

Butterflies of Montgomeryshire (VC47)

This document outlines the butterfly species recorded in Montgomeryshire, focusing on the county status of each species and their basic biology, rather than identification. Use the links below (in blue) to navigate the document.

- [Introduction and organisations](#)
- [Recording butterflies](#)
- [Species monitoring](#)
- [Vice county 47 map](#)
- [Species richness](#)
- [Areas with no records](#)

Resident and common migratory species thought to occur in the county:

- Dingy Skipper
- Grizzled Skipper
- Small Skipper
- Large Skipper
- Orange-tip
- Large White
- Small White
- Green-veined White
- Clouded Yellow
- Brimstone
- Wall
- Speckled Wood
- Large Heath
- Small Heath
- Ringlelet
- Meadow Brown
- Gatekeeper (Hedge Brown)
- Grayling
- Pearl Bordered Fritillary
- Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary
- Silver-washed Fritillary
- Dark Green Fritillary
- Red Admiral
- Painted Lady
- Peacock
- Small Tortoiseshell
- Comma
- Small Copper
- Purple Hairstreak
- Green Hairstreak
- White-letter Hairstreak
- Holly Blue
- Common Blue

Species that are thought to have bred in the county but are now presumed extinct:

- High Brown Fritillary
- Marsh Fritillary
- Brown Argus

Vagrants and unconfirmed records:

- Monarch (The Milkweed)
- Marbled White
- Purple Emperor
- Camberwell Beauty

Species not recorded but could be found in the county in the near future:

- Essex Skipper
- Wood White

Introduction

Montgomeryshire (vice county 47) is relatively under-recorded in terms of butterflies, and as a result the data used to produce this summary may not fully reflect a species' distribution within the county. For example, large areas of countryside are almost completely unexplored in terms of invertebrate fauna. This document is by no means comprehensive nor is it a field guide. It has been produced to allow people to ascertain a species status within the county.

All butterfly records from around VC47 are very welcome (see [recording butterflies](#) section) and should be sent to the county butterfly recorder, Douglas Boyes:

douglasboyes@gmail.com

Please feel free to use this email for any identification queries, further information, etc.

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Distribution maps and species richness maps were made with DMAP software.

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Organisations and websites

Butterfly Conservation (www.butterfly-conservation.org)

A charity specialising in the protection of our butterflies and moths.

They own and manage over 30 reserves across Britain and are involved in habitat management and restorations projects. Furthermore, the charity works to raise awareness of our butterflies and moths and their plight.



Butterfly Conservation is heavily reliant on membership and donations to carry out their work.

There is a North Wales branch of Butterfly Conservation who work at a regional level. They manage Eyarth Rocks Nature Reserve in Denbighshire.

UK Butterflies (www.ukbutterflies.co.uk)

An excellent website with photos and information about all species of butterflies found in the UK.

North Wales Lepidoptera (www.trawsgoed.com)

A great website providing detailed information about the butterflies and moths of north Wales.

Grid Reference Finder (www.gridreferencefinder.com)

A very useful online tool for finding the grid reference for a point on the map.

Montgomeryshire Wildlife Trust (www.montwt.co.uk)

Owning many important reserves across the county, the wildlife trust aims to preserve biodiversity as well as engage the public.

Montgomeryshire Moth Group (www.montgomeryshiremoths.org.uk)

The county moth group promotes moth recording in the county.

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Recording butterflies

Butterflies cannot be conserved unless we know where they live! Due to factors like habitat loss and degradation as well as climate change, our butterfly fauna is changing. Sadly many species of butterfly are in decline. By recording butterflies these changes can be monitored and records used to better our understanding and target conservation efforts. As already mentioned, Montgomeryshire is under-recorded in terms of butterflies and there are lots of areas lacking records of even our commonest butterflies. To help build up a better picture of the distribution of the county's butterflies, you are encouraged to note down the butterflies they see and submit them to the county recorder.

The record

A biological record has several key components: what (the species), where (six figure grid reference is preferable along with a site name which would be visible on an OS map), who (the recorder's full name) and when (a date, ideally an exact date, though a year date is acceptable). An indication of abundance is useful. Exact numbers may be counted or the lettering system used where: A = 1, B = 2-9, C = 10-30, D = 31-100 and E = 100+. This system is generally used for the number of individuals seen in an hour. An description of the habitat may also be useful.

Records can be collected in a number of ways, there is no set method. Some people like to meticulously log every butterfly they see, others use site lists for the year. There are various butterfly hotspots around the county. However, records from all locations are important, be this a back garden, a local nature reserve or even a supermarket car park!

Identification

Many butterflies are distinctive; however, some can be difficult to identify. A record should only be made when the recorder is sure of the species. Records like 'cabbage white' or 'white species' are unhelpful. Butterflies are a well studied group and there are a number of excellent field guides to assist identification.

Verification

For scarce species, or for species with which the recorder is unfamiliar, it's preferable to have the record verified. This is most often done with the help of a photograph.

If a photograph was not taken, it is useful to provide as much information as possible about the sighting, including behaviour, appearance, immediate habitat, etc.

Unconfirmed records of rarer species may not be accepted and this is done at the discretion of the county recorder.

Flight times

Flight times provided below are the most likely period a species will be seen in the county. It's important to be aware that butterflies may occasionally fly at unusual times of year.

Records may be queried if a butterfly is seen well out of its normal season.

Ways of submitting records

There are a number ways you can submit records. Most commonly, records are entered into an excel document (with each record taking up a row); a template can be provided upon request. Other options include paper forms and recording software. Please contact the county recorder for details.

Species monitoring

Whilst records of all species are needed, there are certain species within the county for which increased recording effort may be especially beneficial. Below is a list of suggestions of species that are either under-recorded or need more work to assess their status in the county. Many of these are now on the UK biodiversity action plan (BAP) and, as a result, may be the focus of conservation work in the future.

For more information, please contact the county recorder.

BAP [Dingy Skipper](#) and [Grizzled Skipper](#) - Both species are declining nationally. They inhabit warm sites with unimproved grassland. No colonies are known outside Llanymynech Rocks. Suitable sites elsewhere in the county should be visited in May and June. It seems especially likely that the former is more widespread.

BAP [Large Heath](#) - Not seen in the county for many years, though it is probably still present. Most likely to be found in flat, boggy upland areas with the foodplant.

BAP [Wood White](#) - Unrecorded in the county but occurs nearby. Any county colonies would be very significant.

BAP [Grayling](#) - Much declined in inland areas. Known sites should be monitored and any other suitable sites should be visited in July and August.

BAP [Pearl-bordered Fritillary](#) - Known sites are already carefully monitored. Locally and nationally this is a priority species. It is possible that there are additional colonies in the northeast of the county. Any sites with suitable habitat should be visited.

BAP [Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary](#) - This species is probably fairly common in the uplands, however there are relatively few recent records from these areas. Damp upland should be visited in June and July.

[Silver-washed Fritillary](#) - Woodland across the county should be checked for this species. Recent records are only from sites at the far west and far east of the county.

BAP [High Brown Fritillary](#) - Any county colonies would be extremely significant nationally. Commons around the Welshpool area could host this butterfly and should be visited in July. It is, however, probable that the species is now extinct in the county. Regardless, visiting these habitats at this time of year would still be useful for recording some of the other species of fritillary that are probably present.

BAP [Marsh Fritillary](#) - This species has probably been lost from the area, however, there may be undetected colonies. Damp, unimproved grassland in the county should be checked for this butterfly in June.

[Purple Hairstreak](#) - Probably fairly common in most oak trees across the county; however, the records do not reflect this.

[Green Hairstreak](#) - As the species breeds on gorse and bilberry, it seems likely it is more common and widespread than records suggest.

BAP [White-letter Hairstreak](#) - Probably far more common than the few records suggest. Elms (especially wych elms) in sunny locations should be checked.

[Brown Argus](#) - Only likely to be seen at Llanymynech Rocks. However, the site is fairly well visited by butterfly enthusiasts, so it seems likely the species is now extinct. It is possible the species could recolonise the site.

Vice county 47

Vice counties are the standard county boundaries used in biological recording. The map below shows the area of Powys that is Montgomeryshire.

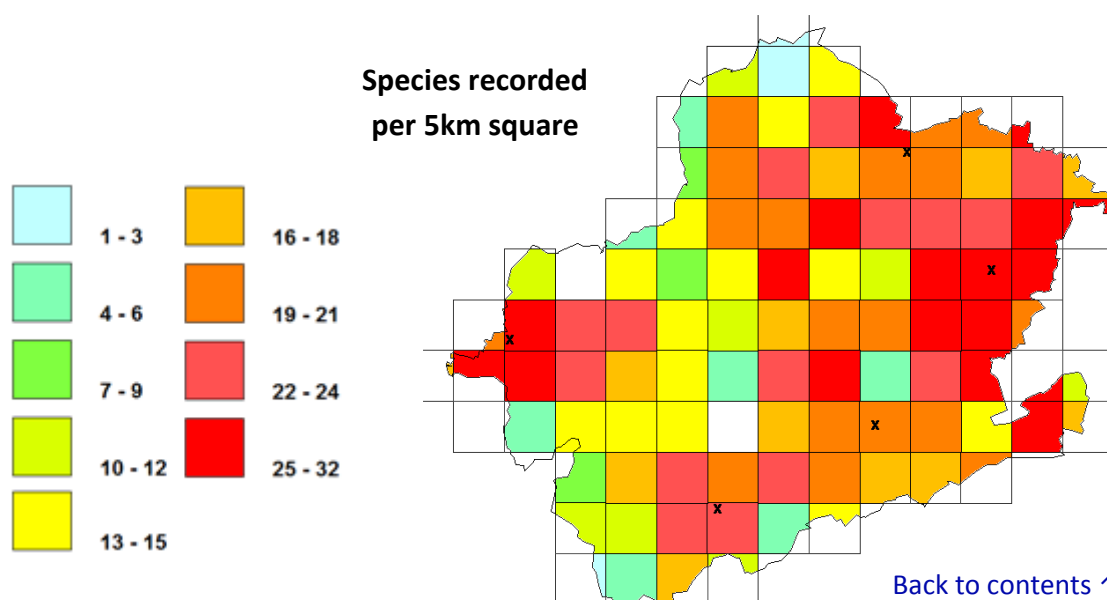
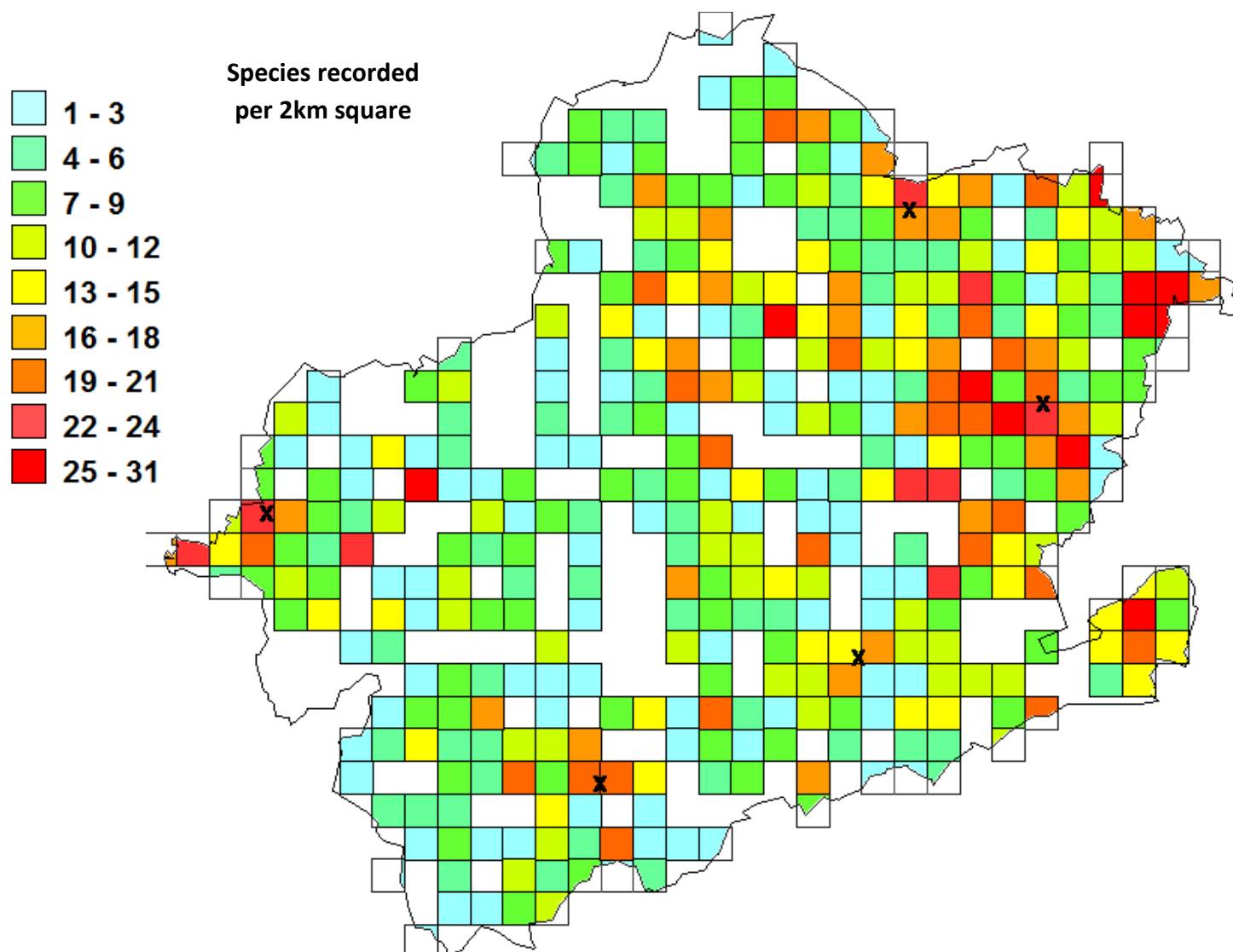


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Species richness

The maps below show how many species have been recorded in each 2km and 5km square across the county. Squares with high butterfly diversity are not necessarily squares with the best habitat: they may simply be the squares where there has been focused recording.

The main towns are marked on the map (Llanfyllin, Welshpool, Machynlleth, Newtown and Llanidloes).

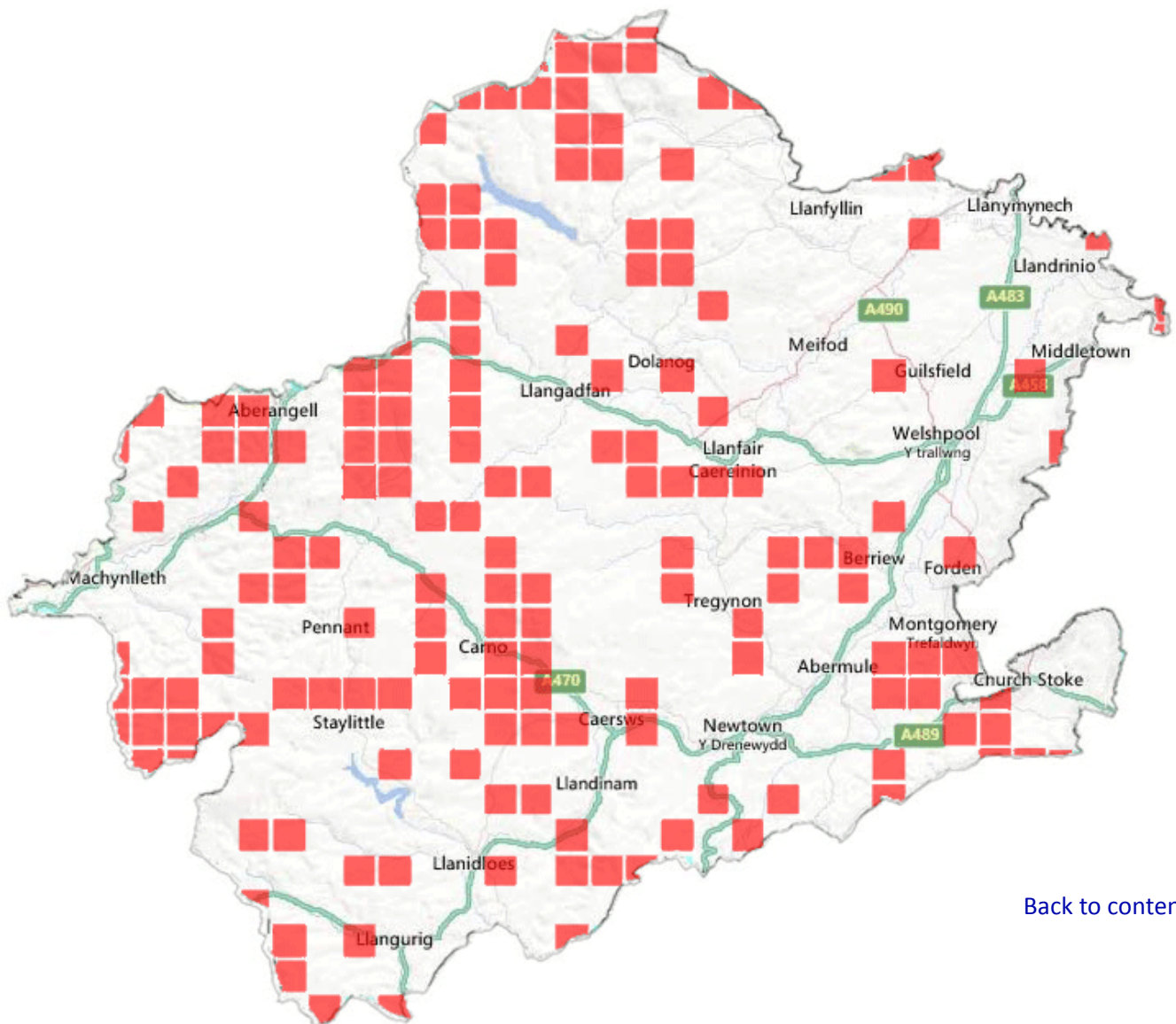


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Areas with no records

It is hoped that by producing these maps, recorders will be able to target under-recorded areas. The map below shows the 2km squares in which a butterfly has NEVER been recorded. There are many more squares with no recent records and even more squares with just a small handful of records. If you can visit any of these squares, please help by collecting records (remember to stick to public footpaths or gain the landowner's permission).

If you'd like the exact area to target, please contact the county recorder.



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Dingy Skipper (*Erynnis tages*)

National status: Locally distributed through most of Britain. Declined nationally in recent years; habitat loss and degradation are the most likely factors.

County status: Very local. A breeding colony exists at Llanymynech Rocks. It has also been found at a scattering of other sites in the east of the county though these don't appear to represent breeding colonies.

A photo would be useful to confirm any records from sites other than Llanymynech Rocks.



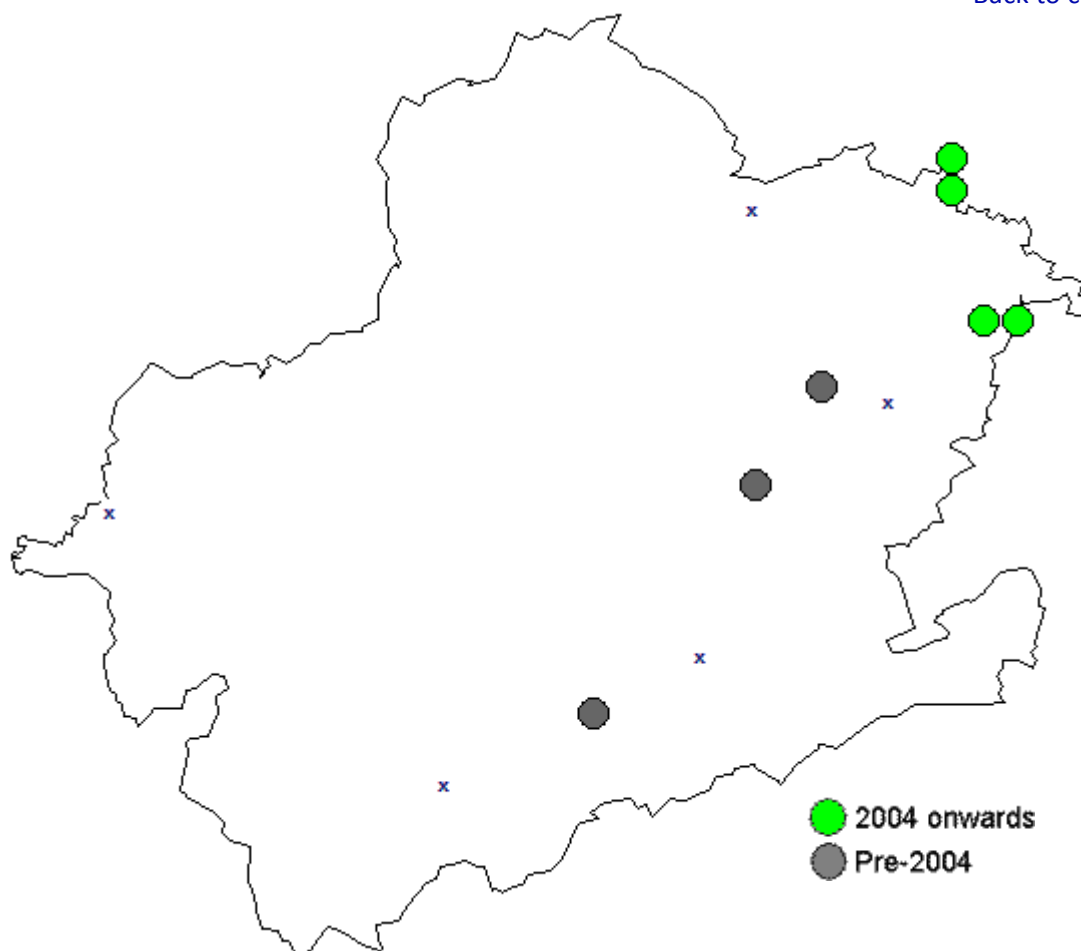
Habitat: Tends to be found in warm, sunny, open areas usually with unimproved grassland. Including abandoned quarries (as is the case in the county), railway embankments and south-facing slopes.

Larval foodplant: Bird's-foot trefoil (other plants may occasionally be used).

Flight time: May to June.

VC47 Confusion species: Could be confused with some day-flying moths, for example Burnet Companion.

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Grizzled Skipper (*Pyrgus malvae*)

National status: Occurs locally across the south of Britain but with a patchy distribution. Has undergone a large national decline in recent years.

County status: Extremely local. Recent records only from Llanymynech Rocks where there is a breeding colony.

A photo would be essential for any records outside Llanymynech Rocks.



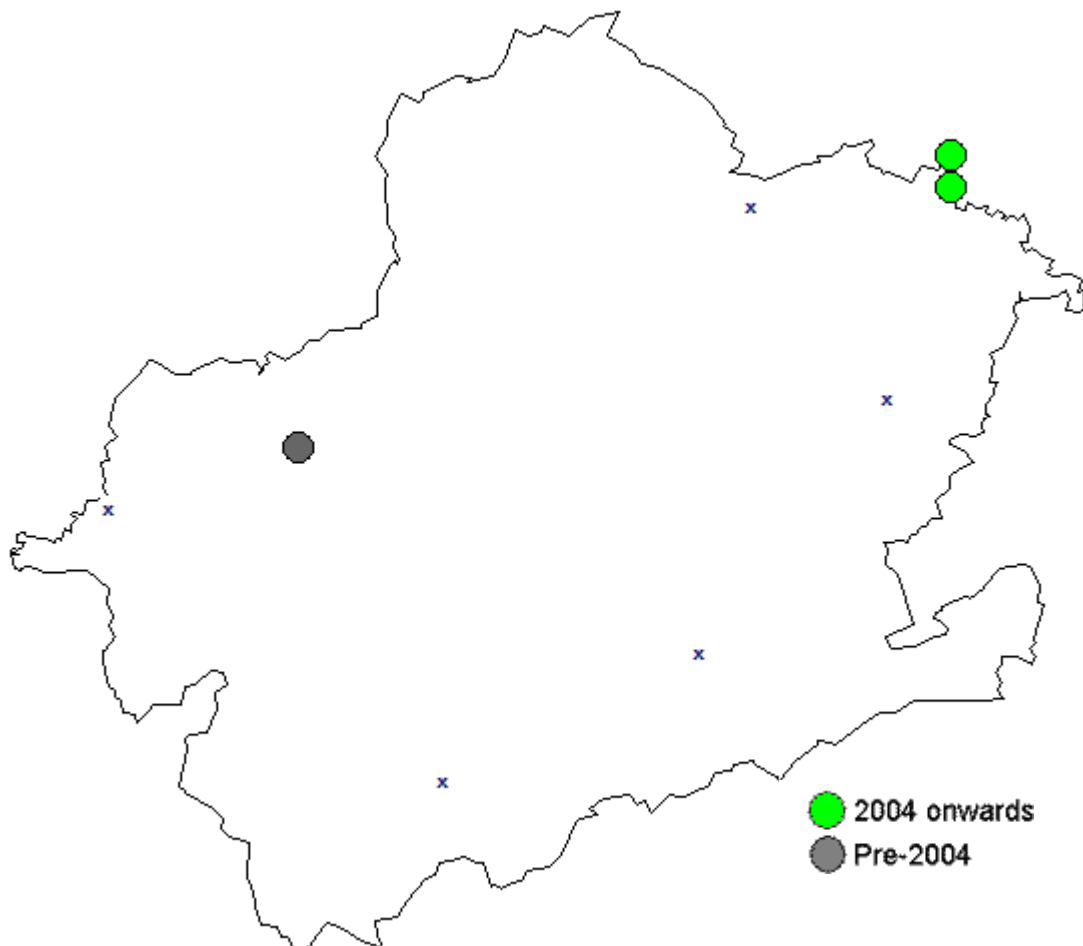
Habitat: Generally warm, grassy sites. Including woodland glades and rides, unimproved grassland and brownfield sites.

Larval foodplant: Various herbaceous plants including wild strawberry, agrimony, creeping cinquefoil and bramble.

Flight time: Late April to June.

VC47 Confusion species: Quite a distinctive species with striking markings.

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Small Skipper (*Thymelicus sylvestris*)

National status: Fairly common through most of England and Wales.

County status: The commonest skipper in the county, though largely restricted to sites with at least a small amount of unimproved grassland which is left as long grass over winter.

Habitat: Rough grassland (needs tall grass). Occurs on roadside verges, woodland rides and heaths.

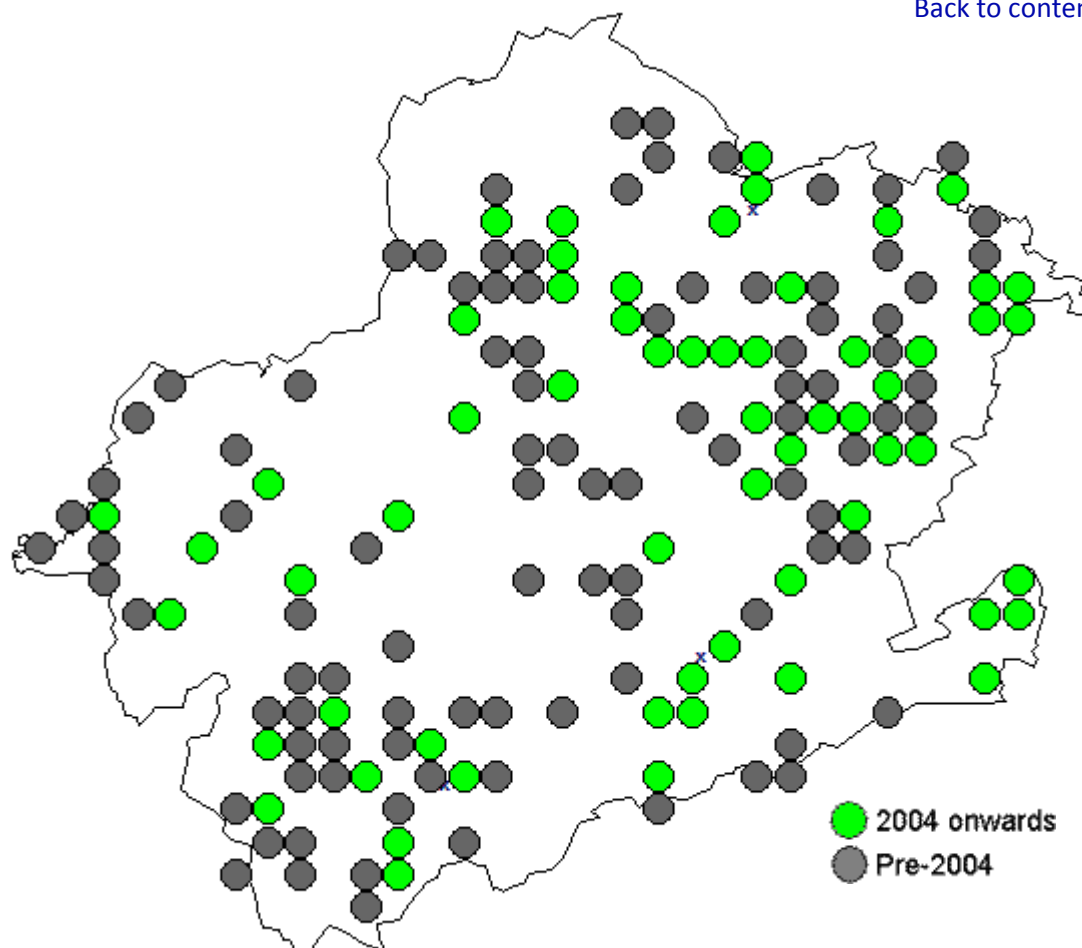
Larval foodplant: Various grasses, especially Yorkshire-fog.

Flight time: Late June to late August.

VC47 Confusion species: Can be easily confused with [Essex Skipper](#) and also [Large Skipper](#). Care should be taken with identification. Focus should be placed on wing markings and antenna tip detail.



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Large Skipper (*Ochlodes venata*)

National status: Fairly common through much of England and Wales.

County status: Moderately common. Can be found through much of the county where suitable habitat occurs.

Habitat: Sheltered, grassy habitats. Preferring 'untidy' areas (like most of our wildlife). Including meadows, hedgerows, roadside verges and woodland rides. Can be found in damper habitats than the other skippers.

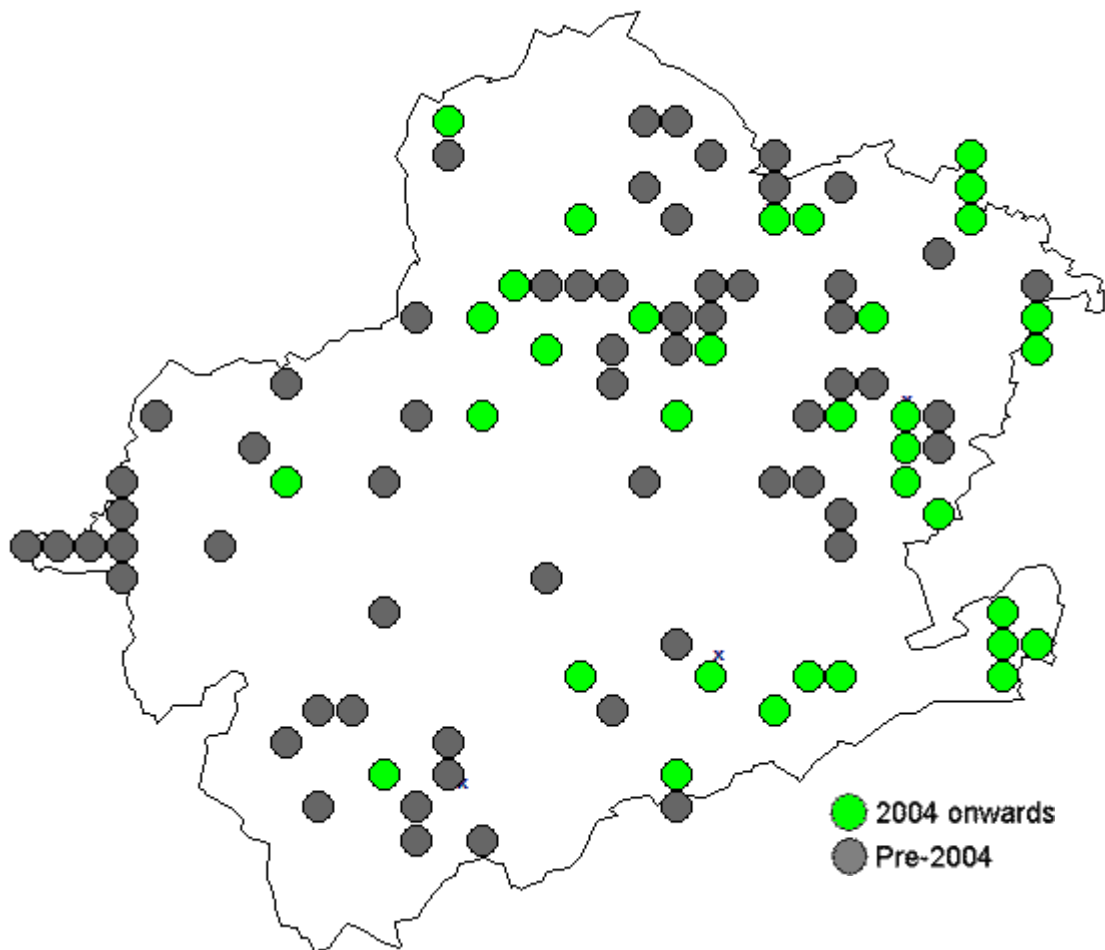
Larval foodplant: Various grasses, especially cock's-foot.



Flight time: Mainly June and July.

VC47 Confusion species: May be confused with [Small Skipper](#) and [Essex Skipper](#). Generally more strongly marked than these species, with the male having a prominent sex brand.

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Orange-tip (*Anthocharis cardamines*)

National status: A common species throughout most of the UK, becoming more local further north.

County status: Common and widespread throughout the county. The males will wander widely and can be found some distance from suitable breeding habitat.

Habitat: A wide range of habitats, especially damp areas. Meadows, open woodland, hedgerows and often visits gardens.

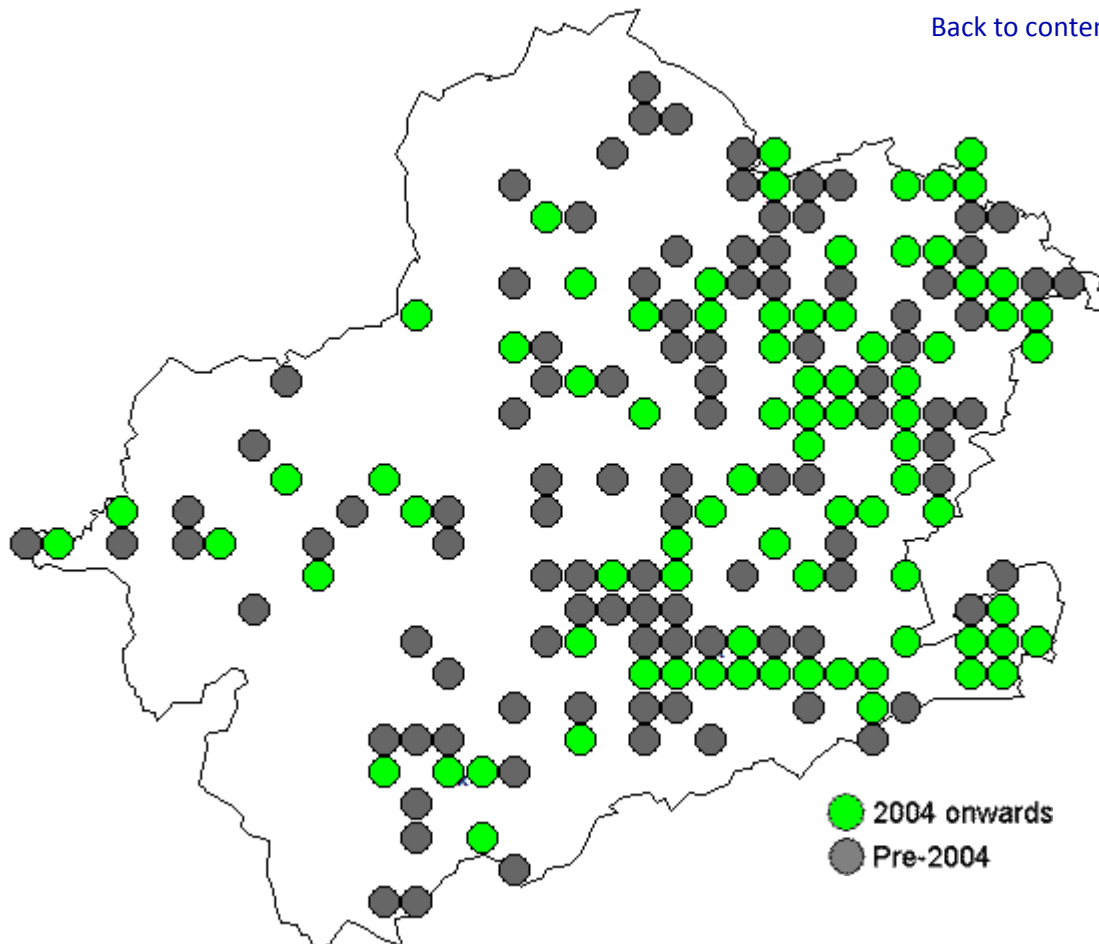
Larval foodplant: Mainly cuckooflower and garlic mustard.

Flight time: April to late June.

VC47 Confusion species: Males are unmistakable. Females are easily identified from the underwing pattern.



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Large White (*Pieris brassicae*)

National status: A common resident across most of Britain. Numbers are inflated by migrants from the continent.

County status: Common and widespread across the county.

Habitat: Anywhere with the foodplant. Including gardens, grassland and hedgerows. Migrants can turn up anywhere.

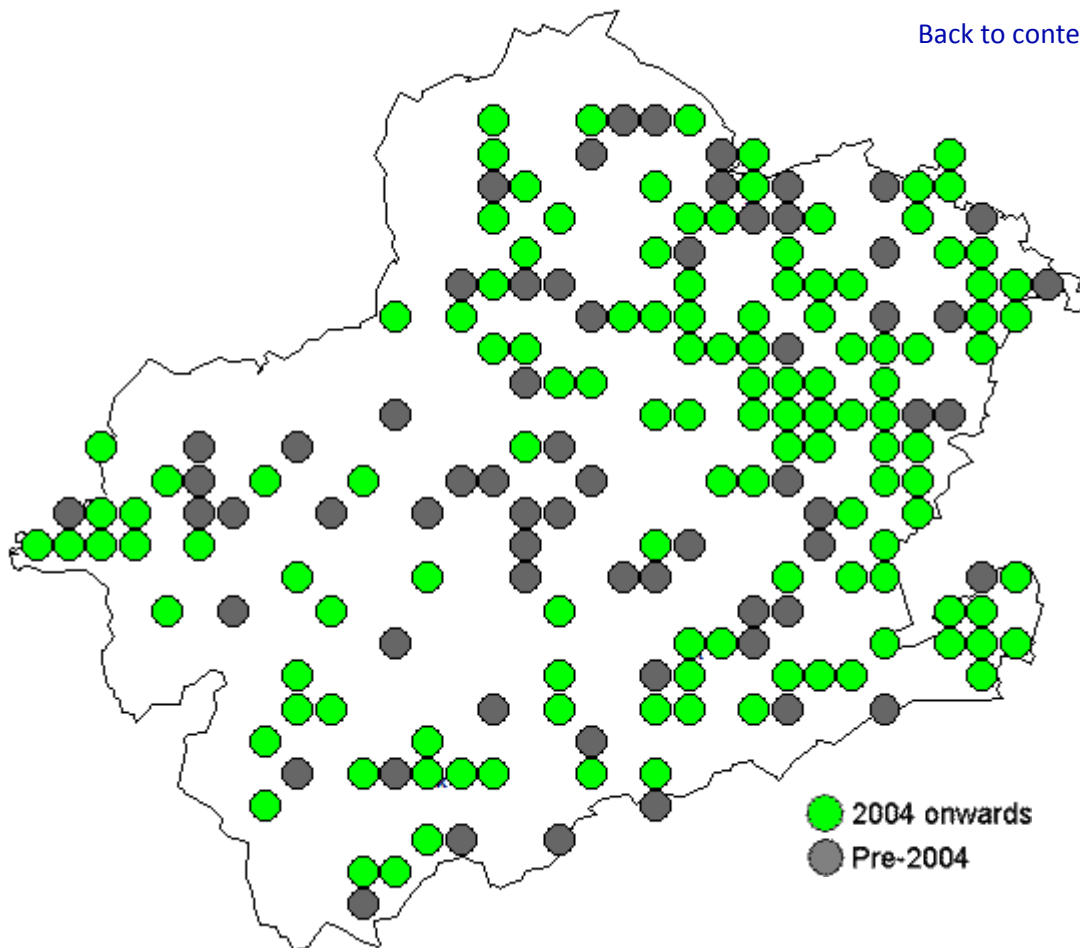
Larval foodplant: Range of plants in cabbage family. Often cultivated varieties.



Flight time: Two or three generations a year. Can be seen between April and September.

VC47 Confusion species: Several of the other whites are similar and care should be taken with identification. Most likely to be confused with [Small White](#) which can be very similar (size overlaps).

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Small White (*Pieris rapae*)

National status: A common resident across Britain with numbers sometimes further increased by continental migrants.

County status: Common and widespread, though less so in the uplands.

Habitat: Can be found in most habitats.

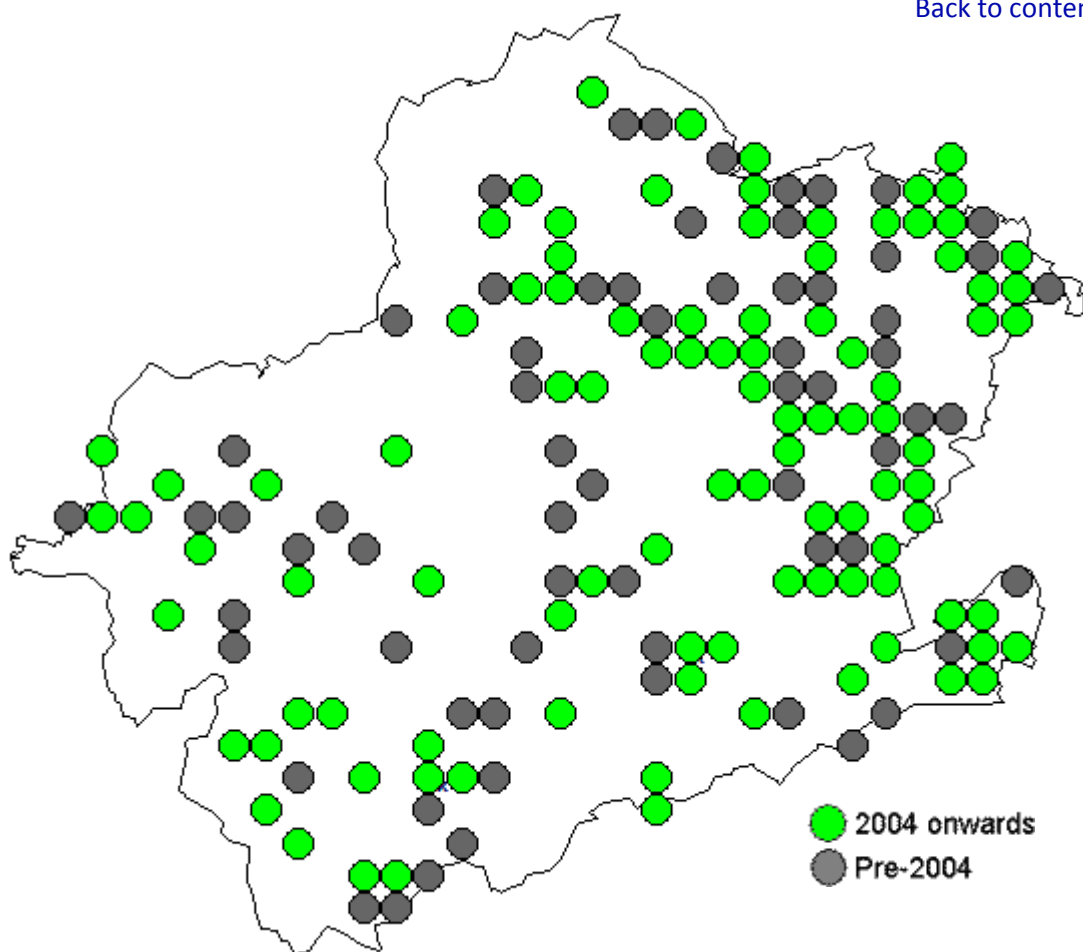
Larval foodplant: A range of plants, especially brassicas.

Flight time: Two or three generations per year. Can be seen from April to early October.

VC47 Confusion species: Several other species of white are similar and care should be taken with identification. Especially [Large White](#) and also [Green-veined White](#).



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Green-veined White (*Pieris napi*)

National status: Common across Britain.

County status: Abundant. Found throughout the county.
Most common species of white in open country.

Habitat: Almost anywhere.

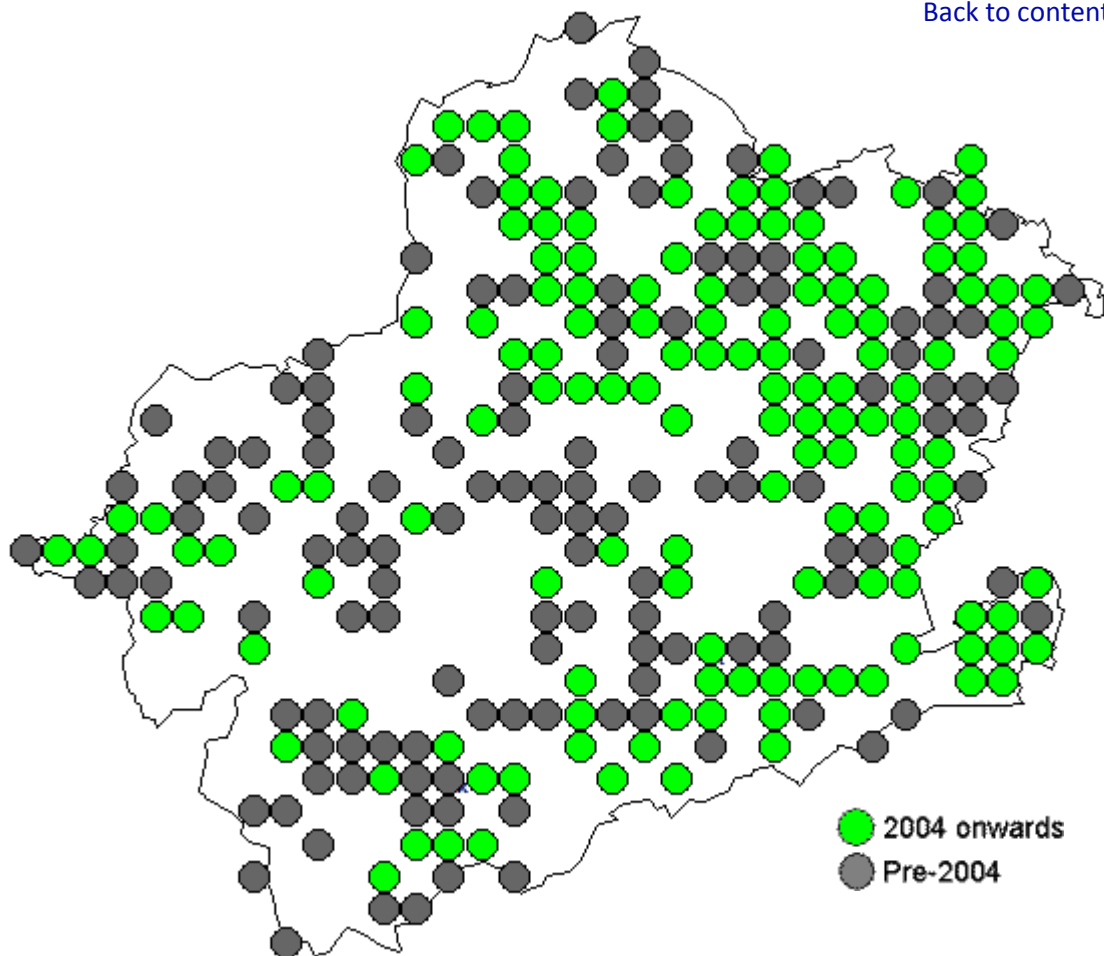
Larval foodplant: Various plants in cabbage family.

Flight time: Two broods. Can be seen between April and early September.



VC47 Confusion species: Like most of the whites it is difficult to identify in flight, where it may appear similar to [Small White](#) and [Large White](#). If a clear view of the underside is seen there should be little problem. Could be confused with [Wood White](#).

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Clouded Yellow (*Colias croceus*)

National status: A migrant species with individuals travelling from southern Europe and northern Africa. Numbers vary widely each year. Usually unable to survive the winter in the UK.

County status: A migrant. Not especially common; not seen every year. Seen in good migrant years, though usually in low numbers.

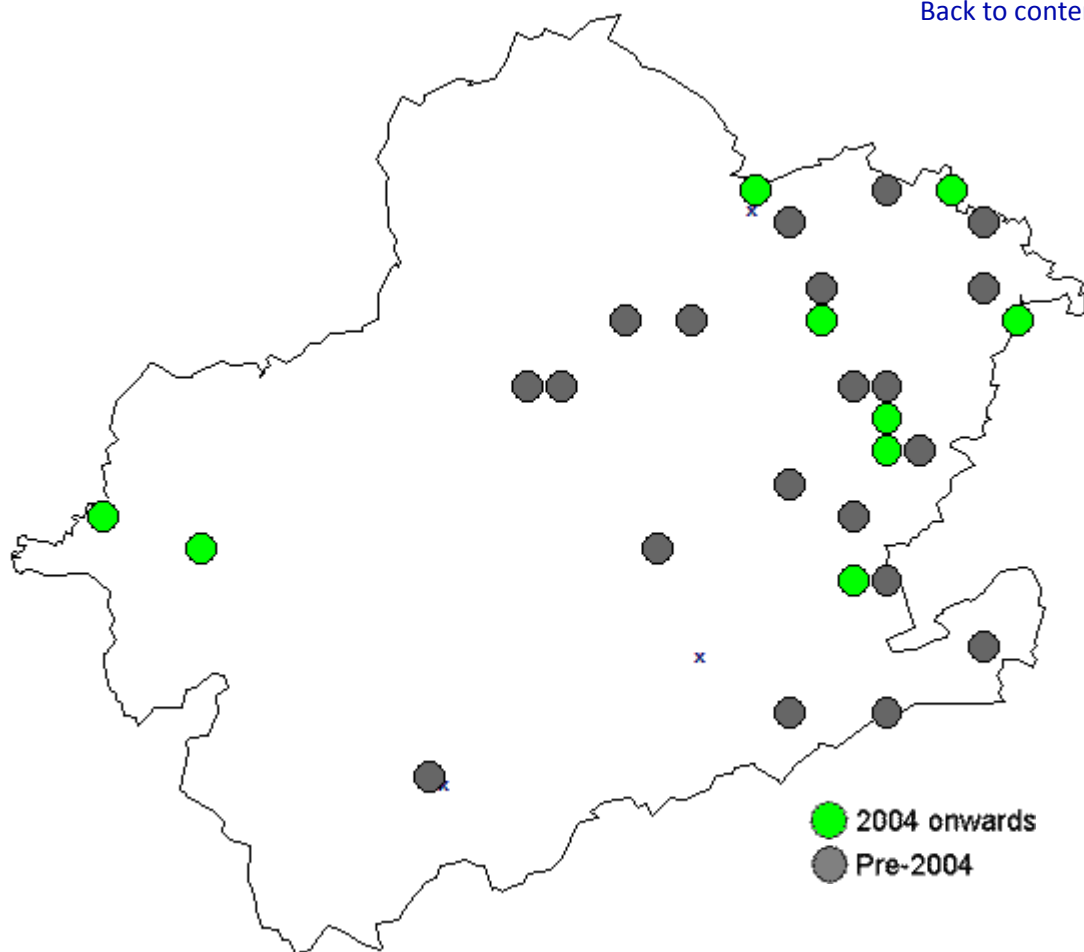
Habitat: Can turn up almost anywhere.

Larval foodplant: Clovers, lucerne and bird's-foot trefoil.

Flight time: Can be seen between June and October, usually peaking towards the end of this period.



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Brimstone (*Gonepteryx rhamni*)

National status: Fairly common across the southern half of Britain. Distribution largely follows that of the foodplant.

County status: Not uncommon on the eastern edge of the county, bordering England. Rarely seen in the western half of the county, presumably because of the absence of the foodplant.

Habitat: Breeds where foodplant is present, often woodland or scrubby grassland. The species wanders widely and can turn up almost anywhere.

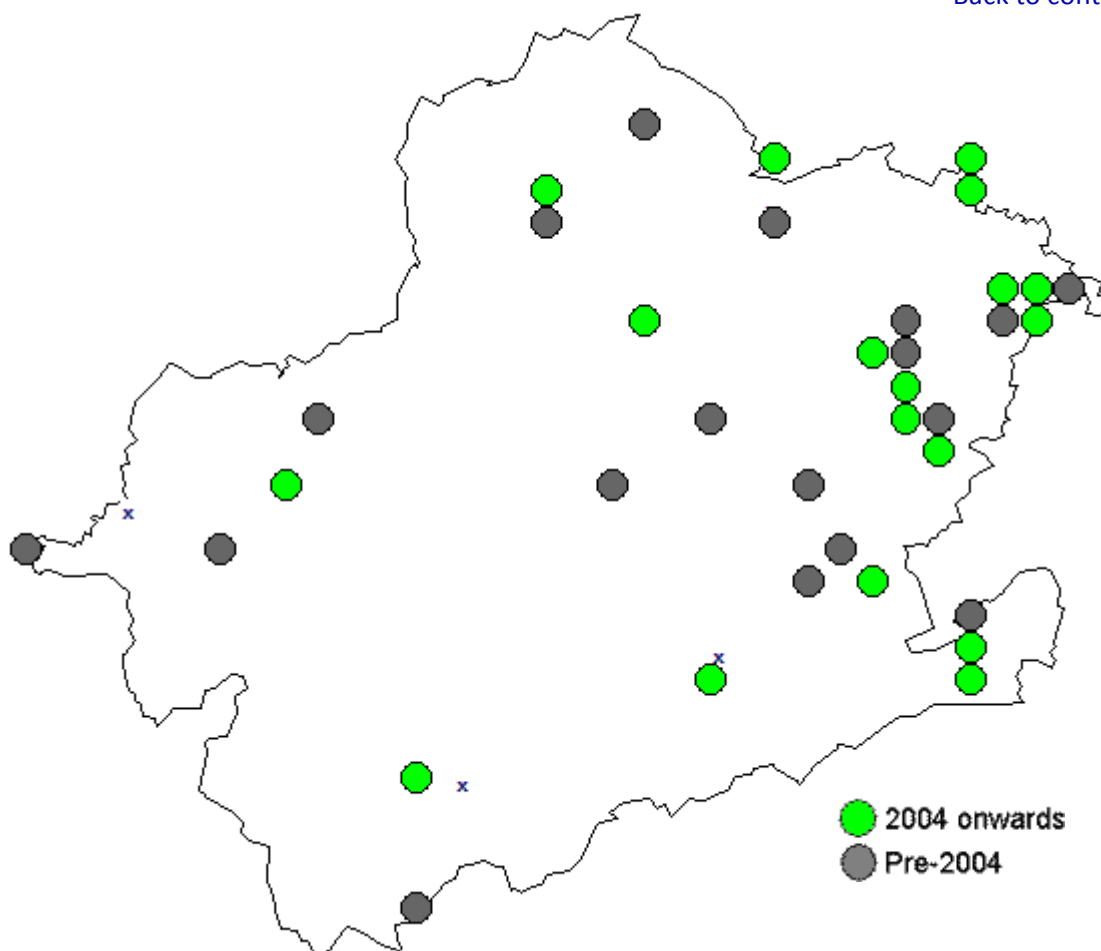
Larval foodplant: Alder buckthorn and buckthorn.

Flight time: Usually seen from April to October (rarely seen in July). Adults emerge in the autumn, overwinter and emerge in the spring when they lay their eggs.

VC47 Confusion species: Distinctive. Females are far less colourful than the males.



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Wall (*Lasiommata megera*)

National status: A formerly common species across most of Britain. However in the last twenty years it has been lost from much of southern England where it is now quite scarce. Populations in the north and along the coast have fared better.

County status: Not especially common, though it is distributed across the county. Tends to be more of a lowland species.

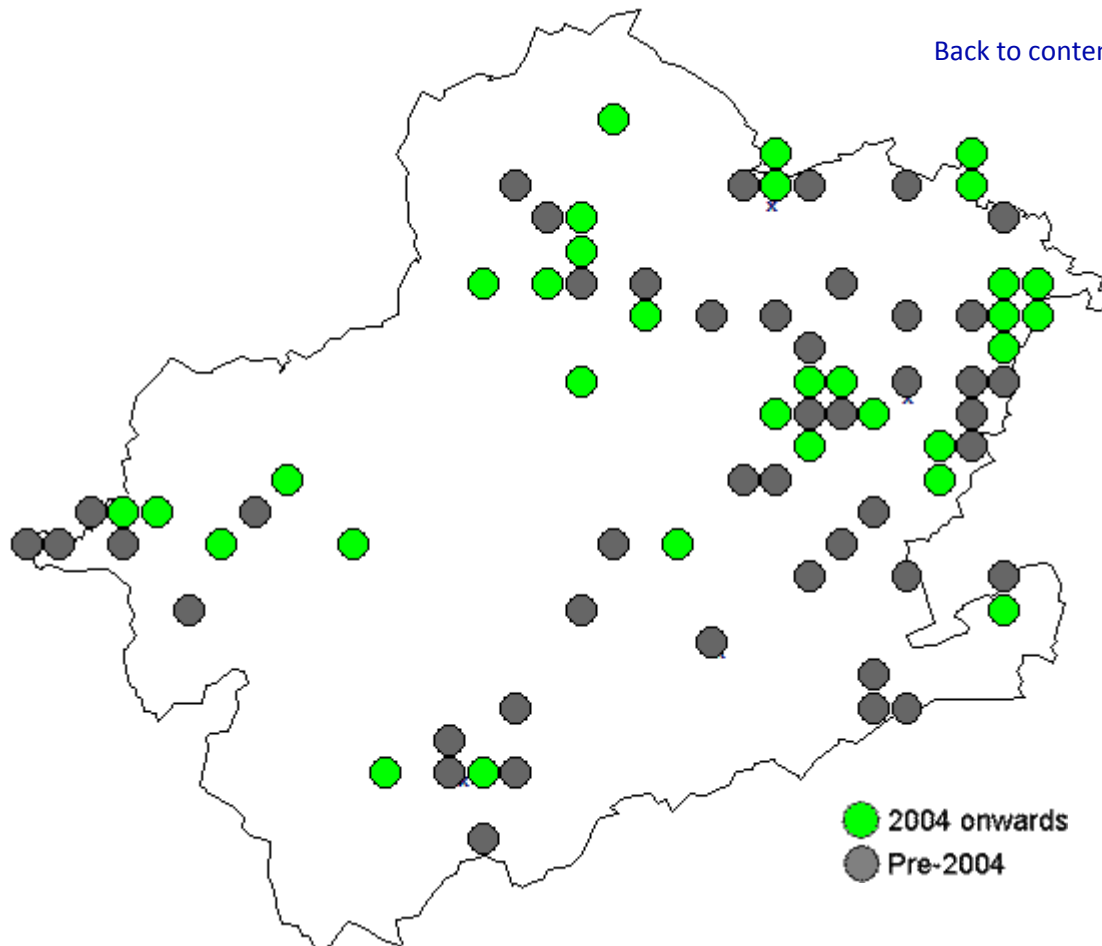
Habitat: A range of grassy habitats, Including waste ground, south-facing grassy slopes and abandoned quarries. This species often basks on bare or stony ground, which seems to be a habitat requirement. Individuals do wander and may be found away from suitable habitat.

Larval foodplant: Various grasses.

Flight time: Two generations. Usually May to June and late July to early September.



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Speckled Wood (*Pararge aegeria*)

National status: Common across much of Britain. Has shown an increasing abundance and distribution in recent years.

County status: Widespread. Usually a common species, especially in lowland areas where it can be found in most woodland. May reach suitable habitat on higher ground though these populations vary each year.

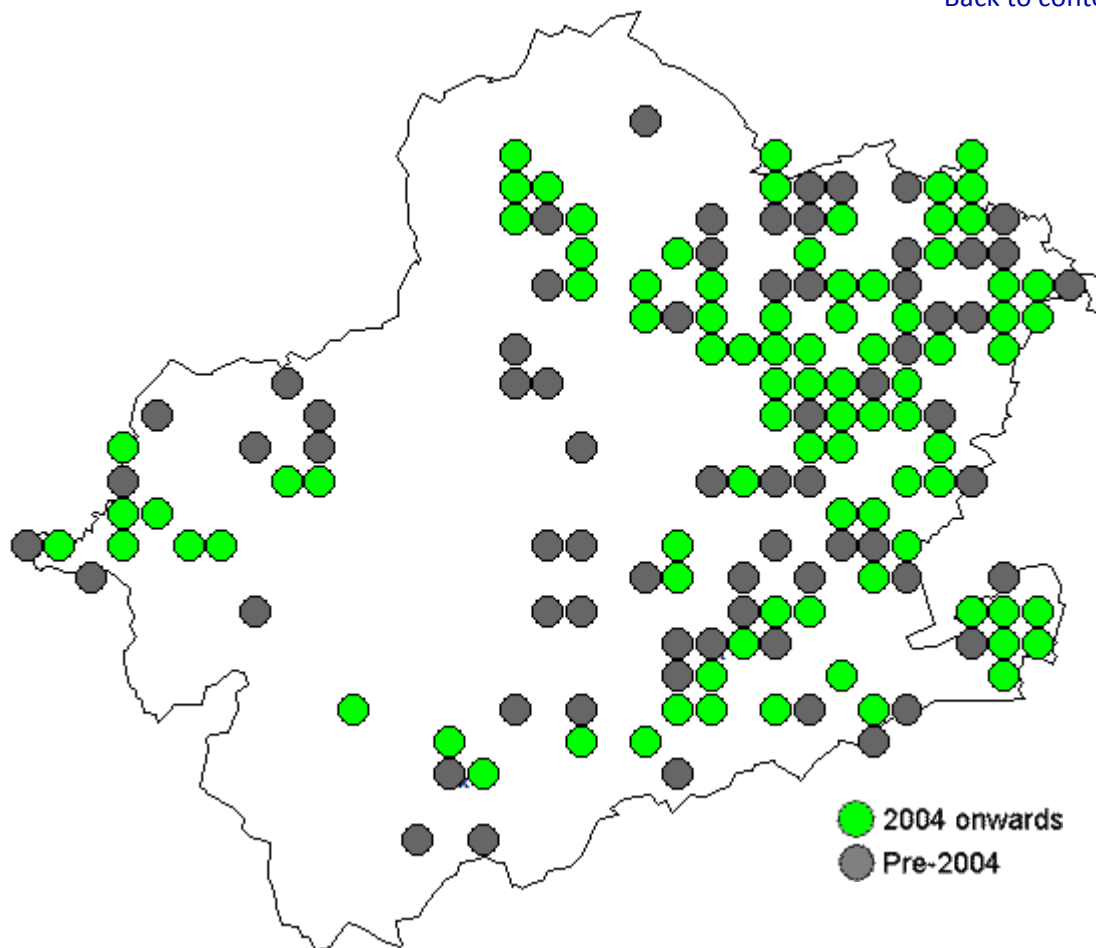
Habitat: Woodland is the main habitat, perhaps favouring damp areas. May occur anywhere with sheltered/shaded conditions.

Larval foodplant: Various grasses.

Flight time: Usually seen April to September. Two or three generations each year.



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Large Heath (*Coenonympha tullia*)

National status: Found only in northern Britain. Tends to exist in distinct colonies. Habitat loss has resulted in this species becoming locally extinct in some areas.

County status: Unknown. Records show a colony occurred at Drum Ddu. It was last seen here in 1999, and this is the last county sighting. Recent visits to this site have, thus far, been unsuccessful.

The habitat of this species is often very inaccessible and in areas where butterfly recording is rarely done. It seems probable that the species occurs in suitable habitat but has remained undetected. Several sites will be visited in summer 2014 with the hope of confirming this butterfly's presence in the county. It is possible, however, the species is now extinct in VC47.

A photograph would be highly desirable to back up any records.

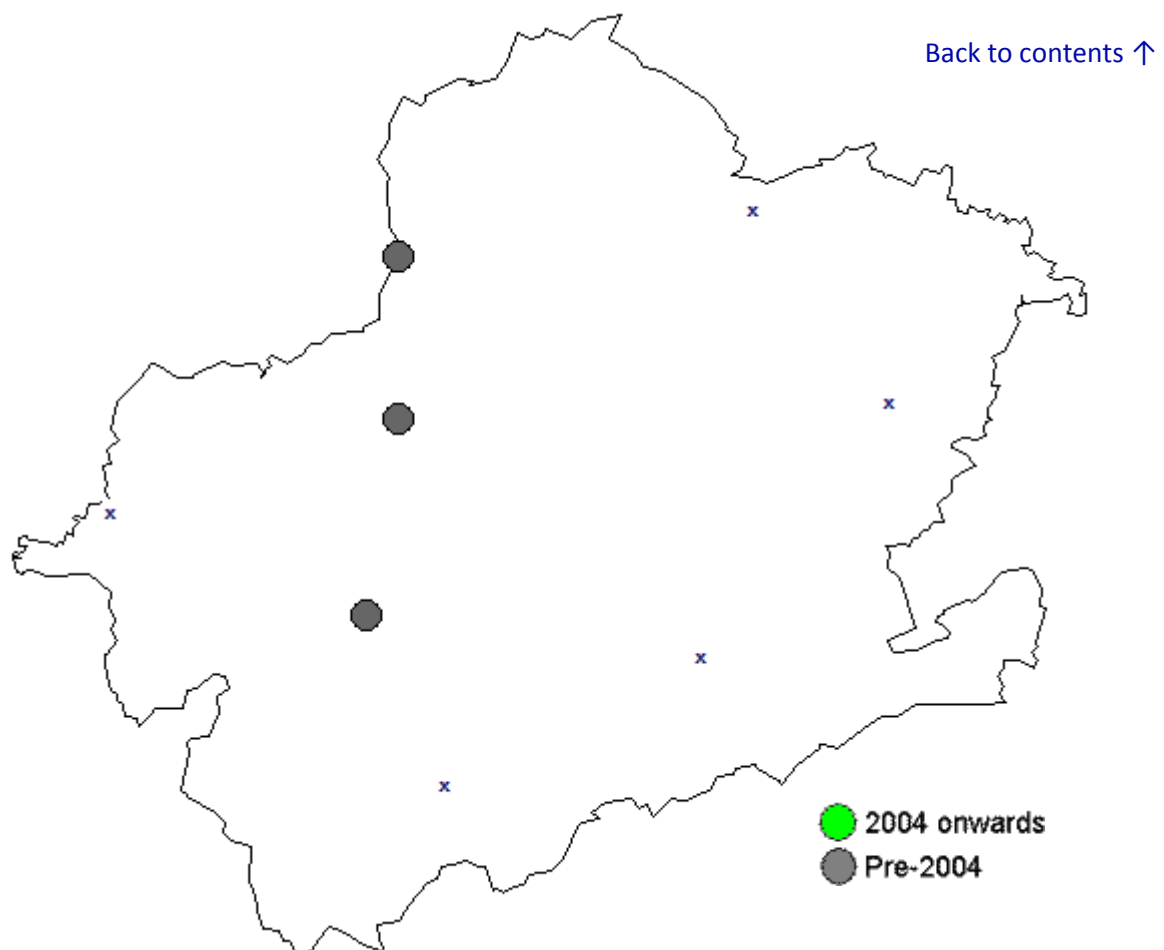


Habitat: Level boggy areas. Including raised bogs, damp moorland and mosses. Most sites have cross-leaved heath, which the adult nectars on.

Larval foodplant: Usually hare's-tail cottongrass.

Flight time: June and July.

VC47 Confusion species: Superficially similar to several other browns. The patterning on the underside of the wings, specifically the eye spots, can vary. Most likely to be confused with [Small Heath](#).



Small Heath (*Coenonympha pamphilus*)

National status: Common across most of Britain. The species is thought to be in decline.

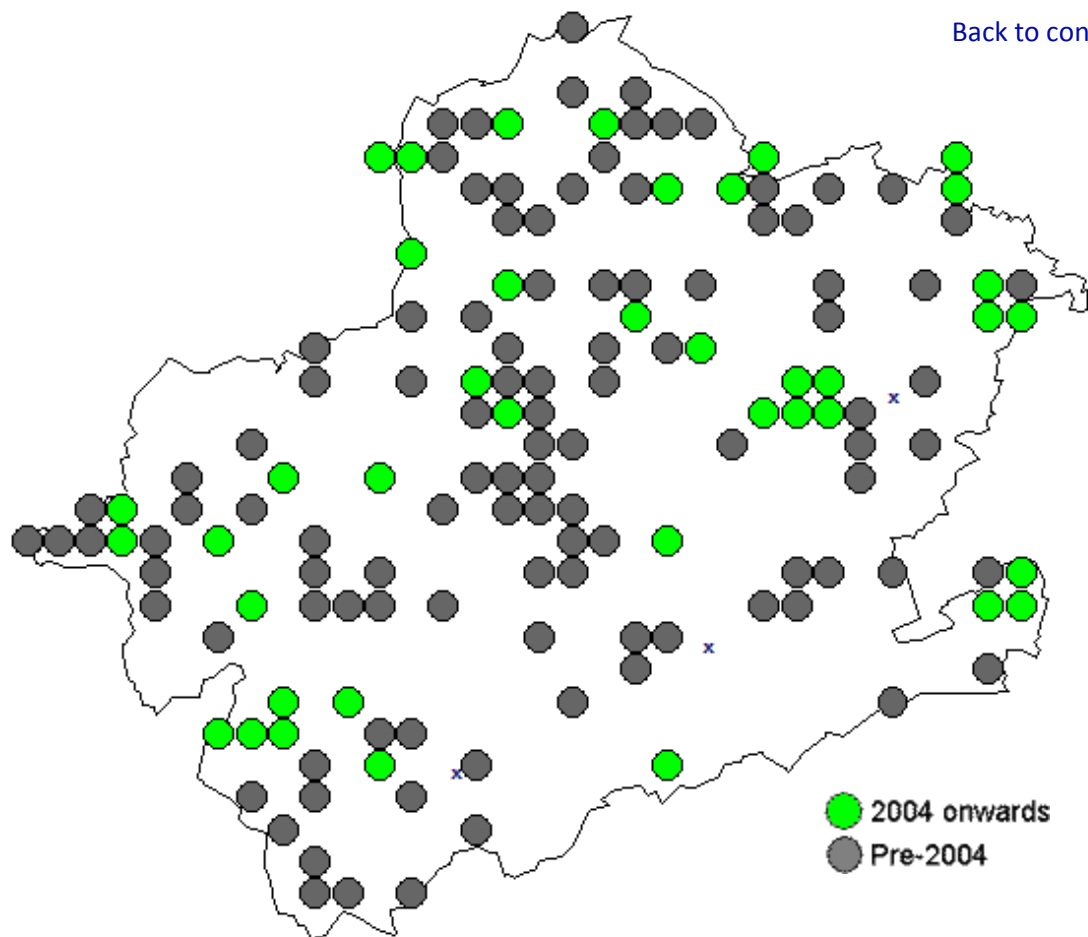
County status: Widespread and often common. Can become very common in ideal habitat. There is a slight record bias towards the western side of the county.

Habitat: A wide range. Usually open, grassy places. Including grassland, brownfield sites, meadows, heathland and woodland rides. Can also occur on mountain slopes.

Larval foodplant: Grasses (especially bents, fescues and meadow-grass)

Flight time: May to early September. Two generations.

VC47 Confusion species: Not dissimilar in markings to several other browns. However this species is noticeably small.



Ringlet (*Aphantopus hyperantus*)

National status: Widespread and common across large parts of Britain. In recent years this species appears to be on the increase.

County status: A common species which is found throughout the county.

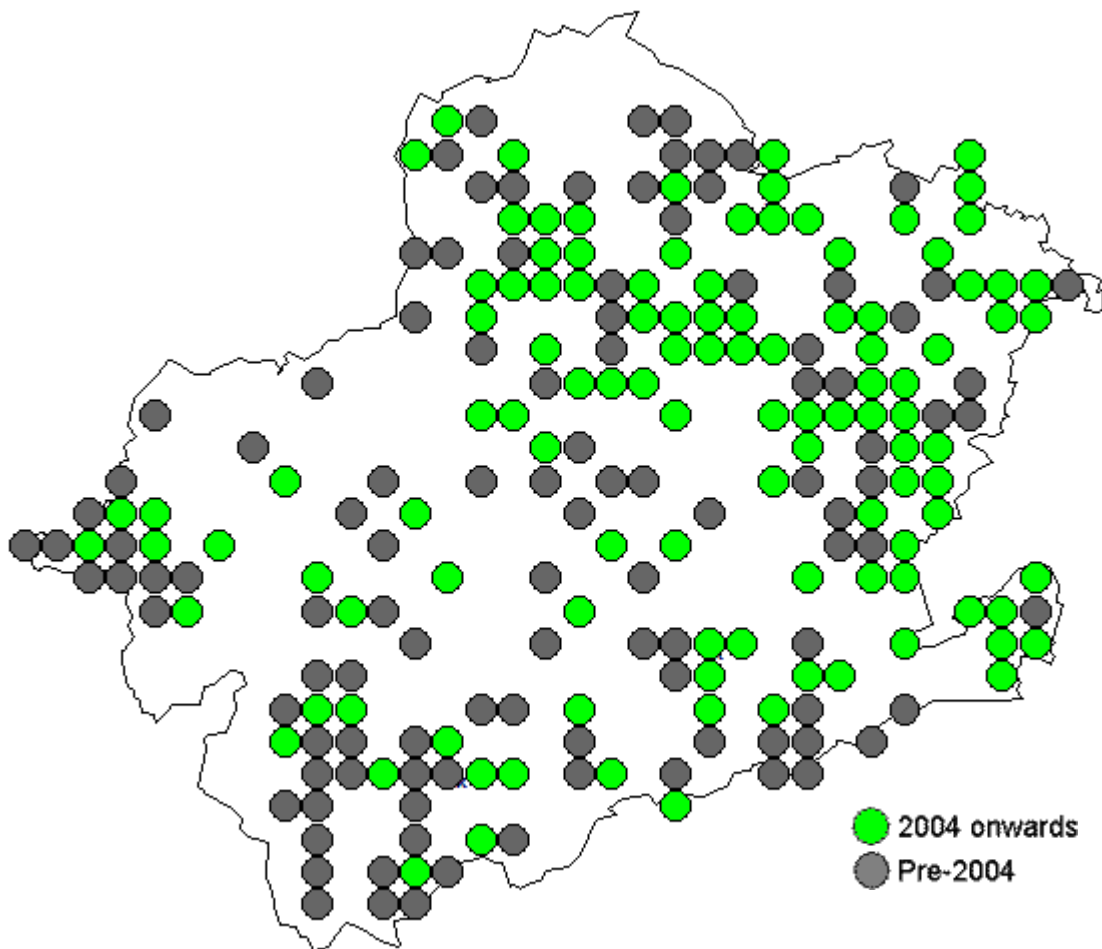
Habitat: Tends to prefer damp areas with lush vegetation. Including woodland rides, meadows, verges and hedgerows.

Larval foodplant: Various grasses.

Flight time: June to August.



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Meadow Brown (*Maniola jurtina*)

National status: Widespread and common.

County status: A very common and widespread species. Can be abundant in places.

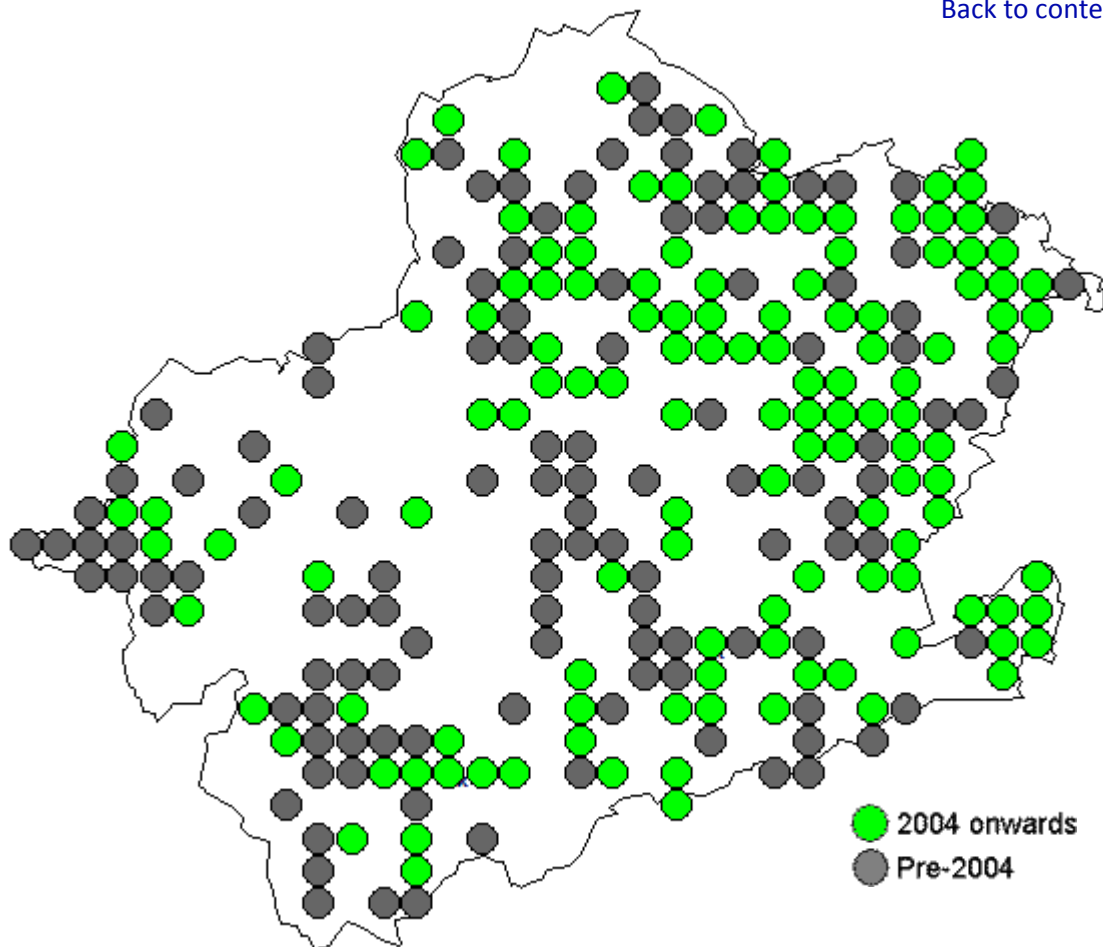
Habitat: Any grassy habitats.

Larval foodplant: A wide range of grasses.

Flight time: Late June to August.



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Gatekeeper/Hedge Brown (*Pyronia tithonus*)

National status: A common and widespread species throughout most of Britain. Spreading north.

County status: A definite eastern-bias for this species where it can be relatively common. This is seemingly a lowland species. Uncommon in most of the western half.

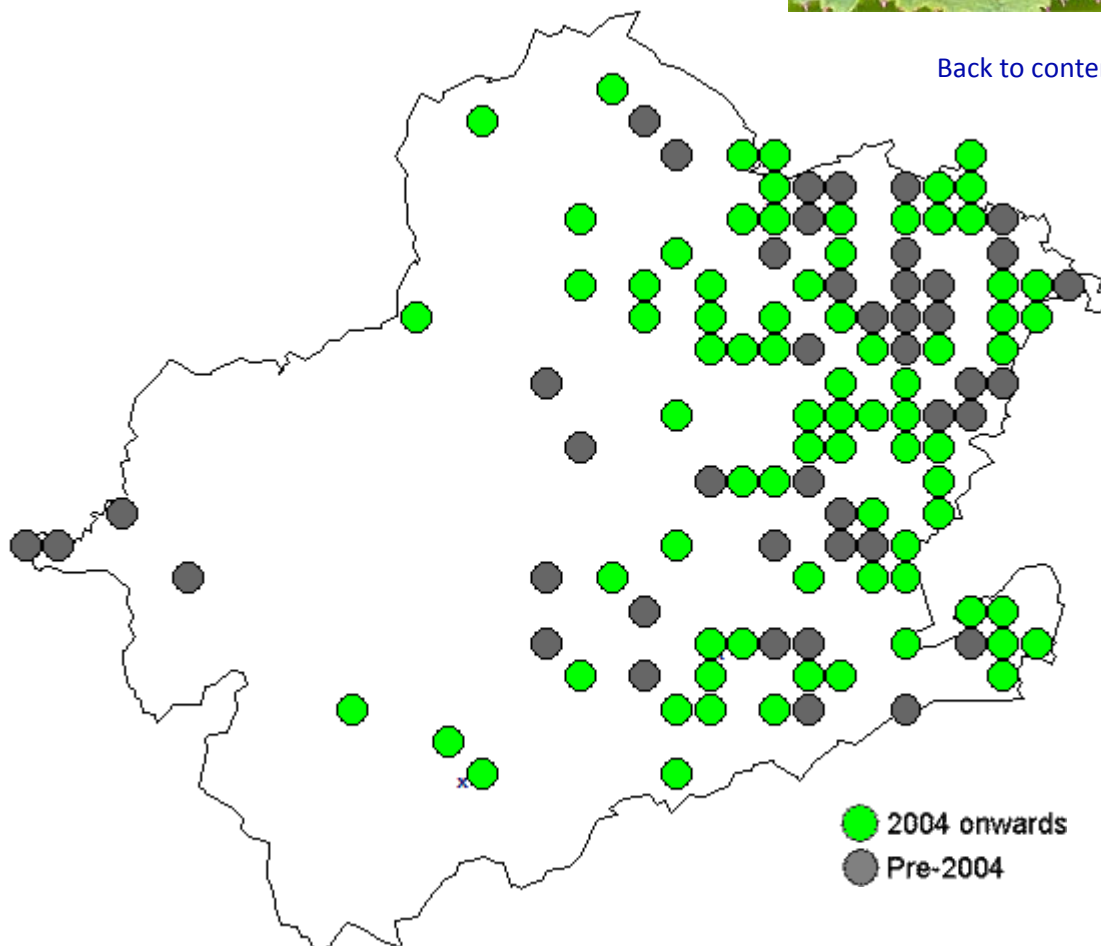
Habitat: Warm, sheltered, grassy sites. Scrubby grassland is preferred. Also field edges and woodland rides.

Larval foodplant: Various grasses.

Flight time: July and August.



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Grayling (*Hipparchia semele*)

National status: Generally a coastal species but also occurs inland. Fairly widespread. A declining species, especially inland populations.

County status: Uncommon and local. Recent records only from a handful of sites, usually in the eastern side of the county. Seemingly favouring hills with bare ground, e.g. Middletown Hill and Roundton Hill. With inland populations in national decline, this is a species of concern in the county.

A record photograph may be helpful, especially if from a previously unknown site.



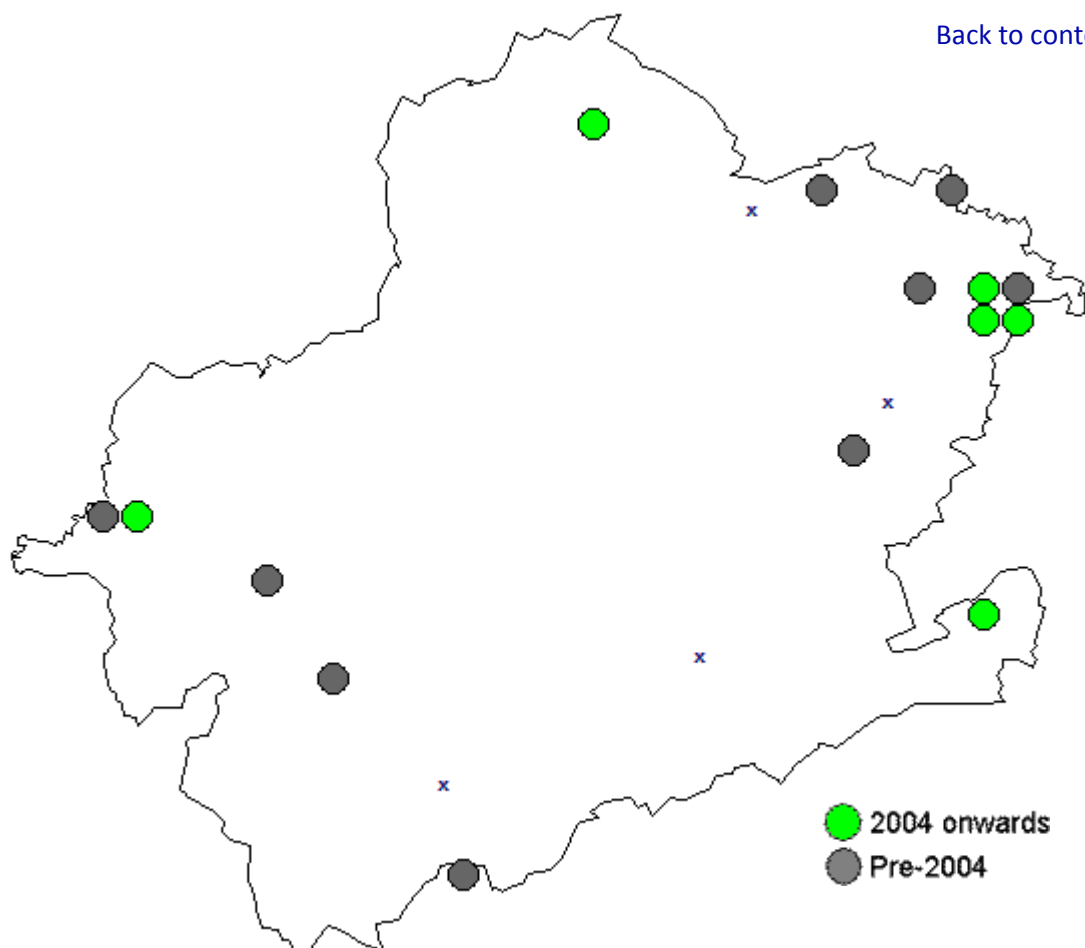
Habitat: Sunny sites with bare ground. Including heathland, brownfield sites and south-facing slopes.

Larval foodplant: Various grasses. Especially fescues and bents.

Flight time: Late June to August.

VC47 Confusion species: Fairly distinctive, though superficially similar to some other browns.

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Pearl-bordered Fritillary (*Boloria euphrosyne*)

National status: Formerly widespread. It has undergone a significant decline in recent years and is now only found in scattered colonies across much of Britain. Threatened.

County status: Very local. Colonies exist at fewer than ten sites, all in the northeast quarter of the county; including Y Figyn, Y Frochas and Middletown Hill. The sites share the same habitat: ffridd (see below). The species remains threatened within the county; however, currently appears to be relatively stable. It has benefitted from extensive habitat management as well as reintroductions.

Records are likely to be queried if a new site is being claimed. Records from the end of the flight period, when the confusion species is flying, should ideally be backed up with evidence.

Habitat: Generally a species of open woodland. Requires areas with an abundance of violets and without thick vegetation. In the county, the species tends to occur on ffridd (no English translation). This is a habitat found between the lowland and upland; often south-facing slopes dominated with bracken and with small trees interspersed.

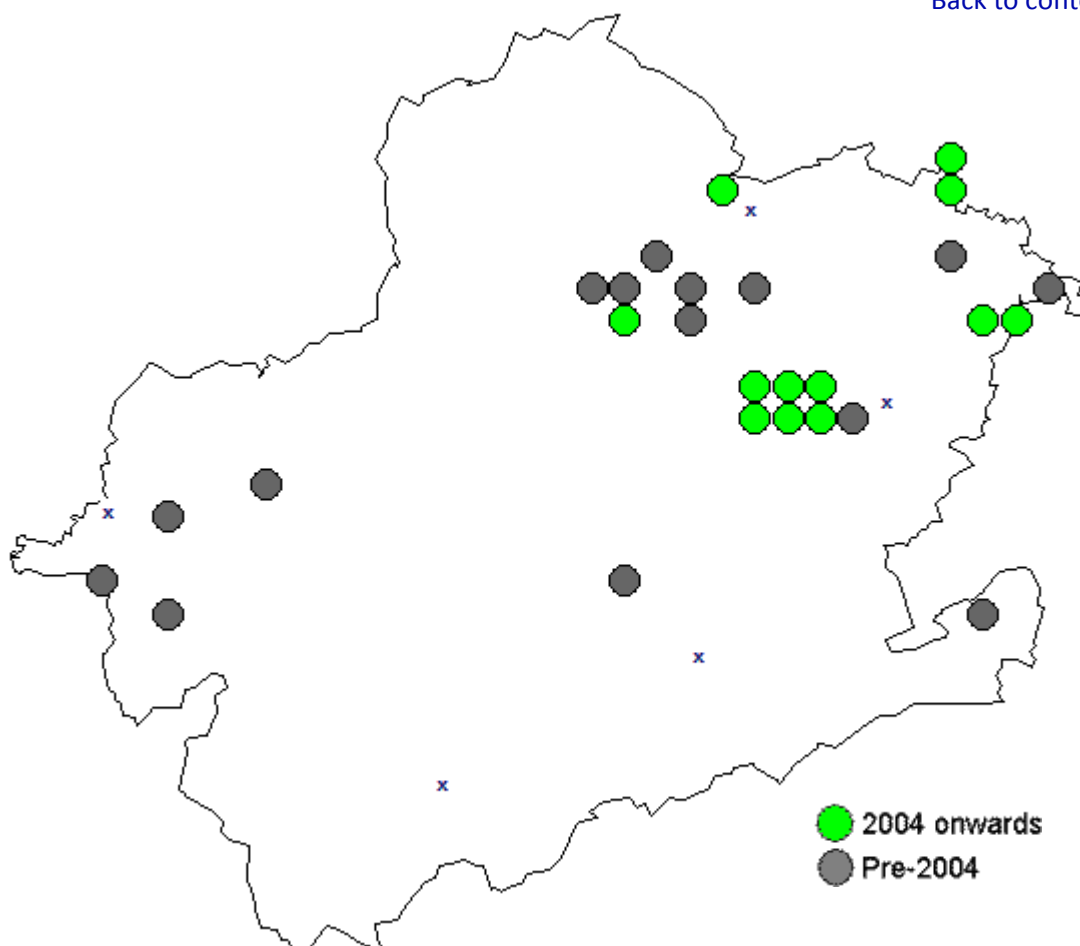
Larval foodplant: Violets, usually common dog-violet.

Flight time: Late April to early June.

VC47 Confusion species: [Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary](#). The two species are very similar and often occur in the same habitat and the same time of year. They can usually be separated with careful examination. Both upper and underside exhibit subtle differences which can be used to identify the species - but the underside is often most useful. Note the difference in flight period (though there is overlap). If in any doubt, please contact the county recorder.



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Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary (*Boloria selene*)

National status: Found in western half of Britain. Widespread across most of Scotland and Wales. More local in England where the species has severely declined.

County status: Scatterings of records from around the county, though there seems to be a preference for the western side. The species is under-recorded and is likely to be fairly common across suitable habitat in the uplands. A photograph may be useful to confirm records, especially from previously unknown sites.

Habitat: Able to breed in wetter sites than the confusion species, for example moorland and damp grassland. Both species are often together in drier sites. In the county, the species tends to occur on ffridd and moorland.

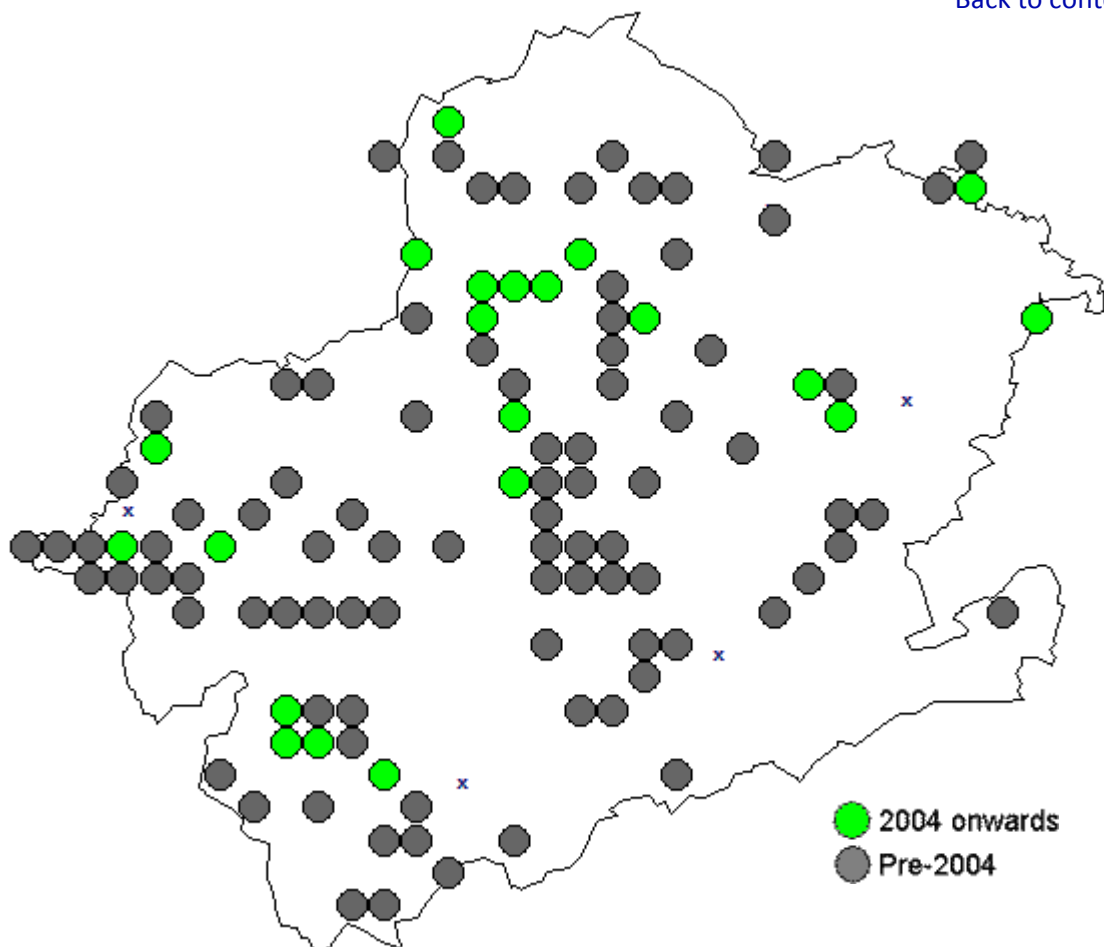
Larval foodplant: Violets. Marsh violet in upland sites and common dog-violet elsewhere.

Flight time: Late May to July.

VC47 Confusion species: Easily confused with the scarcer Pearl-bordered Fritillary. The two species can be separated with care.



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Silver-washed Fritillary (*Argynnis paphia*)

National status: Widespread across much of southern England and Wales. Fairly common though populations fluctuate, most recently it appears to be increasing in both range and abundance.

County status: Local. Scattered records from across the county. Bucking the national trend, records suggest this species has declined and is now fairly uncommon. May be under-recorded. Almost all recent records are from the eastern side, especially woodland along the northeast border of the county near Middletown. Also occurs in the Dyfi Forest at the western edge of the county.

A photo may be useful to confirm records from outside these areas.



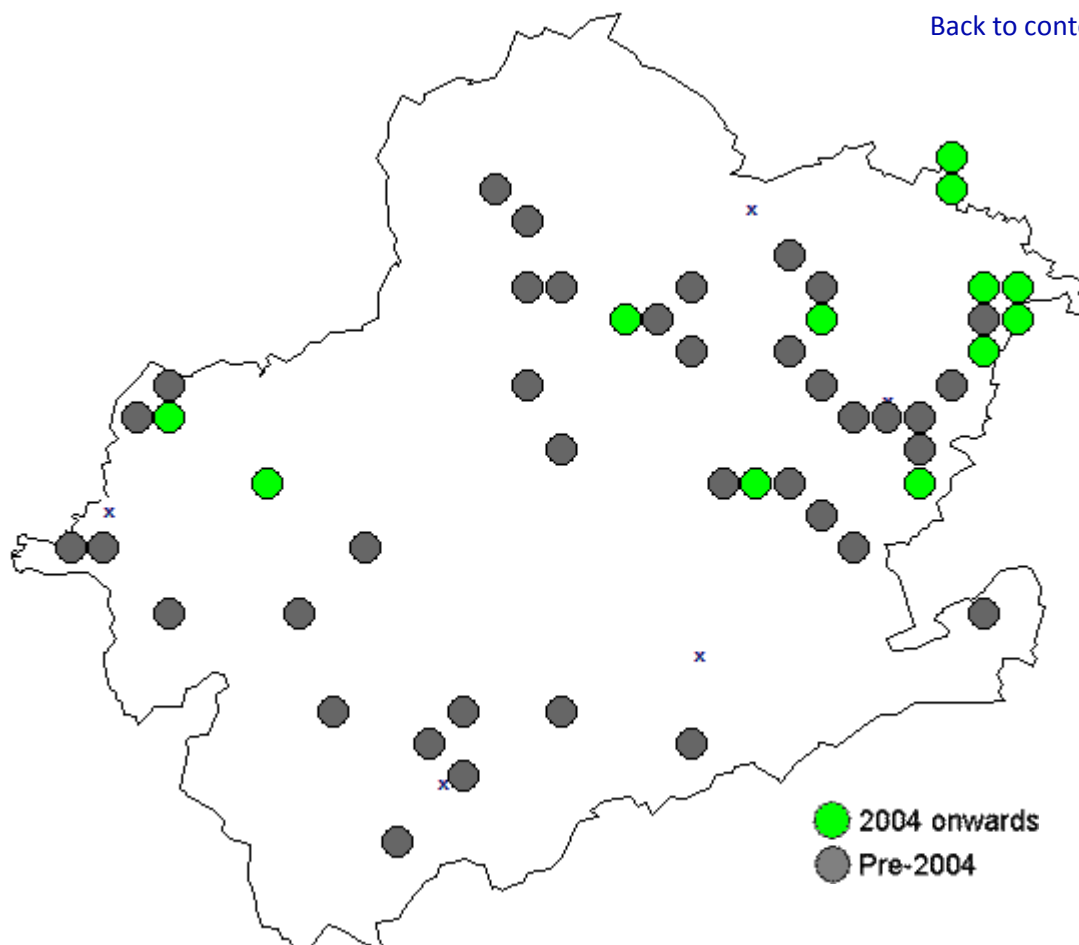
Habitat: Any sunny woodland with sufficient food and nectar plants. Can also be found in more open habitats. In the county, most recent records come from mature broadleaved woodland.

Larval foodplant: Common dog-violet.

Flight time: Late June to August.

VC47 Confusion species: Similar size and colouration as [Dark Green Fritillary](#), however consistent differences in markings on both upper and undersides allow the pair to be distinguished with little difficulty if given a good view.

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Dark Green Fritillary (*Argynnis aglaja*)

National status: Widespread and fairly common across most of Britain.

County status: Can be found throughout the county. The species is not especially common and is limited by suitable habitat.

Habitat: A wide range, provided there is sufficient food and nectar plants. Including flower-rich grassland, scrub, moorland and woodland rides.

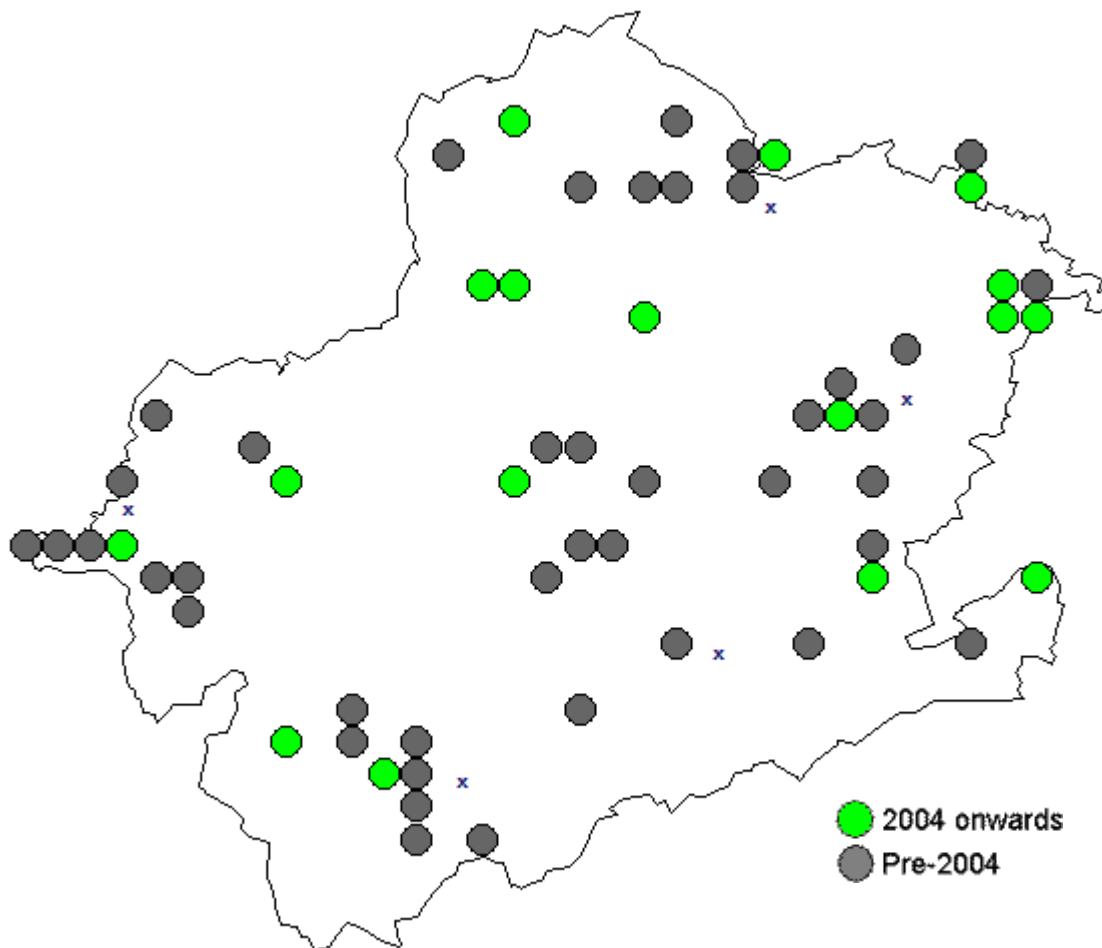
Larval foodplant: Various violets.

Flight time: June to August.

VC47 Confusion species: [Silver-washed Fritillary](#). Very similar to [High Brown Fritillary](#).



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Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*)

National status: Common and widespread across all of the UK. The species is both a resident and a migrant - the latter reportedly makes up a large proportion of individuals seen.

County status: Widespread and often numerous.

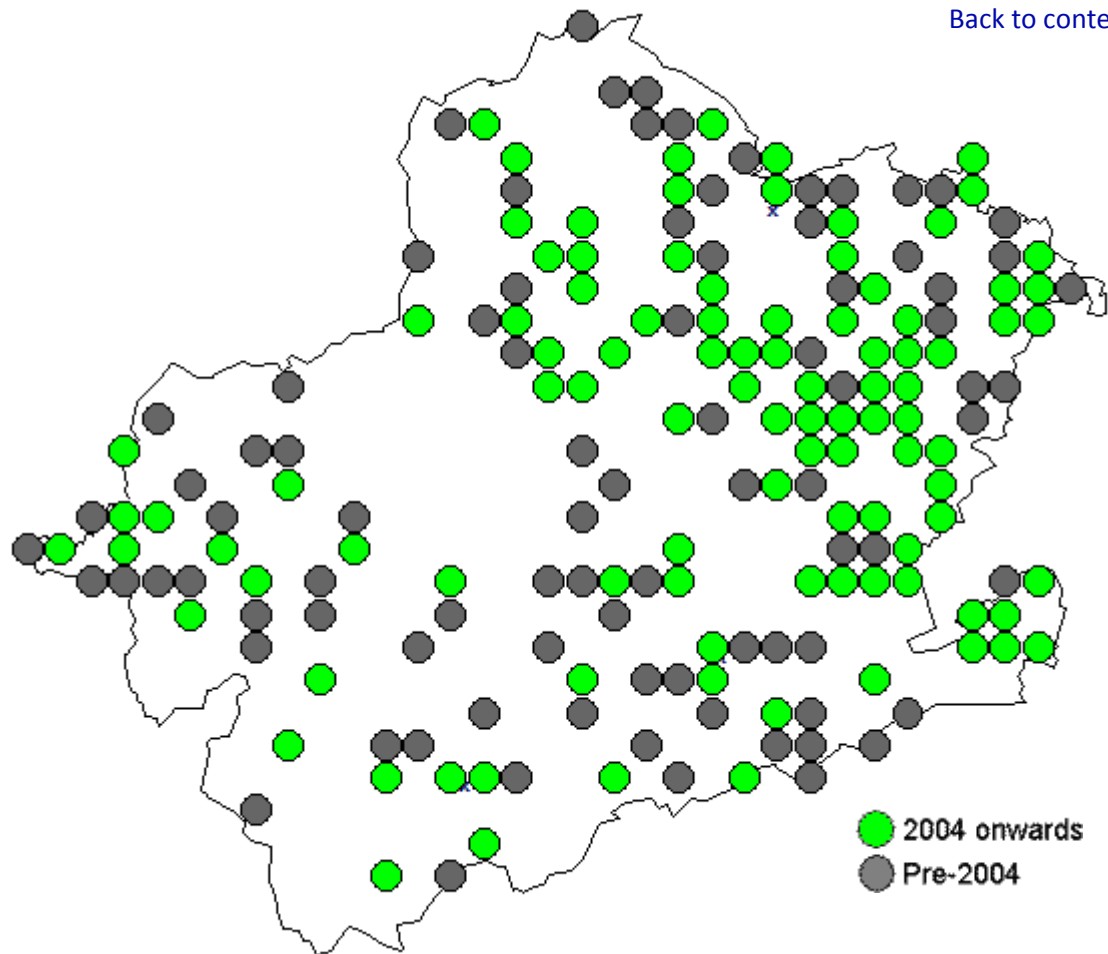
Habitat: Can be found almost anywhere.

Larval foodplant: Usually common nettle.

Flight time: Usually between June and October, though can be seen throughout the year.



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Painted Lady (*Vanessa cardui*)

National status: Migrant. Common and can be found across Britain. Some years the species arrives in vast numbers. The species breeds in the UK and can produce several broods, however it is unable to survive the winter.

County status: Records from across the county. Seen almost every year, though only numerous in some years.

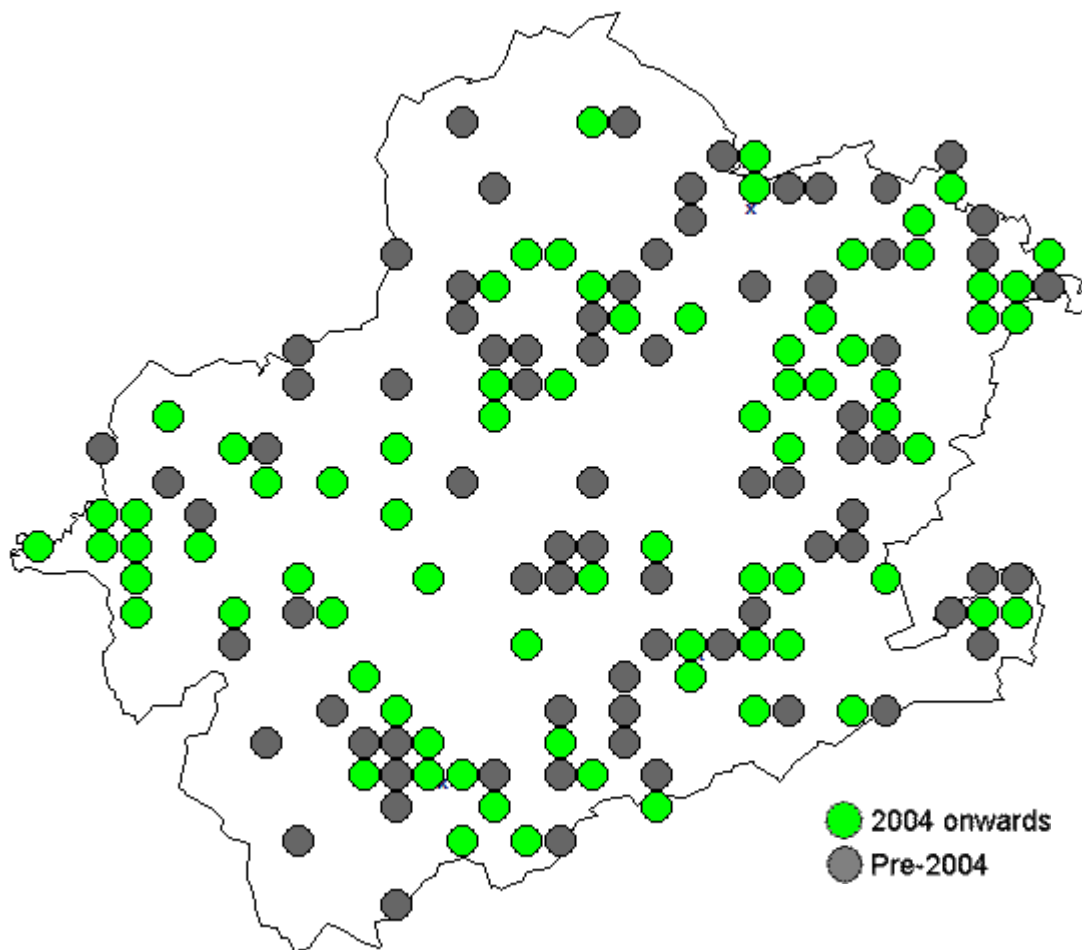
Habitat: Can turn up anywhere.

Larval foodplant: Various thistles and occasionally other plants.



Flight time: Migrants arrive from May. Numbers tend to peak in late summer.

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Peacock (*Inachis io*)

National status: Occurs throughout the British Isles. Common and expanding range.

County status: Common and widespread.

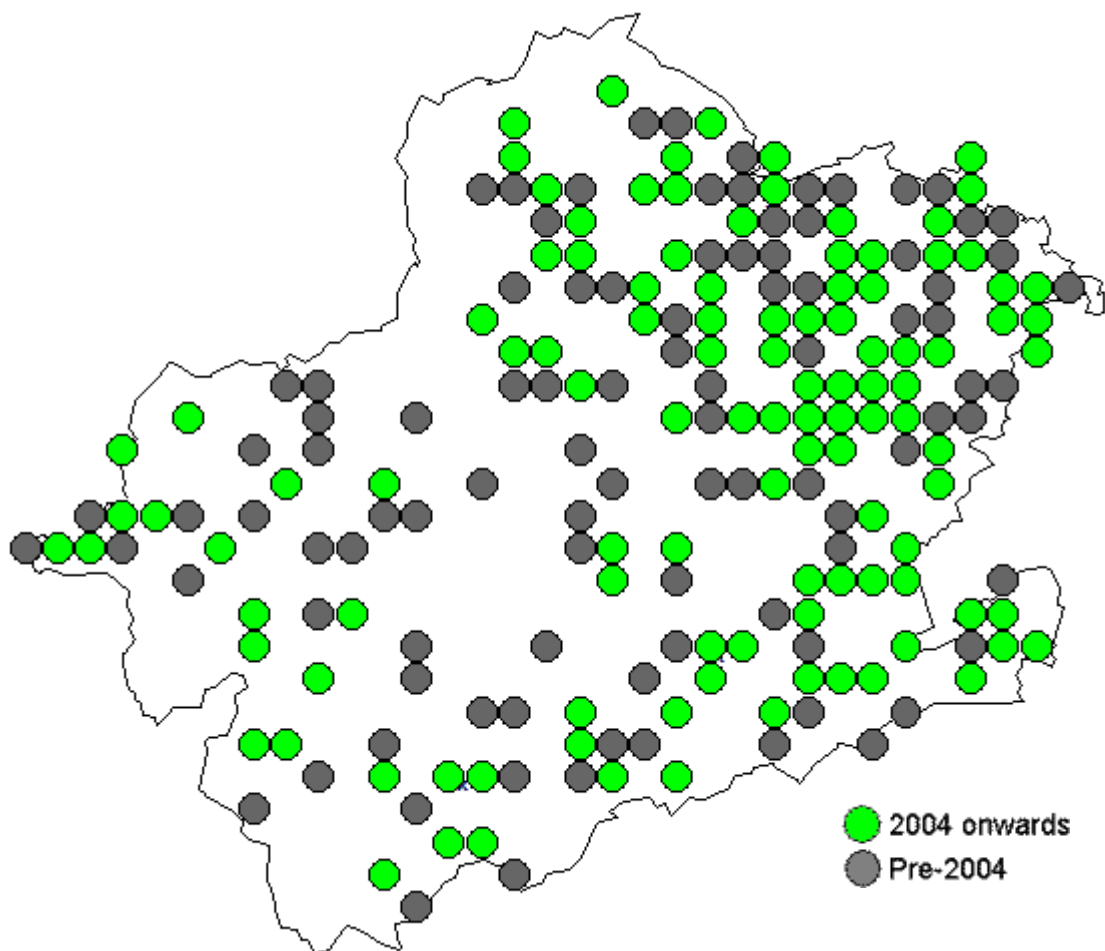
Habitat: Able to breed almost anywhere with foodplant.

Larval foodplant: Common nettle.

Flight time: Adults emerge around the start of August and can usually be seen until September. The adult hibernates overwinter and re-emerge in late March when it can be seen until early June. May be seen on warm winter days.



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Small Tortoiseshell (*Aglais urticae*)

National status: Widespread and common across Britain. Recent data suggests the species is suffering a steep decline, especially in the south.

County status: A very common species, found across the county.

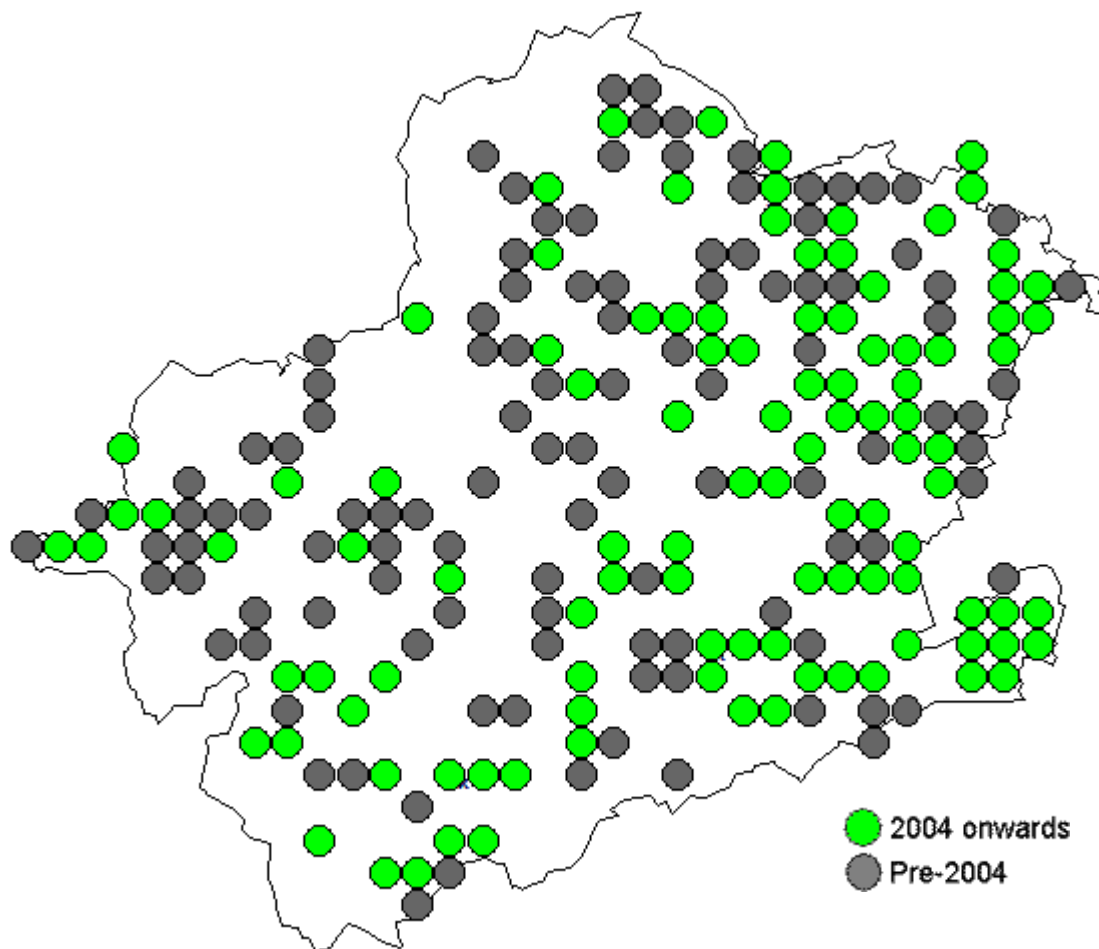
Habitat: Almost anywhere with foodplant.

Larval foodplant: Nettle.

Flight time: Adults emerge around June or July and can be seen until early October. The species then hibernates and can be seen from March onwards. Numbers peak in late summer. Usually two generations.



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Comma (*Polygonia c-album*)

National status: Fairly common across most of Britain, spreading north in recent years.

County status: Widespread and fairly common through many parts of the county. Uncommon and sometimes absent in upland areas.

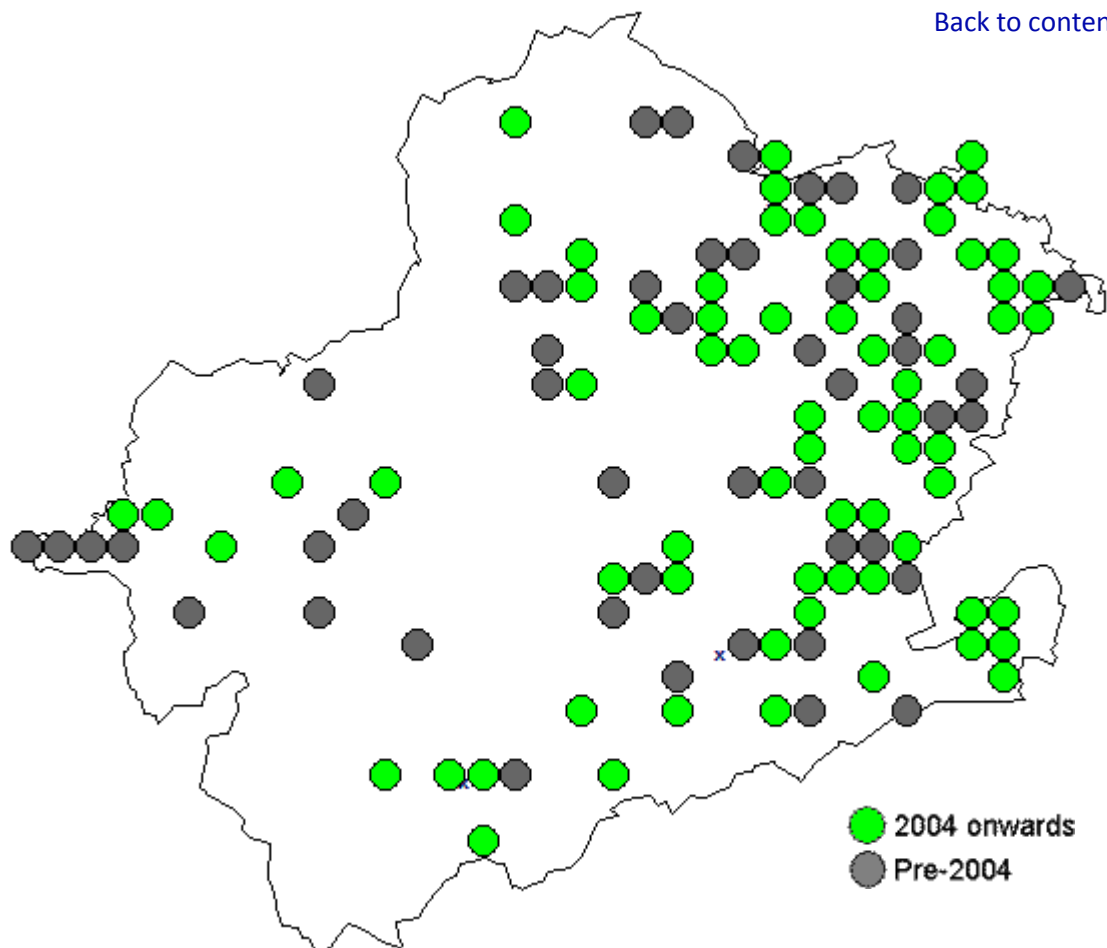
Habitat: Primarily a woodland butterfly, often in open woodland, woodland rides and edges. The species wanders, especially before hibernation, and can be seen in a wide range of habitats, including gardens.

Larval foodplant: Mainly common nettle. Bramble and other plants may also be used.

Flight time: Usually July to October and then March to May. Can be seen in almost any month of the year.



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Small Copper (*Lycaena phlaeas*)

National status: Widespread and fairly common.

County status: Found across the county. Can be fairly common in suitable habitat, however this itself is often limited.

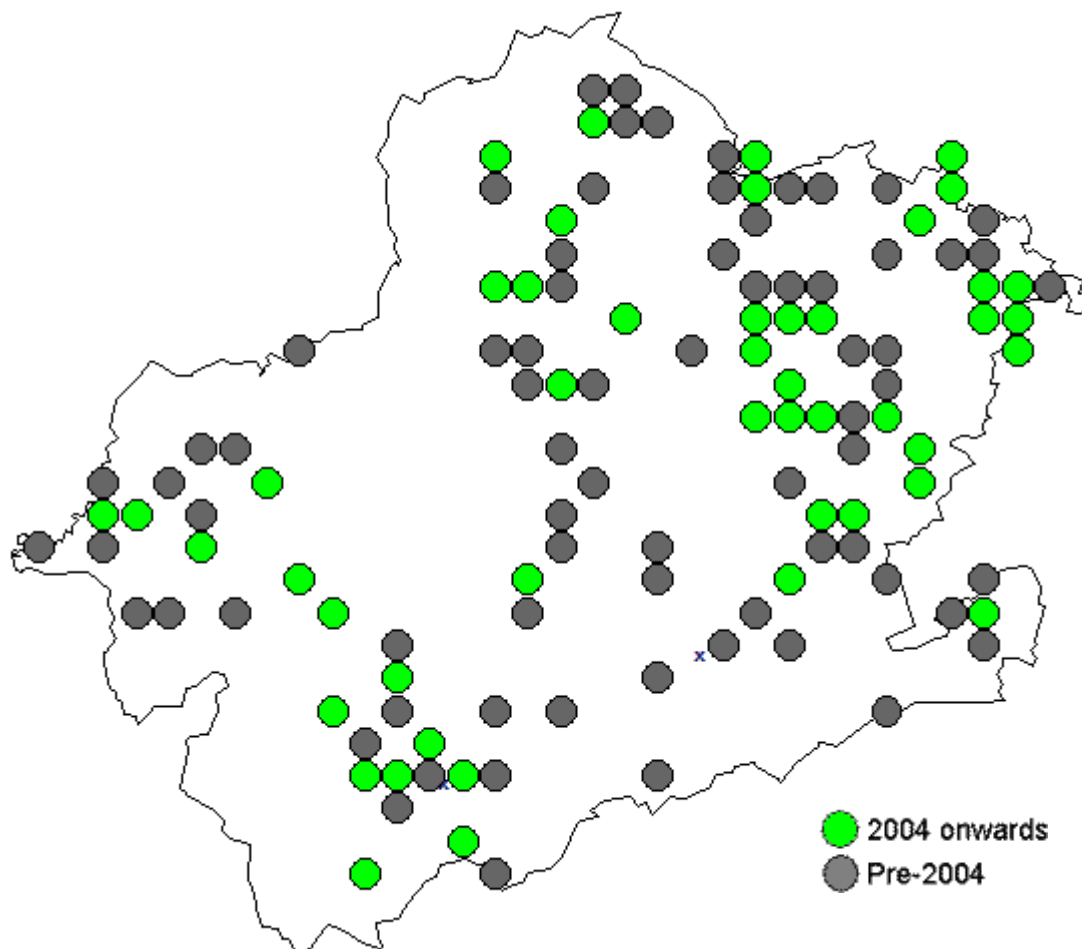
Habitat: Rough, unimproved grassy areas are favoured, especially if hot and dry. Occasionally wanders into gardens.

Larval foodplant: Common sorrel and sheep's sorrel.

Flight time: Usually found between May and September. Two or three generations most years.



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Purple Hairstreak (*Neozephyrus quercus*)

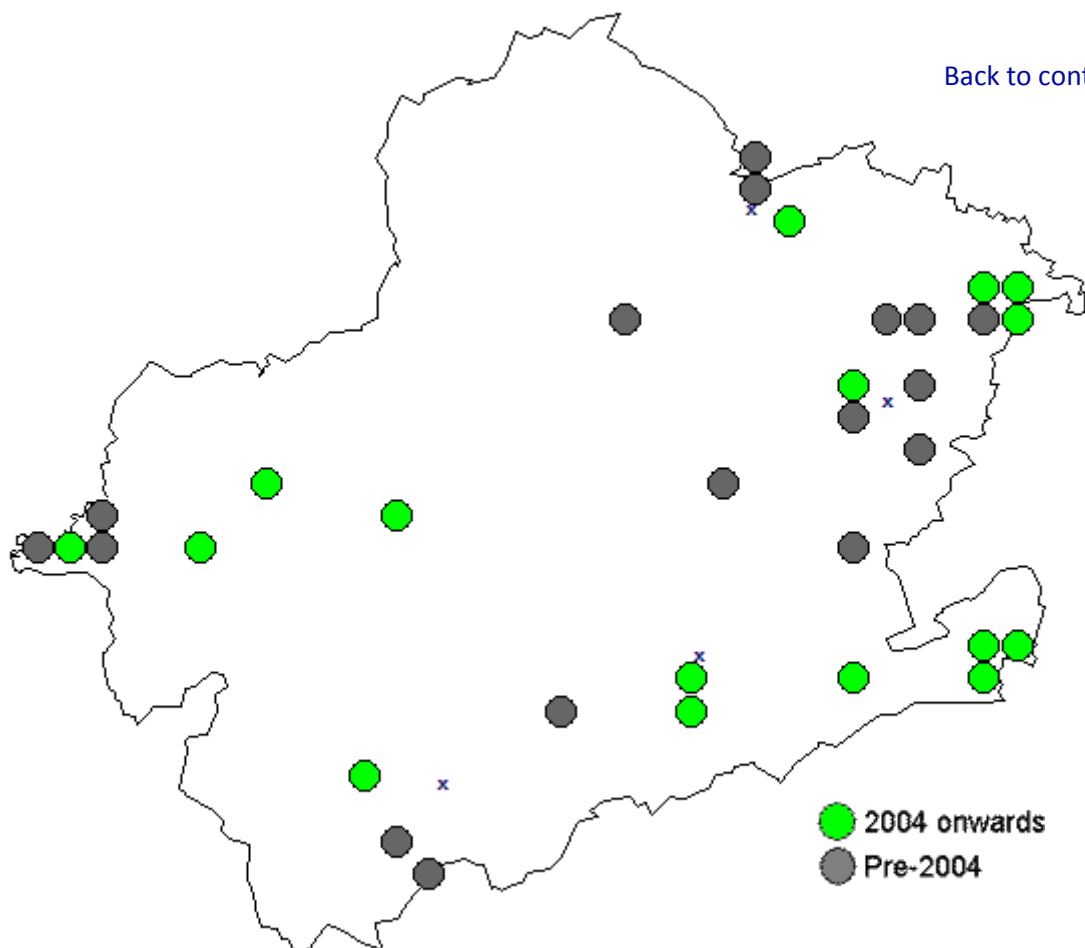
National status: Fairly common in southern Britain, becoming more local further north.

County status: True status unknown; under-recorded. Records from most parts of the county, especially the east. The species is probably much more common and widespread than records suggest. It spends most of its time in the tops of oak trees and rarely ventures out of the canopy, therefore is easily overlooked. Observing the tops of oak trees, especially with binoculars, can be an effective way to record the butterfly, best done in the late afternoon and the evening.

Habitat: Anywhere with oak trees. The species is usually seen by oaks in sunny locations, such as woodland edges, rather than in the middle of thick woodland. An isolated oak tree may host a population.

Larval foodplant: Oak.

Flight time: Late July to early September.



Green Hairstreak (*Callophrys rubi*)

National status: Widespread across most of Britain, though often fairly local.

County status: Probably under-recorded. Found in most parts of the county, though a patchy distribution and generally few records. These records come from a range of very different sites suggesting the species makes full use of the habitats and plants described below .

Habitat: A range of rather different habitats. Including moorland, calcareous grassland, ffridd and scrub. Requires warmth and shelter.

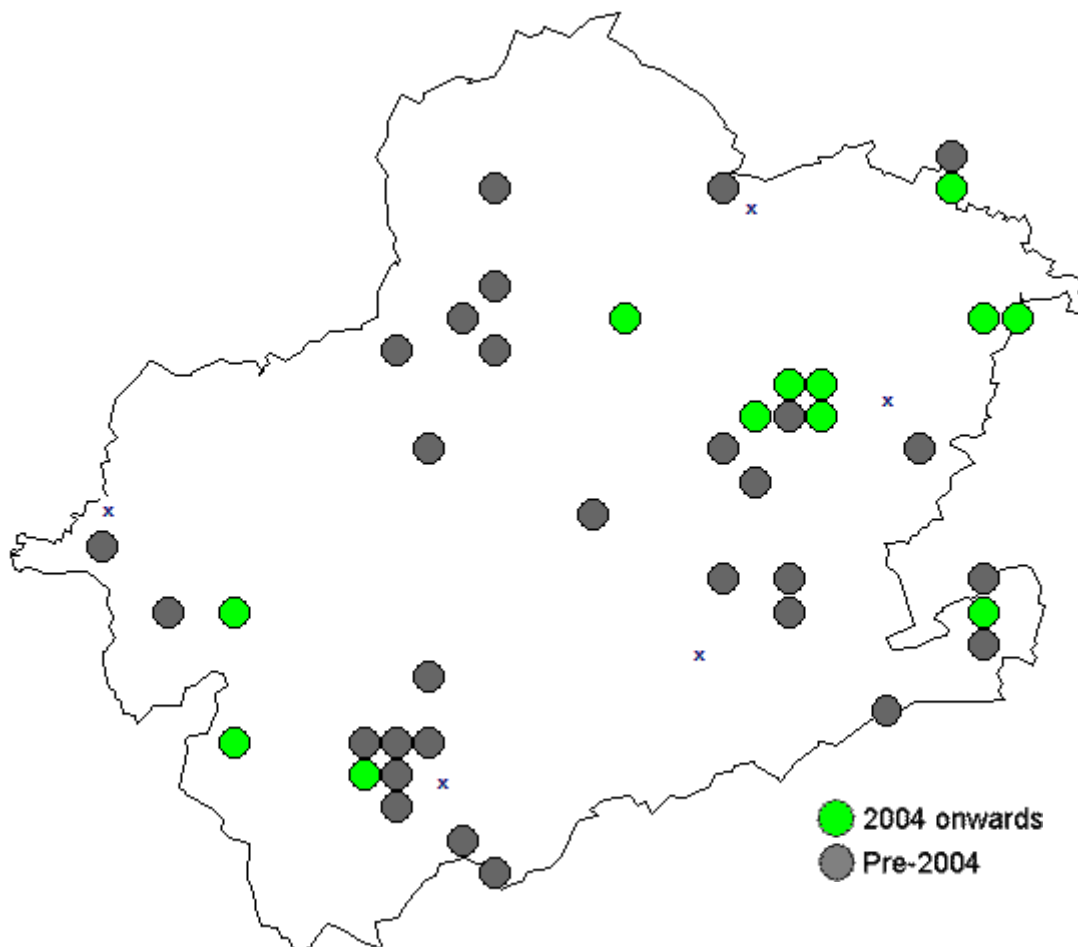
Larval foodplant: Bilberry on moorland. Common rock-rose and bird's foot-trefoil on calcareous grassland. Gorse and broom on scrub and ffridd. Other plants which the species has been reported on include bramble, heather and dogwood.

Flight time: Late April to June.

VC47 Confusion species: Unmistakable. Note the green is not visible when the species is in flight (it will appear dark brown).



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White-letter Hairstreak (*Satyrium w-album*)

National status: The species was affected by Dutch elm disease but appears to have recovered well. Still fairly local. Found across most of England and parts of Wales.

County status: True status unknown. Very few records exist on the county database, all from the eastern half. It seems likely the species is under-recorded and is probably more common and widespread than these records suggest. Recorded most years at a wooded garden in Middetown, in the far east of the county. Occasional records exist at a scattering of other sites. Spends most of its time in elm treetops but does come down to ground level, especially to nectar on flowers. Watching the tops of elm trees with binoculars is often the best way to record the adult. The eggs are laid on twigs of the foodplant where they remain over winter but are small and dark so hard to find.

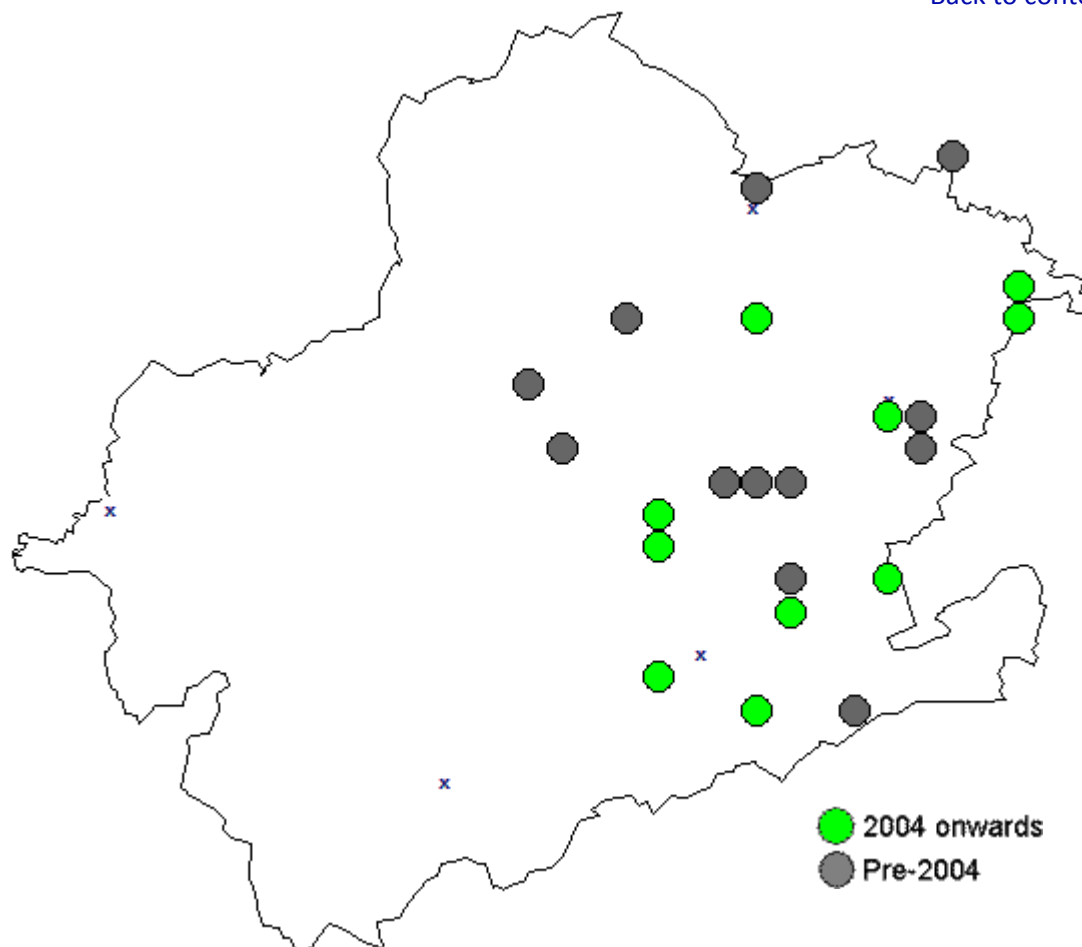
Habitat: Most habitat with suitable elms and nectaring plants. Usually sunny edges of broadleaved woodland and hedgerows.

Larval foodplant: Native elms. Wych elm is reputedly preferred.

Flight time: Most records from late July and August, however the species is said to be on the wing from late June.



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Holly Blue (*Celastrina argiolus*)

National status: Found across most of England, Wales and Ireland. Populations fluctuate cyclically over 4-6 years.

County status: Widespread across the county, with most records coming from the eastern half. Mainly a lowland species. Moderately common.

Habitat: Can be found in most places with the foodplant. A frequent garden visitor.

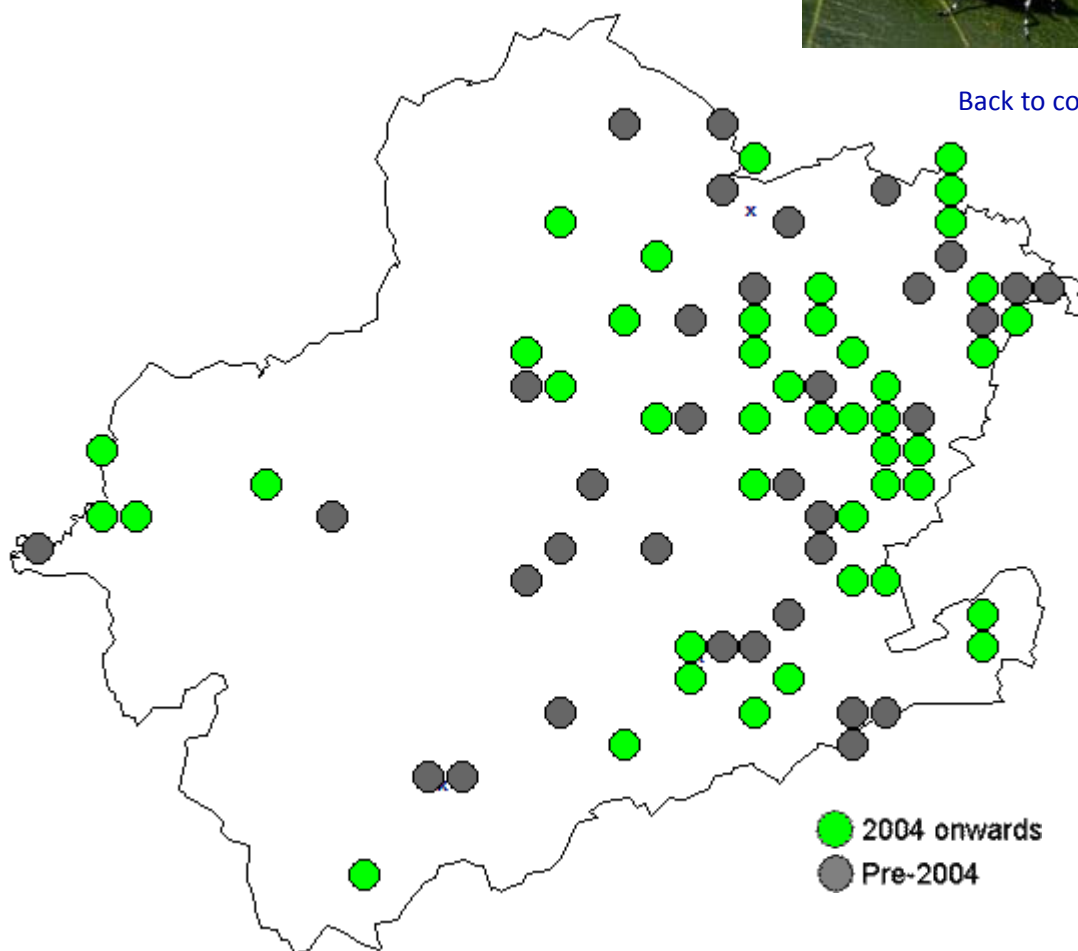
Larval foodplant: Usually holly or ivy. Other plants can be used.

Flight time: Usually April to May and July to early September.

VC47 Confusion species: [Common Blue](#). If the underside is seen, there should be no confusion. Flight behaviour and immediate habitat may help identify an individual in flight.



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Common Blue (*Polyommatus icarus*)

National status: Widespread across all of Britain. Fairly common though may have declined in recent years.

County status: Records from across the county, mostly from the eastern side. Fairly local, with the butterfly preferring unimproved grassland. The species can be common in suitable habitat.

Habitat: Grassy areas. Including roadside verges, brownfield sites and flowery meadows.

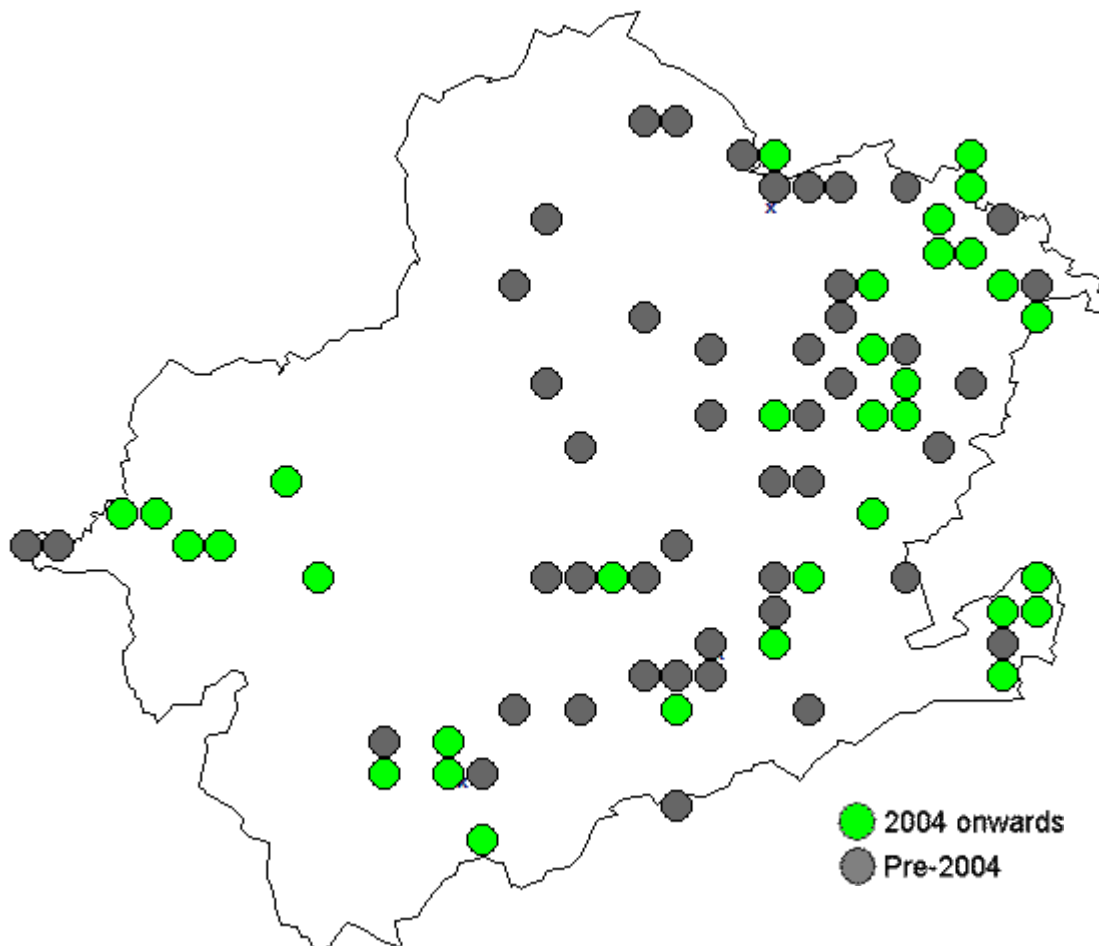
Larval foodplant: Usually common bird's-foot trefoil.

Flight time: Late May to early July and late July to September.

VC47 Confusion species: [Holly Blue](#). The female may be confused with [Brown Argus](#).



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High Brown Fritillary (*Argynnis adippe*)

National status: Highly threatened. Formerly widespread but dramatically declined since the mid-twentieth century and is now only found at about 50 sites nationally.

County status: Presumed extinct. Old records from across the county. In more recent years it was recorded from a single colony which persisted at Allt Dolanog until 2004. This was the last county sighting of the species.

Habitat: South-facing bracken covered slopes (ffridd) is the habitat the species inhabited at Allt Dolanog. It can occur in other habitats, though usually ones dominated with bracken (providing a warm microclimate). Including limestone outcrops, recently coppiced woodland and scrub.

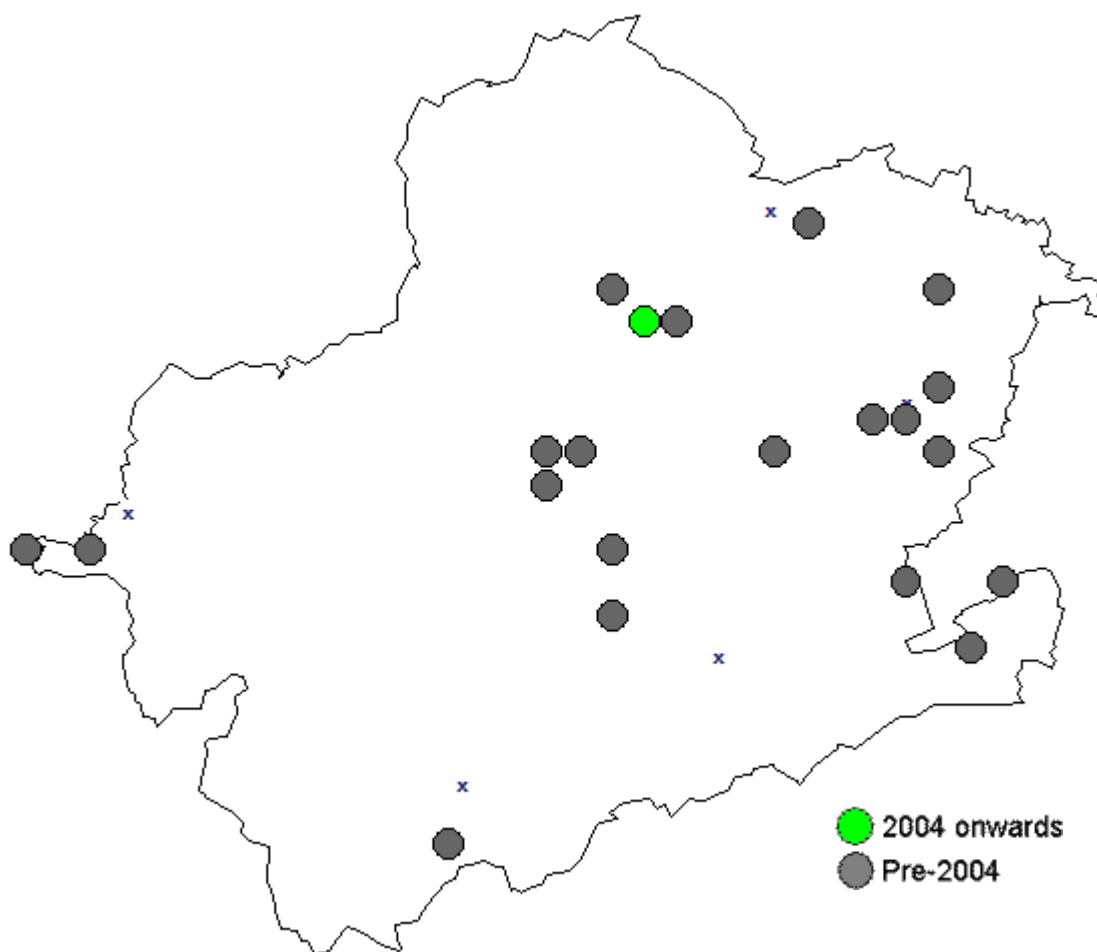
Larval foodplant: Common dog-violet.

Flight time: Mainly July.

VC47 Confusion species: [Dark Green Fritillary](#). Also [Silver-washed Fritillary](#).



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Marsh Fritillary (*Euphydryas aurinia*)

National status: Formerly fairly widespread, this species has declined dramatically in recent decades. Threatened.

County status: Presumed extinct. Only a handful of records, most are nonspecific and from pre-1950. Two records from Llangadfan in 1979 represent the last county sighting. Habitat loss due to increased agriculture was the main cause for the loss of this species.

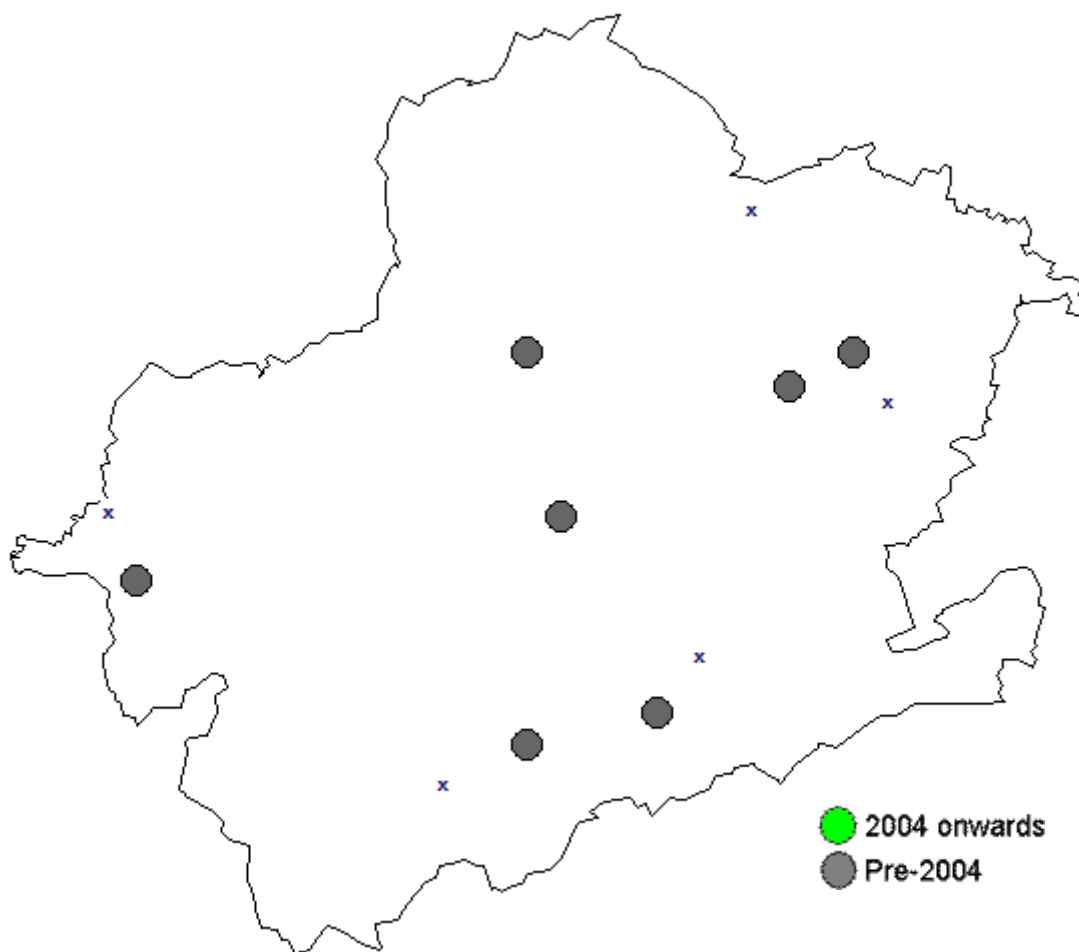
Habitat: Usually damp, unfertilised grassland. Also occurs in other habitats, including chalk grassland.

Larval foodplant: Devil's-bit scabious.

Flight time: Late May to early July.



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Brown Argus (*Aricia agestis*)

National status: Found mainly in south and east England. May be spreading north.

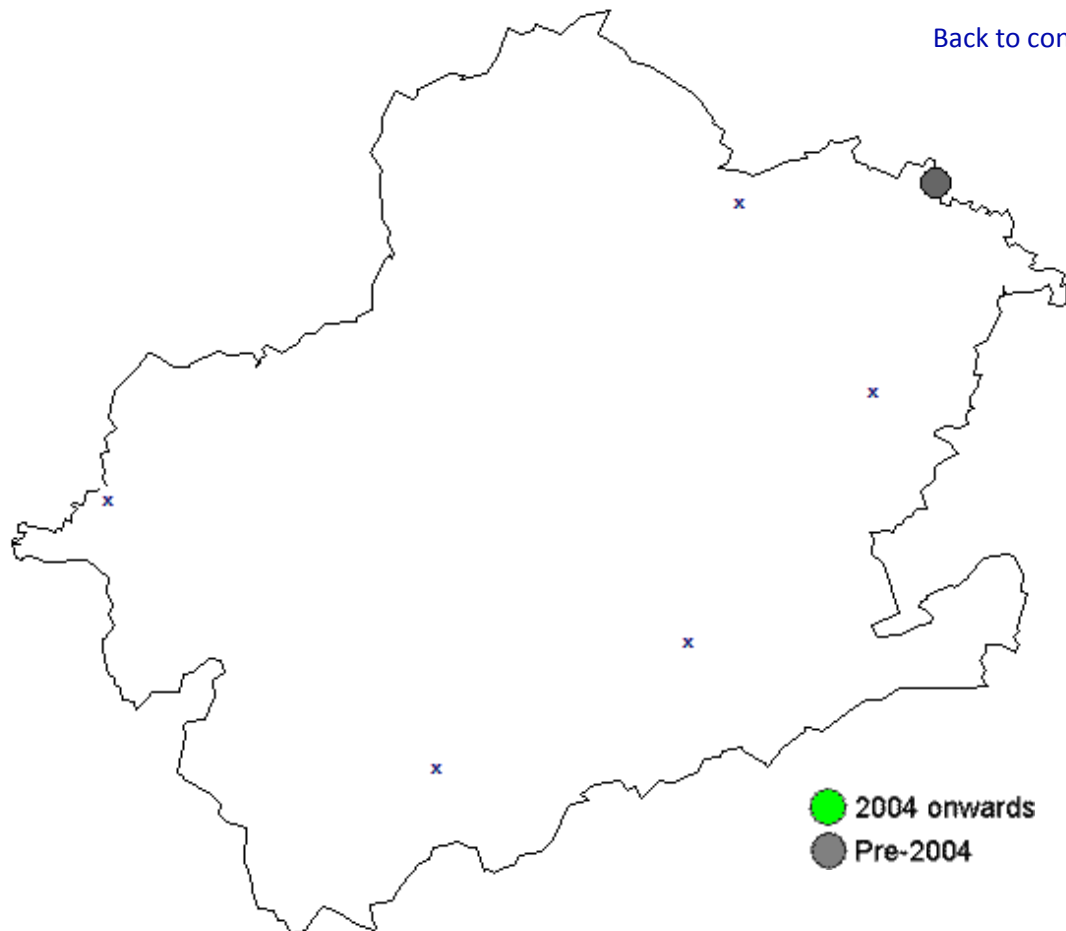
County status: Only two records from 1993 and 1997 exist from seemingly suitable habitat at Llanymynech Rocks. It seems probable the species bred here, at least for a short period. Additional records from this site on the Shropshire side would seem to support this. The species can be hard to identify and as a result could get overlooked. Any claims must be backed up with strong evidence.

Habitat: Calcareous grassland.

Larval foodplant: Common rock-rose. In some parts of the country, the species has adapted to feed on different foodplants, including geraniums, allowing the species to inhabit slightly different habitats.

Flight time: Can be found from May to early September. Two generations.

VC47 Confusion species: Female [Common Blue](#). Care should be taken with identification as the two species can appear alike. There are differences between both the upper and undersides of the species.



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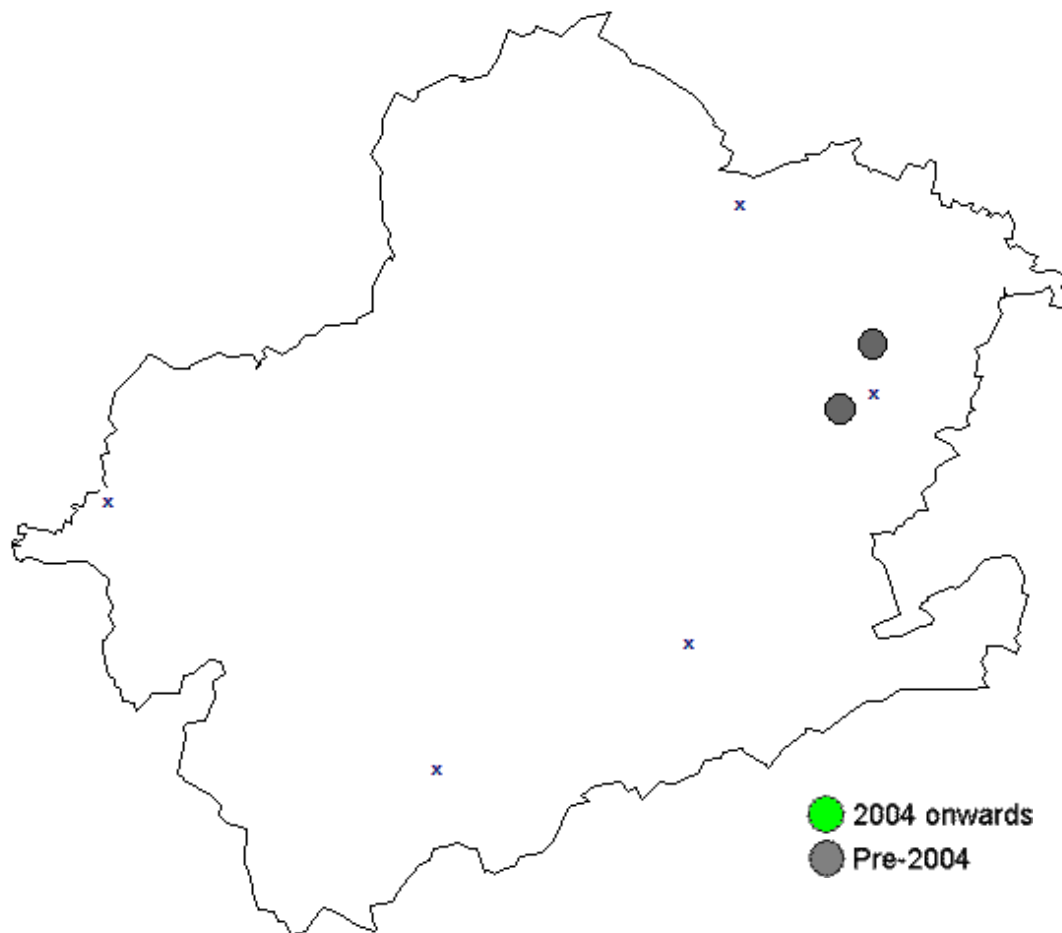
Monarch/Milkweed (*Danaus plexippus*)

National status: A rare migrant from north America. Usually only small numbers arrive each year. Perhaps becoming more frequent in the UK.

County status: Two records - 1971 and 1999 - both from the Welshpool area.

Flight time: Usually turns up in September or October.

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Marbled White (*Eurodryas aurinia*)

National status: Fairly common across parts of England, usually in the south. Also occurs in south Wales. May have spread in recent years.

County status: A single record from the north of the county (1999). This is thought to be a stray individual. If the species continues to expand in range, it is possible it could become resident in the county.

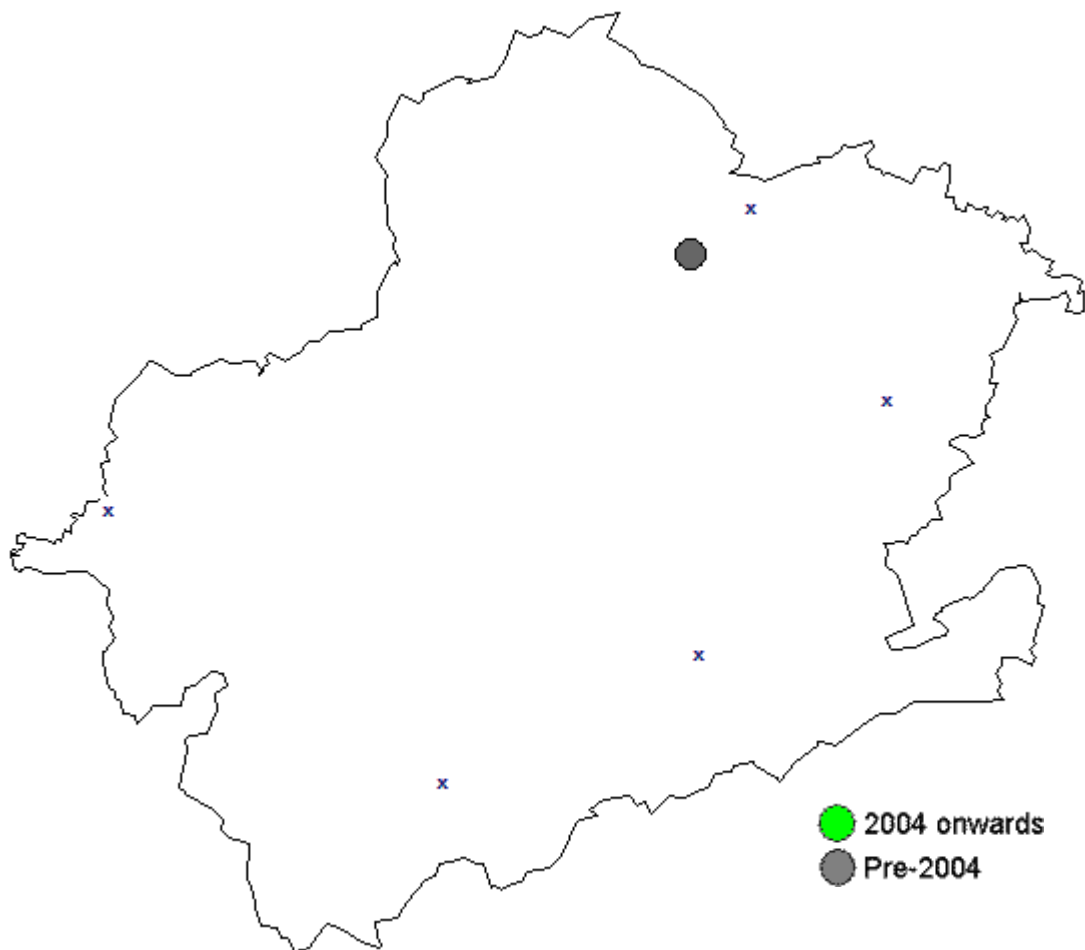
Habitat: Unimproved grassland.

Larval foodplant: Red fescue.

Flight time: June to August.



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Purple Emperor (*Apatura iris*)

National status: Scarce. Scattered colonies in south England.

County status: Just three records, all between 1906 and 1947. It is possible the species bred in the county, though these records could be of vagrant individuals or simply incorrect.

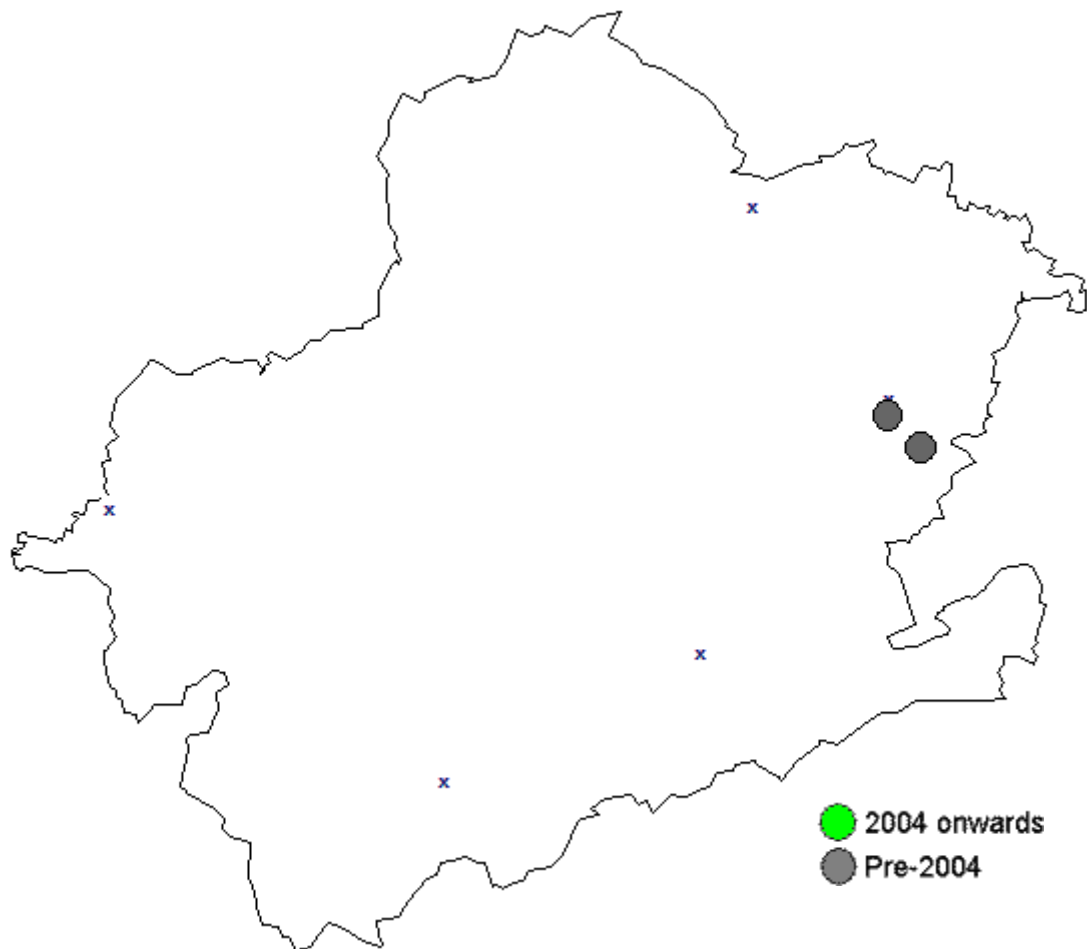
Habitat: Broadleaved woodland.

Larval foodplant: Goat willow.

Flight time: Late June to early August.



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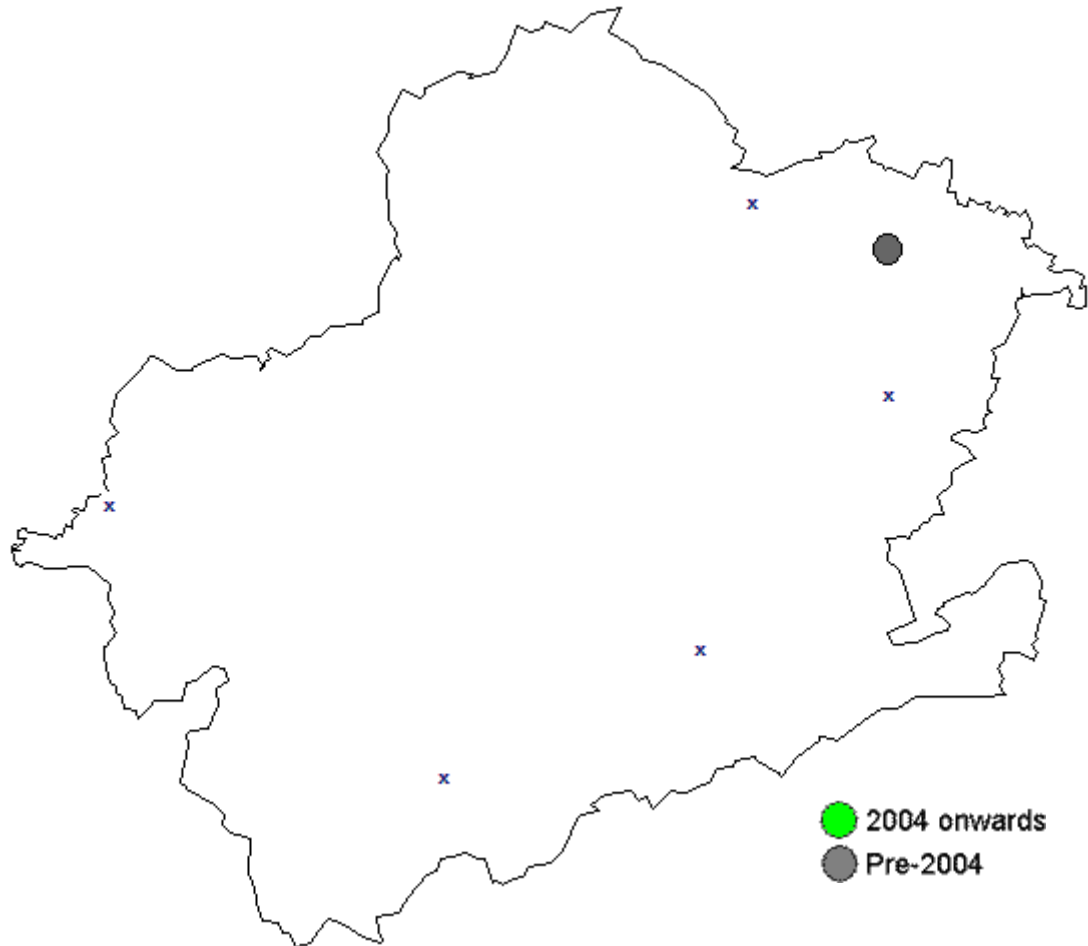
Camberwell Beauty (*Nymphalis antiopa*)

National status: A rare migrant from mainland Europe.

County status: A single record from 1995, a year when there was a influx from Europe.

Flight time: Usually seen in August and September.

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Essex Skipper (*Thymelicus lineola*)

National status: Fairly common across much of England. The distribution has reportedly doubled in recent decades.

County status: Unrecorded. Recorded new for north Wales (Flintshire) in 2012. Also found in Shropshire. It therefore seems likely it will be recorded in Montgomeryshire in the near future.

Habitat: Rough grassland.

Larval foodplant: Grasses.

Flight time: Late June to August.

VC47 Confusion species: [Small Skipper](#).



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Wood White (*Leptidea sinapis*)

National status: Very local. Scattered colonies through central and southern England. It is also found in parts of Ireland. Declined in recent years.

County status: Unrecorded. It occurs a few miles over the Shropshire border around Clun, at several woodland sites where the species is reportedly doing well. It is possible, though unlikely, the species could be recorded in the county, either as an undiscovered colony or, more likely, a wandering individual. The species is however only a weak flyer which doesn't tend to stray far from its colonies.



Habitat: Woodland edge, rides and clearings.

Larval foodplant: Various legumes. Especially meadow vetchling.

Flight time: May and June.

VC47 Confusion species: May be confused with other species of white. This species is smaller and always rests with its wings closed.

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