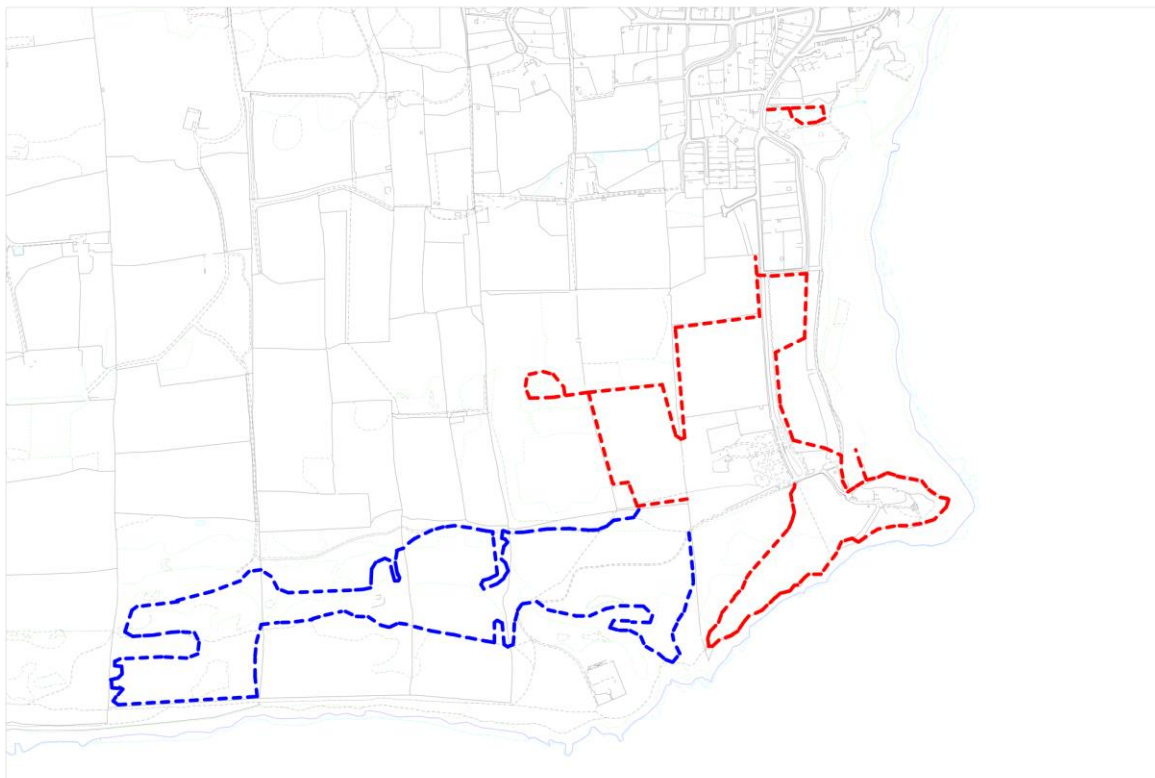


**ORDER: Lepidoptera  
Butterflies and Moths**

With a mosaic of habitats, especially those with a high proportion of legumes and other appropriate foodplants, the moths and butterflies are well surveyed and represented at Durlston.

Most records of moths come from a light trap kept at the information centre, while occasionally a trap is used in the gully area close to the lighthouse. In recent years there has been an increase in trapping around The Great Globe at Durlston Head and within the woodland area of the Aviaries and coast path. Therefore, records are restricted to a mere list of species that have been caught, although information on Red Data Book species is provided. While this list is augmented by field observations of feeding larvae for some species, it does not give an overall indication of the status of any species on the Park, whether migrant or breeding. It also excludes species that are not normally attracted to light traps such as day-flying moths. However, a report targeting specific areas and species is in preparation.

Butterfly recording is carried out in the form of two butterfly transects, one on Round Down encompassing downland and scrub, and one transect on the east side of the Park covering maritime downland scrub, woodland, hedgerow and field (Fig. 11.1). These weekly counts are supplemented by many casual observations, the latter giving more information on small populations, such as White-letter Hairstreak, than a transect count can.



**Fig. 11.1. Routes of butterfly transects within Durlston Country Park (blue dash— west sector, red dash — east sector).**

Moth recording has been systematically carried out since around 1989, while butterfly transects began in 1980. These butterfly records have been summarised as graphs. Annual graphs have been provided to indicate any fluctuation in populations over the years. These can then be set against any changes that may have occurred, such as habitat change, during the same time period. Seasonal graphs will indicate

the biological cycle of the species on a local scale so that it can be compared to other sites in the country. Unfortunately, it has been difficult to show any changes within the seasonal cycle over the years due to intermittent recording and the fact that the recording period can be shorter than the period over which the butterfly is on the wing — the Wall *Lasiommata megera* being a good example of a species still present after the transect recording period (1<sup>st</sup> April – 30<sup>th</sup> September) has ended.

The graphs presented below, particularly those depicting annual abundance, should not be taken too literally. A number of errors have been found and are summarised as follows

- Mistranscription of original notes to recording sheets (e.g. section totals placed in the wrong species column).
- Multiple counts for a particular week have been pooled, inflating total figures.

Other reasons for inconsistencies include

- Variability in coverage — not all weeks were covered.
- More than one observer involved inviting variability in observer awareness and acuteness.

Although obvious errors have been corrected, other, more subtle, errors may have slipped through unnoticed. It is advised that the original field notes (recording sheets) are re-interpreted to eliminate mis-transcriptions while also taking into account coverage variability by presenting the weeks that recording was undertaken. This seems only relevant to the early part of the recording period, i.e. 1980 to 1996.

The variability in coverage has resulted in an apparently large annual variation in species numbers. This is false. The graphs are nonetheless presented below as they show, to a certain extent, the relative abundance between species over a particular year. The seasonal graphs are based on the same information. The variability in coverage will result in an uneven dataset for any one year. However, the information averages out over increasing years giving a good indication to seasonal abundance in the long term.

Please note that figures for spring emerging species are lowered in 2001 because of access restrictions implemented during the outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth disease in the country. Access was not permitted until late May.

Please note that for sake of clarity the butterflies appear before the moths, although this is not systematically correct, and have been provided with their own page.

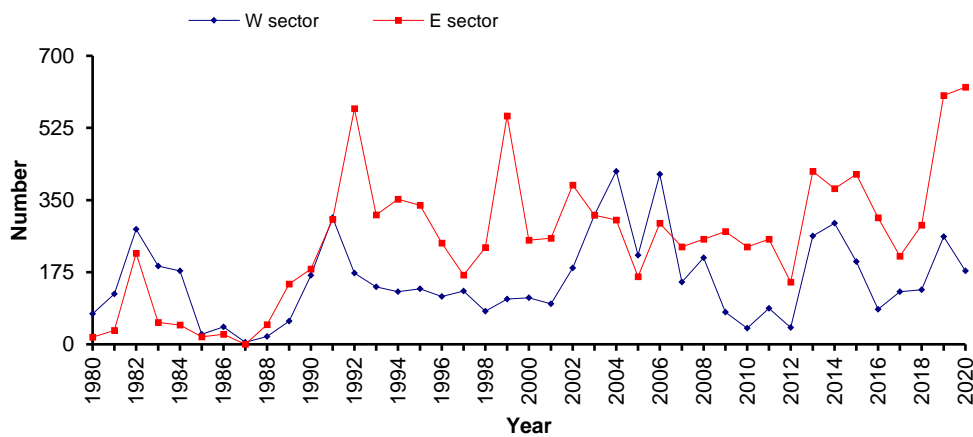
**SUPERFAMILY:** Papilionoidea  
**FAMILY:** Hesperiiidae (skippers)

*Thymelicus sylvestris* (Poda, 1761)

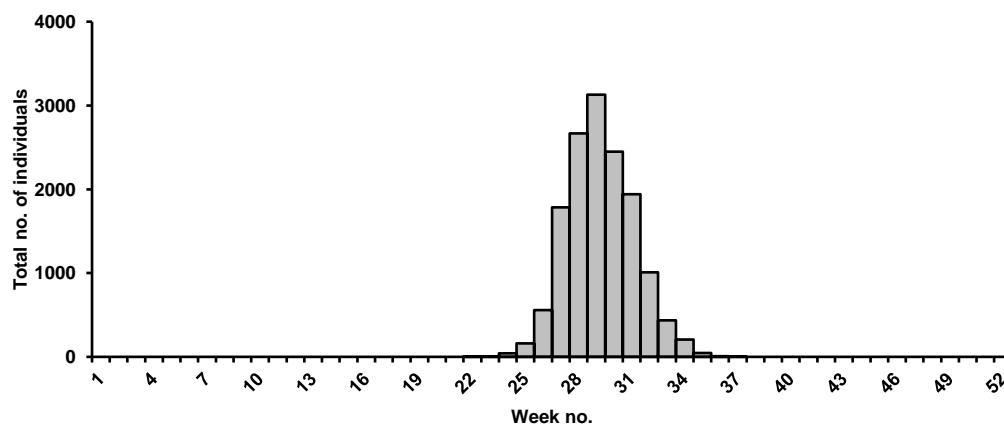
**Small Skipper**

This is a widespread and common species throughout England. The larval foodplant is predominantly Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus* but it will occasionally feed on other grasses. As such, this butterfly prefers rough grassland, whether on downland, in woodland glades or along field margins. Eggs are laid within the leaf sheaths of the grass. Upon hatching the larvae enter hibernation and do not become active until the following spring. The species is thus single brooded. Colonies are relatively sedentary. As with most skippers, the larvae form protective 'cocoon' of silk and curled leaf from which they feed. Later, they pupate at the base of the grass in similar protective refuges. The adults are on the wing from mid-June to late September.

This butterfly is common throughout the Country Park in areas of open grassland and scrub.



**Fig. 11.2.** totals of Small Skipper *T. sylvestris* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P. Annual adult



**Fig. 11.3.** Seasonal distribution of adult Small Skipper *T. sylvestris* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Thymelicus lineola* (Ochsenheimer, 1808)

**Essex Skipper**

This skipper is restricted to the south-eastern part of England, but numbers are increasing and its range expanding. The larval foodplant is mainly Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata*. As with the Small Skipper, eggs are laid within the leaf sheath of the foodplant, but Essex Skipper eggs do not hatch until the following year. The larvae then form refuges from which they feed and they later pupate at the base of their foodplant. The species is single brooded and adults are on the wing from mid-June to mid-September.

The similarity of the Essex Skipper to the Small Skipper has undoubtedly led to a lack of records at Durlston. On the odd occasion when Essex Skippers have specifically been searched for they have usually been discovered. They have been sighted over the years in Saxon (field 14), Skipworth Meadow (field 19) and Long Meadow (field 20).

Recent records given:

- 1981: One seen on east transect route on 12<sup>th</sup> Aug.
  - 2007: One seen in Skipworth Meadow (field 19); a number on 7<sup>th</sup> Aug.
  - 2008: On 12<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> Jul. (in Long Meadow), and 21<sup>st</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> Jul.
- Records not updated 2009-present.

*Thymelicus acteon* (Rottemburg, 1775)

**Lulworth Skipper**  
**Nat. Scarce B**

The range of this skipper is restricted to the coastal grassland and downland of Dorset. Its apparent sole foodplant is Tor Grass *Brachypodium pinnatum* in whose flower sheaths the eggs are laid. As with the Small Skipper, the larvae enter hibernation soon after hatching and only become active the following spring. They finally pupate within the tussocks of the foodplant. The adults are on the wing from late June to late September.

The species is restricted to grasslands along the coastal fringe of the Park and is common along the stretch of Round Down to the Gully and east to Durlston Head. It is not found inland beyond the area of maritime slopes and the Gully. Occasional stragglers are seen along the back fields and hedgerows, but their occurrence usually coincides with strong onshore winds.

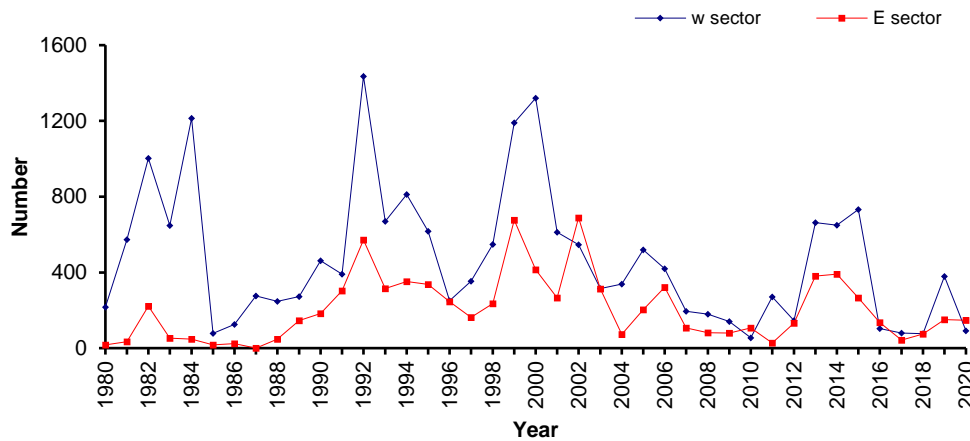


Fig. 11.4. Annual totals of adult Lulworth Skipper *T. acteon* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

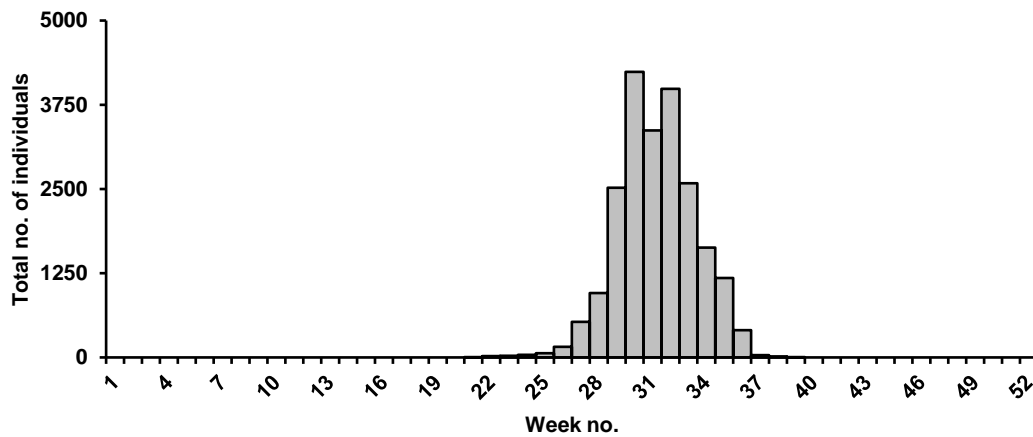


Fig. 11.5. Seasonal distribution of adult Lulworth Skipper *T. acteon* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

The seasonal distribution (Fig. 11.5) has apparently been compromised as many early counts of Lulworth Skipper were pooled with Small Skipper. It serves as a general guide only.

*Ochlodes sylvanus* (Esper, 1777)  
= *Ochlodes venatus*

Large Skipper

This is a common skipper of unimproved grasslands, hedgerows, woodland clearings and, frequently, overgrown gardens where the main larval foodplant Cocksfoot *Dactylis glomerata* is found. Other rough grasses such as False Brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum* are occasionally used. Eggs are laid on the underside of the leaf. Upon hatching the larvae form refuges by folding and joining the edges of the grass blade, from which they feed. After hibernating over winter they become active again in the spring. Later they pupate within silken ‘cocoon’ upon the foodplant. The adults are on the wing from late May through to early September.

It is widely distributed on the Park with most found in sheltered areas of scrub and meadow.

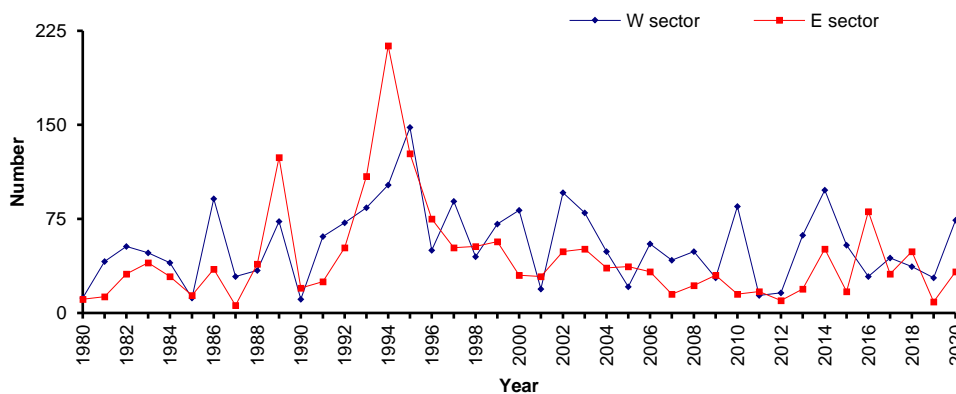


Fig. 11.6. Annual totals of adult Large Skipper *O. sylvanus* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

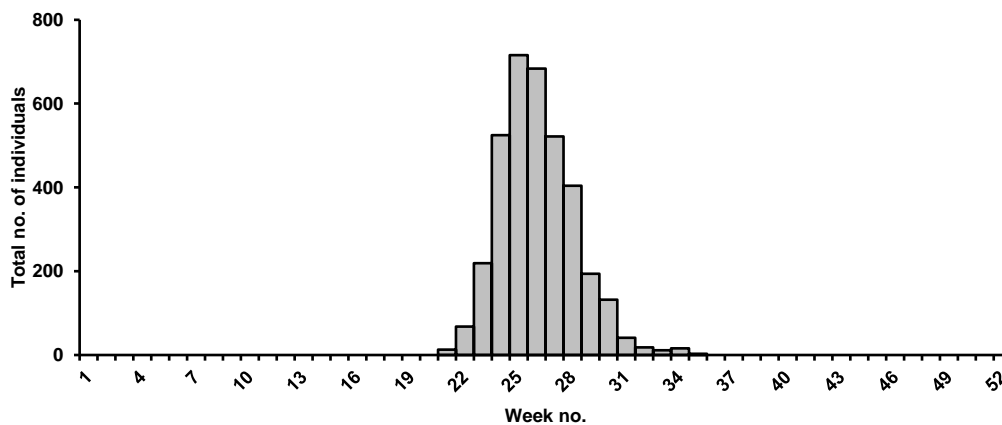


Fig. 11.7. Seasonal distribution of adult Large Skipper *O. sylvanus* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Erynnis tages* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Dingy Skipper

This skipper is found throughout much of the British Isles but is rather restricted in Scotland and Ireland (where it is the only skipper). It prefers chalk and limestone downland and coastal landslips, but is generally localised to areas of sparse vegetation. The pea family provides its larval foodplant in the form of Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil *L. pedunculatus*, and Horseshoe Vetch *Hippocrepis comosa*. The eggs are laid on the shoots and, upon hatching, the larvae spin leaflets together to form protective refuges from which they feed. At the end of the season the larvae form more secure shelters in which they hibernate. Pupation, within the same hibernaculum, is delayed until the following spring, although some may pupate in the same season giving rise to a small second generation. The adults are on the wing from early May to early July, while some may be found in August as a result of a second generation.

The butterfly is generally distributed on the Park on areas of short turf and other sparsely vegetated sites.

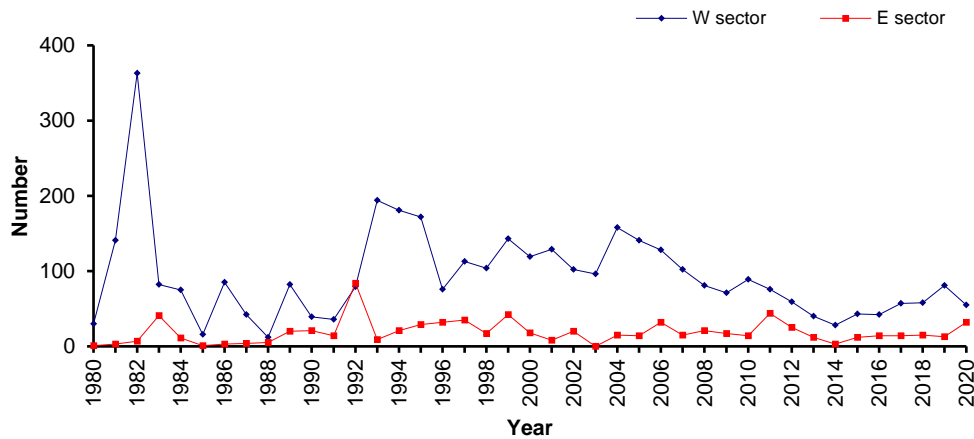


Fig. 11.8. Annual totals of adult Dingy Skipper *E. tages* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

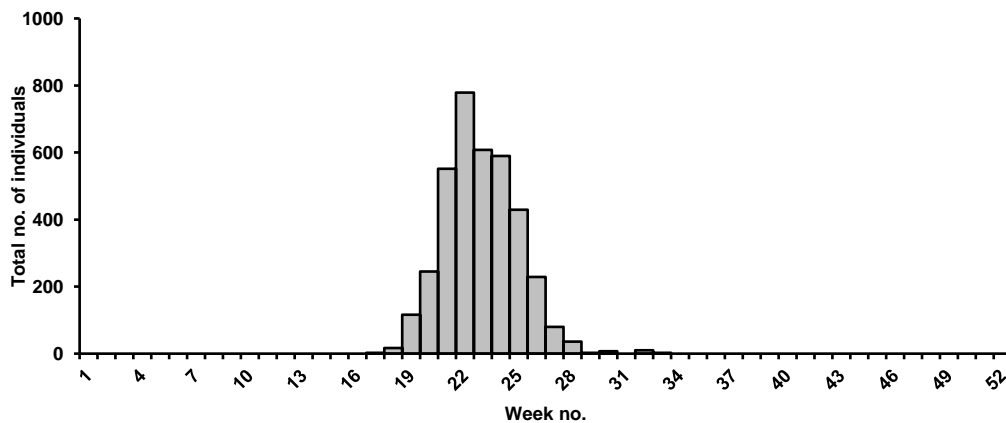


Fig. 11.9. Seasonal distribution of adult Dingy Skipper *E. tages* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Pyrgus malvae* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Grizzled Skipper

The population of this species has declined and is currently restricted to parts of Wales and the southern half of England. Woodland clearings, chalk and limestone downland and other similar habitats are its main haunts. The larval foodplants are varied but limited to members of the Rose family, such as Creeping cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans* and Agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*, while a number of other species may also be used. The larvae, after hatching from eggs laid singly on the foodplant, construct shelters by spinning leaves together and make feeding excursions from these. As they grow they often switch to other foodplants. The fully grown larvae then spin ‘cocoon’ in low vegetation wherein they overwinter as pupae, although a second generation may occur. Adults are on the wing from late March to late June or later, with a lower number of a second generation on the wing in August.

As with Dingy Skipper, it is often encountered on areas of short turf and bare ground. It is fairly common throughout much of the Park.

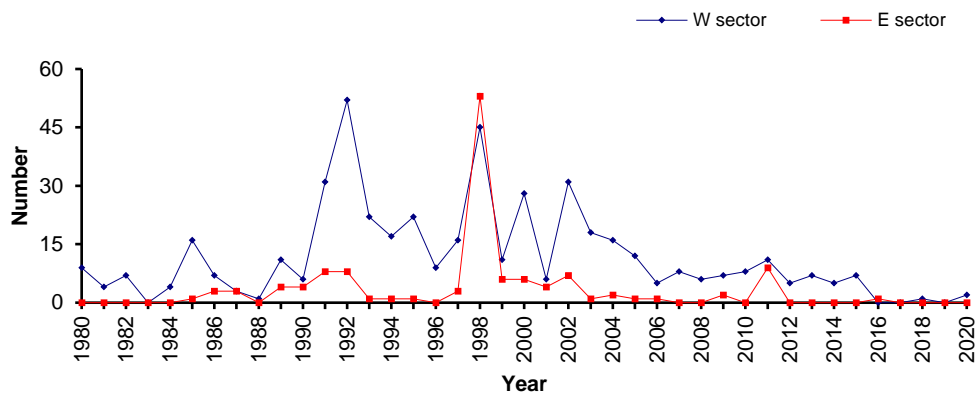


Fig. 11.10. Annual totals of adult Grizzled Skipper *P. malvae* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

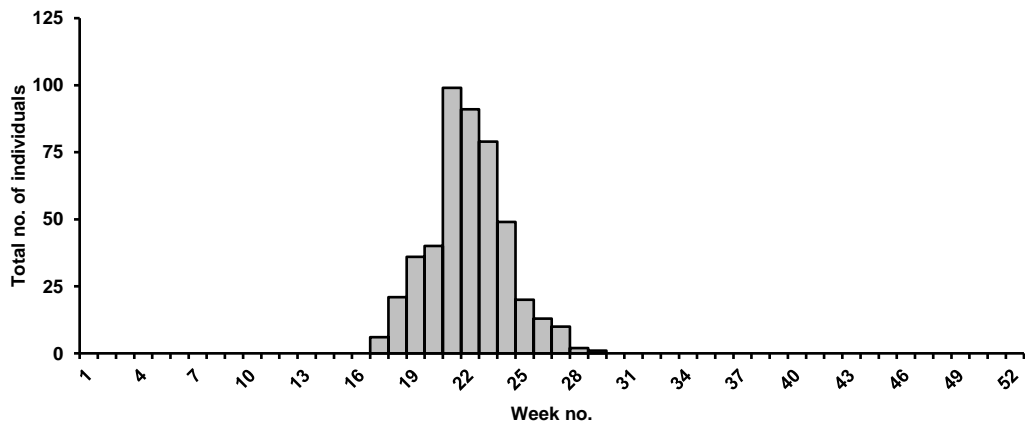


Fig. 11.11. Seasonal distribution of adult Grizzled Skipper *P. malvae* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.



**FAMILY: Pieridae (whites & yellows)**

*Colias croceus* (Fourcroy, 1785)

**Clouded Yellow**

This regular migrant from the continent has been recorded throughout much of the British Isles with records predominant in the southern part of the country. The numbers recorded in the country are dependent on conditions that lead to immigration. It can produce up to 3 generations in the UK. The foodplant is varied but restricted to the Pea family, invariably clovers including introduced species. Eggs are laid singly on leguminous plants such as Lucerne *Medicago sativa* and cultivated clovers *Trifolium spp.* When fully developed the larvae pupate attached to a foodplant stem by a silk girdle and the cremaster. The adults emerge in the same season, although later generations may overwinter as pupae. In Britain, the immigrant population in early summer often leads to a generation emerging in late summer and early autumn and, very occasionally, these produce another generation. The butterfly may overwinter as an adult if conditions are right.

At Durlston, the species has been recorded as common in some years and has become more regular in recent years. Most records are of immigrants occurring from mid-summer to early autumn. There has been no proof of breeding.

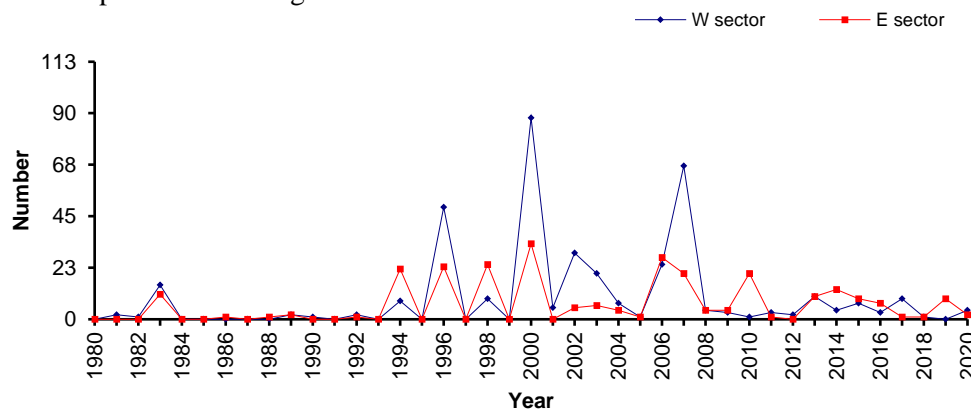


Fig. 11.12. Annual totals of adult Clouded Yellow *C. croceus* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

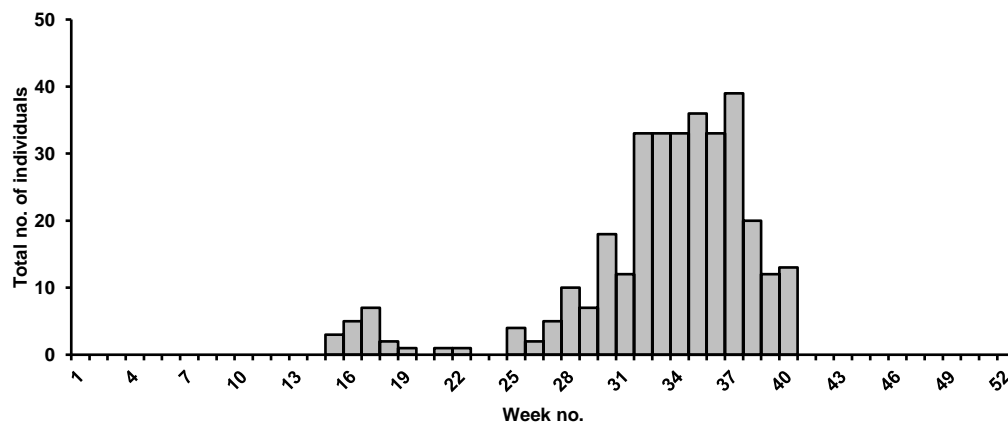


Fig. 11.13. Seasonal distribution of adult Clouded Yellow *C. croceus* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Gonepteryx rhamni* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Brimstone

This is a relatively common butterfly found in England and Wales although population densities are usually low. It occurs in woodland, hedgerow and scrub wherever its foodplants, Buckthorn *Rhamnus cathartica* and Alder Buckthorn *Frangula alnus*, occur. The butterfly overwinters as an adult and emerges early in the year, usually March. The eggs are laid singly on the leaves of the foodplant. Once the larvae have matured they pupate low down in the vegetation. Adults emerge in the late summer and early autumn and subsequently overwinter, usually in woodland.

At Durlston it is regularly recorded along both butterfly transects. Numbers early in the year tend to be less than those recorded later, but this may be due to the fact that the survey does not start until mid-April, long after many overwintering adults have emerged from hibernation.

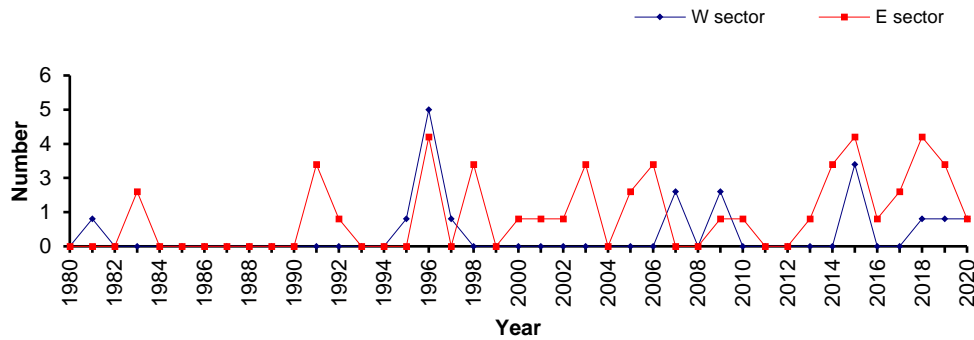


Fig. 11.14. Annual totals of adult Brimstone *G. rhamni* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

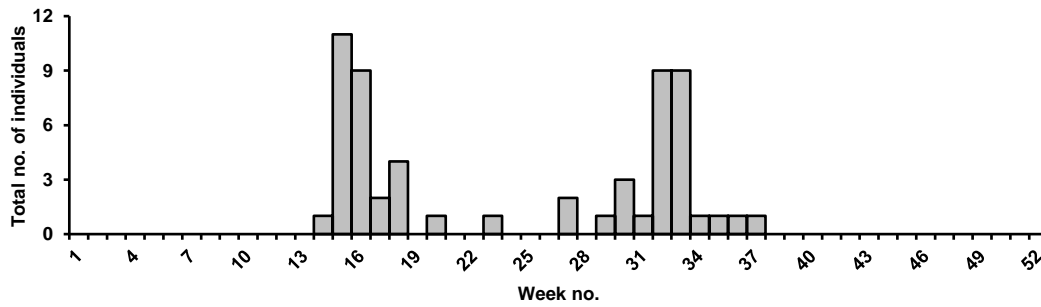


Fig. 11.15. Seasonal distribution of adult Brimstone *G. rhamni* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Pieris brassicae* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Large White**

This is a rather common butterfly found throughout much of the British Isles. It is found on grasslands, along hedgerows and in areas of scrub as well as woodland clearings and gardens. Its main foodplants belong to the Cruciferae and include Wild Cabbage *Brassica oleracea* (and its cultivated varieties), Sea-kale *Crambe maritima*, and Wild Mignonette *Reseda lutea*. Adults emerge from overwintering pupae in the spring. They seek out their foodplant and lay eggs in batches. Two, occasionally three, generations are produced each season and numbers are augmented by immigrants. Differing stages of the life cycle can be found throughout the breeding season. They are regularly recorded until late autumn, whereupon the larvae move away from the foodplant to pupate on the surfaces provided by trees, fence posts and nearby rocky exposures, etc.

It is a common butterfly at Durlston and found throughout the Country Park. Numbers are frequently inflated by immigrants as shown by spikes on the graph.

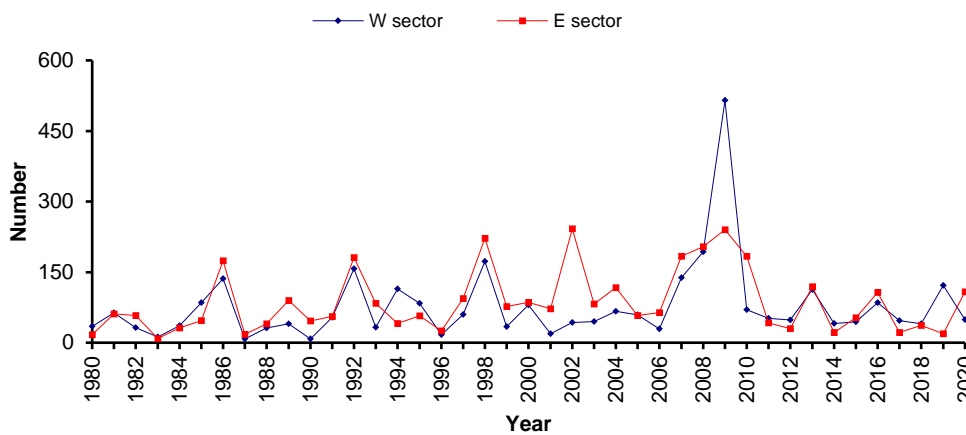


Fig. 11.16. Annual totals of adult Large White *P. brassicae* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

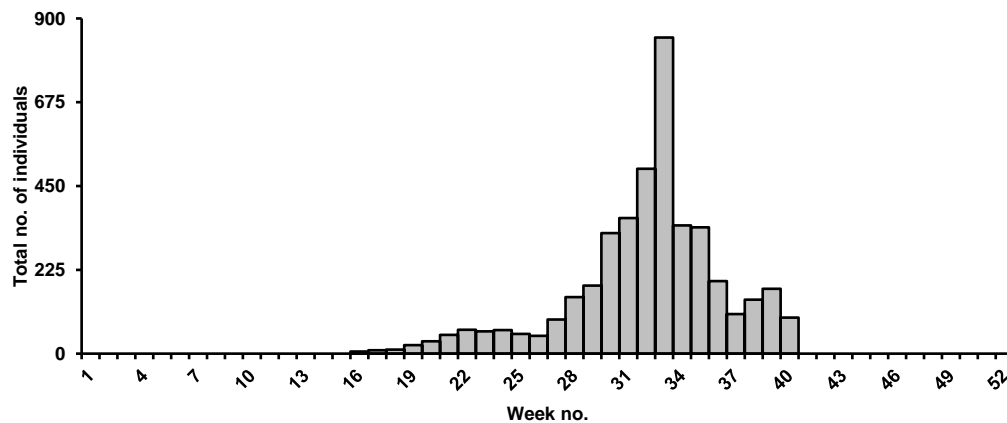


Fig. 11.17a. Seasonal distribution of adult Large White *P. brassicae* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

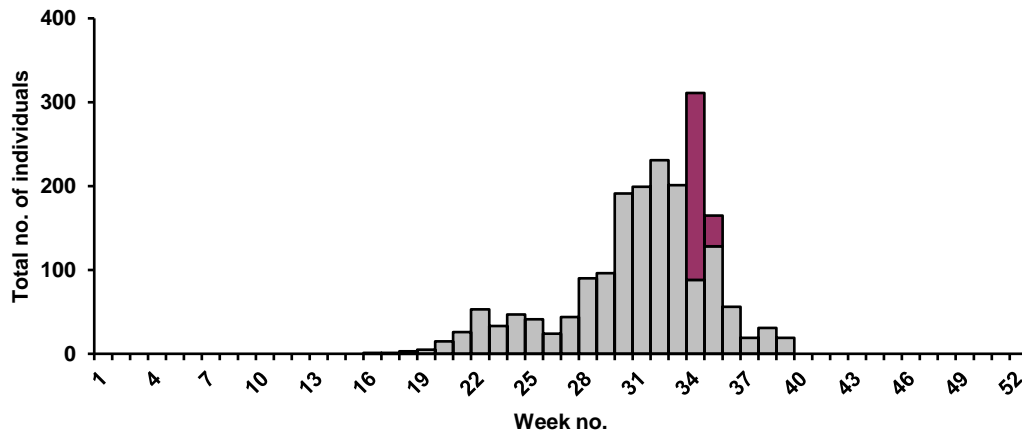


Fig. 11.17b. Seasonal distribution of adult Large White *P. brassicae* from 1980 to 2004 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P. Large-scale influxes are highlighted.

*Pieris rapae* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Small White

This is a common species throughout the British Isles. It is found in a wide variety of habitats such as downland, meadows, woodland edge and ride, and gardens. Its foodplants belong to the Cruciferae family. Eggs are laid singly on the underside of the leaves. The larvae pupate away from the foodplant, under tree branches or often on man-made surfaces such as fences and walls.. There are two to three generations in a year and numbers are boosted by the frequent arrival and breeding of migrants. Adults are on the wing into October. The late broods overwinter as pupae and adults emerge the following April.

The species is common and widespread within the Park. Numbers are often inflated by migrants.

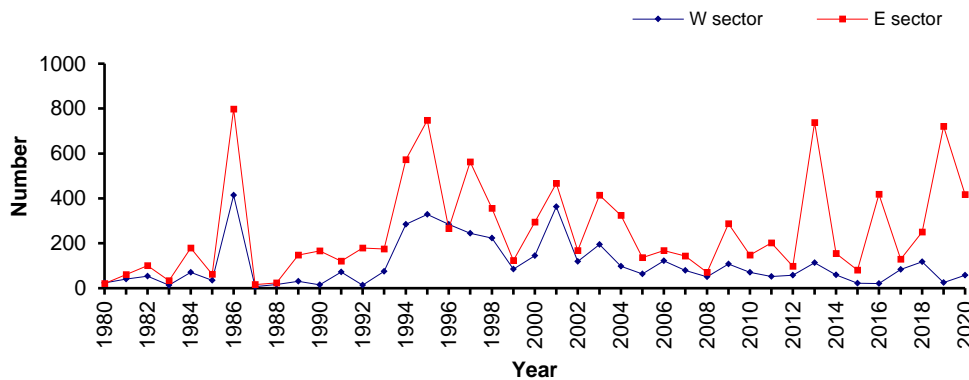


Fig. 11.18. Annual totals of adult Small White *P. rapae* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

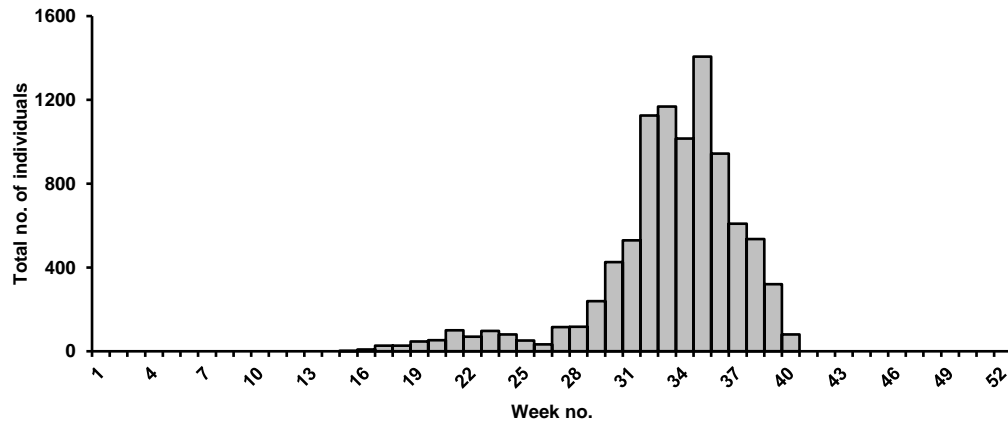


Fig. 11.19a. Seasonal distribution of adult Small White *P. rapae* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

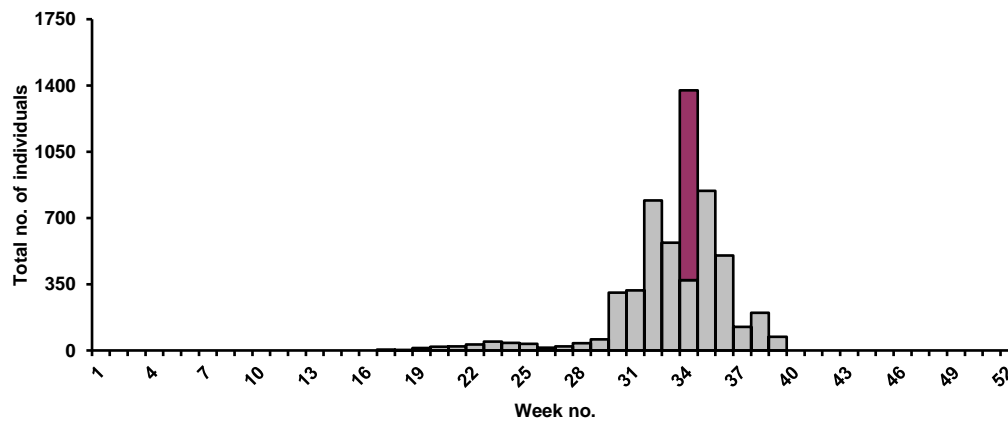


Fig. 11.19b. Seasonal distribution of adult Small White *P. rapae* from 1980 to 2004 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P. Apparent large-scale influxes are highlighted.

*Pieris napi* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Green-veined White

This is a widespread and common species throughout the British Isles. As with other ‘whites’, the main foodplants of the larvae are the crucifers. Eggs are laid singly on the undersides of the leaves. The larvae pupate out of sight. Adults are on the wing between April and October, and two, occasionally three, generations are produced each year.

It is a not uncommon butterfly on the Park, but nowhere as numerous as other members of the genus. Peaks have occurred in some years but there seems to be no regular temporal pattern.

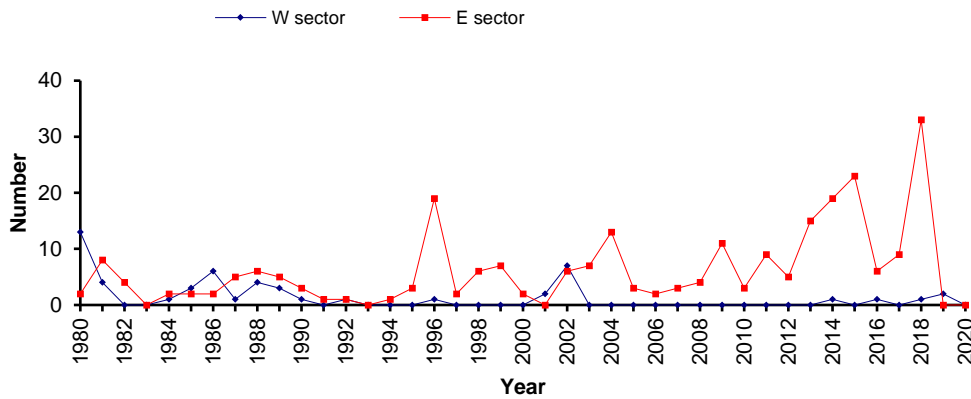


Fig. 11.20. Annual totals of adult Green-veined White *P. napi* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

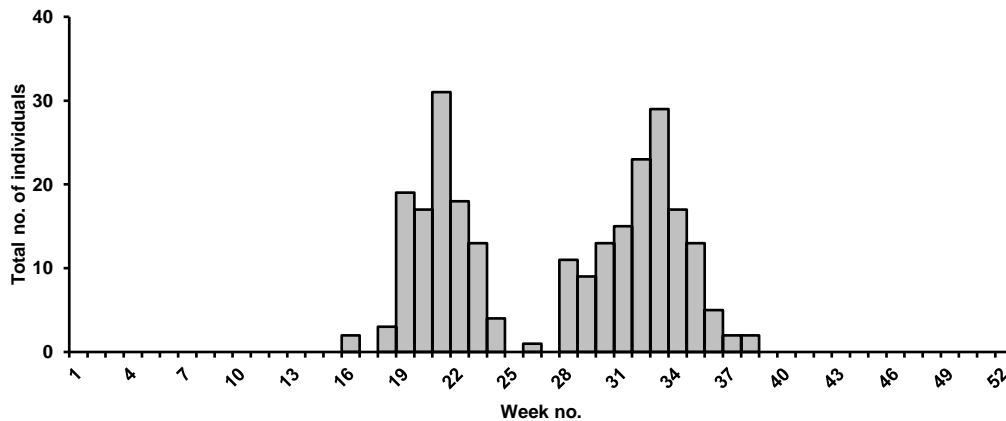


Fig. 11.21. Seasonal distribution of adult Green-veined White *P. napi* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Anthocharis cardamines* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Orange Tip

The butterfly is found throughout much of the British Isles but is scarce in northern Scotland. It inhabits areas of damp grass in woodland, meadow and hedgerows where its main foodplants, Garlic Mustard *Alliaria petiolata* and Cuckooflower *Cardamine pratensis*, can be found. The eggs are laid close to the flower heads and the larvae later eat the developing seeds within. The larvae pupate close by in the vegetation and overwinter. The flight period is short, as there is only one generation, and adults can be seen on the wing from early April to mid-June.

It is generally a scarce butterfly within the Park, but it is unlikely to be found in great numbers anyway. Identification of its foodplant and a search for the distinctive eggs may provide a truer picture of its distribution on the Park.

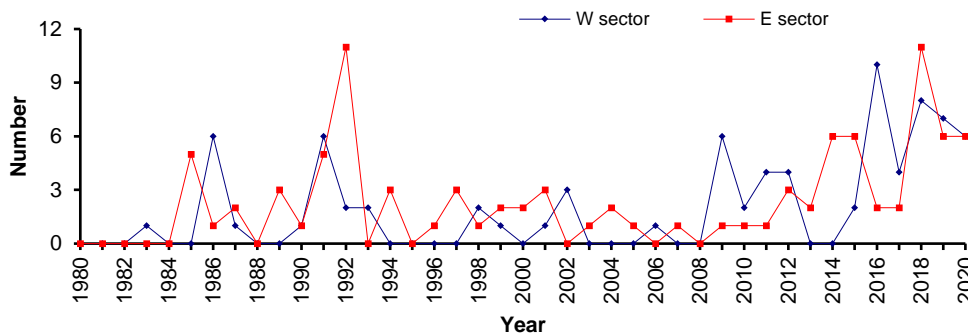


Fig. 11.22. Annual totals of adult Orange Tip *A. cardamines* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

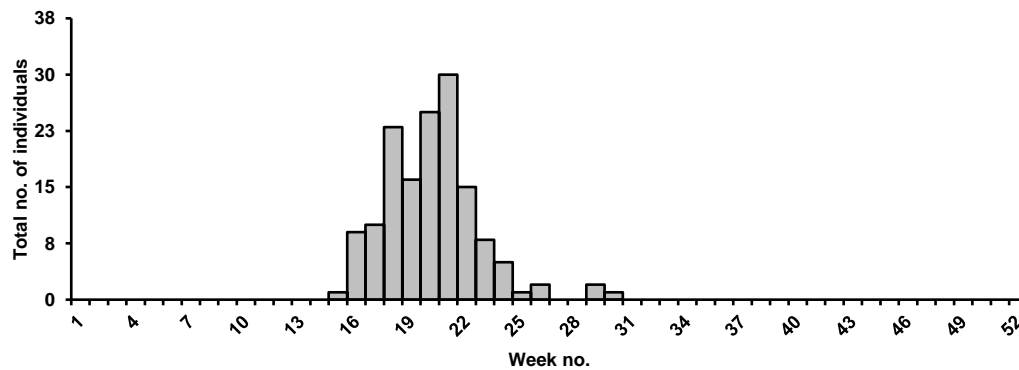


Fig. 11.23. Seasonal distribution of adult Orange Tip *A. cardamines* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

FAMILY: Lycaenidae (hairstreaks, coppers & blues)

*Callophrys rubi* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Green Hairstreak

The species is relatively common throughout much of the British Isles but never occurs in any great numbers. It is found in a wide range of habitats such as woodland glades, downland, heathland and hedgerows. It has a number of foodplants and their use is dependent on their availability in the habitat concerned. Gorse *Ulex europeaus*, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus* and Common Rock-rose *Helianthemum nummularium* are the main plants as well as Bramble *Rubus spp.*, Cross-leaved Heath *Erica tetralix* and others. The adults emerge from early April and remain on the wing to early June, occasionally into July. There is only one generation a year.

Never occurring in great numbers, it appears to be relatively scarce at Durlston. Most records are from The Gully and along some hedgerows. Its main foodplant within the Park is likely to be Gorse.

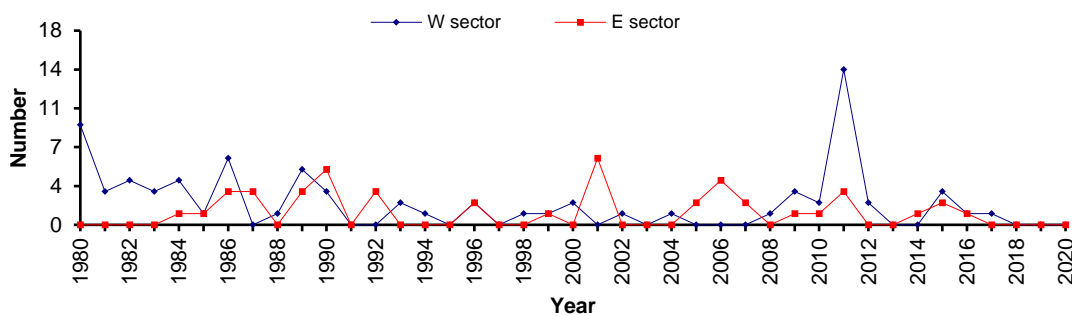


Fig. 11.24. Annual totals of adult Green Hairstreak *C. rubi* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

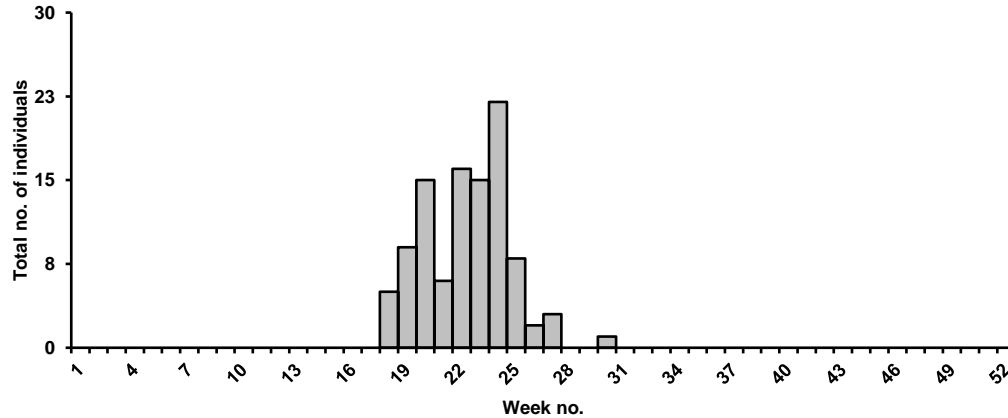


Fig. 11.25. Seasonal distribution of adult Green Hairstreak *C. rubi* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.



*Neozephyrus quercus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Purple Hairstreak**

This hairstreak is locally common in England and Wales and into Scotland. It inhabits woodlands with oak. There is a single generation with adults emerging from early July to mid-September. The eggs are laid on the buds or the base of leaves and then remain dormant until the spring. The larvae emerge when the tree bursts its buds. They burrow into flower buds to feed until the first moult; thereafter living outside the bud, under a loosely-spun silk 'cocoon'. The larvae pupate on the trunk of the tree or on the ground where they may be attended to by ants.

It used to be found in the Aviaries and near Durlston Castle (no details are forthcoming) and may still be present as evidenced by recent reports. A small colony was discovered in the Small Copse in 2006.

All records given:

- 1988: One found on east transect among Holm Oaks on 29<sup>th</sup> Jul.
  - 1990: One found among Holm Oaks by Durlston Castle.
  - 1991: One found among Holm Oaks by Durlston Castle.
  - 1992: One found among Holm Oaks by Durlston Castle.
  - 2007: By Durlston Castle on 4<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> Jul.
  - 2008: Among the Holm Oaks near Durlston Castle on 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Jul.
- Records not updated 2009-present.

*Satyrrium w-album* (Knoch, 1782)

**White-letter Hairstreak**

**Nat. Scarce B**

This butterfly is local and generally uncommon throughout much of England and Wales. It is an arboreal butterfly whose larvae feed on various elms. The female lays her eggs near the end of the living twigs. The eggs overwinter with the larvae emerging in the spring to feed on the developing flowers and later the leaf buds and fresh leaves. The larvae pupate attached to twigs or the under-leaf. The adults emerge from early July and remain on the wing until mid-August.

The details of most records at Durlston cannot be located (some are below), but it used to be present in the Aviaries, particularly the northern end. There have been no recent records, but the species may still be present there.

All records given:

1982: 2 found on east transect on 26<sup>th</sup> Jul.

1984: 5 found on 21<sup>st</sup> Jul. and 1 on 16<sup>th</sup> Aug., both on east transect.

Records not updated 2009-present.

*Lycaena phlaeas* (Linnaeus, 1761)

Small Copper

Common throughout much of the British Isles, it usually occurs in distinct colonies. Its main foodplants are docks, particularly Common Sorrel *Rumex acetosa* and Sheep's Sorrel *R. acetosella*. The eggs are laid on the underside of the leaf. While there are two, occasionally three, generations, the larvae of the second generation overwinter, finishing development in the spring. The adults emerge from May onwards and are active to late October.

The butterfly is generally distributed throughout the Park, although no colonies have been identified as yet. While it is difficult to determine with incomplete data, there may be a seven-year cycle.

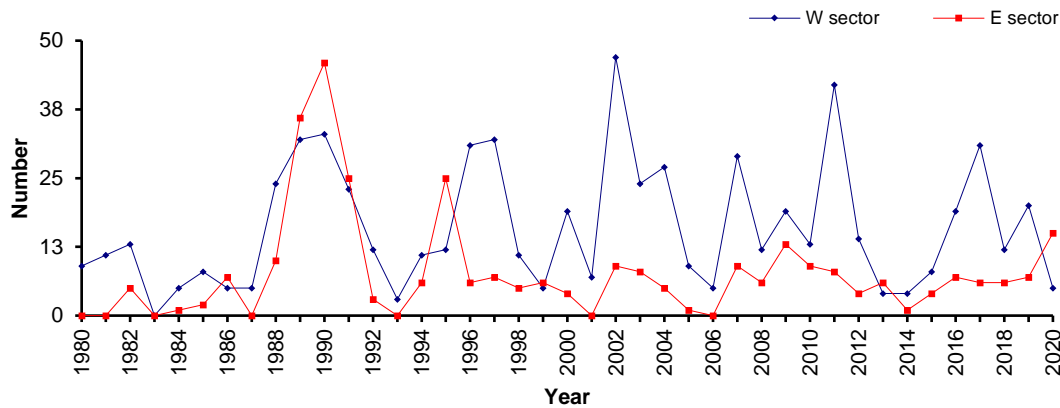


Fig. 11.26. Annual totals of adult Small Copper *L. phlaeas* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

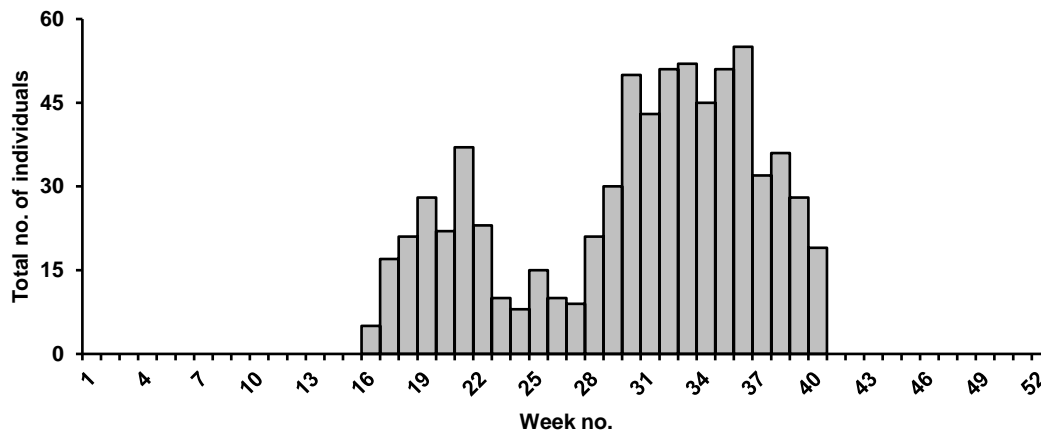


Fig. 11.27. Seasonal distribution of adult Small Copper *L. phlaeas* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Cupido minimus* (Fuessly, 1775)

Small Blue

This species occurs very locally and predominantly upon chalk and limestone grasslands throughout much of southern England, but occurs sporadically elsewhere in Britain. The population is declining. The larval foodplant is Kidney Vetch *Anthyllis vulneraria*. The butterfly is generally single brooded and is on the wing from mid-May (occasionally early April) to mid- July with a second brood occurring from late July to early September. Adults lay eggs singly within the flower heads of the vetch. The larvae, when fully grown, descend and overwinter in the soil until the following spring when they pupate, except second broods that presumably pupate immediately. Under normal conditions, the butterfly is seemingly sedentary and thus forms distinct colonies. However, adults may move greater distances under certain conditions, e.g. hot weather, over-population, etc.

This butterfly is restricted to Round Down, the Gully area and grassland areas adjacent to the coast. In the Round Down area, numbers have fluctuated greatly.

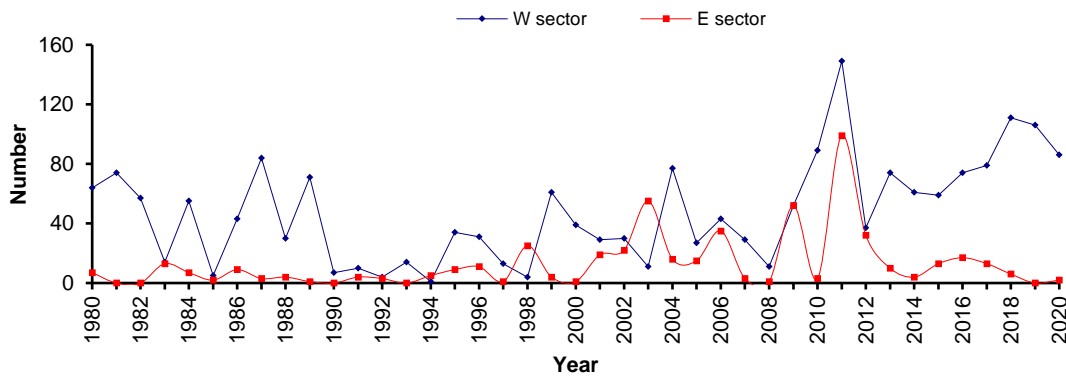


Fig. 11.28. Annual totals of adult Small Blue *C. minimus* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

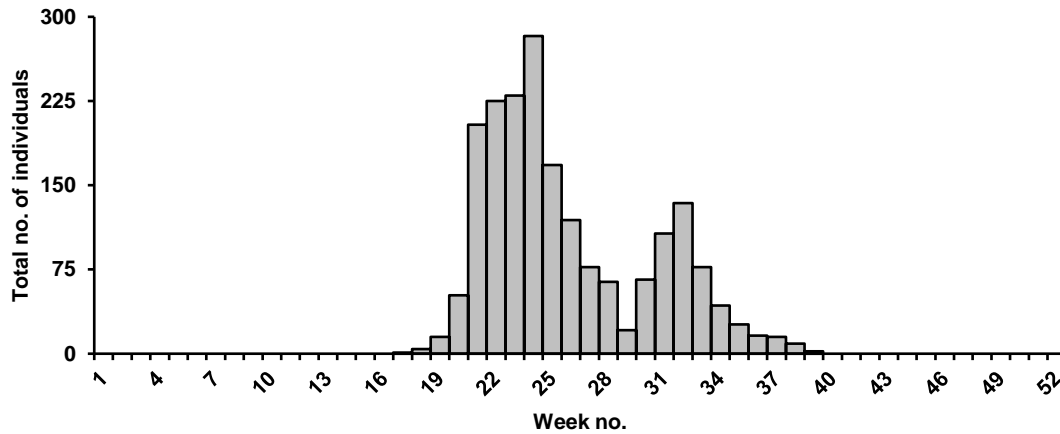


Fig. 11.29. Seasonal distribution of adult Small Blue *C. minimus* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Plebeius agestis* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)  
= *Aricia agestis*

**Brown Argus**

The species is found throughout much of England and Wales. It is locally common on calcareous grasslands but will also be found along woodland rides and clearings, hedgerows and other similar sites. Its main foodplant is the Common Rock-rose *Helianthemum nummularium*, but other plants such as crane’s-bill *Geranium spp.* and stork’s-bill *Erodium spp.* are also used. Eggs are laid on the underside of the leaf. The larvae feed on the inside of the leaf. Two generations are produced each season. The larvae of the second generation overwinter and pupate in the spring. The adults emerge from early May and are on the wing until late September.

This species seems to be not uncommon and widely distributed on the Park.

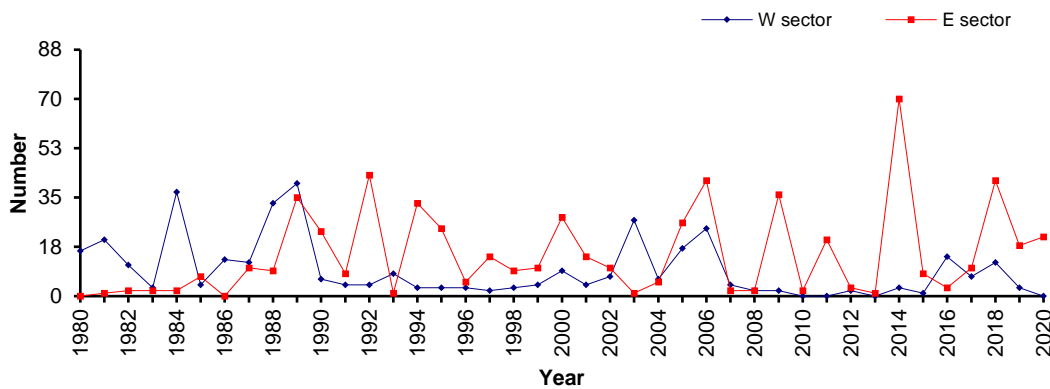


Fig. 11.30. Annual totals of adult Brown Argus *P. agestis* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

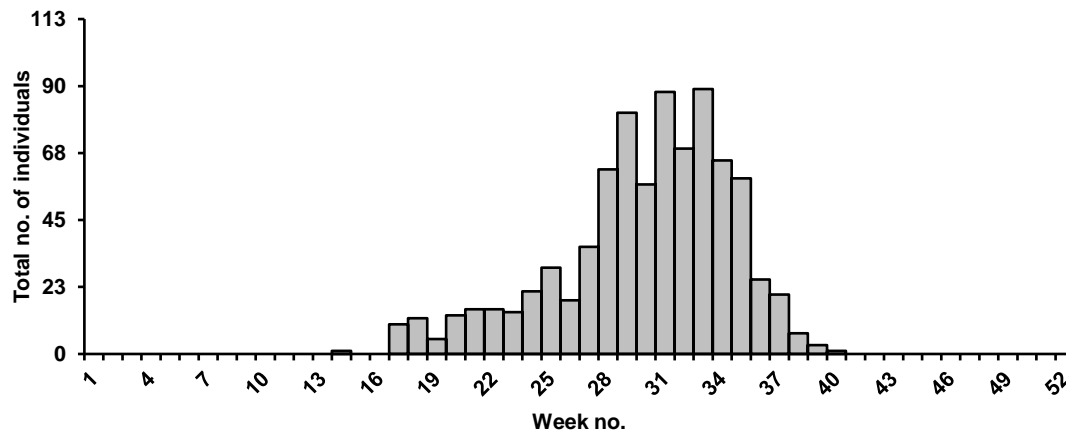


Fig. 11.31. Seasonal distribution of adult Brown Argus *P. agestis* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Polyommatus icarus* (Rottemburg, 1775)

Common Blue

It is generally common throughout the British Isles on grasslands. Its main foodplant is Common Bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*. It may also be found on other legumes. In the south of the country it has two generations. The eggs are laid on young shoots. The larvae of the second generation, and frequently the first, partly develop before overwintering. The larvae fully develop the following spring and pupate low to the ground where they may receive the attention of ants. Adults emerge from late April and can remain on the wing to late September. It is common on much of the Park.

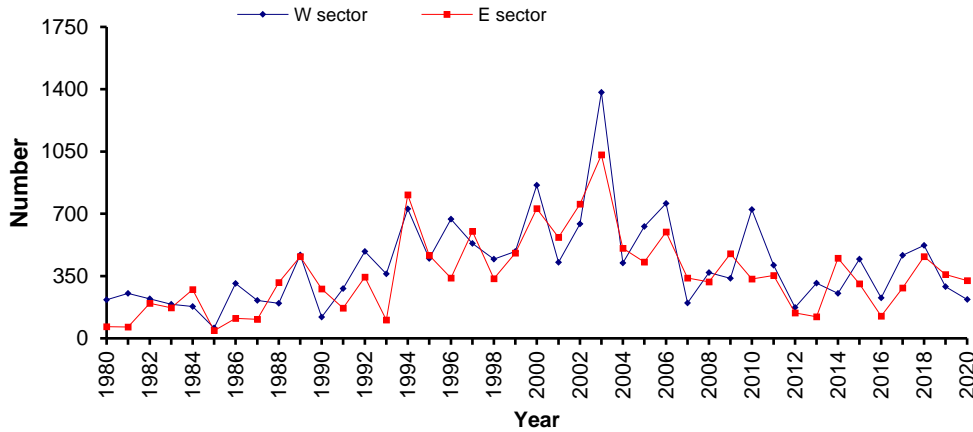


Fig. 11.32. Annual totals of adult Common Blue *P. icarus* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

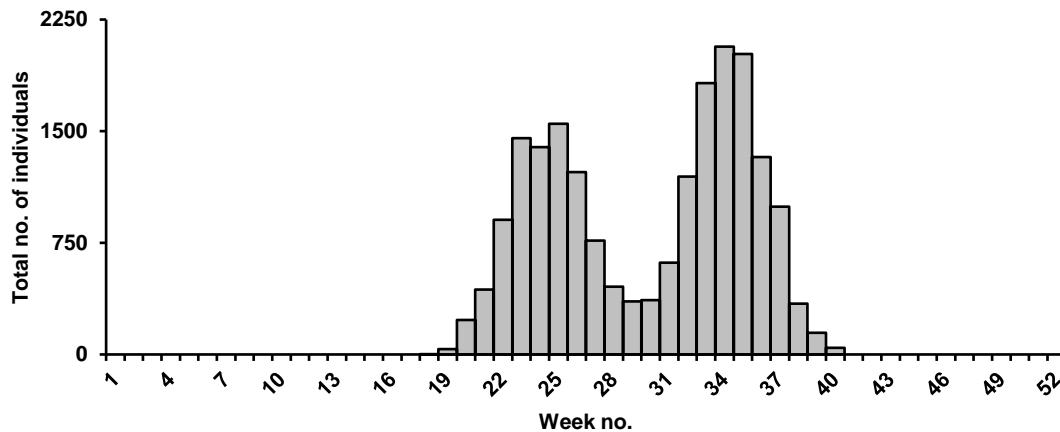


Fig. 11.33. Seasonal distribution of adult Common Blue *P. icarus* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Polyommatus coridon* (Poda, 1761)

Chalk Hill Blue

This blue is restricted to the chalk and limestone downlands of southern England. Its only foodplant is Horseshoe Vetch *Hippocrepis comosa*. As the butterfly overwinters in the egg stage, the eggs are not always laid directly on the plant. In the spring the larvae hatch and are attended by ants. This attraction remains into the pupal stage. It is believed that ants may bury pupae or take them into their nest. The adults emerge from early July and remain active to mid-September.

It appears to be restricted to Round Down and the Gully but is uncommon, with sightings having declined rapidly since the early 2000s.

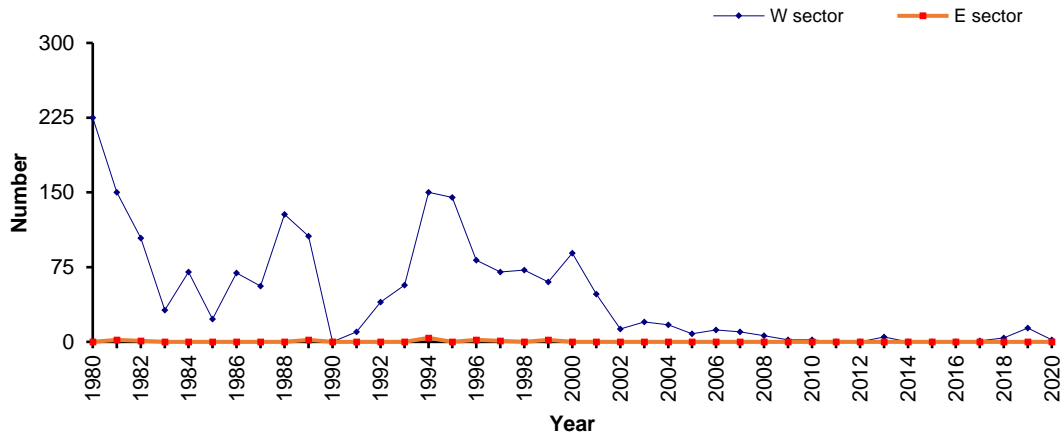


Fig. 11.34. Annual totals of adult Chalkhill Blue *P. coridon* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

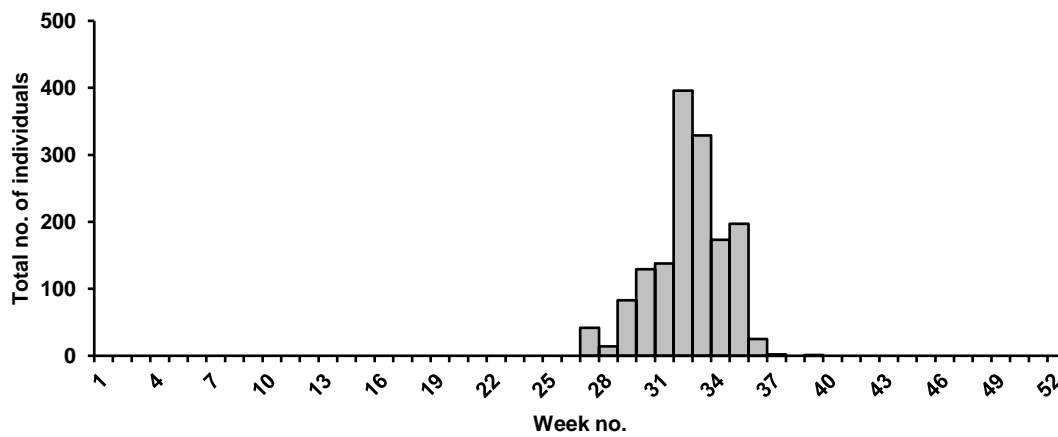


Fig. 11.35. Seasonal distribution of adult Chalkhill Blue *P. coridon* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Polyommatus bellargus* (Poda, 1761)  
= *Lysandra bellargus*

**Adonis Blue**  
**Nat. Scarce B**

As with the Chalk Hill Blue, this butterfly is restricted to the calcareous grasslands of southern England. It lays its eggs only on Horseshoe Vetch *Hippocrepis comosa* and usually on the smallest plants close to the ground which provide the optimum microclimate for the larvae. Throughout its development it is attended to by ants. The larvae of the second generation overwinter and pupate in the spring where they may be buried or taken into ant nests. Adults are active from mid-May to early June, with the second generation active from early August to late September.

The numbers on the Park have been relatively low with none seen in some years. However, there was a dramatic increase in numbers from 1997, when it became common on Round Down and around the Gully area. The reason for this is unknown. A specific survey to determine the extent and location of colonies would be constructive.

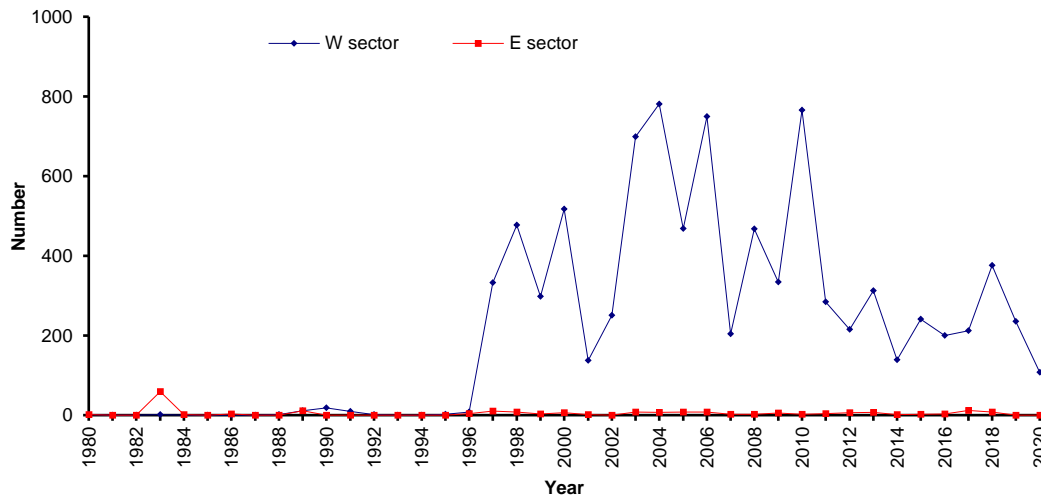


Fig. 11.36. Annual totals of adult Adonis Blue *P. bellargus* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

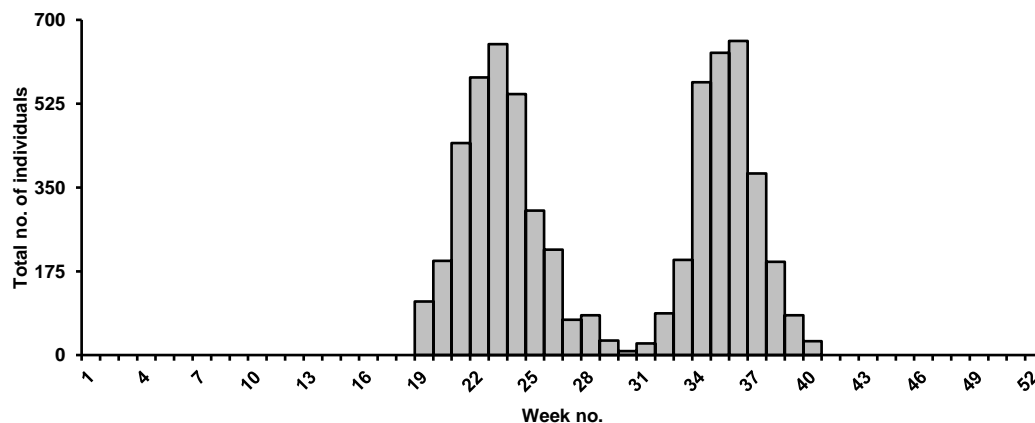


Fig. 11.37. Seasonal distribution of adult Adonis Blue *P. bellargus* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.



*Celastrina argiolus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Holly Blue

The Holly Blue is found throughout England and Wales. While widespread, it is never numerous. It normally has two generations in the south of its range. The first generation larvae feed on Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, while the second generation feeds on Ivy *Hedera helix*. The eggs are laid on flower buds and the larvae burrow into these and feed. They pupate out of sight and the second generation overwinters in this stage. The first generation is active from late March to late June, while the second generation is on the wing from mid-July to mid-September.

It is not uncommon on the Park with most occurring around the woodland areas of the east sector. Numbers in the west sector are presumably centred in the Gully.

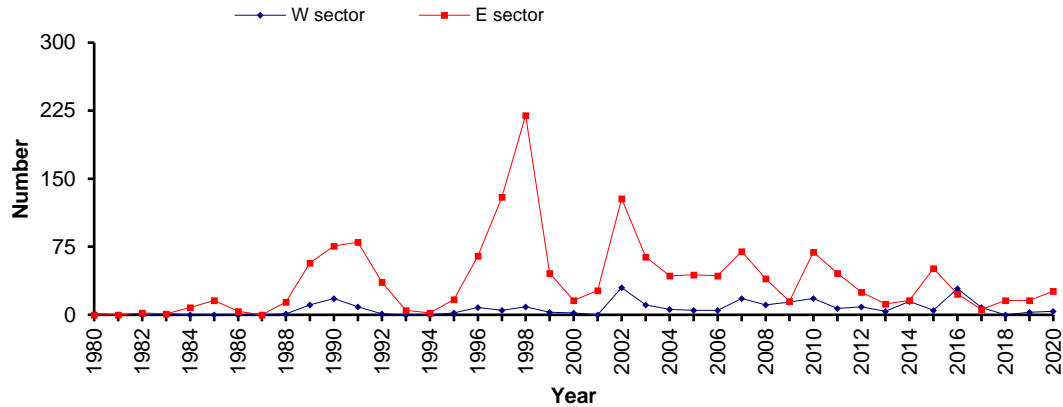


Fig. 11.38. Annual totals of adult Holly Blue *C. argiolus* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

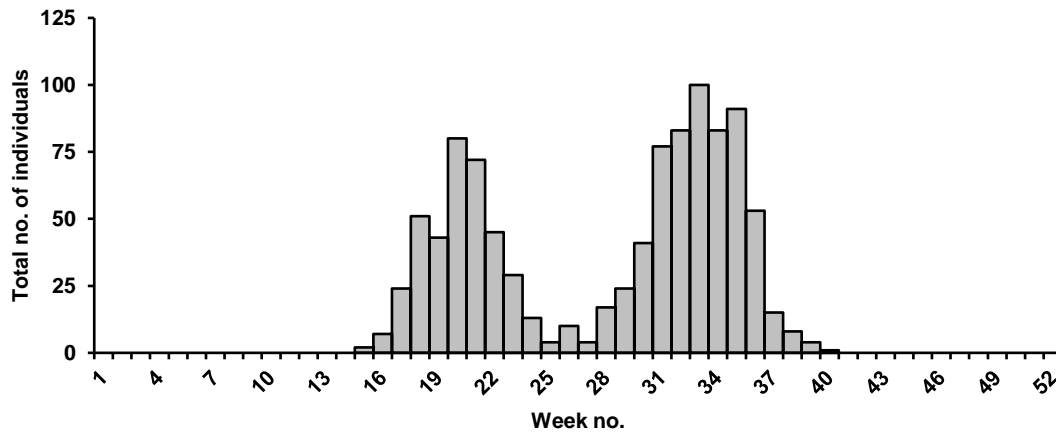


Fig. 11.39. Seasonal distribution of adult Holly Blue *C. argiolus* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

**FAMILY:** Nymphalidae: Browns, Fritillaries & Aristocrats

*Danaus plexippus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Monarch**

This butterfly breeds in North America. Its foodplants are Milkweeds *Asclepias spp.* which do not occur in the British Isles. In some years, weather conditions allow migrants to turn up on our shores. Most records occur in the south-west of the British Isles and in some years it is not uncommon.

No specific sites were given for the sightings within the Park so only the numbers seen and the dates are given. Most sightings refer to the national influxes of 1995 and 2001.

All records given:

1995: Maximum of 11 seen. Three on 8<sup>th</sup> Oct., 2 on 9<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1 on 11<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1 on 13<sup>th</sup> Oct., 2 on 19<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1 on 20<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1 on 21<sup>st</sup> Oct.

2000: One seen on 2<sup>nd</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Oct.

2001: Maximum of 10 seen. 1 on 20<sup>th</sup> Aug., 1 on 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct., 3 on 3<sup>rd</sup> Oct., 2 on 5<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1 on 6<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1 on 13<sup>th</sup> Oct., 1 on 20<sup>th</sup> Oct.

2005: Parts of 1 wing found by Small Copse on 7<sup>th</sup> Oct.

Records not updated 2009-present.

*Vanessa atalanta* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Red Admiral

This is a widespread butterfly throughout much of the British Isles and can be found in a wide range of habitats such as downland, scrub, woodland glades and gardens. The native population is continually boosted throughout the long season by immigrants from the Continent. The flight period ranges from March to November. The eggs are laid on its favoured foodplant, the Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, but may also be laid on other plants such as Small Nettle *Urtica urens* and related species. The larvae form distinctive shaped webs with the leaves. They often pupate within these shelters. The adults can overwinter.

It is relatively common with the Country Park. The foodplant is reasonably common throughout much of the Park. Large influxes occasionally occur, the largest in 1996 which occurred over a period of four to five weeks (Fig. 11.40).

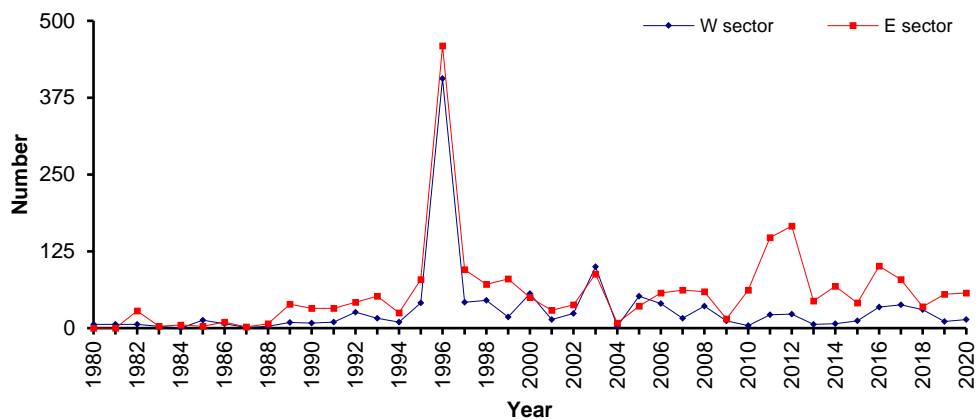


Fig. 11.40. Annual totals of adult Red Admiral *V. atalanta* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

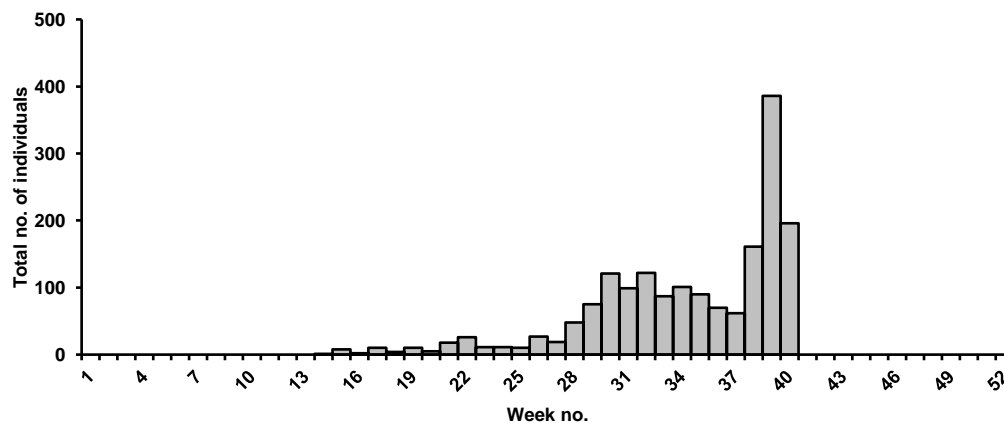


Fig. 11.41a. Seasonal distribution of adult Red Admiral *V. atalanta* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

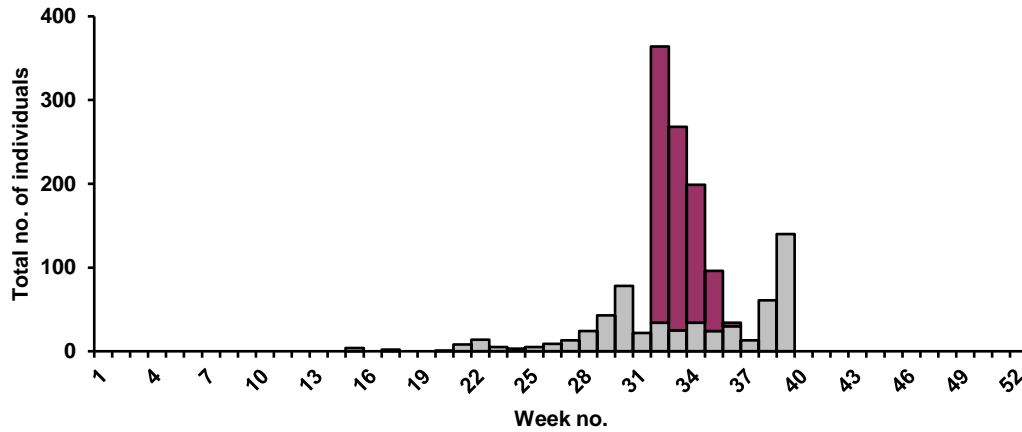


Fig. 11.41b. Seasonal distribution of adult Red Admiral *V. atalanta* from 1980 to 2004 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P. The 1996 influx is highlighted.

*Vanessa cardui* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Painted Lady

The butterfly is predominantly a Continental migrant to much of the British Isles. Numbers vary each year but it can be quite common. Its main foodplants are varied, but mainly include Thistles *Carduus* and *Cirsium spp.*. Common Nettle *Urtica dioica* and Viper’s-Bugloss *Echium vulgare* are also used. The eggs are laid singly. The larvae feed from shelters formed by holding the leaves together with web. They subsequently pupate within this shelter. Adults have been recorded overwintering, but records are few.

This is a regular migrant to the Park and can appear anywhere within its boundaries. However, a nationwide influx in 1996, along with Red Admirals, resulted in nearly 2,500 being recorded in an eight week period on the Park (over 1000 on one day in May). Additional smaller influxes have also occurred since. While it is likely to have bred on the Park, there has been no confirmation.

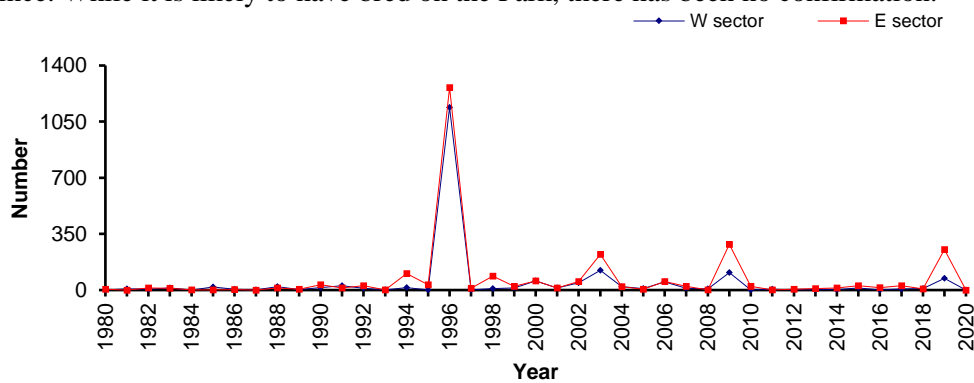


Fig. 11.42. Annual totals of adult Painted Lady *V. cardui* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

# BUTTERFLIES

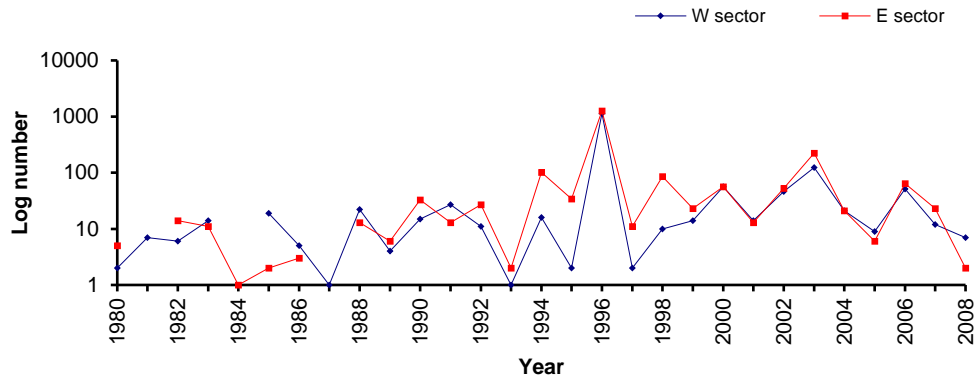


Fig. 11.43. Annual totals of adult Painted Lady *V. cardui* from 1980 to 2008 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

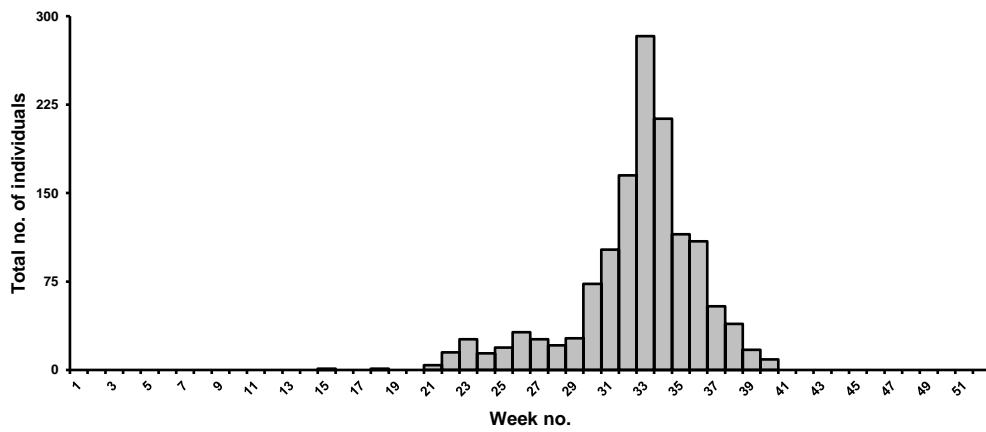


Fig. 11.44a. Seasonal distribution of adult Painted Lady *V. cardui* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

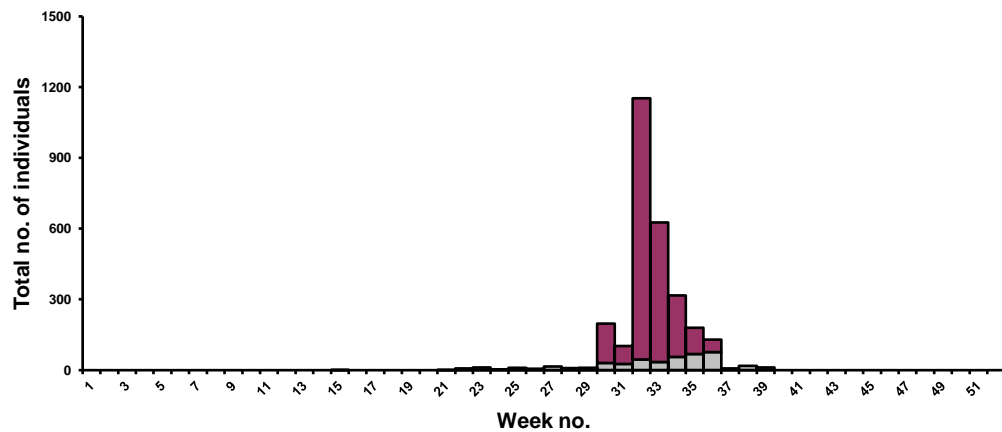


Fig. 11.44b. Seasonal distribution of adult Painted Lady *V. cardui* from 1980 to 2004 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P. The 1996 influx is highlighted.

*Aglais urticae* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Small Tortoiseshell

It is a common butterfly throughout much of the British Isles, being recorded on the wing from March to October. It is found in a number of habitats, principally areas of scrub, woodland clearing, hedgerow and garden where its only foodplants, the Common Nettle *Urtica dioica* and Small Nettle *Urtica urens*, grow. The eggs are laid in batches and the growing larvae form aggregations within web tents on the plants. Two generations are normally produced with adults overwintering. Numbers are frequently increased by migrants.

Previously a common butterfly on the Park, numbers have declined nationally since the early 2000s. Counts in 1997 are inflated due to large numbers recorded on 30th Aug. (116 along the west transect) and on 26th Aug. (111 along the east transect). No other counts during the year were abnormal, suggesting a very brief influx. Similar counts were also noted and again are indicative of short-lived influxes including 113 on the eastern transect of week 19 (early August) in 1982. Other influxes are usually smaller and apparently protracted.

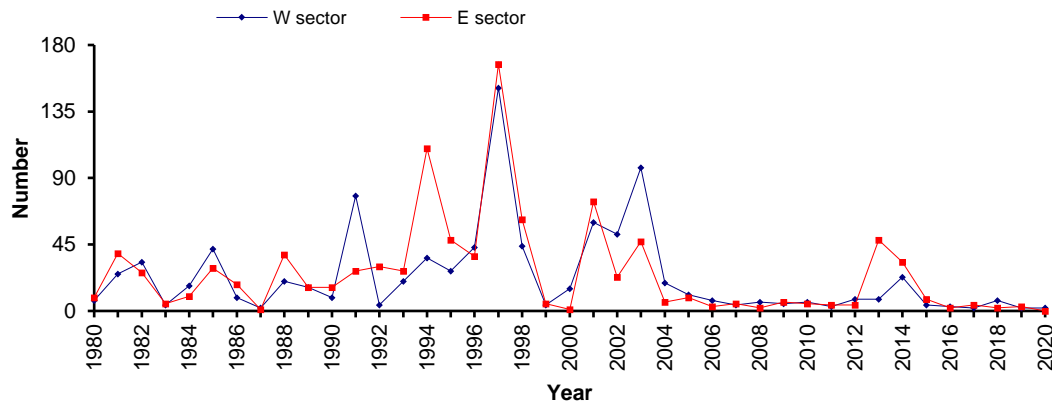


Fig. 11.45. Annual totals of adult Small Tortoiseshell *A. urticae* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

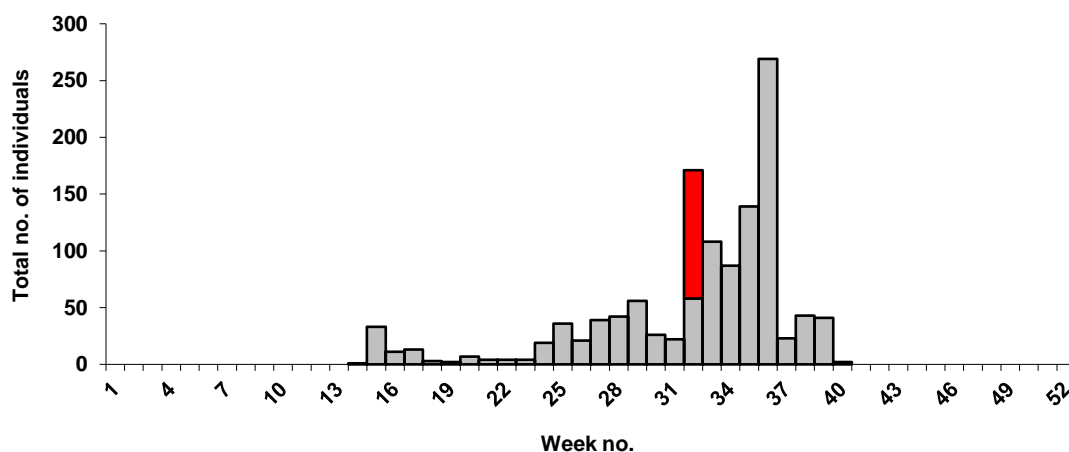


Fig. 11.46. Seasonal distribution of adult Small Tortoiseshell *A. urticae* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P. The Aug. 1997 influx is highlighted.

*Nymphalis polychloros* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Large Tortoiseshell**

This butterfly is considered extinct as a breeder in Britain, with sightings generally thought to be of released/escaped captive bred butterflies.

All records given:

- 2008: 1 seen on 16<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> Jul.; all sightings along the bramble hedgerows of Long Meadow (field 20).
- 2020: 1 seen on 8<sup>th</sup> July on the Buddleia between the Castle and Dell.
- 2020: 1 seen on 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> Jul. on the Buddleia between the Castle and Dell. Photographs identified a different wing pattern from the butterfly recorded two weeks earlier, confirming two distinct butterflies.

*Aglais io* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Peacock

The Peacock can be found in most habitats throughout the British Isles although it is scarce in much of Scotland. The adult is on the wing from March to October, but despite this long flight period there is usually only one generation. Its main foodplant is the Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, upon which the eggs are laid in batches. The larvae feed as a group and later pupate in the surrounding vegetation. The butterfly overwinters as an adult. Numbers are often increased by the arrival of migrants from the Continent.

This is a relatively common butterfly on the Park and noted in nearly all habitats. Peaks in annual numbers seem to follow a succession of good breeding seasons such as in 1992. However, numbers often peak as a result of migration from the Continent. 1996 saw a large influx and this occurred along with Red Admiral and Painted Lady influxes. Numbers were also relatively high in 2002 and in subsequent years but this was not reflected by the other two species and suggests a run of good breeding seasons as in 1992.

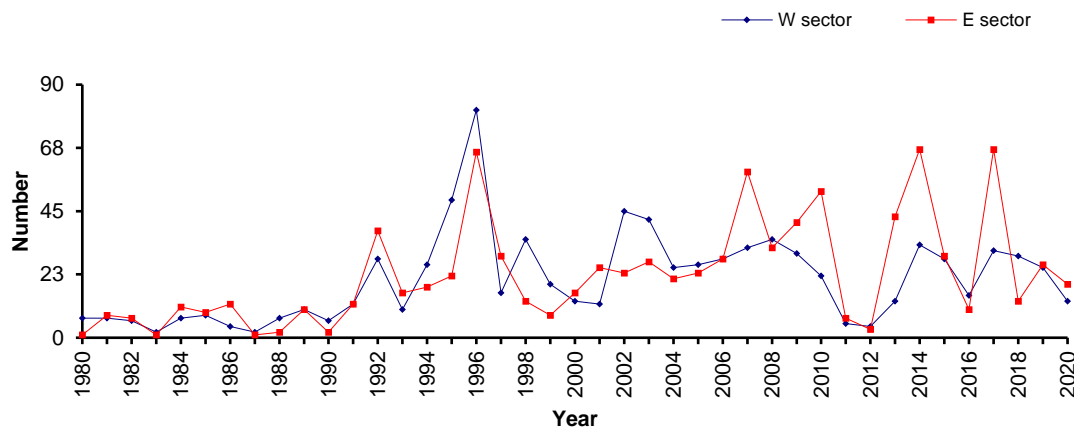


Fig. 11.47. Annual totals of adult Peacock *A. io* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

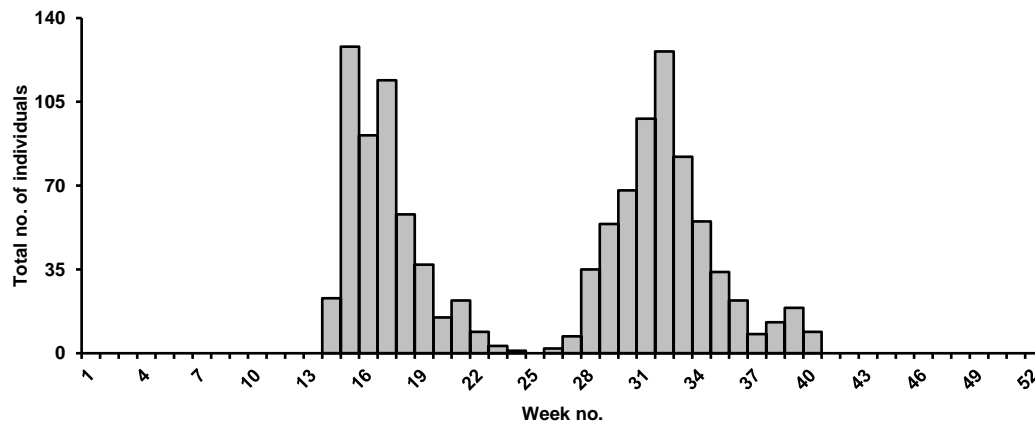


Fig. 11.48a. Seasonal distribution of adult Peacock *A. io* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.



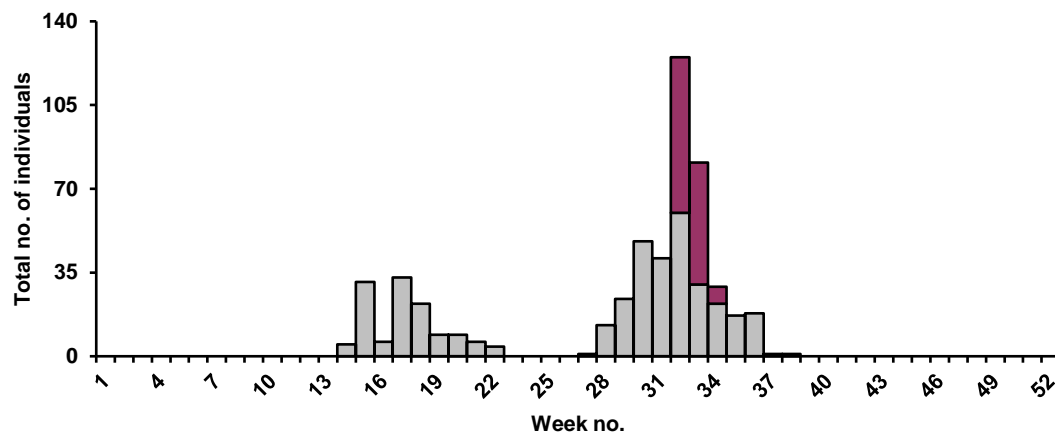


Fig. 11.48b. Seasonal distribution of adult Peacock *A. io* from 1980 to 2004 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P. The 1996 influx is highlighted.

*Polygonia c-album* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Comma

This butterfly is restricted to England and Wales and can be locally common. It is found principally in open woodland and hedgerows where Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, its main foodplant, is found. There are two generations in the year and the species overwinters as an adult. The adults emerge from March and the butterfly may remain on the wing well into October. The eggs are laid singly on the upper side of the leaf. Once the larvae have developed they pupate in nearby vegetation.

It has been a rare butterfly on the Park, but since 1990 records have increased and it can now be regarded as an uncommon but regular butterfly. However, although annual totals are highly variable this may be more to do with observer coverage than anything else. It is presumed to breed on the Park, but confirmation has not been made.

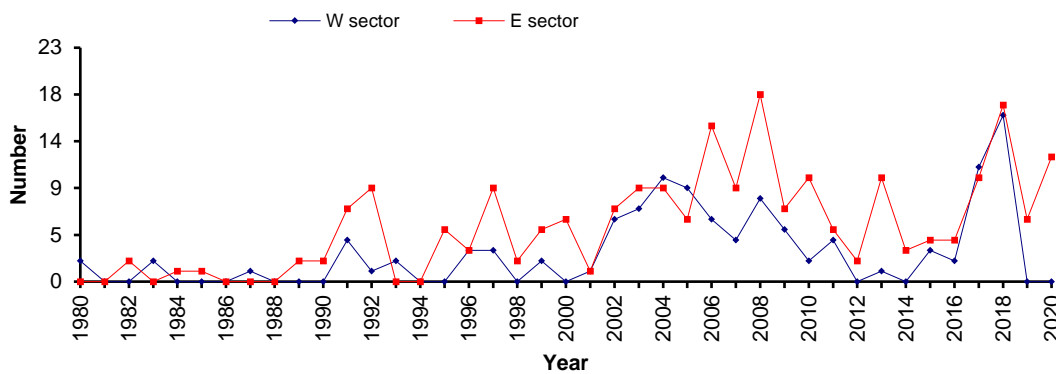


Fig. 11.49. Annual totals of adult Comma *P. c-album* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

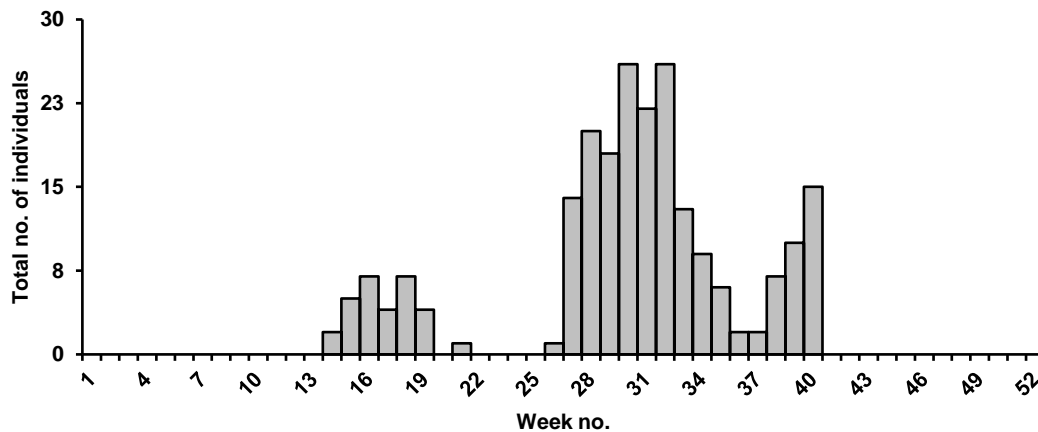


Fig. 11.50. Seasonal distribution of adult Comma *P. c-album* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Speyeria aglaja* *Speyeria aglaja* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Dark Green Fritillary

This is a widespread species within the British Isles, but it can be local. However, individuals can be free-ranging. Its main habitat is downland as well as other grassy places. One generation is produced. After hatching the larvae immediately enter hibernation buried deep within grass tussocks or similar sites. The following spring they emerge and start to feed on their favoured foodplants, Violets *Viola spp.*. They pupate within grass tussocks, etc. and the adults emerge from early June onwards. The butterfly remains on the wing until late August.

The species is regularly but rarely seen on the Park. However, its rapid flight and ability to disappear upon landing make this butterfly difficult to detect. There is no pattern to the recent increase in records since 1997 and no interpretation will be made. It presumably breeds on the Park, but no colonies have been located.

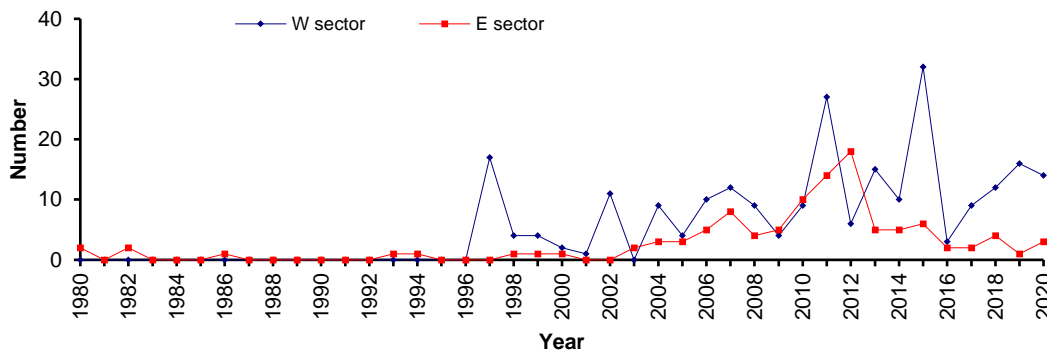


Fig. 11.51. Annual totals of adult Dark Green Fritillary *S. aglaja* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

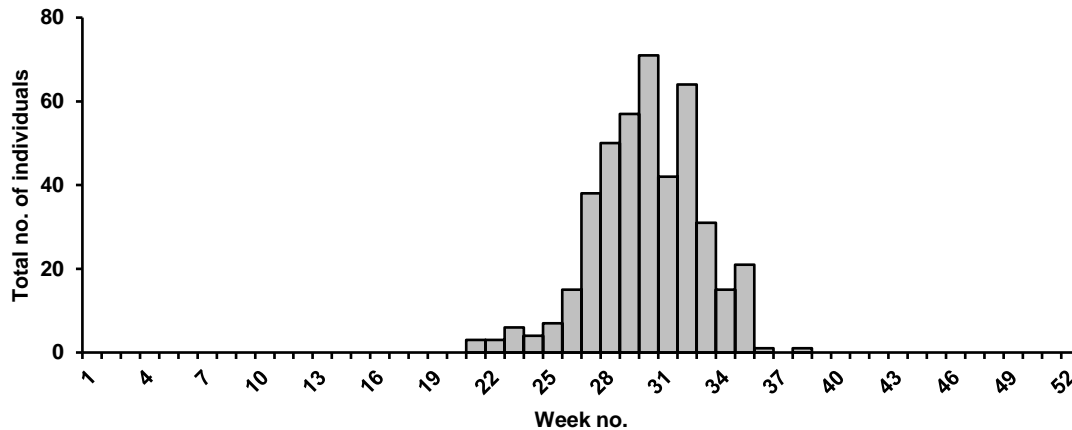


Fig. 11.52. Seasonal distribution of adult Dark Green Fritillary *S. aglaja* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Argynnis paphia* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Silver-washed Fritillary

This locally common butterfly is found in woodlands in the south-west corner of the British Isles as well as Ireland. There was decline in numbers during the 20<sup>th</sup> century but in recent years there has been an expansion. Its main foodplant is Common Dog-violet *Viola riviniana*. However, the eggs are laid singly, usually at the base of trees close to the foodplant. This allows the larvae, when they hatch, to immediately hibernate in crevices in the bark. The following spring sees the larvae wander off to nearby violets. Once fully grown the larvae pupate above ground, occasionally at some height, in adjacent vegetation. The adults emerge from mid-June and remain on the wing until late August.

There were records from The Aviaries prior to and during the early 1980s, but only Park records from 1990 onwards are shown below.

All records given:

- 1990: One seen during east transect walk during week 16 (mid-Jul.).
  - 1991: One seen (not on transect).
  - 2007: One male seen on 9<sup>th</sup> Jul. on the eastern butterfly transect (week 15); one on 24<sup>th</sup> Jul. in Long Meadow.
  - 2008: One seen on 30<sup>th</sup> Jun., 14<sup>th</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> Jul. Sightings on Caravan Terrace, Long Meadow and the woodland coast path.
- Records updated 2008-present represented below.

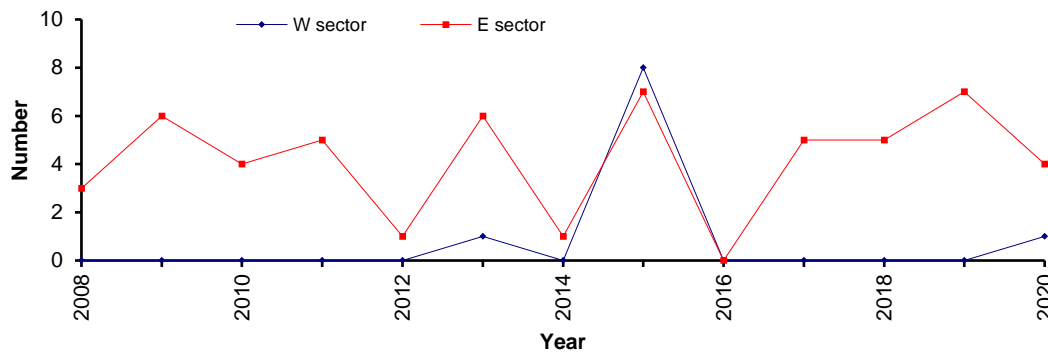


Fig. 11.52. Annual totals of adult Silver-washed Fritillary *Argynnis paphia* from 1908 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

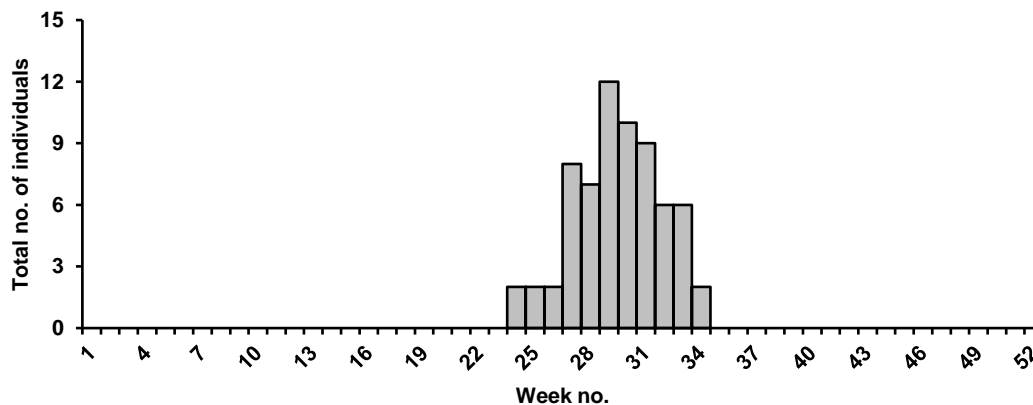


Fig. 11.53. Seasonal distribution of adult Silver-washed Fritillary *Argynnis paphia* from 2008 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Melitaea cinxia* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Glanville Fritillary**

**Rare – RDB3**

This colonial butterfly is restricted to the Isle of Wight and to the mainland coast at Christchurch Bay east. It inhabits coastal downland and grassy undercliff where its main foodplant, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata*, occurs. The eggs are laid in batches on the underside of the leaves. After hatching the larvae feed in groups and form distinctive web mats over their foodplant. When partially developed they enter hibernation in a silken hibernaculum. The larvae fully develop the following spring and pupation takes place in grass tussocks. The adults emerge in late May and remain active until early July.

All records given:

1972: One at Anvil Point [SZ 030769] on 8<sup>th</sup> Jun. (Green, J.E.)

Records not updated 2009-present.

This is presumably a wanderer from the Isle of Wight. While Durlston may be a suitable site for the species in general, the microhabitat does not seem to be present.

*Issoria lathonia* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Queen of Spain Fritillary**

This butterfly is an immigrant from the Continent. Its main foodplants are the violets and pansies *Viola spp.*. A single egg is laid on the leaves. The larvae pupate suspended in nearby vegetation close to the ground. Migrants have appeared in the British Isles from June to October. In some years the early migrants may breed and produce a single generation.

All records given:

1996: One was noted in The Gully [SZ 026 770] on 21<sup>st</sup> Jul.

Records not updated 2009-present.

*Pararge aegeria* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Speckled Wood

This butterfly is presently expanding its range after a spectacular decline in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is found throughout much of the southern part of the British Isles and many parts of Scotland, but is still absent from many other areas. It never occurs in great numbers. Its main habitat is woodland, but it may also be found in gardens and hedgerows where grasses, its foodplant, grow. The eggs are laid singly. The larvae feed on the leaves and may remain active over the winter if temperatures allow. Otherwise, they hibernate as pupae. The adults emerge in March and will usually produce three generations and will remain active into October.

The butterfly is relatively common on the Park, occurring most frequently along the woodland edge and glade in the east of the Park and around the more mature stands of scrub in the west.

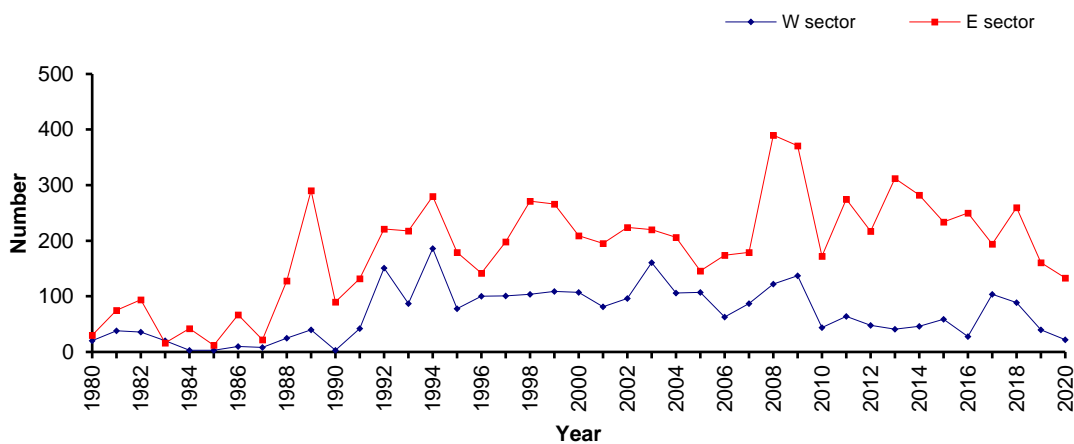


Fig. 11.54. Annual totals of adult Speckled Wood *P. aegeria* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

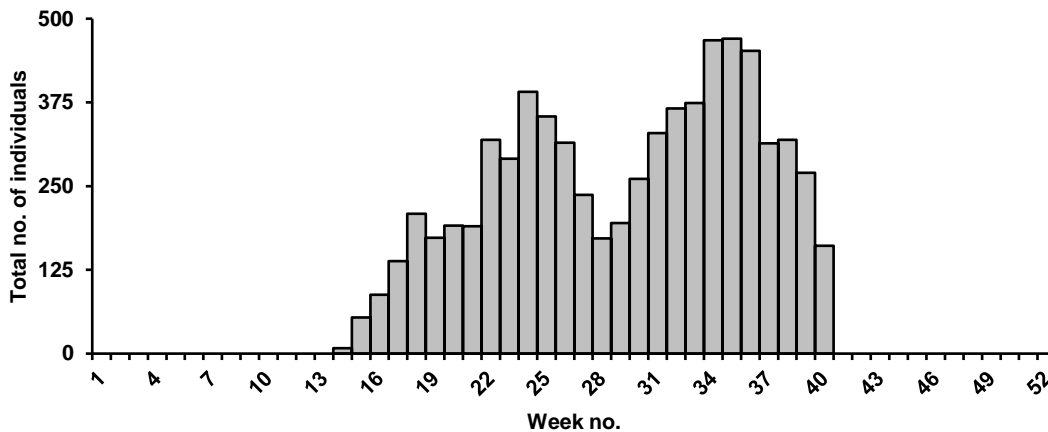


Fig. 11.55. Seasonal distribution of adult Speckled Wood *P. aegeria* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Lasiommata megera* (Linnaeus, 1767)

Wall

The Wall is a common butterfly of open grassland habitats, in particular downland. It is present throughout England and Wales. Various grasses are the larval foodplant. The eggs are laid singly upon the plant or nearby. The butterfly produces two broods with the second brood overwintering as larvae. When fully grown in the following spring, the larvae pupate within the grass tussocks. The adults emerge from early May onwards and remain active until September.

The butterfly is common on the Park, seemingly preferring sparsely vegetated sites. The species has shown some large peaks in some years, notably 1989 and 1999.

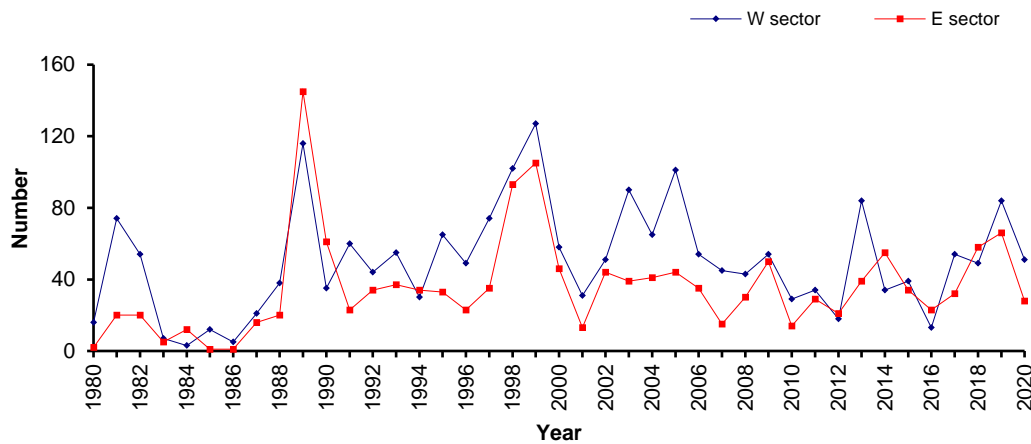


Fig. 11.56. Annual totals of adult Wall *L. megera* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

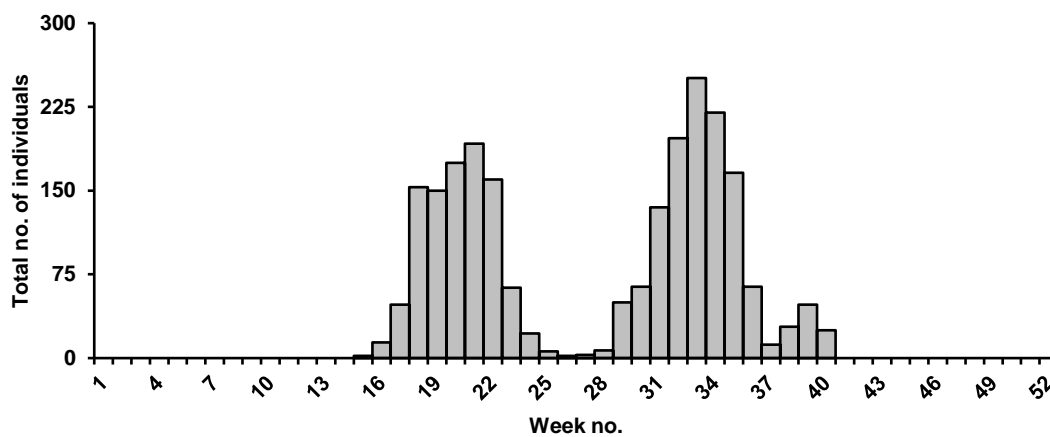


Fig. 11.57. Seasonal distribution of adult Wall *L. megera* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Melanargia galathea* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Marbled White

## BUTTERFLIES

This butterfly is restricted to chalk and limestone grasslands, but can also be found along woodland rides and hedgerows on similar grassy soils. It can be rather common where it occurs. The main foodplants are grasses, in particular Red Fescue *Festuca rubra*. Unlike many other butterflies, the Marbled White expels its eggs over suitable sites. The larvae enter hibernation upon hatching and do not begin to feed until the following spring. When fully developed, they pupate within the grass tussocks. The adults emerge from early June and remain on the wing until mid-August.

It is a common butterfly on the Park, found on all grassland areas including fallow meadow. Numbers have generally increased which may be a result of the increase in rough, ungrazed grassland.

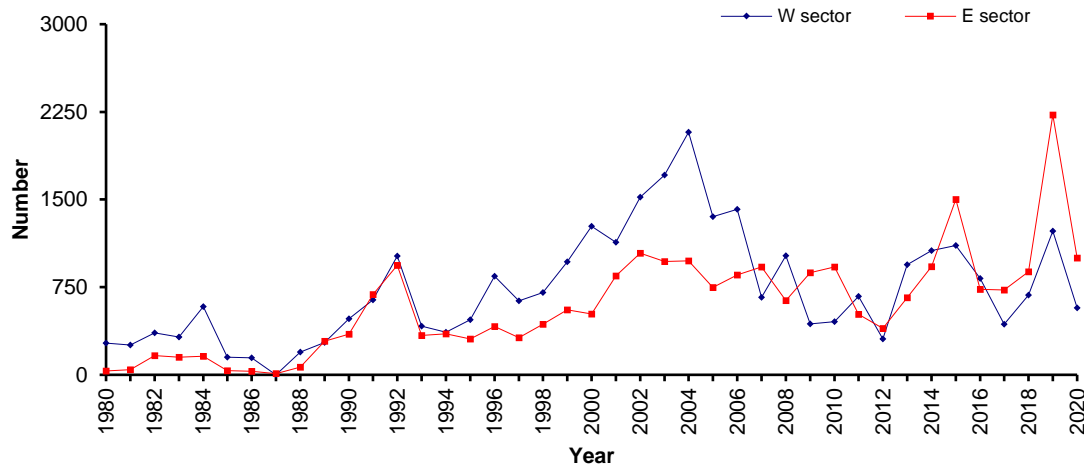


Fig. 11.58. Annual totals of adult Marbled White *M. galathea* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

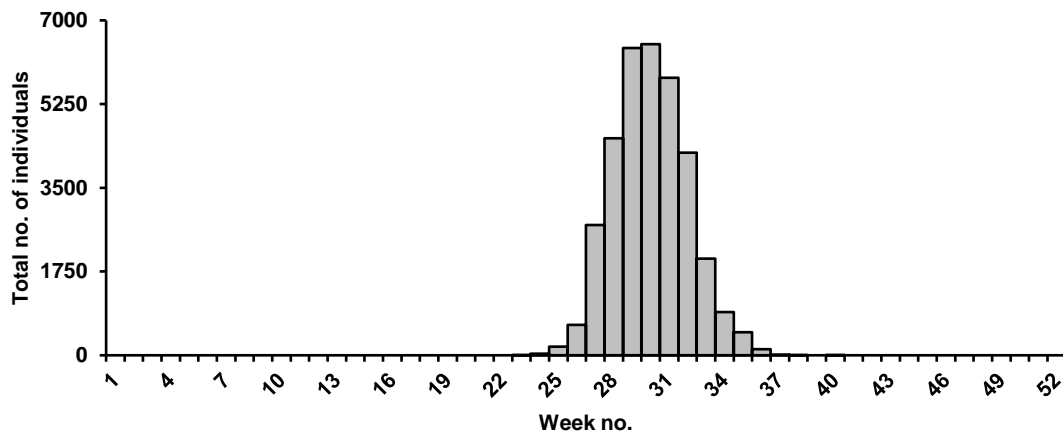


Fig. 11.59. Seasonal distribution of adult Marbled White *M. galathea* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.



*Hipparchia semele* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Grayling

This species occurs throughout much of the British Isles, but is distinctly coastal in distribution. It is found in open, dry habitats such as heathland, undercliff, downland and saltmarsh. Grasses are the larval foodplant. Eggs are laid on plants, frequently where it is sparsely vegetated. As with close relatives of this species, the larvae hibernate in the tussocks and finish development the following spring. The larvae pupate close to the ground and adults emerge from late June and remain on the wing until mid-September.

It is generally a scarce butterfly at Durlston and this may be due to the shortage of undisturbed sparsely vegetated areas.

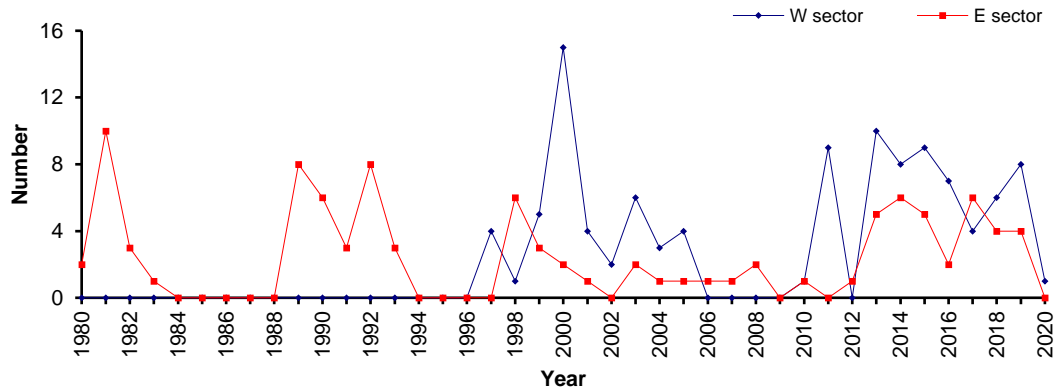


Fig. 11.60. Annual totals of adult Grayling *H. semele* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

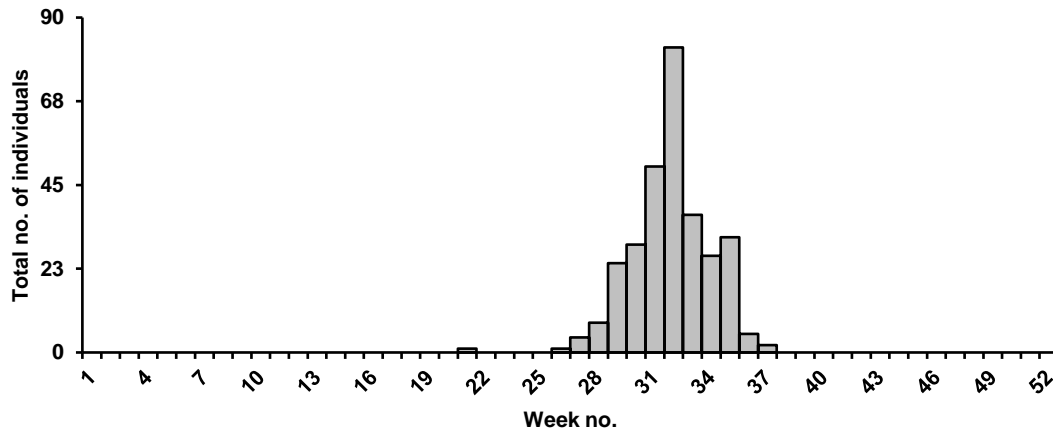


Fig. 11.61. Seasonal distribution of adult Grayling *H. semele* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Pyronia tithonus* (Linnaeus, 1771)

Gatekeeper

This very common butterfly is found throughout much of England and Wales. It inhabits grassy areas and is the typical butterfly of hedgerow and woodland rides of high summer. Its foodplants are various grasses, but it tends to avoid the rougher species. There is one generation and thus the flight period is relatively short – early July to late August. The eggs are laid on or close to the foodplant. The larvae only partially develop before entering hibernation in the grass tussocks. Activity starts the following spring and they eventually pupate in the surrounding vegetation.

It is a common butterfly throughout much of the open habitats on the Park. Numbers were exceptionally low in 1986 and 1987 and this slump was reflected at other sites. It has since recovered and numbers seem to have remained stable.

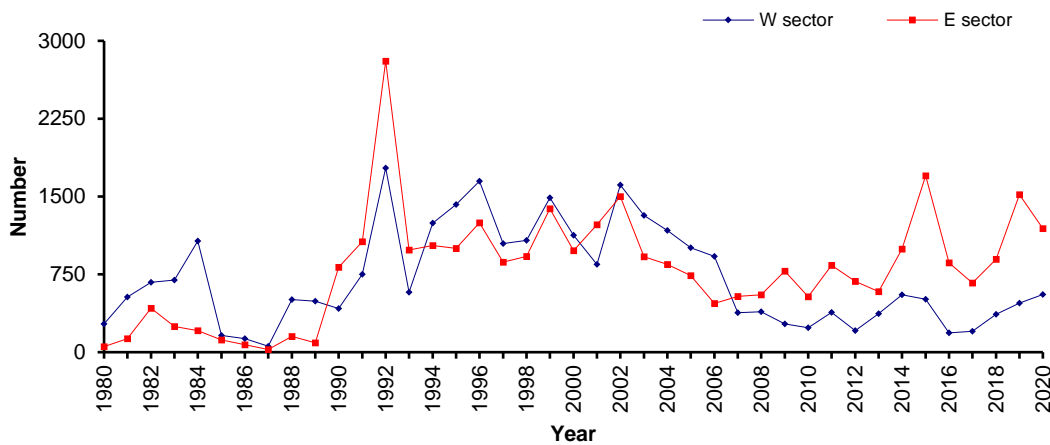


Fig. 11.62. Annual totals of adult Gatekeeper *P. tithonus* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

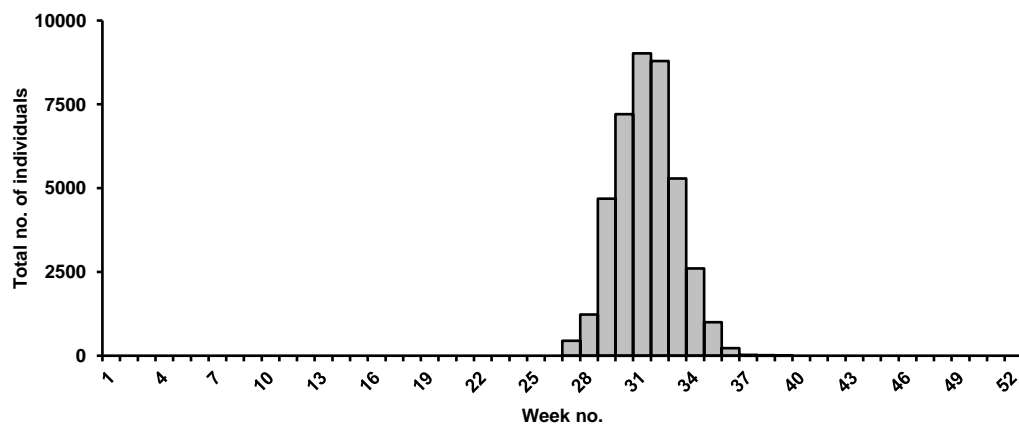


Fig. 11.63. Seasonal distribution of adult Gatekeeper *P. tithonus* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Maniola jurtina* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Meadow Brown

This is one of Britain's most widespread and common butterflies. It can be found in large numbers in nearly all grassland habitats. The eggs are laid on various species of grass. The larvae may feed throughout the winter if temperatures allow, but normally enter hibernation. Development continues the following spring before pupae are formed in summer close to or at ground level. The adults emerge from early June, occasionally earlier, and are active to late October.

It is a common butterfly throughout much of the Park. Numbers have steadily increased in recent years and this may be a response to the increase in available foodplants.

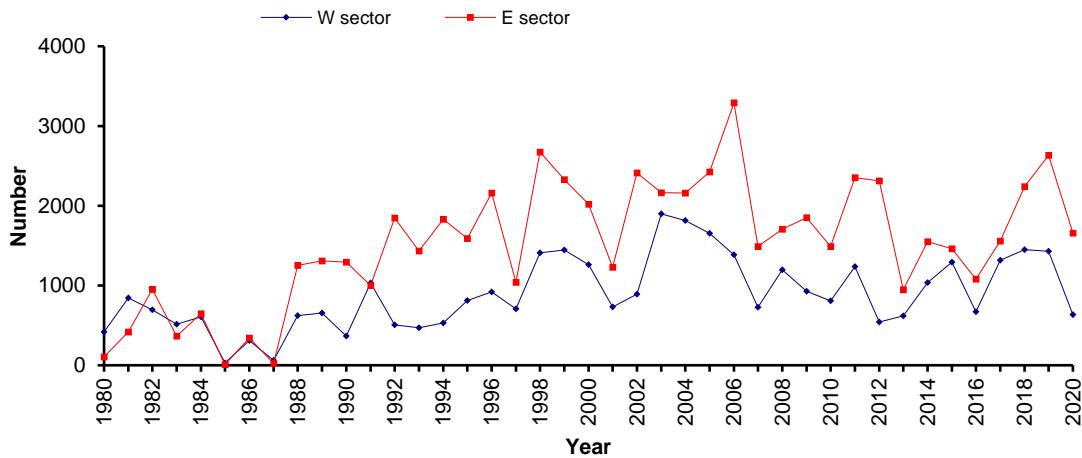


Fig. 11.64. Annual totals of adult Meadow Brown *M. jurtina* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

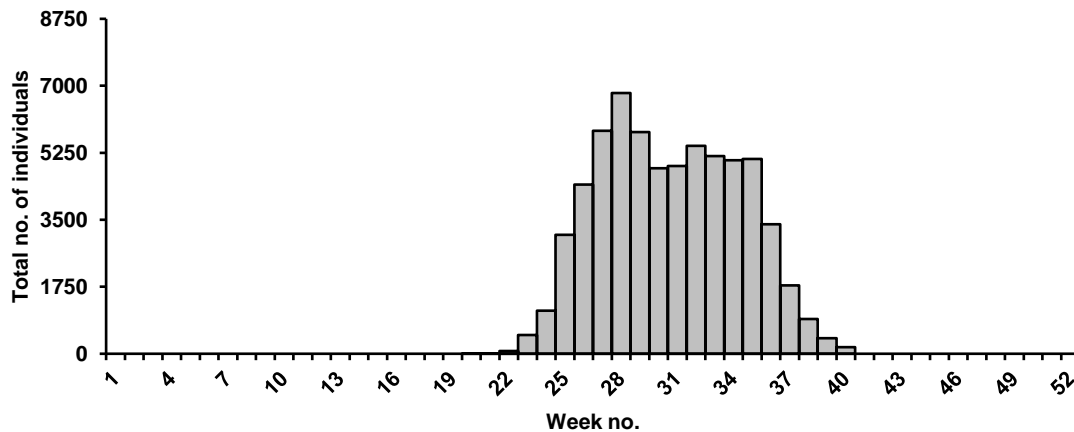


Fig. 11.65. Seasonal distribution of adult Meadow Brown *M. jurtina* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Coenonympha pamphilus* (Linnaeus 1758)

Small Heath

The Small Heath is found in open habitats, such as heathland, downland and undercliff, throughout the British Isles. There are two generations in a year with adults on the wing from late May to late September. The eggs are laid on the favoured foodplants of fine grasses such as fescues *Festuca spp.* and bents *Agrostis spp.*. The larvae take a while to develop and overwinter in this stage. Once fully developed the following spring they pupate on their foodplant.

The butterfly is found in most open areas of the Park. It seems to favour Round Down, The Gully and Durlston bay landslip. It is distinctly double-brooded at Durlston with the second brood much less numerous than the first. While numbers vary each year, there was a distinct increase in numbers from 2002 to 2004 in both transects. The reasons for this are unclear.

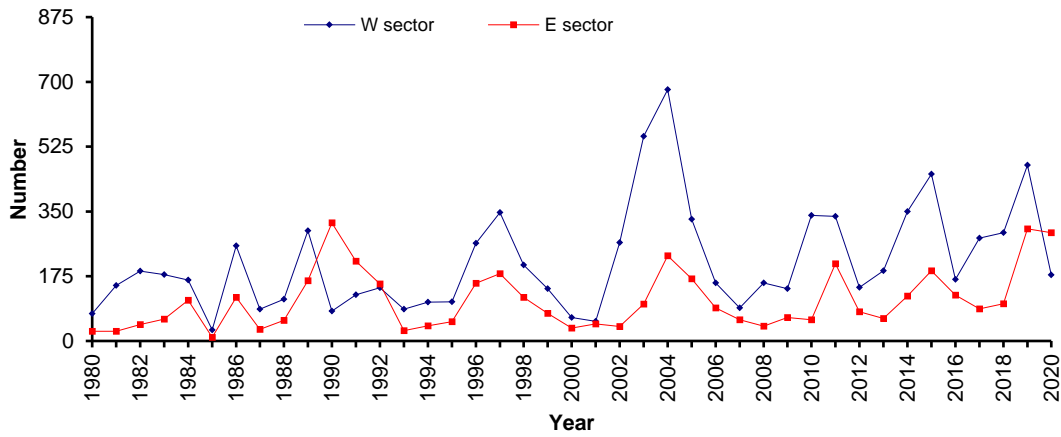


Fig. 11.66. Annual totals of adult Small Heath *C. pamphilus* from 1980 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

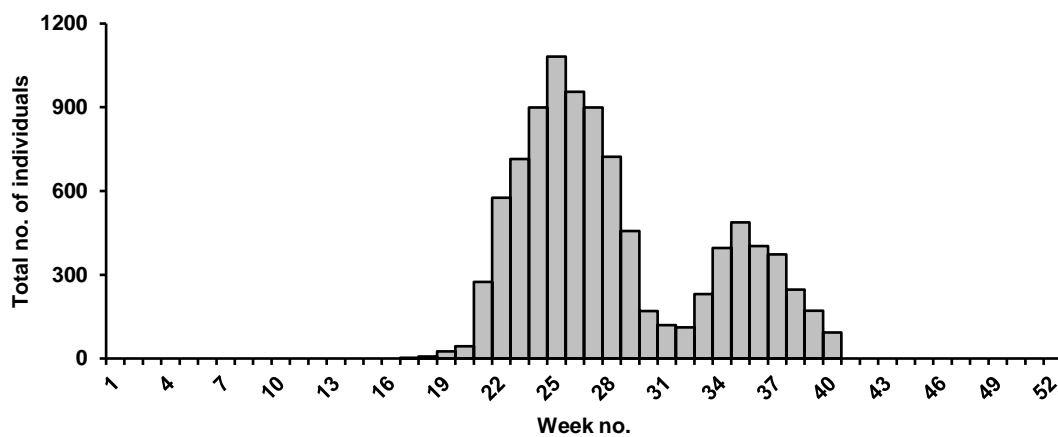


Fig. 11.67. Seasonal distribution of adult Small Heath *C. pamphilus* from 1980 to 2004 and 2007 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.

*Aphantopus hyperantus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Ringlet**

This species is widely distributed within the British Isles, but is absent from north-west England and north Scotland. It inhabits the relatively sheltered areas of tall, occasionally damp, grasslands. The adults are on the wing from late June to mid-August and there is only one generation. Coarse grasses are the main foodplant. Mated females lay eggs in a somewhat-chaotic fashion, typically ejecting a single egg at random, often into the air, causing it to land in the vegetation. The larvae partially develop before hibernating. They become active again the following spring and, once fully grown, pupate at the base of their foodplant.

In 2003 a colony was located on the grassy banks of the Gully in field 10A during June and July. The species was recorded in the same area in 2006 and 2007.

All records given:

1990: One seen – no details.

1994: One on east transect on 27<sup>th</sup> Jul.

2007: One on 20<sup>th</sup> Jun. and 4<sup>th</sup> Jul., 2 on 5<sup>th</sup> Jul., 1 on 6<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> Jul.

2008: One on 15<sup>th</sup> Jun., 22<sup>nd</sup> Jul. (very worn) and 23<sup>rd</sup> Jul..

Records updated 2008 to present are represented below

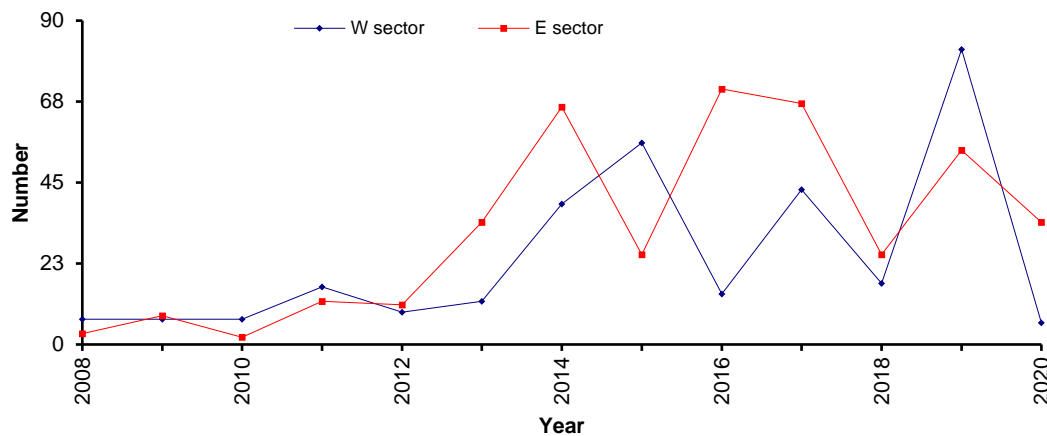


Fig. 11.68. Annual totals of adult Ringlet *Aphantopus hyperantus* from 2008 to 2020 from two transects at Durlston C.P.

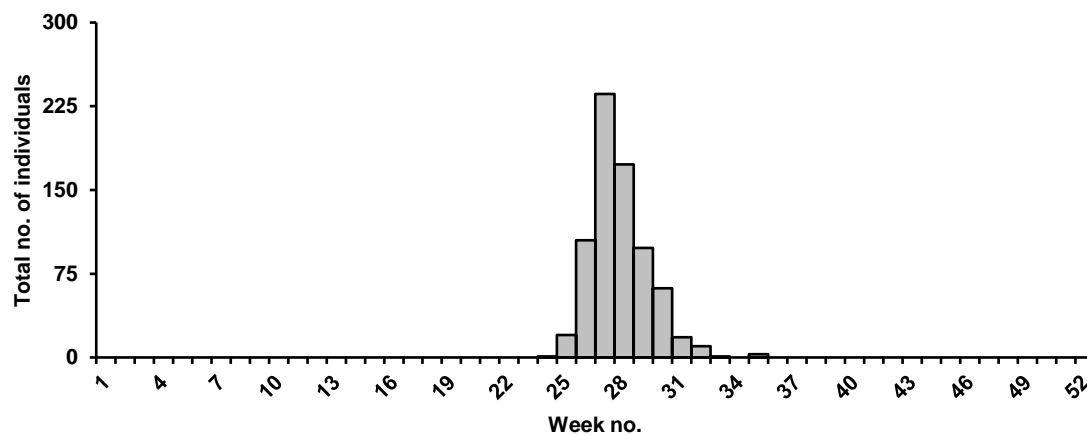


Fig. 11.69. Seasonal distribution of adult Ringlet *Aphantopus hyperantus* from 2008 to 2020 from two transect areas at Durlston C.P.