

# The butterflies of Sierra Nevada (Spain) Trip Report

2 - 8 July, 2022

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*Erebia hispania*, one of the several Sierra Nevada's endemics

Report and all images by tour leader Álvaro Peral



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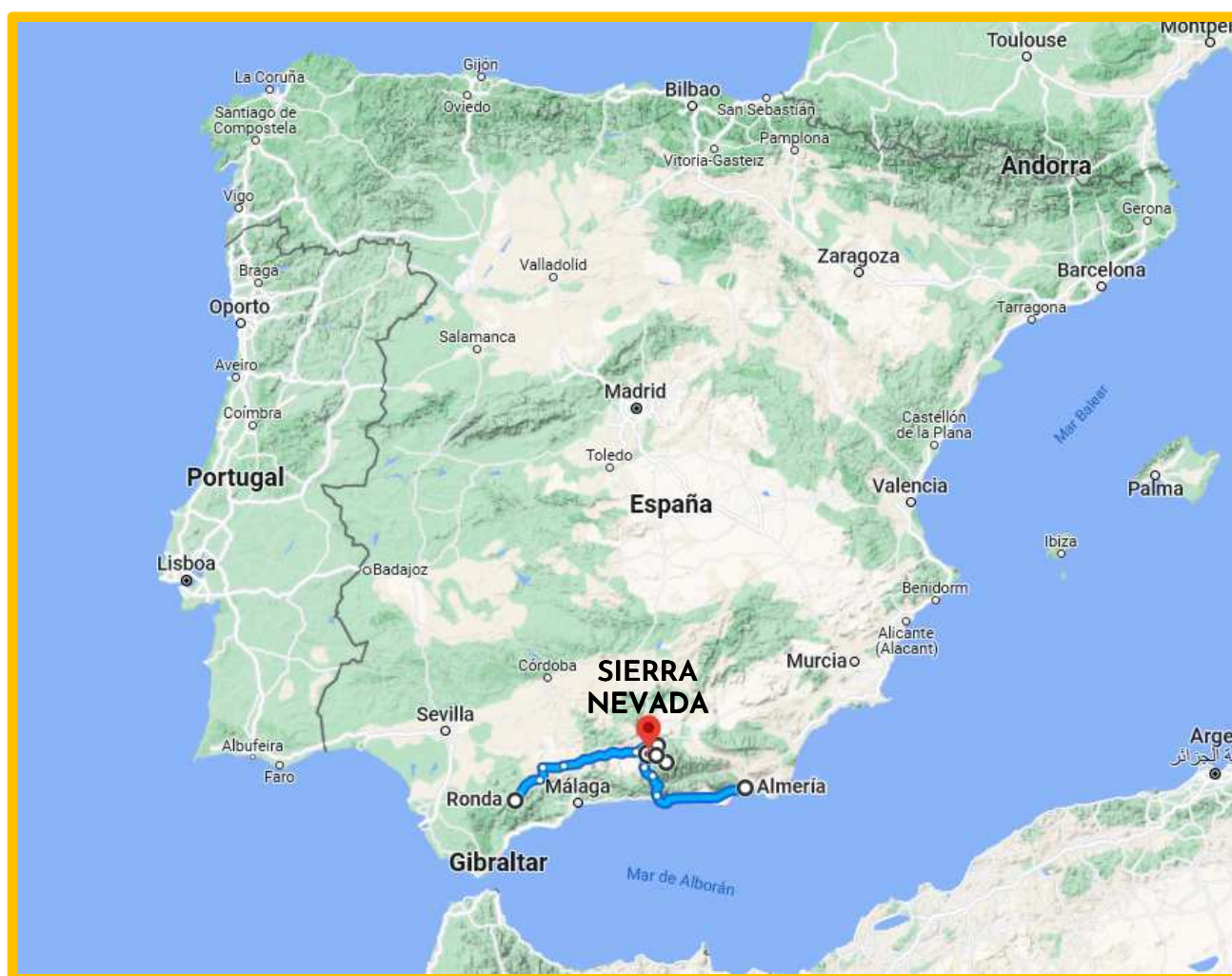
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## Sierra Nevada and its butterflies

The Sierra Nevada is the most striking mountain range in Southern Iberia and includes the largest peaks in the Iberian Peninsula, with several summits over 3300 m above sea level. It is covered in snow several months a year and homes a very interesting number of endemic species and subspecies of plants and insects.

Sierra Nevada's mountains run East to West and are located in Andalucía –Southern Spain-, more precisely in the provinces of Granada and Almería. The closest large population is the iconic city of Granada, together with a plethora of small white hill towns with a strong Moorish-age legacy.

Sierra Nevada is protected under the figure of a National Park surrounded by a perimetral Natural Park. It is therefore of great interest from a naturalist's point of view as some of the landscapes are very well preserved or at least show too little man interaction. Its geographical isolation, decent size and altitude make this one of the top butterfly hotspots in Western Europe.



Sierra Nevada and its immediate surroundings home **127** species of butterflies. To have an idea, this is nearly all the butterflies in Andalucía -140 sp-, or more than the half of the butterflies in the Iberian Peninsula -233 sp-.

## Foreword to our first butterfly-orientated tour

It is the outstanding wilderness of these mountains and the search of adventure that brought me first to Sierra Nevada many years back. Hectic days –and a few cold nights- got us hiking the Veleta and Mulhacén summits as my camera was getting packed with more and more then undefined wildlife pictures, starring mainly Iberian Ibex but also a few butterflies –just the colourful ones-. When I created Wild Andalucía, back in 2015, I didn't imagine I was going to spend many hours looking for butterflies right at the valley show in this picture:



This is the Valley of San Juan and it is actually one of the best spots to observe **Nevada Blue** *plebicula golgus* and a good place to see other regional endemics.

The trip report you are about to read is a recce that will serve as a base for our upcoming butterfly tours. A lot of areas in and outside Sierra Nevada National Park were checked in order to assess the most productive spots under reasonable logistics. Please note that this trip did not necessarily follow all the same itineraries shown on our Wild Andalucía tour website. It also includes some side activities and information, that we trust to be useful to the reader.

It is the first fortnight of July that overall brings the core of the Sierra Nevada's iconic butterflies on the wing. The spring arrives late to these high territories and this tour targets difficult or scarce butterfly species with a patchy / restricted geographical distribution. Therefore, a high number of species is definitely not the aim of the trip.

While the tour is focused on the Sierra Nevada, it also includes a foray to the mediterranean coast as there are some very interesting butterflies that occur there.

A complete checklist of the species seen can be found at the end of the report.



## Acknowledgements

The great success of this week in the look for butterflies has been possible thanks to the generous advice of:

- **José Migel Barea** and **Javier Olivares**. Extremely knowledgeable environmental technicians of the Sierra Nevada National Park, besides being authors of nearly every single local butterfly paper. It was a pleasure to discover the Sierra de Huétor with them and also to id some tricky species of the Sierra Nevada.
- **Mick Richardson**. Mick is a renown wildlife guide based in Granada area. We met years ago birding in the Strait of Gibraltar. He kindly shared with me some of the nice spots visited on this tour. You can find out more about his wildlife trips on [www.lojawildlife.com](http://www.lojawildlife.com)
- **Miguel Olvera**. He is a passionate expert on local moths and butterflies based directly in Granada. He will hopefully guide a day of our upcoming butterfly tour of the Sierra Nevada.



## Day 1 (July 2) - Arrival to Granada and Sierra de Huétor

We left Ronda before sunrise and headed eastwards. First family trip for our 2-month-old little Rodrigo, so a challenging tour in all senses of the word was ahead of us! Beautiful pink clouds covered the Sierra de la Chimenea near Antequera and we stopped for a consistent breakfast at the Venta de Río Frío. The first place to visit was the Sierra de Huétor Natural Park. This is a

beautiful and forested limestone mountain range area northeast of Granada. We hit its main visitor center –Puerto Lobo– by 0930, right on time to attend José Miguel and Javier’s butterfly talks (see acknowledgements). This was all organized by the Natural Park authorities and tried to promote not just local awareness but also the European butterfly monitoring scheme, aka eBMS (<https://butterfly-monitoring.net/ebms>).

Their speech was a delight, and covered all the families of the 104 butterfly species on this Natural Park –that is 45% of the Iberian Peninsula species–. Among them, there is a very special one that only happens there, it is the endemic subspecies of **False Grayling** *arethusana arethusaboabdil*. It’s a pity we were too early for that one.

A butterfly walk followed deep into the Sierra de Huétor. Great numbers of **Iberian Marbled White** *melanargia lachesis* (below, left) were flying across nearly every meadow there.



The most delightful sighting was the elegant flight of several **Great Banded Grayling** *kanetisa circe* (above, right). They were quite common throughout the walk. Every one of the greener meadows had good populations of **Small Skipper** *thymelicus sylvestris*. We also saw several **Cleopatra** *genopteryx cleopatra*, **Small White** *pieris rapae* and **Small Heath** *coenonympha pamphilus*. We soon moved to the gardens of La Alfaguara, where we saw a few thistles concentrated interesting numbers of butterflies. This included one specimen of **Queen-of-Spain Fritillary** *issoria lathonia*, another one of **Cardinal Fritillary** *argynnis pandora*, and a few **Clouded Yellow** *colias crocea*, **Small Copper** *lycaena phlaeas*, **Meadow Brown** *maniola jurtina*. Among the bushland we also saw a few **False Ilex Hairstreak** *satyrium esculi*, **Southern Brown Argus** *aricia cramera* and **Escher’s Blue** *polyommatus escheri*.

A nice tapas meal followed and we headed towards our hotel in Pinos Genil. This was our single base for the whole tour. Time to settle down and to take a relaxed evening. Dinner took place along the refreshing Genil river shore while hearing Scops Owl calls.



## Day 2 (July 3) - A day at the coast

We woke up before dawn hearing the busy calls of several Grey Wagtails as our hotel was very close to the river. For several reasons we decided to spend the always busy Sunday at the coast and right after breakfast we were hitting the road towards Motril town. Several points to be checked today, we decided to make just a quick patrol along the Charca de Suárez –an exquisite little haunt for waterfowl and waders-. This nature reserve homes many plant species and we soon got a recently emerged **Speckled Wood** *pararge aegeria* (below, left) alongside some **Small White**



*pieris rapae*. We soon headed towards another location in town where a few asclepias plants were introduced. Our target there was the **Monarch** *danaus plexippus*. Unfortunately we didn't manage any Monarch and with a very sultry air we decided to waste no time and get moving towards our next location, right at the coast. A small van ride and we already got to a place where caper bushes cover a small cliff. We were actually going after a North African butterfly that in Europe can just be found along the South-East coast of Spain. This is the Desert Orange Tip. With the van still moving we already located the several caper bushes there and noticed some white colour butterflies dashing above them. We jumped off the van and soon realized it was the very common **Small White** *pieris rapae*. But the surprise came when a considerable smaller white butterfly started chasing it fiercely, we soon identified it as a **Desert Orange Tip** *colotis evagore*!

As shown on the image below left, the cliff made the bushes hard to approach, but every now and then one of these butterflies would gently descend to where we were just to pass by quickly. We managed to see about a dozen of them within a long hour of search. Among them, just the one shown below was kind enough to allow some nice photographs, which were quite rewarding. By the way, all of the specimens were males, which came a bit as a surprise. A tapas meal was as rewarding after the high temperatures of the day. With our energies recovered, we headed East towards our last destination of the day, the Almería's coastline.



The reason to drive further East was another butterfly species with a similar distribution to the previously mentioned, the **Common Tiger Blue** *tarucus theophrastus*. Quite luckily, it took us just a few minutes to find the first ones, a mating couple. It is very well known this species uses the *ziziphus lotus* –artineras in Spanish- as host plants. The ones we saw were all of them a few right outside the perimeter of these plants. The “artineras” is one of the most misregarded ecosystems in Southeast Spain, as an always growing sea of greenhouses break them into smaller and smaller islets, damaging very much its genetic interchange and the enhancement of its vertebrate wildlife. Would the artineras be eligible for a future butterfly micro-reserve? Definitely yes!



We very much enjoyed a walk through this endangered habitat, which turned out to be quite interesting for bird watchers too, as we came across Stone Curlew, Iberian Grey Shrike, Eurasian Turtledove and Red-rumped Swallow. At least 5 species of Dragonflies were seen as well, among them *brachythemys impartita*.

We enjoyed a total of 5 Common Tiger Blues although shortly as the wind gusts were getting stronger and stronger. This species flew very low and was the only small and dark butterfly seen in the area. On the way back to the van we came across a **Bath White** *pontia daplidice*.

We finished a bit earlier today as we had to drive for some 1h30min back to our hotel. It was a very rewarding day with two stunning species!

### Day 3 (July 4) - Sierra Nevada's valleys

With wind forecasted for the upcoming days we had to get to the Sierra Nevada valleys sooner or later and we arrived to Hoya de la Mora car park (2500 m.a.s.l.) by 0800 with just 17 °C and a not very welcoming moderate wind with occasional strong gusts. This happens often in high mountain but would not deter us from hitting a small rocky trail down towards the Valle de San Juan (2300 m.a.s.l.). We were soon delighted by some of the 2000 local plant species. The first and maybe most striking one was the *sempervivum minutum*, which inhabits this oromediterranean level. The *pinguicula nevadensis* is another remarkable endemic plant. From far it looks like a small orchid's





rosette, but when one gets close enough, many ants and flies show up glued to its sticky leaves as this is a carnivorous plant. Butterfly activity slowly started around 0900 and we soon came across some very light blue lycaenids. They were actually some of the most sought butterflies on this tour, the **Nevada Blue** *plebicula golgus* (below, right). With a smile on our faces, we crossed a spring and got a few **Small Tortoiseshell** *aglais urticae*, **Clouded Yellow** *colias crocea* and –most probably- two **Southern Grizzled Skipper** *pyrgus malvoides*. A few raindrops fell down, but nothing serious and we carried on till we got to the creek. Fortunately the wind stopped every now and then and finally we even enjoyed a clear sky.

The creek provided great sightings of many other Nevada Blues, a female **Escher's Blue** *polyommatus escheri* and the first **Spanish Brassy Ringlet** *erebia hispania* of the tour. On the way back we took other trails that proved to be very productive when the winds calmed down at times. It was around noon and we got the first two **Purple-shot Copper** *lycaena alciphron* of the tour. Another good sighting was a very obliging **Niobe Fritillary** *argynnis niobe* right by the car park.



Most of the butterflies were quite fresh and photography was a delight –even the wind was helpful at times!-. After enjoying picnic in a beautiful mountain pass we drove down shortly to a flat spot in which a damp mint field mixed up with some other flowers and butterflies came down and concentrated to drink. The amount of blues here was a delight and we spent more than an



hour in this relatively small place. One of the most enjoyable sightings was a very obliging **Dark Green Fritillary** *argynnis aglaja* (below, middle). We also came across the first *zygaena* moth of the tour (below, left).



A **Heath Fritillary** *melitaea athalia nevadensis* (above, right) flew overhead and stopped quickly just to allow us take some photographs. We identified again some hesperids: several **Essex Skipper** *thymelicus sylvestris* and a single **Southern Grizzled Skipper** *pyrgus malvoides*. A number of blues were drinking by the puddles, among them **Silver-studded Blue** *plebejus argus* and **Southern Blue** *polyommatus icarus/celina*.

We called it a day by 1400 and at 30 °C we were more than happy to return to Pinos Genil. Too many pictures to check and a challenging butterfly checklist to update. A relaxed dinner at Los Cazadores right by the river bank was a great end of a very productive day.





## Day 4 (July 5) - Sierra Nevada's high passes

With a sudden strong storm right at our arrival at 0800 we had to give it a few minutes inside the van, soon to realize it was going to be a great day and butterfly activity would start as early as 0845, with a **Bath White** *pontia daplidice* honoured as the first one of the day. The focus of the day would take us to some of the highest passes of the National Park, with our endemic Apollo as one of the main targets. The **Apollo** *parnassius apollo nevadensis* is the one among the three subspecies distributed in Southern Spain. They all show their red markings replaced by a neat orange colour.



We started by checking cracks at some rocky outcrops where they must have been taking shelter, but that wouldn't produce any sighting. Strong wind gusts stopped our discoveries for a while, till we came across three **Purple-shot Copper** *lycaena alciphron* (below, left) peacefully basking in the sun. The first sun rays also helped us to locate two **Sierra Nevada Brassy Ringlet** *erebia hispania* (below, right). Along the track we enjoyed a few new plants, including the very noticeable *digitalis purpurea nevadensis* (below, centre) and the fully yellow-flowered Nevada Mullein *verbascum nevadense*. We were enjoying very much this walk, as it was quite flat and the weather improved as the morning went on. A series of puddles were checked and they provided a few new species for the day. This included a single **Escher's Blue** *polyommatus escheri*, a single **Sierra Nevada Blue** *plebicula golgus* (next page, top) and several **Idas Blue** *plebejus idas*. A couple of hours went by quickly and I felt an Apollo would be the best of the pending sightings of the day. A couple of fritillaries passed us quickly and remained unindentified, but we soon were treated to very nice views of four **Dark Green Fritillary** *argynnis aglaja*.







Further puddles were explored and luckily we got our first and only **Mazarine Blue** *cyaniris semiargus* of the tour. The area was worth exploring into detail and we decided to take some extra time there and a small snack. The most common butterfly was Ida's Blue, so we checked into details whatever looked different. We soon came across a very small Fritillary, the **Meadow Fritillary** *melitaea parthenoides*. This species only occurs in the Iberian Peninsula and Southern France and it was a delight to watch it (below, left). Other sightings included a **Gatekeeper** *pyronia tithonus* and a few more Nevada Blues.

Just before our noon break the wind got stronger and it felt like no other sightings would be possible. We were actually heading back to the van when I noticed –heard- what looked like a small piece of plastic rolling down the hill. To our surprise it was our very expected first **Apollo** *parnasius apollo nevadensis* (below, right) right at our feet! This was a fresh specimen in excellent condition but obviously quite confused due to the wind. An intrepid one that dared to come out on those difficult weather conditions. The photo shows how its strategy to stand winds by extending its legs while facing towards the wind direction. As soon as we took some pictures we improvised a small shelter with rocks under a *berberis hispanica* bush and with a big tick on our butterfly checklist headed back to our van.

Our next destination was a botanical garden in which a variety of plants reproduced several of the habitats in Sierra Nevada. This place was much more forested and wind-proof, so the amount of butterflies quickly got our attention. The temperature was noticeable warmer and we soon came across a neat and fast **Spanish Scarce Swallowtail** *iphiclides faisthamelii*. Very common were **Long-tailed Blue** *lampides boeticus*, **Iberian Marbled White** *melanargia lachesis* and **Clouded**



**Yellow** *colias crocea*. A relaxed walk along the gardens also produced half a dozen Great Banded Grayling *kanetisa circe*, alongside a few **False Ilex Hairstreak** *satyrium esculi*, **Southern Brown** *Argus aricia cramera* and a very fresh **Niobe Fritillary** *argynnis niobe* (below, left).



## Day 5 (July 6) - The lower hills

A vertigo-inducing drive along the picturesque Güéjar-Sierra road took us to the Barranco del Rinconcillo. The first trail we explored was part of the GR-240 Sulayr trail, easy to walk but a bit steep. Being at a lower altitude today, butterfly activity started earlier, at 0830. A species was notably common, the **Iberian Marbled White** *melanargia lachesis*, enjoying the many brambles in full flower. **Meadow Brown** *maniola jurtina* was also common on the ground. The area was well forested, allowing some bare patches. A few Ash trees made us think of **Spanish Purple Hairstreak** *laeosopis roboris* and we coincidentally came across one of them being attacked by a very small bee on the ground. The dispute went on for just a few seconds till the butterfly managed to escape and we could not enjoy good views of it. Marjoraine was still in flower and that may be the reason why we found a few **Spanish Gatekeeper** *pyronia bathseba*. A **Wall Brown** *lasioommata megera*, a





few **Great Banded Grayling** *kanetisa circe* and **Speckled Wood** *pararge aegeria* added to our joy. Walking silent in the mountains usually brings unexpected sightings, and this was the case with a subadult Wild Boar (below, left) and a Red Squirrel (bottom, right). We found another endemic flower of the baetic mountains, locally known as “spurrs”, the *delphinium emarginatum nevadense* (below, right). Not many other butterflies were seen there, but before changing tracks we were delighted by a mating pair of *zygaena* moths (bottom, left).

A new track was a bit more productive as there was a greater variety of plants. This one, although of a short length, gave us excellent views of butterflies drinking along a stream. The crowd included a few **Great Banded Grayling** and 3 hesperids. The new hesperid of the tour is one of *carcharodus* genus, most probably **Marbled Skipper** *carcharodus lavatherae australissima*. Along the trail we also saw one **Dusky Meadow Brown** *hyponephele lycaon* and one **Idas Blue** *plebejus idas*. Several *Dactylorhiza elata* orchids were in full bloom near the river.



We then moved on the van to a nearby valley following the derelict Sierra Nevada tramway network of tunnels. The temperatures were very high as it was nearly noon and we make a couple of short stops in which we could see our first **Stripped Grayling** *hipparchia fidia* drinking on the wet mud caused by a broken pipe. Ditto for a **Holly Blue** *celastrina argiolus* alongside **Small Skipper** *thymelicus sylvestris* and **Marbled Skipper** *carcharodus lavatherae australissima*.



We took a lunch break by the river and headed to our last destination of the day, a couple of locations in the surroundings of the Dornajo Visitor Centre. **Idas Blue** *plebejus idas* was common there, and the yellow flowers shown below helped photographing some specimens. Along the road we saw another **Queen of Spain Fritillary** *issoria lathonia* and another **Dusky Meadow Brown** *hyponephele lycaon* taking cover in the shade. There is a couple of species that were very abundant here and nearly every day, the **Clouded Yellow** and the **Iberian Marbled White**.

Today the day has been a bit more physically demanding than the previous ones due to the higher temperatures. By 1600 we reached our hotel and it was time to take a relaxed evening.



## Day 6 (July 7) - The peaks

A delicious breakfast first time in the morning and we hit the road to get to the Pradollano ski resort by 0800. On the way we came across a couple of packs of the endemic **Iberian Ibex** *capra pyrenaica hispanica*, about a dozen individuals among them a stunning big male carrying a GPS necklace. Early bird catches the worm, they say. With a very welcoming temperature of 11 °C and no wind we hit the track that would take us to a spot to see some of our pending endemic species.



**Sierra Nevada Brassy Ringlet** *erebia hispania* was the first species of the day, and we got good numbers of them. Our eyes were trained to look at small Blues of a very dark colour, as we targeted **Spanish Argus** *aricia morronensis*. This species is distributed in just a few mountain regions of the Iberian Peninsula. Its *ramburi* subspecies is the one that occurs in Sierra Nevada and it didn't take us long to find its host plant, the *erodium cheilanthifolium*. Both the butterfly and its LHP are shown below:



It was a delight to find about a dozen of these butterflies, although they were fast fliers and it did not help while taking photographs of them. It was then time to head to another location to look for the last endemic of the tour, the **Zullich's Glandon Blue** *agriades glandon zullichi*. Unfortunately and after a long search for this one, we may just have had one quick sighting and not good enough for me to confirm its id. It could have been, but it was agreed not to include this on our checklist.

The route took us to a small peak where we noticed Pallid Swifts dashing through very often, they were actually making good use of a decent number of butterflies hilltopping. Among them we found half a dozen **Purple-shot Copper** *lycaena alciphron* (bottom, left) and a few **Spanish Argus** *aricia morronensis*.

It was curious to find a **Large White** *pieris brassicae* at one of the highest spots of the day. Likewise, it was nice to notice several **Hummingbird Hawk Moth** *macroglossum stellatarum* along the way. Other sightings included a pair of **Nevada Blue**, several **Spanish Brassy Ringlet**, some more **Spanish Argus**, and last but not least, a very iconic insect, the endemic cicada *baetica ustulata* (bottom, centre). On the way back to our van we came across an area where *thymus* and thistles were in full flower. A few Fritillaries make the perfect end to our day out. Among them, a single **Knapweed Fritillary** *melitaea phoebe*, a male **Cardinal Fritillary** *argynnis pandora* and a **Queen of Spain Fritillary** *issoria lathonia* (bottom, right). With magnificent 24°C at the sky resort we called it a day and got back to Pinos Genil around 1600 as usual. Another great day out!





## Day 7 (July 8) - Back home

After a last and plentiful breakfast we packed our belongings and left Pinos Genil (above). This village -that reminded me of those in the Moroccan Atlas- was the perfect base for our trip and it always felt like coming back home after every day out. It was now time to head towards Granada town.

There we stopped to meet Miguel Olvera, who delighted us with his local knowledge and we enjoyed a couple of good coffees as we exchanged information about, of course, more butterflies.

This tour provided a total of 47 species, with a high content on regional endemisms. Please find a checklist of the butterflies seen on the next page.

You can have a look at our butterfly tours on [www.wildandalucia.com](http://www.wildandalucia.com)

Thank you for your time and interest while reading this tour report.

All the best,

Alvaro Peral – [Wild Andalucía](http://www.wildandalucia.com)



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## BUTTERFLY CHECKLIST

BUTTERFLY CHECKLIST - WILD ANDALUCÍA					1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hesperiidae	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Dorada de línea larga	Essex Skipper	X		X	X	X		
2	Hesperiidae	<i>Carcharodus lavatherae</i>	Piquitos clara	Marbled Skipper					X		
3	Hesperiidae	<i>Pyrgus malvoides</i>	Ajedrezada menor	Southern Grizzled Skipper			X				
4	Lycaenidae	<i>Laeosopis roboris</i>	Moradilla del fresno	Spanish Purple Hairstreak					X		
5	Lycaenidae	<i>Lycaena alciphron</i>	Manto púrpura	Purple-shot Copper			X	X		X	
6	Lycaenidae	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Manto bicolor	Small Copper	X						
7	Lycaenidae	<i>Satyrion esculi</i>	Qüerquera	False Ilex Hairstreak	X			X			
8	Lycaenidae	<i>Agriades zullichi</i>	Niña de Zullichi	Zullich's Blue						?	
9	Lycaenidae	<i>Aricia cramera</i>	Morena	Southern Brown Argus	X			X			
10	Lycaenidae	<i>Aricia morronensis</i>	Morena española	Spanish Argus						X	
11	Lycaenidae	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	Náyade	Holly Blue					X		
12	Lycaenidae	<i>Cyaniris semiargus</i>	Niña Semiargus	Mazarine Blue				X			
13	Lycaenidae	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	Canela estriada	Long-tailed Blue				X			
14	Lycaenidae	<i>Plebejus argus</i>	Niña hocecillas	Silver-studded Blue			X	X	X		
15	Lycaenidae	<i>Plebejus idas</i>	Esmaltada sencilla	Idas Blue				X	X		
16	Lycaenidae	<i>Polyommatus celina / icarus</i>	Ícaro moro	Southern Blue			X	X			
17	Lycaenidae	<i>Polyommatus escheri</i>	Fabiola	Escher's Blue	X		X	X			
18	Lycaenidae	<i>Plebicula golgus</i>	Niña de Sierra Nevada	Sierra Nevada Blue			X	X		X	
19	Lycaenidae	<i>Tarucus theophrastus</i>	Laberinto	Common Tiger Blue		X					
20	Nymphalidae	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>	Nacarada Aglaja	Dark Green Fritillary			X	X			
21	Nymphalidae	<i>Argynnis niobe</i>	Niobe	Niobe Fritillary			X	X			
22	Nymphalidae	<i>Argynnis pandora</i>	Pandora	Cardinal Fritillary	X					X	
23	Nymphalidae	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>	Sofia	Queen of Spain Fritillary	X				X	X	
24	Nymphalidae	<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Ortigaera	Small Tortoiseshell			X	X	X		
25	Nymphalidae	<i>Melitaea parthenoides</i>	Minerva	Meadow Fritillary				X			
26	Nymphalidae	<i>Melitaea phoebe</i>	Doncella mayor	Knapweed Fritillary						X	
27	Nymphalidae	<i>Melitaea athalia</i>	Doncella Atalia	Heath Fritillary			X				
28	Nymphalidae	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Cardera	Painted Lady	X	X	X	X	X	X	
29	Nymphalidae	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Pánfila	Small Heath	X						
30	Nymphalidae	<i>Erebia hispania</i>	Erebia de Sierra Nevada	Sierra Nevada Brassy Ringlet			X	X		X	
31	Nymphalidae	<i>Hipparchia fidia</i>	Festón blanco	Striped Grayling					X		
32	Nymphalidae	<i>Hyponomephele lycaon</i>	Lobito	Dusky Meadow Brown					X		
33	Nymphalidae	<i>Kanetisa circe</i>	Rey moro	Great Banded Grayling	X			X	X		
34	Nymphalidae	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Saltacercas	Wall Brown					X		
35	Nymphalidae	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Loba	Meadow Brown	X				X		
36	Nymphalidae	<i>Melanargia lachesis</i>	Medioluto ibérica	Iberian Marbled White	X	X	X	X	X	X	
37	Nymphalidae	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Maculada	Speckled Wood		X		X	X		
38	Nymphalidae	<i>Pyronia bathseba</i>	Lobito listado	Spanish Gatekeeper					X		
39	Nymphalidae	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	Lobito agreste	Gatekeeper				X			
40	Papilionidae	<i>Iphiclide feisthamelii</i>	Chupaleches	Southern scarce swallowtail				X			
41	Papilionidae	<i>Parnassius apollo</i>	Apolo	Apollo				X			
42	Pieridae	<i>Colias croceus</i>	Amarilla	Clouded Yellow	X	X	X	X	X	X	
43	Pieridae	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>	Cleopatra	Cleopatra	X			X			
44	Pieridae	<i>Colotis evagore</i>	Alcaparrera	Desert Orange Tip		X					
45	Pieridae	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Blanca de la col	Large White						X	
46	Pieridae	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Blanquita de la col	Small White	X	X	X	X	X	X	
47	Pieridae	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>	Blanquiverdosa	Bath White		X	X	X			