:** The record for Selborne on 13 August 2004 should be deleted (AEA).

**1142 *Epinotia tedella*** (Clerck, 1759)

**VC12:** Single to MV, Deadwater Valley on 23 June (NM, MJW) - new 10km square record.

**1144 *Epinotia signatana*** (Douglas, 1845)

**VC11:** Cosham, one to MV on 17 June (TJJ det. JRL).

**1145 *Epinotia nanana*** (Treitschke, 1835)

**VC12:** Single to MV, Selborne on 15 July (AEA) - new 10km square record.

**1161 *Rhopobota stagnana*** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC11:** Single to MV, The Moors on 22 July (RJD) - new 10km square record.

**1163 Spruce Bud Moth *Zeiraphera ratzeburgiana*** (Ratzeburgh, 1840)

**VC11:** Cosham, one to MV on 10 July (TJJ det. JRL).

**VC12:** Single to MV, Sherborne St John on 1 July (NM) - new 10km square record.

**1167 *Gypsonoma aceriana*** (Duponchel, 1843)

**VC11:** Single to MV, St Cross, Winchester on 22 July (TJW det. BG) - new 10km square record.

**1170 *Gypsonoma oppressana*** (Treitschke, 1835)

**VC12:** Single to MV, Deadwater Valley on 23 June (NM, MJW) - new 10km square record.

**1188 *Pelochrista caecimaculana*** (Hübner, 1799)

**Nb**

**VC11:** Portchester Common SSSI, six on 24 June (RJD, MLO, KW); Southsea, one on 16 July was a first for the garden (IRT).

**1192 *Eucosma conterminana*** (Guenée, 1845)

**Nb**

**VC10:** See New County Records above.

**1202 *Eucosma obumbratana*** (Lienig & Zeller, 1846)

A good year for this species, especially in the north of the county with several new sites being found.

**VC11:** Singles to MV, Emsworth on 9 July (JRL, IRT, Mark Young) and Cheriton Mill on 9 July (DGG *et al*) - new 10km square records.

**1229 *Pammene albuginana*** (Guenée, 1845)

**Nb**

**VC11:** Single to actinic, Hedge End on 5 June (DHa conf. TJN) - new 10km square record.

**1232 *Pammene populana*** (Fabricius, 1787)

**VC11:** A single to MV on 19 August at Wickham Common (RJD) was a rare capture, with very few county records prior to this year.

**1237 *Pammene germanana*** (Hübner, 1799)

**Nb**

A rarely recorded and obviously very local species.

**VC11:** Single to MV, Horsham Copse, Marwell on 20 June (DGG) - new 10km square record.

**VC12:** A single to MV, Hook Common on 5 June (MT det. MJW) - new 10km square record.

**1240 *Grapholita caecana*** (Schläger, 1847)

**PRDB3**

**VC11:** IRT trapped one at his garden MV in Southsea on 19 June - second county record. This is almost as unexpected as the first which was netted in the New Forest on 3 June 2004. There are however records listed for Martin Down (VC8) in *The Microlepidoptera of Wiltshire*.

**1246 *Grapholita tenebrosana*** (Duponchel, 1843)

**VC11:** Southsea on 11 July, (JRL genit. det.) – new 10km square record; a larva of this local species was discovered on rose *Rosa* spp. at Milton Common, Portsmouth on 27 September (JRL, IRT, BE) - new 10km square record. These are the first VC records since 1994.

**1256 *Cydia servillana*** (Duponchel, 1836)

**VC12:** Rarely recorded in the north of Hampshire, galls were found in sallow *Salix* spp. at Longmoor on 20 March (JRL, IRT).

**1262 *Cydia amplana*** (Hübner, 1799)

See Migrants and Adventives above.

**1275 *Dichrorampha flavidorsana*** Knaggs, 1867

**VC11:** Stanpit Depot on 15 July (3), 9 August (2) to MV (PD *et al*) - new 10km square record.

- 1282 *Dichrorampha sylvicolana*** Heinemann, 1863 Nb  
**VC11:** A rare species found to be locally very common at Needs Ore, with about 50 seen on 14 July (BG, BE), and 15 there two days earlier - new 10km square record. On both occasions they were seen flying in the afternoon amongst Sneezewort.
- Pyralidae**
- 1297 *Crambus uliginosellus*** Zeller, 1850 Nb  
Locally common in bogs in the New Forest. Below is the only record for 2005.  
**VC11:** Vales Moor, five found in daytime on 22 June (BG,R Hilton).
- 1299 *Crambus hamella*** (Thunberg, 1788) Nb  
Locally common on drier New Forest moors. All records for 2005 are given.  
**VC12:** Cove, one to MV on 13 September (RJE); Hazeley Heath, one on 27 August (PV).
- 1321 *Thisanotia chrysonuchella*** (Scopoli, 1763) Nb  
The only recent records for this species are all from the Isle of Wight. It was recorded in 1993, 2001 and 2004.  
**VC10:** Arreton Down HWT Reserve, five found in daytime on 9 June (SAK-J) and four were seen there on 19 June (TJN).
- 1325 *Platytes alpinella*** (Hübner, 1813) pRDB3  
A rare coastal species.  
**VC10:** Totland, one to MV on 31 August (SAK-J).  
**VC11:** Sandy Point, Hayling, one to MV on 30 August (AJ).
- 1328 *Schoenobius gigantella*** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Nb  
This species is usually regarded as an occasional wanderer. However in recent years it has been taken regularly in Southsea and seems to be established in the area.  
**VC11:** Southsea, 16 to MV between 17 June and 2 August (IRT). These were the only records received.
- 1330 *Donacaula mucronellus*** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)  
**VC11:** Southsea, one to MV on 17 June, a new garden record, and another on 11 July (IRT); Titchfield Haven NR, two to MV on 20 June (BD); Romsey, one to MV on 24 June, a garden first, and another on 11 July (MBa).
- 1343 *Eudonia delunella*** (Stainton, 1849) Nb  
**VC12:** Morgaston Wood, one to MV on 23 July (MJW, NM, det. and in coll. MJW). This appears to be only the second record for the vice-county. The previous one was in 1960.
- 1350 Beautiful China-mark *Nymphula stagnata*** (Donovan, 1806)  
There were only ten records of this very local species between 2001 and 2004.  
**VC11:** Sholing, one to MV on 29 June (ARC); Shatterford, one found on 7 September (RCr).  
**VC12:** Cove, one to MV on 12 July (PHC); Farnborough, one to MV on 22 July (KBW); Eelmoor Marsh SSSI, one to MV on 22 July (DGG).
- 1354 Small China-mark *Cataclysta lemnata*** (Linnaeus, 1758)  
There were only ten records of this local species between 2001 and 2004.  
**VC11:** Hordle, one to MV on 26 May (PRD); Lymington, at least five between 10 July and 9 August (PRD); Titchfield Haven, one to MV on 24 August (BD) and five females to light on 26 August (RJD et al); Bishopstoke, one to actinic light on 30 August (PWH).  
**VC12:** Greywell, a male on 9 June and a female on 23 June, both to houselights (PBo); Cove, one to MV on 17 August (RJE); Farnborough, one to MV on 17 August and another on 2 September (KBW).

**1356a** *Evergestis limbata* (Linnaeus, 1767)

See Migrants and Adventives above.

**1357** *Evergestis extimalis* (Scopoli, 1763)

Nb

See Migrants and Adventives above.

**1359** *Cynaeda dentalis* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

pRDB3

Hayling Island is the only known breeding area in the two counties.

**VC11:** Sandy Point, Hayling, one to light on 9 July (AJ); also on Hayling Island, Sinah Common, many larvae on Viper's Bugloss *Echium vulgare* on 29 April (JRL,BE).

**1363** *Pyrausta ostrinalis* (Hübner, 1796)

The only mainland record for 2005 is given below.

**VC11:** Sinah Common, Hayling Island, this species was recorded on 20 July at MV (JWP,BE).

**1367** *Pyrausta cingulata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

A very rare moth which has only been recorded from the Isle of Wight.

**VC10:** Brightstone Forest, three were seen during the daytime on 7 June (SAK-J).

**1369** *Uresiphita gilvata* (Fabricius, 1794)

See Migrants and Adventives above.

**1371** *Sitochroa verticalis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

This appears to be the first record since 1945 of a moth which has virtually disappeared from the two counties.

**VC12:** Sherborne St John, one to MV on 8 July (NM det. MJW conf. BG)

Nb

**1374** *Paratalanta hyalinalis* (Hübner, 1796)

This very rare species has only been recorded, in such a large number as 15, once before, in 1973.

**VC12:** Porton Down, imagines were present on 2 July (Norman Hall, Jan Haseler); Cholderton, four were seen on 16 July (HE); Micheldever Spoil Heaps HWT reserve, 15 to MV on 20 July (MJW).

**1380** *Phlyctaenia perlucidalis* (Hübner, 1809)

First recorded in Hampshire in 1973 and the Isle of Wight in 1995, this species appears to be established and slowly spreading.

**VC10:** Totland, one to MV on 26 June (SAK-J).

**VC11:** Bitterne Park, one to MV on 17 June (A&AW det. from photograph TJN); Pennington Marsh, one on 28 June (RBW).

**VC12:** Sherborne St John, one on 8 July was a garden first (NM).

**1395** Rusty-dot Pearl *Udea ferrugalis* (Hübner, 1796)

See Migrants and Adventives above.

pRDB2

**1396** *Mecyna flavalis flaviculalis* Caradja, 1916

Porton Down is one of only two strongholds in our area.

**VC12:** Porton Down, adults were present on 2 July (Norman Hall, Jan Haseler).

**1398** Rush Veneer *Nomophila noctuella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

See Migrants and Adventives above.

**1403a** *Duponchelia fovealis* Zeller, 1847

See Migrants and Adventives above.

**1408** *Palpita vitrealis* (Rossi, 1794)

See Migrants and Adventives above.

**1414** *Synaphe punctalis* (Fabricius, 1775)

Nb

This is mainly a coastal species. Records from VC12 are scarce.

**VC12:** Leckford, one to light on 11 July (BG)

**1421 Large Tabby** *Aglossa pinguinalis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Previously regarded as very rarely recorded, there were 14 records in VC11 and seven records in VC12 in 2005.

**1434 Cryptoblabes gnidiella** (Millière, 1867)

See Migrants and Adventives above.

**1435 Conobathra tumidana** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

See Migrants and Adventives above.

**1445 Pempelia formosa** (Haworth, 1811)

An elm-feeder for which the number of records has increased in the last couple of years.

**VC11:** Funtley, one to MV on 16 June (MLO); Hayling Island, one to MV on 27 June and three the next night (JWP); Pennington, one to MV on 6 August (RCr); Pennington Marsh, one on 22 June (RBW).

**VC12:** Greywell, singles to MV on 17 and 26 June and 8 July (PBo); Andover, one to actinic light on 8 July (TJN); Sherborne St John, one to MV on 22 July (NM).

**1454 Dioryctria abietella** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

There were 11 records from VC11 in 2005 but only one in VC12.

**VC12:** Micheldever Spoil Heaps HWT reserve, one to MV on 20 July (MJW, NM det. MJW).

**1454b Dioryctria sylvestrella** (Ratzeburg, 1840)

A few more records of this recently discovered *Dioryctria*.

**VC11:** Cadland Estate, one to MV on 9 July (BG & BE); Pennington, one to MV on 30 July and another on 11 August (RCr). This species was first recorded in VC11 in 2000.

**VC12:** See New Vice-County Records above.

**1457 Hypochalcia ahenella** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

A species of chalk downland.

**VC8:** Martin Down, one to light on 28 May (KW det. RJD).

**VC10:** Tennyson Down, one seen in daytime on 19 June (TJN).

**VC11:** Portchester Common SSSI, one to light on 24 June (RJD, MLO, KW).

**1461 Assara terebrella** (Zincken, 1818)

An elusive species rarely recorded away from Norway Spruce in the New Forest. This is only the third record from VC12.

**VC12:** Farnborough, one to MV on 27 June was new for the garden (KBW conf. from photograph TJN).

**1465 Nephopterix angustella** (Hübner, 1796) **Nb**

Recorded at new sites in all three vice-counties, an easy way to locate it is by searching the fruits of Spindle in autumn for frass.

**1473 Cacao Moth** *Epeorus elutella* (Hübner, 1796)

**VC11:** Waterlooville, one found indoors on 17 July (RJM).

**1479 Indian Meal Moth** *Plodia interpunctella* (Hübner, 1813)

It has been suggested that this moth is under-recorded in Hampshire. All records for 2005 are given.

**VC11:** Fareham (RJD); Sholing (ARC); Southampton (TWa), all found indoors.

**VC12:** Andover, in a pet store, described by staff as a "real pest" (TJN); Basingstoke, taken outdoors at MV (MJW); Fleet, found indoors on several occasions (RE); Liphook, bred from peanuts bought from a local pet shop (F J S Jones det. MJW); Sherborne St John, twice indoors and also to MV in garden (NM).

**1480 *Homoeosoma nebulella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)****Nb**

A rarely recorded species.

**VC10:** Totland, singles to MV on 6, 11 and 18 August (SAK-J).

**VC11:** Christchurch, one to MV on 2 July (RAC); Southsea, one to MV on 11 August was new to garden (IRT); Fareham, one female to MV on 31 August (KW genit. det. RJD); Sandy Point, Hayling, one on August 16 (AJ).

**1485 *Phycitodes maritima* (Tengström, 1848)**

A probably under-recorded species, records from VC12 are particularly scarce. All were attracted to MV.

**VC11:** Southsea, a total of 12 were recorded between 10 June and 1 September from two garden sites (JRL, IRT); Funtley, one on 9 August (MLO); Fareham, a male on 18 August (KW genit. det. RJD).

**VC12:** Headley Gravel Pits HWT, one on 4 August (AHD, GAH voucher retained).

**1486 *Apomyelois bistriatella subcognata* (Ragonot, 1887)****Nb**

An opportunist species associated with the fungus *Daldinia* on recently burnt Gorse and Birch.

**VC11:** Sandy Point, Hayling, one adult on 10 September (AJ).

**VC12:** Longmoor, a few larvae were found on dead, burnt Birch with various fungi upon it on 20 March (JRL, IRT). Adults were successfully bred.

**Pterophoridae****1494 *Capperia britanniodactyla* (Gregson, 1869)****Nb**

A local moth associated with Wood Sage *Teucrium scorodonia*.

**VC11:** Park Wood, Waterlooville, one to MV on 2 July (TJN).

**1496 *Cnaemidophorus rhododactyla* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)****pRDB2**

This species is known from Botley Wood and now from another site further south.

**VC11:** Cams Hall area, one to light on 15 July (RJD *et al.*).

**1498 *Amblyptilia punctidactyla* (Haworth, 1811)**

**VC12:** Overton, one to MV on 25 June (MJW); Basingstoke, one to MV on 15 September (MJW).

**1502 *Platyptilia isodactylus* (Zeller, 1852)**

This moth, the larvae of which feed on Marsh Ragwort, was found at a new site:

**VC11:** Stanpit Marsh, 12 were netted in flight from 9pm and also at MV on 9th June (PD *et al.*), and a single came to MV on 7 September (PD *et al.*).

**1503 *Platyptilia ochrodactyla* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)****Nb**

Only the third record from Dorset, this part of which historically belongs to Hampshire, is given below.

**VC11:** Stanpit Depot, 16 were found flying in daytime around and on the larval foodplant, Tansy, a very local plant, on 15th July (PD *et al.*).

**1507 *Stenoptilia zophodactylus* (Duponchel, 1840)**

A rarely noted species of which there are only three records this century in our area.

**VC11:** Browndown (north), one to light on 28 October (KW, MLO, KC genit. det. RJD).

**1512 *Merrifieldia baliodactylus* (Zeller, 1841)**

**VC11:** Portchester Common SSSI, two to light on 24 June (RJD, MLO, KW).

**1514 *Pterophorus galactodactyla* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)**

**VC11:** Larval record at Marwell on 13 July (DGG). Only the one record this year of an increasingly scarce moth whose foodplant is Lesser Burdock.

**1517 Adaina microdactyla** (Hübner, 1813)

The larvae of this species leave a distinctive hole in the stems of Hemp Agrimony. A search for these in winter would probably lead to many more records in the two counties. Garden records of larval feeding are given below.

**VC10:** Yar estuary, one larval gall on 22 October (DTB).

**VC12:** Basingstoke, six larval galls on 19 January (MJW); Overton, larval galls on 28 August (ACr).

**1524 Emmelina monodactyla** (Linnaeus, 1758)

This common plume was recorded in every month of 2005.

**Lasiocampidae****1632 Pale Eggar** *Trichiura crataegi* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Recorded at only six sites since 2000.

**VC10:** Cranmore, 22 to MV between 25 August and 5 September (I&CF).

**VC12:** One to actinic light at Greywell on 31 August (PBo).

**1636 Grass Eggar** *Lasiocampa trifolii* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Na

**VC11:** Sinah Common, Hayling, a few larvae found on grasses on 29 April (BE, JRL); a few adults to MV on 16 August (BE, JWP).

**1637 Oak Eggar** *Lasiocampa quercus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**VC11:** Enormous numbers were seen flying over Bratley Plain in the New Forest on the afternoon of 25 July and were being taken by juvenile cuckoos and a pair of hobbies (MBa).

**1642 Lappet** *Gastropacha quercifolia* (Linnaeus, 1758)

There have now been just 28 records since 2000.

**VC10:** Cranmore, singles on 27 June and 9 July (I&CF).

**VC11:** Titchfield Haven NNR, two to MV on 3 July and one on 16 July (BD).

**VC12:** PDF found a young larva on a tiny hawthorn sapling at Magdalen Hill Down on 4 February; Cholderton, two adults to MV on 15 July (HE).

**Thyatiridae****1655 Poplar Lutestring** *Tethea or* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

All records of this aspen-feeder are given below.

**VC11:** Wickham Common, one on 23 June (KW); South Hayling, one to MV on the late date of 19 August (GSAS conf. TJN).

**VC12:** Hazeley Heath, one on 27 May (KBW); Hook Common, one on 18 June (MT, MJW); one to MV at Dummer Grange on 16 July (KJP); Cove, one on 9 August (RJE).

**1656 Satin Lutestring** *Tethella fluctuosa* (Hübner, 1803)Nb

Oddly this species is more restricted than the last despite the foodplant birch being more common.

**VC12:** Selborne, one on 27 June (AEA); Deadwater Valley, four on 14 July (NM, MJW).

**Geometridae****1666 Large Emerald** *Pseudoterpna pruinata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**VC12:** Eight came to MV on 25 July at Bramley Frith (A Cleave, AHD).

**1670 Small Grass Emerald** *Chlorissa viridata* (Linnaeus, 1758)Na

**VC11:** At Shatterford a freshly emerged adult was found on 22 May (RCr).

**1679 False Mocha** *Cyclophora porata* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Recorded for the second year running in VC12 which encourages hope that the species may be hanging on in the county.

**VC12:** One came to a lighted window at Church Crookham on 19 May (AJT conf. JEC from photo).

**1682 Blood-vein** *Timandra comae* (Schmidt, 1931)

A melanistic form was trapped at Eastleigh on 20 August now in coll. BG (SI).

**1691 Rosy Wave** *Scopula emutaria* (Hübner, 1809) Nb

**VC11:** Titchfield Haven NNR, one on 20 June (BD); Sandy Point, Hayling, four between 7 July and 30 August (AJ); Lymington, 23 July and 9 August (PRD); Waterlooville, one to MV on 30 August (RJM).

**1698 Purple-bordered Gold** *Idaea muricata* (Hufnagel, 1767) Nb

**VC11:** One was seen by day in Matley Bog on 26 June (ARC) was the only record received. There is no recent record from the north-east of the county.

**1699 Least Carpet** *Idaea rusticata* Lempke, 1967

There has been a considerable range expansion in the last few years and records were widespread in 2005 east of Winchester.

**1701 Dotted Border Wave** *Idaea sylvestraria* (Hübner, 1799)

**VC11:** Romsey, one on 11 July was a first for the garden (MBA).

**1714 Portland Ribbon Wave** *Idaea degeneraria* (Hübner, 1799)

**(BC RAP) RDB3**

The following record is the fifth in our area and the first to be caught in the normal flight period for the species on Portland. Others have occurred between August and October.

**VC11:** Highcliffe, one found on the outside of MV trap on 8 June was found to have already expired (in coll. RAC conf. BG from photo).

**1718 Oblique Striped** *Phibalapteryx virgata* (Hufnagel, 1767) Nb

It is good to receive two records of this greatly declined species.

**VC11:** One was found by day at Sinah Common on 29 April was the first record here since 1998 (BE, JRL); Burton Meadows, eight to MV on 17 June (PD).

**1719 Oblique Carpet** *Orthonama vittata* (Borkhausen, 1794)

**VC11:** One to MV at Holbury on 17 June was a first for the garden (JEC).

**1721 Balsam Carpet** *Xanthorhoe biriviata* (Borkhausen, 1794) Na

An about average two records for the year, one from each brood.

**VC11:** Winchester, one to MV on 26 March is the earliest Hants record by over a week (TWa det. BG); The Moors LNR, Bishops Waltham, two to MV on 22 July (RJD et al.).

**1726 Large Twin-spot Carpet** *Xanthorhoe quadrifasiata* (Clerck, 1759)

**VC12:** Overton, one to a lighted window on 25 June (ACr conf. MJW); Winchfield, one on 9 July (TJN et al.); Anna Valley, one on 15 July (TJN); Hazeley Heath, one on 29 July (KBW).

**VC22:** Mortimer West End, singles on 20 June and 13 July (GJD).

**1734 July Belle** *Scotopteryx luridata plumbaria* (Fabricius, 1775)

**VC11:** Leaden Hall, several netted by day on 19 June (RJM). This is just the third record received in six years.

**1735 Ruddy Carpet** *Catarhoe rubidata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Nb

A higher than average number of records from the south-east of the county.

**VC11:** Waterlooville, one on 24 June (RJM); Portchester Common, two on 24 June (RJD, MLO, KW); Wickham, one on 25 June (KC); Northney, Hayling Island, singles on 29 June, 7 and 18 July (JWP); South Hayling, one on 18 July (GSAS).

**VC12:** South Wonston, one on 12 July (PJSS).

**1736 Royal Mantle** *Catarhoe cuculata* (Hufnagel, 1767)

**VC11:** Lovedean, one on 24 July (ARJ) was the only record.

**1739 Wood Carpet** *Epirrhoë rivata* (Hübner, 1813)

Only two records were received.

**VC11:** South Hayling, one on 30 August (GSAS conf. TJN from photo).

**VC12:** Bishops Sutton, one on 6 August (PGLT).

**1740 Galium Carpet** *Epirrhoë galitata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC11:** South Hayling, one on 20 June (GSAS); Portchester Common, three on 24 June (RJD, MLO, KC); Sinah Common, 16 August (BE, JWP).

**1748 Beautiful Carpet** *Mesoleuca albicillata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**VC11:** Wickham Common, one on 4 June (KC).

**VC12:** Selborne, one on 24 June (AEA).

**1749 Dark Spinach** *Pelurga comitata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

This species has declined nationally by 95% in the last 35 years. (Fox et al, 2006)

**VC11:** Stanpit Marsh, one on 9 August (PD).

**1751 Devon Carpet** *Lampropteryx otregiata* (Metcalfe, 1917)

**Nb**

This double-brooded species has increased nationally but is not often recorded in our area.

**VC11:** Ladycross Inclosure, nine of the second brood to MV on 3 August (M Hammond, K Tailby).

**1762 Dark Marbled Carpet** *Chloroclysta citrata* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Careful scrutiny of the underwing pattern is required to distinguish this from Common Marbled Carpet *O. truncata*.

**VC10:** Luccombe, singles on 20 and 21 October (SCP).

**VC11:** Cadland Shore, one to MV on 17 October (BE, BG).

**1771 Juniper Carpet** *Thera juniperata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**VC11:** Wickham, one to MV on 9 October (JRDS).

**VC12:** Kempshott, one on 27 October (GAH conf. AHD).

**1771a Cypress Carpet** *Thera cupressata* (Geyer, 1831)

Recorded widely along the coast both west and east of Southampton and increasingly further inland.

**1775 Mottled Grey** *Colostygia multistrigaria* (Haworth, 1809)

**VC10: CORRECTION:** The records for Cranmore on 2, 12 and 15 April 2004 should be deleted (I&CF).

**VC11:** Southsea, one on 13 March was a surprising addition to the garden list (IRT).

**1787 Argent & Sable** *Rheumaptera hastata* (Linnaeus, 1758) **(UK BAP & RAP) Nb**

**VC11:** Bentley Wood, one seen settled on Hawthorn on 23 May (RL) and one watched ovipositing on a small Birch in the same area on 30 May (AH).

**1793 Cloaked Carpet** *Euphyia biangulata* (Haworth, 1809)

**Nb**

**VC11:** Singles at North Gorley on 8 and 20 July (P&CA); Damerham, one on 22 July (PT conf. from photo TJN).

These were the only records received for the year.

**1799 Winter Moth** *Operophtera brumata* / **1800 Northern Winter Moth** *Operophtera fagata*

**VC12:** At Hartley Wintney Common 47 oak trees were completely defoliated in early May by larvae of *Operophtera brumata* / *fagata* (JCo, TJN). One larva reared proved to be *O. brumata*. The larvae numbered tens or even hundreds of thousands and were so

numerous that the whole area was covered in silk and larvae. Even a short walk under the trees on 7 May left the observers covered in larvae that had dropped from above. As well as the expected Great and Blue tits feeding on the bonanza there were Mistle Thrushes, Starlings and more surprisingly Wood Pigeons. There are few recent reports of such defoliation by any species in the county although Tubbs, 1986, in his book on the New Forest refers to a population explosion in 1980-3 of a number of moths, but especially the Mottled Umber *Erannis defoliaria* and the oak leaf roller moth *Tortrix viridana* resulting in widespread defoliation of the oakwoods.

**1800 Northern Winter Moth** *Operophtera fagata* (Scharfenberg, 1805)

**VC12:** Wickham Common, one larva found on Birch on 26 May (JRL, IRT).

**1802 The Rivulet** *Perizoma affinitata* (Stephens, 1831)

**VC11:** Singles at North Gorley on 15 June and 8 July (P&CA); Ringwood, singles on 11 and 15 July (MK).

**VC12:** Hook Common HWT reserve, one on 9 July (GB&RG *et al*).

**1804 Barred Rivulet** *Perizoma bifaciata* (Haworth, 1809)

**VC8:** Four to light at Martin Down on 28 May (RJD, TJN, MT *et al*).

**1809 Twin-spot Carpet** *Perizoma didymata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**VC12:** Five were seen by day at Dummer Clump on 3 July (PDF); one to MV at Hook Common HWT reserve on 9 July (MJW); Liss, one on 18 July (PTw).

**1812 Maple Pug** *Eupithecia inturbata* (Hübner, 1817)

**VC11:** Marwell, two larvae beaten from Field Maple on 15 May (DGG); Lovedean, singles on 11 and 22 July (ARJ); Cosham, one to MV on 20 July (TJJ); The Moors, Bishops Waltham, one to MV on 22 July (RJM genit. det.); Funtley, one on 3 August (MLO det. RJD).

**VC12:** Sherborne St John, singles on 15 July and 8 August (NM); Morgaston Wood, one on 23 July (NM, MJW); Preston Oak Hills, one to mv on 2 August (KJP, CW).

**1814 Lead-coloured Pug** *Eupithecia plumbeolata* (Haworth, 1809) **Nb**

**VC11:** Holbury, one on 17 June (JEC).

**VC12:** Sherborne St John, singles on 19, 22 and 27 June were the first for the garden (NM conf. MJW).

**1818 Marbled Pug** *Eupithecia irriquata* (Hübner, 1813) **Nb**

**VC11:** Ashurst, two to MV on 22 April (KG) of this spring-flying species that is rarely seen in the county outside the New Forest.

**1820 Pinion-spotted Pug** *Eupithecia insigniata* (Hübner, 1790) **Nb**

There have now been just seven Hampshire records since 1990 and this is the second year running.

**VC12:** Northwood Park, Crawley, two to MV on 2 May (RAB).

**1823 Netted Pug** *Eupithecia venosata* (Fabricius, 1787)

**VC10:** Ventnor, one to MV on 19 June (JHa).

**VC11:** Waterlooville, singles on 25 and 30 March both freshly emerged and found indoors (RJM). It is thought that these two had pupated on a table that was stored overwinter in a garden shed and then brought indoors on 24 March. RJM found the first newly emerged imago on the table cloth still with wings not yet inflated then a few days later the other; Cosham, one to MV on 2 June (TJJ).

**1824 Pauper Pug** *Eupithecia egenaria* Herrich-Schäffer, 1848

**RDB3**

A rarely recorded species that is difficult to identify and may be more common than currently thought.



Winter Moth larva, Hartley Wintney May 2005  
(Tim Norriss)



Defoliated oaks, Hartley Wintney May 2005  
(Tim Norriss)



Clouded Magpie, Parkhurst Forest, Isle of Wight  
18 June 2005 (Tim Norriss)



Bordered Grey, Sandy Point, Hayling Island  
6 August (Mike Wall)



Orange Moth f. *corylaria*, Parkhurst Forest, Isle of Wight  
18 June (Tim Norriss)



Dusky Thorn, Basingstoke  
5 August 2005 (Mike Wall)

**VC12:** Northwood Park, Crawley, one to MV on 5 June (RAB genit. det. BE) is just the third county record.

**1828 Satyr Pug** *Eupithecia satyrata* (Hübner, 1813)

**VC8:** Martin Down, at least one on 28 May (TJN, MT et al.).

**VC11:** Waterlooville, one on 27 May (RJM).

**1841 Yarrow Pug** *Eupithecia millefoliata* Rössler, 1866

**Nb**

**VC11:** Southsea, 27 recorded between 21 June and 9 August (IRT); Portchester Common, one on 24 June (RJD); South Hayling, one on 17 July (GSAS conf. TJN); Sinah Common, one on 20 July (BE, JWP); Fareham, one to MV on 28 July (RJD).

**1844 Ochreous Pug** *Eupithecia indigata* (Hübner, 1813)

**VC11:** Eastleigh, singles on 1 and 10 June (SI).

**VC12:** Fleet, one to actinic light on 26 May (RE); Sherborne St John, singles on 2, 9 and 20 May (NM conf. MJW).

**1854 Juniper Pug** *Eupithecia pusillata* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC12:** Basingstoke, one on 5 July (AHD); Cholderton, one on 15 July (HE); Leckford, one to MV on 9 August (BG).

**1855 Cypress Pug** *Eupithecia phoeniceata* (Rambur, 1834)

**VC12:** Dummer, now regular in the garden at MV (PDF); Northwood Park, Crawley, one on 27 August was new to the garden (RAB).

An increasing species that is gradually expanding its range north.

**1855a Channel Islands Pug** *Eupithecia ultimaria* Boisduval, 1840

**VC11:** Southsea, one on 23 June (IRT); Sinah, one on 8 July (GSAS); Sinah Common, 20 July (BE, JWP); Sandy Point, Hayling, recorded on 6 and 12 September and 3 October (AJ).

**1861 Bilberry Pug** *Pasiphila debiliata* (Hübner, 1817)

**Nb**

Largely confined to the New Forest and the north-east but records are few.

**VC11:** Several spinnings and single larvae found on Bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus* at both Anses Wood and South Bentley Inclosure on 4 May (DGG).

**1863 Dentated Pug** *Anticollix sparsata* (Treitschke, 1828)

**Na**

**VC11:** Singles at Hordle Walhampton School on 23 June and 27 August (PRD, RBW).

**VC12:** Eelmoor Marsh, one was seen and netted on 13 June flying over a stand of Yellow Loosestrife at dusk (DGG).

**1864 Streak** *Chesias legatella* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

An unusual spate of records of this late-flying species that feeds on Broom.

**VC11:** Ashurst, four trapped between 14 and 19 September (KG); Cadland Shore, one on 15 October (BE, BG); Browndown North, six to MV on 28 October (KC, MLO, KW).

**VC12:** Farnborough, one on 14 October was a first for the garden (KBW).

**1870 Chimney Sweeper** *Odezia atrata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**VC12:** Up to fifteen were seen at Stockbridge Down on 20 June (MDu), the first time that that numbers like this have been seen at the site since 1997. The first was seen here in 1991.

**1878 Drab Looper** *Minoa murinata* (Scopoli, 1763)

**(UK BAP & RAP) Nb**

**VC12:** Five were seen at a new site, Morgaston Wood, on 31 May where there had been no recent coppicing and the habitat is very shaded with just small patches of Wood Spurge (MJW). The National Trust were made aware and have added this species to the estate's management plan; they kindly carried out some coppicing over this winter to improve the habitat. Up to 30 per day were seen in early June at Pamber Forest HWT reserve (GJD).

**1880 Barred Tooth-striped** *Trichopteryx polycommata* ([D. & S.], 1775) (**UK BAP & RAP**)

**Na**

**VC10:** See New Vice-County Records above.

**1885 Clouded Magpie** *Abraxas sylvata* (Scopoli, 1763)

**VC10:** Parkhurst Forest, two to MV on 18 June (SAK-J, TJN); Totland, one on 31 July (SAK-J).

**VC11:** Fareham, one on 14 July (IMcP) was the only mainland record.

**1901 Little Thorn** *Cephalis advenaria* (Hübner, 1790)

**Nb**

**VC10:** Ventnor, one on 25 May was the third for the garden (JHa); Cranmore, one on 29 May (I&CF).

**VC11:** Botley Wood, one on 20 May (AGG, RJD, MLO, KW); Marwell, two to MV on 30 May (DGG).

**1903 Barred Umber** *Plagodis pulveraria* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**VC11:** Wickham Common, one on 13 May; Botley Wood, two on 20 May (AGG, RJD, MLO, KW).

**1911 Large Thorn** *Ennomos autumnaria* (Werneburg, 1859)

**Nb**

**VC11:** The first was found indoors at St James Hospital on 30 August (RJD); Sandy Point, Hayling, five between 30 August and 6 September (AJ); Southsea, singles on 2 and 18 September (JRL, IRT); Northney, Hayling, five in September (JWP).

**1914 Dusky Thorn** *Ennomos fuscantaria* (Haworth, 1809)

According to the analysis of the Rothamsted data detailed in *The State of Britain's Larger Moths* report this is the species that has declined the greatest, by 98%, in the last 35 years (Fox *et al.*, 2006). In our area it did remarkably well in 2005, with over 420 individuals being recorded from over 50 tetrads, and this seems to have been the case in the other parts of the country also.

**1924 Orange Moth** *Angerona prunaria* (Linnaeus, 1758)

A much better showing in 2005 of this beautiful moth, normally recorded at only one or two sites per year.

**VC10:** Parkhurst Forest, four to MV on 18 June (SAK-J, TJN).

**VC11:** Clanfield, eight between 19 June and 15 July (D&JM); Wickham, singles on 21, 25 and 27 June (JRDS); Wickham Common, one on 23 June (KC); Lovedean, singles on 26 and 27 June (ARJ); Funtley, 26 June (MLO); Botley Wood, one in flight at dusk on 27 June (RJD); Waterlooville, one on 8 July (RJM).

**VC12:** Bramley Frith, one to MV on 23 June (A Cleave).

**1938 Bordered Grey** *Selidosema brunnearia scandinaviaria* Staudinger, 1901

**Na**

**VC11:** Outside the New Forest, where larvae were swept at many sites after dark in September, it was seen at Sandy Point, Hayling, eleven to MV between 2 and 18 August (GSAS, AJ *et al.*); Sinah Common, 16 August (BE, JWP).

**VC12:** One to MV at Eelmoor Marsh on 15 August (DGG).

**1939 Ringed Carpet** *Cleora cinctaria* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**Na**

**VC11:** A New Forest speciality recorded at Matley Wood, 2 to MV on 1 May (GB&RG); Ashurst Wood, one to actinic light on 4 May (P Clement); North Gorley, one on 18 May (P&CA).

**1940 Satin Beauty** *Deileptenia ribeata* (Clerck, 1759)

**VC11:** Ashurst, one to MV on 30 June (KG) was the only record received. Widespread but rarely recorded.

**1945 Brussels Lace** *Cleorodes lichenaria* (Hufnagel, 1767)

This species feeds on lichens in common with the Footman moths and like them appears to be faring well.

**VC10:** Cranmore, singles on 27 June and 13 July (I&CF); Freshwater, one on 16 July (DBW).

**VC11:** Knightwood Inclosure, 22 June (BG); Ashurst one to MV on 23 June (KG); Balmer Lawn, 1 June (J Austin det. MJW from photo); one to MV at Damerham on 11 July (PT); Stanpit Depot, 15 July (PD); Lyndhurst, one on 11 August (SAB).

**VC12:** Leckford, two to MV on 11 July (BG).

**1969 Grey Scalloped Bar** *Dyscia fagaria* (Thunberg, 1784)

**VC11:** One to MV at North Gorley on 14 May was the only record received (P&CA).

**Sphingidae****1982 Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth** *Hemaris tityus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (UK BAP & RAP) **Nb**

**VC8:** Martin Down, two adults watched by day on 30 May (SC), larval feeding damage found on Devil's-bit Scabious on 12 July (DGG).

**VC11:** Bentley Wood, larval feeding damage found Devil's-bit Scabious on 12 July (DGG).

**VC12:** Pamber Forest HWT reserve, two adults by day on 2 June (GJD).

**1983 Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth** *Hemaris fuciformis* (Linnaeus, 1758) **Nb**

**VC8:** Larval feeding damage was found on several plants of Honeysuckle at Kitt's Grave, Martin Down on 12 July (DGG).

**VC11:** Singles were seen at Bentley Wood on 10 and 23 May and 18 June (PH, E&PR); one was seen flying around Honeysuckle in Botley Wood on 26 May (DMA).

**VC12:** On 16 May one was watched nectaring on Bugle at our Branch reserve Bentley Station Meadow (PDF); another was watched ovipositing on a one foot high Honeysuckle at Pamber Forest on 12 June. By 25 June one of the eggs had turned dark and was about to hatch (CLB); larval feeding damage was found on several plants of Honeysuckle at Harewood Forest on 12 July (DGG).

**Notodontidae****1998 Poplar Kitten** *Furcula bifida* (Brahm, 1787)

**VC11:** One at Sholing on 8 June was new to the garden (ARC).

**VC12:** One at Bishops Sutton on 15 May was new to the garden (PGLT conf. TJN).

**2006 Lesser Swallow Prominent** *Pheosia gnoma* (Fabricius, 1777)

**VC12:** A remarkable 43 were found in one MV trap on 29 April at Hazeley Heath (KBW).

**2010 Scarce Prominent** *Odontosia carmelita* (Esper, 1799)

**VC11:** One at Ladycross on 29 April was surprisingly the only record received (AHD).

**2017 Small Chocolate-tip** *Closteria pigra* (Hufnagel, 1766) **Nb**

**VC12:** One to MV at Hazeley Heath on 29 April, first for the site, was followed by two of the second brood on 29 July (KBW).

**2020 Figure of Eight** *Diloba caeruleocephala* (Linnaeus, 1758)

The ninth most declined species in Britain in the last 35 years.

**VC10:** Cranmore, six between 9 and 31 October (I&CF); Combley Great Wood, one on 21 October (TS).

**VC11:** Ashurst, one on 16 October (KG); Funtley, one on 17 October (MLO); Romsey, 27 October (MBA); Hedge End, 1 November (DHa).

**VC12:** Greywell, six between 25 September and 31 October (PBo); Odiham, four on 22 October and one on 26 October (PRH).



Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth, Pamber Forest 12 June (Colin Baker)



Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth, egg on Honeysuckle, Pamber Forest 25 June (Colin Baker)

## Lymantriidae

**2027 Dark Tussock** *Dicallomera fascelina* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**VC10:** One to MV at Totland on 18 June (SAK-J).

**VC11:** Numerous records were received from the New Forest, mainly of larvae found by sweeping the heath in September after dark. The only record outside that area was of an adult to MV at Fareham on 17 July which was new for the garden (KW).

**2028 Pale Tussock** *Calliteara pudibunda* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**VC12:** A male of the melanic form was trapped at Bramley Frith on 9 June (AJC, AHD).

**2031 White Satin** *Leucoma salicis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**VC12:** Dummer, one on 22 July was a first for the garden (PDF); three to MV at Rooksbury Mill, Andover on 23 July (MG, TJN); Overton, one to MV was a first for the garden on 11 August (ACr).

**VC22:** Mortimer West End, one on 13 July (GJD).

## Arctiidae

**2036 Dew Moth** *Setina irrorella* (Linnaeus, 1758) Na

**VC10:** One was found by day near the cliff top on Tennyson Down on 19 June (TJN). This is the first record received of this species in our area for several years.

**2039 Red-necked Footman** *Atolmis rubricollis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

A good showing this year with many more records than usual received.

**VC10:** Parkhurst Forest, four on 18 June (SAK-J, TJN); Cranmore, one on 9 July (I&CF).

**VC11:** Horsea Island, one on 17 June (RJD, (MLO *et al*)); Southampton, singles on 18 June (PAB) and 19 July (KJHM); Funtley, one on 19 June (MLO); Pennington Marsh, singles on 19 and 20 June (RBW); one at Sholing on 20 June was new to the garden (ARC); Eastleigh, one on 23 June (SI); Wickham Common, one on 23 June (AGG, KW); Wickham, one on 10 July (JRDS); Ashurst, four to MV (KG).

**VC12:** Headley Gravel Pit HWT reserve, three on 18 June (AHD, GAH); Hook Common, six on 18 June (MT, MJW); Cove, one on 20 June (RJE); Deadwater Valley, one on 23 June (NM, MJW).

**2056 Wood Tiger** *Parasemia plantaginis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**VC8:** Martin Down, one on a transect walk on 9 July (LS).

**VC11:** Old Winchester Hill NNR, four on 7 June (AH) and one on 5 July (ILR); Oxenbourne Down, one by day on 11 June (D&JM).

**VC12:** Micheldever Spoil Heaps HWT reserve, three on 29 June, four on 1 July (MJW) and one on 7 July (ILR); Cholderton Water Works, one by day on 8 June (HE).

**2067 Jersey Tiger** *Euplagia quadripunctaria* (Poda, 1761) Nb

Now well-established on the Isle of Wight.

**VC10:** Ventnor, recorded by day between 24 July and 10 August with a peak of twenty on 9 August (A&EB, DTB, DMe), single ab. *lutescens* were seen on 7 and 10 August (A&EB); Brading, one by day on 2 August (J Moore); Freshwater, sixteen recorded between 10 and 31 August (DTB, CD).

**VC11:** Pennington, one to MV on 1 August was the only mainland record this year (RCr).

## Nolidae

**2076 Kent Black Arches** *Meganola albula* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) Nb

**VC11:** Chandler's Ford, one on 12 July was a first for the garden (BG); North Gorley, one on 16 July was also a first for the garden (P&CA).

## Noctuidae

**2081 White-line Dart** *Euxoa tritici* (Linnaeus, 1761)

**VC12:** Bishops Sutton, one on 27 August was one of few recorded inland (PGLT).

**2082 Garden Dart** *Euxoa nigricans* (Linnaeus, 1761)

The fifth most-declined species nationally, down by 97% in 35 years (Fox et al, 2006). Please note - all future records in the county now need verification. It is quite variable and some are easily confused with related species.

**VC11:** Horsea Island, three on 5 August (KC, AGG, MLO, AS, KW); Titchfield, one on 26 August (KC, RJD, MLO, AS, KW et al).

**VC12:** Basingstoke, one on 28 July (MJW); Eelmoor Marsh SSSI, one on 15 August (DGG); Sherborne St John, one on 30 August (NM det. MJW).

**2084 Light Feathered Rustic** *Agrotis cinerea* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**Nb**

**VC11:** One to MV at Southsea on 9 June was the only record for the year (JRL).

**2085 Archer's Dart** *Agrotis vestigialis* (Hufnagel, 1766)

**VC11:** Christchurch, one on 13 July (RAC); Sinah Common, Hayling, 20 July (BE, JWP); Sandy Point, Hayling, eight between 30 August and 10 September (AJ).

**2090 Crescent Dart** *Agrotis trux lunigera* Stephens, 1829

**Nb**

**VC10:** Moons Hill, Totland, singles on 17 June and 11 July (SAK-J); Freshwater, singles on 8, 11 and 16 July (DBW).

**2093 Sand Dart** *Agrotis ripaea* (Hübner, 1823)

**Nb**

**VC11:** Sandy Point, Hayling, singles on 1, 2 and 10 June and 6 July (AJ) were the only records.

**2114 Double Dart** *Graphiphora augur* (Fabricius, 1775)

This species has declined by 97% over the last 35 years (Fox et al, 2006).

**VC12:** Only one record was received for the year, at Selborne on 18 June (AEA).

**2117 Autumnal Rustic** *Eugnorisma glareosa* (Esper, 1788)

Appears to be holding its own in our area despite a national decline of 92% over the last 35 years (Fox et al, 2006).

**VC10:** One was trapped at Freshwater (DBW); Cranmore, two on 6 October (I&CF).

**VC11:** Pennington Marsh, 5 September (RBW); New Milton, one on 11 September (SRL); Hythe, one on 23 September (JBI); Christchurch, one on 29 September (RAC).

**VC12:** Sherborne St John, singles on 12 and 14 September (NM); Headley Gravel Pit HWT reserve, two on 14 September (AHD, GAH); Selborne, one 16 September (AEA); Eelmoor Marsh, one on 22 September (DGG).

**2127 Triple-spotted Clay** *Xestia ditrapezium* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC10:** One to MV at Moons Hill, Totland on 14 June was the only record received and the third at the site in the last four years (SAK-J).

**2130 Dotted Clay** *Xestia baja* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC11:** Lyndhurst, one to MV on 7 August (SAB); singles were caught at Ashurst on 15, 16 and 19 August (KG).

**VC12:** Eelmoor Marsh SSSI, one on 26 July and five on 15 August (DGG); Cove, one on 13 September (RJE).

**2132 Neglected Rustic** *Xestia castanea* (Esper, 1798)

**VC11:** Up to four adults per night were seen by torchlight after dark during September on the New Forest heaths while searching for larvae of Shoulder-striped Clover (DGG, TJN).

**2135 Heath Rustic** *Xestia agathina* (Duponchel, 1827)

The following were recorded away from obvious breeding areas.

**VC11:** Northney, Hayling, one to mV on 12 September (JWP).

**VC12:** One to MV at Sherborne St John on 10 September (NM); Crawley, one on 11 September (RAB).

**2140 White-marked Cerastis leucographa** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**Nb**

**VC12:** Singles on 3 and 24 April at Selborne (AEA) where it is recorded most years.

**2156 Beautiful Brocade Lacanobia contigua** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC12:** Eelmoor Marsh SSSI, one adult to MV on 13 June (DGG).

**2183 Blossom Underwing Orthosia miniosa** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC10:** Cranmore, nine between 9 March and 25 April (I&CF).

**VC11:** Pennington Marsh, singles on 20, 27 and 30 March (RBW); Pennington, singles on 25 and 28 March (RCr); Lymington, singles on 4 and 13 April (PRD); Hill Head, one on 29 April (MJP).

**VC12:** Pamber Forest Farm, one on 11 April (AA, AHD).

**2185 Lead-coloured Drab Orthosia populeti** (Fabricius, 1781)

**VC11:** Southsea, one on 25 March was a first for the garden (IRT).

**2194 White-point Mythimna albipuncta** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

This species is now well established in places near the S Hants coast with a few records from vc12.

**VC12:** Dummer, three in September were the first for the garden (PDF).

**2196 Striped Wainscot Mythimna pudorina** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC11:** Pennington Marsh, 29 June (RBW); Cadland Estate, 9 July (BG, BE); three on 9 July at NMN event at Cheriton Mill (DGG et al.).

**VC12:** Eelmoor Marsh, one on 13 June (DGG); Hazeley Heath, two on 9 July (KBW); Hook HWT reserve, one on 9 July (MJW et al.).

**2200 Matthew's Wainscot Mythimna favicolor** (Barrett, 1896)

**Na**

Confined to the coastal salterns these were the only records received.

**VC11:** Lymington, five records between 12 June and 9 August (PRD); one to MV at Stanpit Marsh on 2 July (PD).

**2201 Shore Wainscot Mythimna litoralis** (Curtis, 1827)

**Nb**

**VC11:** Recorded from Hayling at Sandy Point on 17 July (AJ), and Sinah Common on 20 July and 16 August (BE, JWP).

**2214 Chamomile Shark Cucullia chamomillae** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC11:** Fareham, one on 29 April (KW); Hill Head, singles on 30 April, 1 and 2 May (MJP); Pennington, singles on 1 and 4 May were new for the garden (RCr); Pennington Marsh, 5 May (RBW); Sandy Point, Hayling, 8 May (AJ).

**VC12:** Greywell, one was caught on 14 May and was a first for the garden (PBo).

**2217 Star-wort Cucullia asteris** ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**Nb**

**VC11:** One adult to MV at Sandy Point, Hayling on 16 August (AJ); a search for larvae at Hurst on 21 August was unsuccessful (JBI, TJN).

**2219 Striped Lychnis Shargacucullia lychnitis** Rambur, 1833

**(UK BAP) Na**

New localities were recorded as follows:

**VC11:** Hawthorns Centre, Southampton Common, one adult to MV on 4 July was a new 10km square record (AJW conf. from photo TJN); West Hill Cemetery, Winchester, 13 larvae found on 22 July on Dark Mullein (A&LB); at Clanfield nine larvae were recorded in late July / early August feeding on garden hybrid verbascum including two rare morphs with no black markings (D&JM); Corhampton, four larvae on garden Verbascum on 9 August (MLO); Beacon Hill, Warnford, two larvae on 13 August (A&LB).

Dew Moth, Tennyson Down, Isle of Wight 19 June 2005 (Tim Norriss)



Wood Tiger,  
Micheldever Spoil  
Heaps 1 July 2005  
(Mike Wall)

Garden Dart,  
Basingstoke  
28 July 2005  
(Mike Wall)

The fifth most-  
declined species  
nationally, down by  
97% in 35 years



Chamomile Shark,  
Greywell  
14 May 2005  
(Mike Wall)

Note the fine blackish  
streaks extending into  
the fringes which  
distinguish this species  
from the more common  
Shark.

Striped Lychnis, on left normal  
form of larva, on right rare morph  
with no black markings, Clanfield  
August 2005 (David Mason)



**2227 Sprawler** *Brachionycha sphinx* (Hufnagel, 1766)

**VC10:** Cranmore, eight to a black bulb on 1 December and two on 4 December (I&CF).

**VC11:** A half-grown larva was beaten from Hawthorn on 21 May at Botley Wood (DMA).

**VC12:** Four adults to MV between 7 and 12 November at Odiham (PRH).

**2230 Feathered Brindle** *Aporophyla australis pascuea* (Humphreys & Westwood, 1843) **Nb**

**VC10:** One to MV at Freshwater on 12 September (DBW) was the only record received in the year.

**2231 Deep-brown Dart** *Aporophyla lutulenta* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

A species which is only very locally common although occasional wanderers turn up.

**VC12:** Greywell, three to actinic on 24 September and three more between 2 and 8 October (PBo). PBo has been recording in the Hook and Greywell area since 1976, these are his first ever records of this species and may indicate the establishment of a nearby colony.

**2235 Tawny Pinion** *Lithophane semibrunnea* (Haworth, 1809)

**VC11:** Pennington Marsh, 2 April (RBW).

**VC12:** South Warnborough, one on 3 April (E&PR conf. from photo TJN).

**2241 Red Sword-grass** *Xylena vetusta* (Hübner, 1813)

Away from the New Forest area this species is probably an immigrant.

**VC11:** Pennington Marsh, one on 26 March (RBW); Hayling Island, one on 22 October (GSAS); Ashurst, one on 5 November (KG).

**VC12:** Yateley, one on the late date of 7 June (CPr).

**2250 Dark Brocade** *Blepharita adusta* (Esper, 1790)

**VC22:** Mortimer West End, one on 28 May was the only record of the year (GJD).

**2260 Dotted Chestnut** *Conistra rubiginea* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**Nb**

The majority of records were in spring with just two in autumn in mid-October.

**VC11:** Pennington Marsh, singles on 17, 26 and 27 March (RBW); Funtley, singles on 20, 27 and 31 March (MLO); St Cross, Winchester, one on 26 March (TWa); Wickham Common, singles on 19 March and 1 April (RJD); Widley, one on 3 April (TAC); Wickham, one on 4 April (JRDS).

**VC12:** Four came to mv at Bentley Station Meadow on 15 March (S&BC); Yateley, two on 19 March (CPr); Selborne, one on 1 April (AEA); Bramdean Common, one on 2 April (TJN, MT, PLGT, MJW); South Warnborough, one on 3 April (E&PR); Dummer, one on 29 April was a first for the garden (PDF); Greywell, one on 30 April (PBo); Cove, one on 15 October (RJE); Sherborne St John, one on 17 October (NM).

**VC22:** Mortimer West End, one on 18 March (GJD).

**2264a Southern Chestnut** *Agrochola haematidea* (Duponchel, 1827) **(BC RAP) RDB2**

**VC11:** Ashurst, one to MV on 12 October was a first for the garden and the only record of the year (KG).

The first Hampshire record was also in a garden.

**2265 Flounced Chestnut** *Agrochola helvola* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**VC11:** Funtley, one on 5 October (MLO); North Gorley, two on 6 October (P&CA); Browndown north, two on 28 October (KC, MLO, KW). **CORRECTION:** The record for Upton, nr Romsey on 29 August 2004 should be deleted.

**2271 Orange Sallow** *Xanthia citrago* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**VC10:** Freshwater, one on 10 September (DBW).

**VC11:** Marwell, one larva found on 15 May (DGG); Pennington Marsh, one on 20 September (RBW).

**VC12:** Eelmoor Marsh, one on 22 September (DGG); Farnborough, one to MV on 29 September (PHC).

**2275 Dusky-lemon Sallow** *Xanthia gilvago* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC11:** Hayling, one on 7 October (GSAS); Cosham, one on 15 October (MJFS).

**2277 Scarce Merveille du Jour** *Moma alpium* (Osbeck, 1778) **(UK BAP & RAP) RDB3**

**VC11:** Wickham, one on 16 June (JRDS); Upton, Nursling, two to MV on 17 June (PH); Romsey, for the second year running, singles on 18 June and 11 July (MBa); Wickham Common, five between 19 June and 8 July (KC, RJD, KW); Knightwood Inclosure, 22 June (BG, R Hilton).

**2316 Lesser-spotted Pinion** *Cosmia affinis* (Linnaeus, 1767)

**VC10:** Singles at Bonchurch on 2 and 10 August were second and third for the garden (JHa).

**2319 Lunar-spotted Pinion** *Cosmia pyralina* ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

**VC10:** Recorded commonly at Cranmore between 8 and 28 July (I&CF).

**VC11:** Pennington, one on 22 June (RCr); twelve at Funtley between 12 and 22 July (MLO); one to MV at Chilling on 22 July (PMP).

**VC12:** On 11 July singles at Leckford (BG) and Sherborne St John (NM); Bramley Frith, one on 12 July (AJC); Dummer Grange, one on 16 July (KJP).

**VC22:** Mortimer West End, one on 13 July (GJD).

**2321 Dark Arches** *Apamea monoglypha* (Hufnagel, 1766)

There were two late individuals this year, the second of which at least must have been a second brood.

**VC12:** Sherborne St John, one on 12 September (NM); Crawley, one to MV on 9 November (RAB).

**2325 Crescent Striped** *Apamea oblonga* (Haworth, 1809) **Nb**

**VC11:** Seven to MV light on 7 August in the Cams Hall area was the only record (RJD, KC, AGG, MLO, KW).

**2368 Crescent** *Celaena leucostigma* (Hübner, 1808)

Found in marshes throughout the two counties.

**VC11:** Two on 15 July and four on 9 August at Stanpit Marsh (PD); Burton Meadows, ten on 17 July (PD); Southsea, one on 9 August (JRL); Titchfield Haven NNR, seventeen between 11 August and 4 September (BD).

**2370 Twin-spotted Wainscot** *Archana geminipuncta* (Haworth, 1809)

**VC12:** Overton, one to MV on 5 August (ACr conf. MJW).

**2379 Small Rufous** *Coenobia rufa* (Haworth, 1809)

Widespread in VC11 but records in the other two vice-counties are given below.

**VC10:** Two were trapped at Freshwater on 10 August (DBW).

**VC12:** Eelmoor Marsh SSSI, one to MV on 15 August (DGG).

**2396 Rosy Marbled** *Elaphria venustula* (Hübner, 1790) **Nb**

A good year for this species which turned up at a number of new sites although all were trapped in a very short period between 17 and 25 June.

**VC10:** Totland, one on 23 June (SAK-J).

**VC11:** Ashurst, two on 17 June and singles on 24 and 25 June (KG); Chandler's ford, singles on 19 and 22 June were the first for the garden (BG); Highcliffe, one 21 June (RAC); Furzey Lodge, on 21 June (RBW); Pennington, one on 22 June (RCr); Wickham Common, six on 23 June (KW).

**VC12:** Dummer, one on 17 June was a first for the garden (PDF); Sherborne St John, 19 June to MV (NM); Selborne, one on 22 June (AEA).

**2402 Shoulder-striped Clover** *Heliothis maritima* (Graslin, 1855) **(BC RAP) RDB3**

**VC11:** An important survey for the larvae of this species was conducted in the New Forest, by DGG and others, and was successful in finding larvae at four sites in the north of the area. Searches in the south were unsuccessful despite the habitat looking similar and suitable. This is the first time that the species has been seen since 2000. The survey work will continue next year.

**2412 Silver Hook** *Deltote uncula* (Clerck, 1759)

There have now been just four records since 1995.

**VC11:** Burton Meadows, one on 17 June (PD); one to MV at Northney, Hayling on 19 June was well away from the known range (JWP).

**2418 Cream-bordered Green Pea** *Earias clorana* (Linnaeus, 1761)

**Nb**

**VC10:** One to MV at Freshwater on 11 July (DBW).

**VC11:** Burton Meadows, three on 17 June (PD); Ringwood, two on 23 June and another on 30 August (MK); Pennington, singles on 27 and 29 June (RCr); North Gorley, one on 25 June (P&CA); Southsea, one on 15 July (IRT); Hayling, one on 16 July (GSAS); Titchfield Haven, two on 26 August (RJD).

**2437 Golden Plusia** *Polychrysia moneta* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**VC12:** Sherborne St John, singles to MV on 9 and 11 July were the only records received of this *Delphinium* feeder (NM).

**2449 Dark Spectacle** *Abrostola triplasia* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**VC11:** There were as usual several sightings along the coast between 29 June and 21 September but the only inland records were at Wickham on 2 July (JRDS) and at Fareham on 25 July, second garden record (KW).

**2454 Light Crimson Underwing** *Catocala promissa* ([D. & S.], 1775) **(UK BAP & RAP)  
RDB3**

**VC11:** Ashurst, one on 30 July to MV (KG); Ladycross, one to MV on 3 August (M. Hammond, K. Tailby); at Cadnam one on 12 August was a first for the garden (MP).

**2455 Dark Crimson Underwing** *Catocala sponsa* (L., 1767) **(UK BAP & RAP) RDB2**  
No records were received this year.**2470 Small Purple-barred** *Phytometra viridaria* (Clerck, 1759)

The only records received were from the Isle of Wight.

**VC10:** It was seen at Compton Down, Cranmore and Totland (DTB, I&CF, SAK-J)

**2476 Beautiful Snout** *Hypena crassalis* (Fabricius, 1787)

**VC11:** Funtley, one on 25 June (TDC); Fareham, one on 11 July (RJD).

**VC12:** Deadwater Valley, one on 14 July (NM, MJW); Rooksbury Mill, one to MV on 23 July (MG, TJN).

**2478 Bloxworth Snout** *Hypena obsitalis* (Hübner, 1813) **RDB3**

**VC10:** One was found hibernating in a cave at St Lawrence on 25 January (CRP) and another was seen at Ventnor on 5 August (PJC), the second year running it has been seen at this site.

**2480 Buttoned Snout** *Hypena rostralis* (Linnaeus, 1758) **(UK BAP & RAP) Nb**

**VC10:** At Freshwater one was found indoors on the unusual date of 31 December (DBW).

**VC11:** North Gorley, singles on 18 May and 10 June (P&CA); Bitterne Park, five between 27 May and 17 June (A&AW); Holbury, one on 17 June (JEC); Eastleigh, one on 23 June (SI); Curbridge, five larvae found on Hop growing in a hedge on 20 July (DMA, RJD); a single full-grown larva was beaten on 8 August from Hop growing in a pub car-park at Ashlett Creek (DGG).

**VC12:** Farnborough, singles on 29 April and 7 May (PJC); one came to a lighted window on 1 May at Greywell (PBo).

**2482 White-line Snout** *Schränkia taenialis* (Hübner, 1809) **(UK BAP & RAP) Nb**

**VC10:** Singles recorded at Freshwater on 11 and 21 July were the only records received (DBW).

**2485 Marsh Oblique-barred** *Hypenodes humidalis* Doubleday, 1850

**Nb**

**VC12:** At Eelmoor Marsh SSSI a remarkably high count of 49 came to two MV lights left out all night on 26 July (DGG).

**2488 Common Fan-foot** *Pechipogo strigillata* (Linnaeus, 1758) **(UK BAP & RAP) Na**

**VC12:** Recorded again by day at a private wood near Stockbridge at the end of May (SCP).



Deep Brown Dart,  
recorded for the first  
time at Greywell in  
2005 by Paul Boswell  
(David Green)



Marsh Oblique-barred,  
one of 49 recorded at  
Eelmoor Marsh on  
26 July 2005  
(David Green)

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO 2004 REPORT

### **Clouded Yellow *Colias croceus* (p 18)**

DJAT's earliest sightings on the Gosport Coast 1998 to 2004 were on 31 May and 1 June 2002.

### **Grayling *Hipparchia semele* (p57)**

Ninety-nine were recorded at Long Valley (north) on 14 August 2004 (CRH).

### **Meadow Brown *Maniola jurtina* (p57)**

The report of a Meadow Brown at Havant on 9 May 2004 was mis-transcribed and consequently is in error. The earliest sightings for this species in 2004 were at Fleet Pond (PM) and Buriton Down (JRP), both on 15 May.

### **Monarch *Danaus plexippus***

"There was a report of a Monarch *Danaus plexippus* from South Hayling on 6 May 2004 (K Cowell pers. comm.); the specimen was observed for some considerable time around mid-day, consequently there being no doubt in confirmation of its identity." (JRP)

### **Moths**

Additions and corrections to the 2004 moth report have been included within the text of this year's report above.

## **Vernacular and scientific names of plants**

Vernacular	Scientific	Vernacular	Scientific
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Common Spotted Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>
Alder Buckthorn	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Common Twayblade	<i>Listera ovata</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Common Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
Autumn Gentian	<i>Gentianella amarella</i>	Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>
Autumn Lady's Tresses	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Bell Heather	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Cross-leaved Heath	<i>Erica tetralix</i>
Bilberry	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Devil's Bit Scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>
Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Downy Birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>
Bog Asphodel	<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> agg.
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Fragrant Orchid	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Butcher's-broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>

Vernacular	Scientific	Vernacular	Scientific
Greater Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Poplar	<i>Populus spp</i>
Grey Poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>	Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>
Hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Pyramidal Orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>
Hart's-tongue Fern	<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Rock-rose	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Hemp Agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Sallow	<i>Salix spp.</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Sea Rush	<i>Juncus maritimus</i>
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Sea-lavender	<i>Limonium vulgare</i>
Horseshoe Vetch	<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Sheep's Fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Kidney Vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>	Small-leaved Elm	<i>Ulmus minor</i>
Lady's Smock	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
Larch	<i>Larix spp.</i>	Stemless Thistle	<i>Cirsium acaule</i>
Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> ,	Strawberry Clover	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>
Lesser Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Sweet Chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Ling	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Mignonette	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Upright Brome	<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>
Mint	<i>Mentha spp.</i>	Viper's-bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Monterey Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Wayfaring-tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Wild Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Wood Sage	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>
Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Wood Spurge	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Yellow Loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
Plane	<i>Platanus spp.</i>	Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>

## List of observers

AA	Albery, Alan	DTB	Biggs, David T
DRA	Allan, Debbie	PBi	Billinghurst, Peter
PAI	Allen, P	GBi	Birkett, Graham
P&CA	Allen, Peter & Cindy	CBi	Bishop, Clare
JKA	Andrews, James	RBI	Blake, Roger
DMA	Appleton, David	JBI	Bloss, Juliet
IAr	Arnold, Ivan	D&CB	Bohea, Dennis & Christine
AEA	Aston, Alasdair	ABo	Bolton, Andrew
CAt	Atkin, Charlotte	PBo	Boswell, Paul
GB&RG	Bailey, Grant & Rachel Green	SAB	Boswell, Simon
K&JB	Bailey, Ken & June	MBo	Boxall, Michael
CLB	Baker, Colin	CBr	Bradley, Colin
MBa	Baker, Mike	PBn	Branson, Peter
AJB	Barker, Andy	MRB	Brickwood, M R
A&LB	Barker, Andy & Linda	DAB	Britton, Dennis
G&DB	Barrett, G & D	JBr	Britton, J
RBe	Beale, Robert	RCB	Broadway, Rupert & family
RAB	Bell, Reg	ABr	Brook, Andy
TBe	Bernhard, Tim	AHB	Brookes, Andrew

PBr	Brough, Peter	PRD	Durnell, Pete
GBr	Broughton, Geraldine	RJE	Eagling, Richard
RBr	Brunt, Robert	HE	Edmunds, Henry
RBu	Buchanan, Roger	RE	Edmunds, Rob
PAB	Budd, Phil	PE	Eeles, Peter
SB	Bulman, Stephanie	BE	Elliott, Brian
PB	Burford, Peter	SE&PR	Ellis, Sue & Phil Reynolds
AB	Butler, Andy	DGE	Evans, D G
A&EB	Butler, Andy & Enid	GCE	Evans, Glynne
AMBB	Butterworth, Adrian	JEv	Evans, Justin
PCb	Campbell, Pete	SEv	Evans, Sheila
BCa	Canning, Briony	EFa	Fairbther, Eileen
KCa	Capon, Keith	GF	Farrah, Gillian
PCa	Carden, Patrick	PNF	Farrant, Peter N
CWC	Carpenter, Ches	GGF	Ferguson, Graham
RJC	Carpenter, Richard	MFe	Ferguson, M
TCa	Carpenter, Trevor	KFi	Fisher, Keith
T&MC	Carr, Tim & Margaret	NFi	Fisher, Natalie
CCa	Carter, Clive	PDF	Fleet, Patrick
JCa	Casson, Julia	BPF	Fletcher, Brian & Marion
JEC/JS	Chainey, John & Spence, J	I&CF	Fletcher, Ian & Cath
RAC	Chapman, Bob	LF	Fomison, Lynn
JMC	Cheverton, J M	PF	Fomison, Paul
SC	Clark, Sue	JF	Forsyth, Jonathan
S&BC	Clark, Sue & Barry	CFr	Fretwell, Carly
SAC	Clarke, Susan A	BFr	Frost, Barbara
PHC	Clarkson, Peter	P&PG	Gardner, Peter & Pat
ACI	Claxton, A	MJG	Gibbons, Mike
AJC	Cleave, Andrew	BGi	Giddings, Bob
	Clement, Patrick	J&EG	Gifford, Joyce & Edwin
JC	Clements, Joy	TGi	Giles, Terry
RTC	Clifford, R T	BG	Goater, Barry
JMCI	Cloyne, John	KG	Godfrey, Keith
CC	Cockburn, Chris	AGG	Goodall, Alistair
TDC	Codlin, Trevor	JGr	Graham, Jim
KC	Coker, Kevin	IG	Gray, Ian
ARC	Collins, Andy	AGr	Green, Alan
CBC	Collins, Barry	DGG	Green, David G
JCo	Collman, John	PGr	Green, Paul
RCo	Cook, Ray	ACG	Greenwood, Arthur
RC	Cooke, Ron	MG	Grist, Mervyn
D&JC	Cooling, David & Jean	PGu	Guymer, Paul
RCr	Coomber, Richard	MGw	Gwilliam, Mike
NCo	Cowling, Nigel	M&MG	Gwilliam, Mike & Mary
TAC	Crabb, Trevor	PH	Hack, P
PJC	Cramp, Peter	CRH	Hall, Chris
MCr	Creese, Marian	BWH	Halliday, Bruce
RCg	Croger, Ruth	JHa	Halsey, James
ACr	Cross, Alison	DHa	Hamilton, Dave
AC	Cumming, Alastair	MH	Hammond, Mark
SDa	Davies, Sue	KHa	Hampton, Martin
GJD	Dennis, Graham	AHa	Harman, Kaye
RJD	Dickson, Richard	MCH	Harper, Alison
AHD	Dobson, Tony	SCH	Harvey, Martin C
CD	Dudley, Caroline	SHA	Harvey, Stephen
BD	Duffin, Barry	RHa	Harwood, Stephen
MDu	Duffy, Mike	CHe	Hawksley, Ruth
JD	Dunkley, John		Hedley, Brian
JPd	Durnell, John		Hennem, Colin

GAH	Henwood, Glen	AM	Martin, Adrian
NRH	Hider, Neale	PM	Martin, Peter
CHJH	Hill, C H J	D&JM	Mason, David & Judy
BHi	Hilling, Barry	JMc	McCormack, J
AJH	Hold, Alan	ACM	McCue, Anne C
THo	Holden, Theresa	IMCP	McPherson, Ivor
RH	Hollins, Ralph	AMc	Mcvittie, Alan
PWH	Hooper, Peter	DMe	Mears, David
PRH	Hope, Paul	DLHM	Miller, D L H
AH	Hoskins, Adrian	DMi	Mills, Derek
SHo	Hoskins, Stuart	DM	Mitchell, D
TH	Hotten, Terry	DMo	Molyneux, Denise
OH	Howells, Olly	NM	Montegriffo, Nick
RHu	Hughes, Richard	JRM	Moon, J R
JHu	Hunt, John	RJM	Moore, Richard
SI	Ingram, Simon	GMo	Mordant, Gill
BI-J	Ivon-Jones, Brian	RM-R	Mould-Ryan, Richard
RKJ	Jackson, Robert	TJN	Norriess, Tim
ARJ	Jafkins, Alan	JAN	Norton, J A
RJa	James, Roger	JN	Nundy, John A
AMJ	James, Tony	MRO	Oates, Matthew
TJJ	Terry Jennings	MLO	Opie, Maurice
AJ	Johnson, Andy	CO'S	O'Sullivan, Catherine
	Jones, David	ROt	Otterbeck, R
JJ	Jones, Janet	DBO	Owen, Dave
RJo	Jones, Richard	RP	Page, Robert
IJu	Julian, Ian	EJP	Pain, E J
SKe	Keen, Steve	JP	Pain, J
MKi	Kilby, Mark	KPa	Palmer, Keith
MK	King, Martin	MJP	Palmer, Mark
SKi	King, Simon	MPa	Parker, Mary
JKi	Kington, Jean	PPa	Pattinson, Patrick
PKi	Kinlochan, Peter	DPa	Payne, Dave
SAK-J	Knill-Jones, Sam	DP	Pearson, Dave
AKn	Knott, Albert	JRP	Phillips, J R
DLa	Lambert, David	JWP	Phillips, John
RL	Lambert, Richard	CP	Piatkiewicz, Chris
KLa	Lane, Kevin	IPi	Pibworth, Ian
RLa	Lang, Robin	MPI	Pike, Mark
D&RL	Langley, David & Rosalind	BPi	Pink, Brian
JRL	Langmaid, John	SCP	Pittis, Stephen C
SRL	Lankester, Steve	CWP	Plant, Colin
MLr	Larter, Mark	KJP	Plumridge, Keith
MLa	Laux, Martin	CRP	Pope, Colin
SLa	Law, Sue	PMP	Potts, Peter
MLe	Ledeboer, Maarten	IP	Pratt, Ian
S&PL	Leversha, Sylvia & Peter	SP	Pratt, Sally
RKL	Levett, R K	BP-T	Price-Thomas, Brian
SLe	Lewis, Sean	BP	Proctor, Barry
ML	Litjens, Mark	CPr	Proudley, Colin
JDL	Lobb, J D	MPr	Prout, Margaret
GLo	Long, Graham	MP	Pugh, Maurice
DL	Longe, D	IR	Rabjohns, Ian
PLo	Lowe, Pat	ILR	Ralphs, Ian
RLy	Lynch, Rob	BR	Ransom, Brian
KJHM	MacLean, K	DRa	Ranson, Dave
JM	Mallett, Jenny	GR	Rapley, Geoff
SMa	Mansfield, Steve	E&PR	Raynor, Ted & Penny
KMa	Marston, Keith	AJR	Redfern, A J

JRe	Reed, Jim	IRT	Thirlwell, Ian
IRi	Riddett, Ian	D&TT	Thomas, Dave & Julie
ARI	Riley, Adrian	RTh	Thomas, Richard
ARo	Robb, Amanda	PGLT	Thompson, Peter
MVR	Roberts, Maureen	AT	Thornbury, Alan
T&MR	Roberts, Theo & Maureen	DJAT	Tinling, D J A
MRo	Rollinson, Mike	GTi	Tinling, Gwen
CRo	Rose, Charlotte	PT	Toynton, Paul
JR	Rowell, John	F&PT	Train, Frank & Paula
JRu	Ruppertsberg, John	MT	Trasenster, Mark
NS	Saint, Neil	GTr	Trew, Gary
HCS	Saunderson, Henry	EJT	Tunnah, Elizabeth
MSc	Scoggins, Michael	PTw	Twine, Pete
PSc	Scott, Peter		Unsworth, Dave
MSh	Shaft, Matthew	RUr	Urwin, Rachel
SSh	Sheppard, Steve	PV	Vaughan, Peter
JRDS	Shillitoe, John	P&JV	Vaughan, Peter & Jane
	Silver, B	JVe	Vetterlein, John
CSi	Simmonds, C	GVi	Vick, Graham
MJS	Skelton, Michael	TJV	Viney, T J
ISm	Small, Ian	TWa	Walker, Tim
PSm	Small, Peter	MJW	Wall, Mike
ACS	Smallbone, A C	MW	Ward, Marcus
TSm	Smalley, Thelma	M&ZW	Ward, Marcus & Zoe
LS	Smith, Linda	PMW	Waring, Paul
PS	Smith, Pat	CWe	Webb, Chris
PJSS	Smith, Peter	A&AW	Welch, Andy & Amanda
ASo	Sobey, Adam	P&PW	Welch, Pam & Peter
SSp	Spencer, Shirley	G&CW	Whaley, Gloria & Chris
GSAS	Spraggs, George	KW	Wheeler, Keith
IWS	Staples, I W	CW	Wheelwright, Cressida
TS	Steele, Tony	AW	Whitlock, Ashley
PHS	Sterling, Phil	RWh	Whitmarsh, Bob
PSt	Sterry, Paul	MWh	Whitmarsh, M
RMS	Stobart, R M	MFW	Wildish, M F
JS	Jon Stokes	TWi	Wildridge, Tim
SSt	Stokes, Sue	NW	Williams, Nicola
MJFS	Stoneman, Mike	KBW	Wills, Keith
WAS	Straker, W A	PWi	Winter, Paul
PJS	Strangeman, P J	SW	Woodd, Sue
LSt	Stride, Les	RWo	Woodward, Robert
JSt	Stubley, Jon	DBW	Wooldridge, Dave
MSw	Swann, Mark	SWo	Woolley, Simon
RSy	Symons, Richard	ARW	Worman, Robin
	Taiby, Keith	AWr	Wright, Adam
JHT	Taverner, John	K&PW	Wright, K & P
MTa	Taylor, Mike	RBW	Wynn, Russell
AJT	Theaker, Andy	MY	Young, Mark
DAT	Thelwell, David	SY	Young, Simon

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Hants Moths: [www.hantsmoths.org.uk](http://www.hantsmoths.org.uk)

UK Butterflies: [www.ukbutterflies.co.uk](http://www.ukbutterflies.co.uk)

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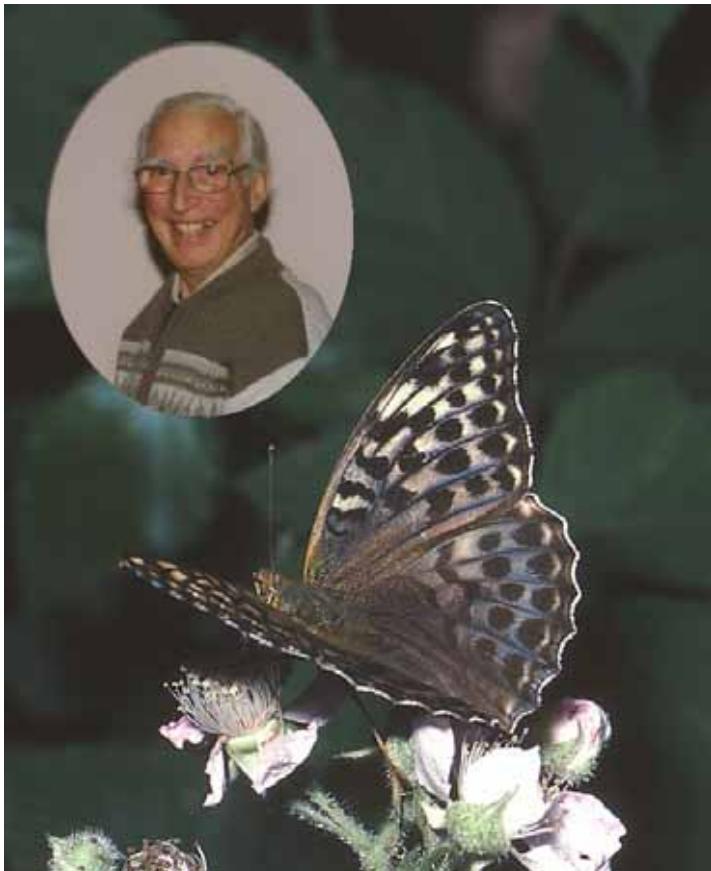
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*John Taverner and Silver-washed Fritillary f. valezina*

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Linda Barker and Tim Norriss

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ISBN 0-9548249-1-1