

## Tour Report

### Butterflies, Birds & Wildflowers of the Dordogne

31 May – 7 June 2025

Owl fly



Spotted fritillary



Lizard orchid



Forester moth



Compiled by David Simpson & Corine Oosterlee

Saturday 31 May 2025

**Day 1:**

BERGERAC AIRPORT/LALINDE/CINGLE DE TRÉMOLAT

SUNNY & HOT MAX. 36°C, CALM

On a beautiful spring morning I (David) headed to the airport with one member of the group who had stayed in a local hotel overnight. With a little time before the arrival of the rest of the group flying in from Stansted, we enjoyed some wildlife-watching in the surrounding meadows. Many black kites were seen over the airport as well as a few kestrels and buzzards, the commoner birds of prey, which we were to see regularly throughout the week. The top birds seen were probably black-winged kite, zitting cisticola and corn bunting but golden oriole, Cetti's warbler and nightingale were heard amongst a variety of other species. There were plenty of meadow brown butterflies and painted lady, peacock and red admiral alighted around us as we walked. Soon afterwards, the flight landed and the rest of the group joined us. Apart from briefly watching a splendid male western green lizard on the way to the car park, we were soon heading for our accommodation in Lalinde.

After meeting up with hosts Tom & Sietske and co-leader Corine at our hotel Les Magnolias, we left the bags and returned to the minibus for the short drive to Corine's house in Trémolat. It's a remote house surrounded by wild limestone grasslands and forest, a mix of mainly downy oak and holm oak, the last species becoming more and more prevalent with hotter summers. Here we had lunch whilst admiring the local wildlife. Lots of birds were singing or calling such as woodlark, cuckoo, nightingale, turtle dove, Bonelli's warbler, middle spotted woodpecker, short-toed treecreeper and golden oriole but they were difficult to view. A walk around Corine's private nature reserve provided good views of a variety of butterflies, including many ilex hairstreak, marbled white and adonis blue plus Berger's clouded yellow, small blue, southern white admiral, pearly heath and Lulworth skipper. There were also a fair number of day-flying moths like burnet companion, lesser pearl, speckled yellow, white ermine, feathered footman, *Rhodostrophia calabra*, purple bar and hummingbird hawkmoth. A female broad-bodied chaser posed nicely on a dead branch and a blue emperor zoomed past us. Field crickets were singing in the grasses, fire bugs were running around the tracks and terrace, whilst a variety of flower beetles, including rose chafer were spotted. A few common wall lizards were also scuttling about. The first flowering red helleborines could be seen, as well as some lizard orchids and greater butterfly orchids, mainly under the downy oak trees of the woodland area.

A short walk along the Cingle (meander) de Trémolat through the mixed forest high above the Dordogne river produced further interesting records, including a calling raven and scarce swallowtail, whilst a few of us had a nice view of a male cirl bunting on a woodpile. The track led us along truffle orchards where the notorious mushroom is cultivated on the roots of holm oaks and hazels on former grazing grounds now overgrown with juniper, mature oaks and Scot's pine. Trailing broom, white and common rock-roses and chalk milkwort were flowering, and we also found our first bee and woodcock orchids. The purple-green stalks of violet limodore going to seed were also present in a few places, sometimes half-eaten by roe deer.

For most of the week, dinner was taken at Coté Rivage hotel, Badefols, a few kilometres up river. On the first evening, we explored the immediate surroundings of the hotel and found a green frog or two in a lavoir (old communal washing point on a source or stream) surrounded by maidenhair and spleenwort ferns. There was a hummingbird hawkmoth feeding at the red valerians in the garden of the hotel. During a lovely dinner a serin sang sometimes during a song flight, a few cattle egrets flew upstream to roost and a kingfisher called as it flew by. On the plants near our table we spotted a western demoiselle and a red and black short-horned beetle *Clytra laeviuscula*. A large spreading tree, planted long ago, was recognised as a Japanese pagoda tree.

Sunday 1 June 2025

**Day 2:**

ST FOY DE LONGAS/TRÉMOLAT/PAUNAT

CLOUDY, RAIN EARLY AND THUNDER BECOMING DRY MAX. 20°C

The day started rather grey and drizzly. We again spent the day in the local area to concentrate on the limestone flora and fauna. Driving to St-Foy-de-Longas for our first stop, we briefly saw a red squirrel crossing the road. A little further on near the village of St-Foy a hoopoe flew up from the side of the road. We parked up by a track at the first site near the ruined chateau just as the rain became more persistent. After waiting a little while for it to ease off, we were soon finding a diversity of wildlife. One of the rarest orchids of Dordogne, the fragrant bug orchid grows here and was in full bloom. On the path we found four different flax species, all typical for limestone grassland: fairy flax, upright yellow flax, narrow-leaved flax and pale flax and also some very small members of the pea family like bur medick, Tifton bur clover and rough clover. Beside the path grew the long, small-leaved clover and pale swallow-wort. Further on, a dry brown stalk was identified as probably a small-leaved helleborine from last year, distinguishing it from the far more common stalks of ivy broomrape, also reddish brown. Again like yesterday, we heard Bonelli's warbler, cuckoo, circl bunting and turtle dove singing as well as green, great spotted and middle spotted woodpeckers calling. A mistle thrush or two were seen and it was good to hear a song thrush singing strongly from the trees and a common redstart singing from the garden of the big house. Near the minibus, two marsh tits chased one another, calling. Someone's Merlin app picked up a spotted flycatcher but I never heard it! Fortunately, the weather dried up and butterflies and day-flying moths started to move. One of the first was a painted lady and it was followed by others, including many marbled whites and a female spotted fritillary as well as other common species. Day-flying moths were perhaps more frequent with latticed heath, the similar *Scopula tessellaria*, four-spotted, common and dotted footman, September thorn, mother Shipton, burnet companion, six-spot burnet and the pale and barred geometer *Idaea mascilentaria*. As the weather improved further, we moved to another area further up the hill in a dry open forest of stunted downy oak trees and clearings with sparse vegetation. Many pyramidal orchids and some big groups of fragrant orchids stood out, woodcock and bee orchids were also present but more dispersed. The very small bushes of silver broom and the large ones of Spanish broom grew everywhere, the latter already full of yellow flowers. Tiny annual grasses like nit-grass, fern grass and stiff brome could also be found. On the roadside, some big yellow foxgloves could be seen. Of the birds, the most notable sighting was two hawfinches, which flew over rapidly. A great green grasshopper, a small dark longhorn beetle *Agapathia cardui*, a small orb web spider, probably *Agalenatea redii* and lesser bloody-nosed beetle were good finds.

We stopped in the pretty village of Trémolat for a nice lunch and watched the common swifts screaming overhead and the jackdaws around the church during a brief walk around the church garden.

After lunch, we drove east and stopped at another limestone grassland hotspot close to the Cingle de Trémolat which we had visited the day before. By now, it was brighter and warmer and so insects were more active, though not necessarily so easy to photograph! There was a similar mix of birds but this time including melodious warbler and short-toed treecreeper singing. A firecrest singing in the wood sounded suspiciously like a goldcrest but we never saw the bird. It was good to see two woodlarks with beaks full of food for their young. Butterflies included many Adonis blues and some Lulworth skippers. A darkly marked small white was probably a green-veined white. The other invertebrates were more interesting here, including the star of the show, a conehead mantis: surely a blueprint for the "Alien" films! A varied list of other species included a small dung beetle, probably an *Aphodius* sp., scorpion fly, swollen-thighed beetle, mottled shield bug, lesser bloody-nosed beetle, a broad-headed bug, another red and black short-horned beetle and as befits a limestone landscape, snails including banded and garden. Just above the grassland yellow and black owl flies *Libelloides coccajus*, cruised about picking off tiny flying insects. Both Asian and European hornets were also spotted and another western green lizard was noted. Field crickets sang with the pleasant afternoon temperature and we were to hear them at many more sites during the week. A woodland grasshopper was also seen. As nearly everywhere else this week, the pyramidal orchids were in full bloom and woodcock, bee and lizard orchids also. Ploughshare and tongue orchids were also present. Lady orchids flower earlier in the season, but the long stalks filled with ripening seedpods could still be seen. As befits a botanical hotspot, many rare plants can be found here. The small white stars of *Arenaria controversa*, a sandwort, and the still

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smaller white stars of thyme-leaved sandwort grew amongst dwarf spurge and long-stalked crane's-bill. Stone parsley fruits smell of, strangely enough, gasoil, but the plants we found were just showing flower buds, so we could not check this.

The last stop of the day was a quiet roadside in the commune of Paunat. A stand of greater butterfly orchid and twayblade and some beautiful fly orchids, plus red and broad-leaved helleborines, together with bee and woodcock orchids, made up the orchids. Clumps of yellow-flowered *Coronaria minima* and horseshoe vetch grew beside creeping thyme, wild strawberries and hedge bedstraw. Amongst the best birds here were a nightjar calling (surprisingly in daytime) from the heath, golden orioles singing and calling in the trees nearby and a black woodpecker making the two distinct calls as it flew and then landed deep in the forest.

Back at our hotel, we could hear a short-toed treecreeper singing in the garden as we did the list and a black woodpecker was seen later. As the Coté Rivage restaurant at Badefols was closed on Sundays, dinner was taken nearby in the square of Lalinde, not far from our hotel.

**Monday 2 June 2025**

**Day 3:**

BESSÈDE FOREST/ MOLIÈRES/LAC DE LA GANNE  
SUNNY PERIODS, DRY, MAX. 25°C, CALM

With good weather arriving one of the group had requested a moth trap and this was duly set out the previous evening in the grounds of the hotel, initially in the open barn entrance, but for most of the rest of the week in the grounds. The most striking moth was a beautiful striped hawkmoth, a migrant which has been arriving from the south in numbers this year in France. Other species included four-spot footman, brimstone, treble lines, heart and dart, marbled minor, buff ermine, willow beauty, feathered beauty and common white wave. The mint moth was also discovered in the hotel grounds.

This morning was a change of geology, moving onto the sands, gravels and clays of Bessède forest after two days on the limestone. As we passed the church at Lalinde to cross the River Dordogne, we saw a crag martin circling the steeple. Driving south of the river eastwards, we were soon rising up through the wooded slopes of the forest, passing Cadouin village and seeing roe deer and brown hare on the route. We parked up in a healthy clearing in the forest. One of the first sightings was a rather cold-looking painted lady in the roadside ditch! Besides the ubiquitous pyramidal orchids we found in the wet, grassy roadside, two new orchid species: heath-spotted and lesser butterfly. Umbellifers such as Cambridge milk parsley, pepper saxifrage, wild carrot, spreading hedge-parsley and corky-fruited dropwort abound here. Other plants were zigzag-clover and saw-wort. The oak species here are Pyrenean oak and English oak and the pine trees are mainly plantations of maritime pine. It was fairly quiet bird-wise so we walked along the track. After a while we heard a Dartford warbler both singing and calling. We had brief views as a bird broke cover or appeared on a bush, some of the group having nice views of a male: grey above, wine red below and with a red eye. Further along the healthy section of the track, we made contact with other individuals briefly again by ear or eye. They are a very discrete species. The melodious warbler and turtle dove also sang. The group continued walking into the woodland and saw several common heath and speckled yellow moths. A dead Millet's shrew was found in perfect condition, this is a species which replaces the UK common shrew in Europe and is almost identical. Shrews are often caught and killed by young mammals but left as they are distasteful. I returned to the minibus to meet the group further along the track and to take them to our second stop in the forest near a small pond and another track. We looked for marsh helleborine, but only leaves were seen. Here in the grasses we saw our first dragonflies, or at least damselflies to be correct: several blue featherlegs. Two mistle thrushes flew past as we walked along the track, whilst up in a tall tree, a tree pipit sang. This showed nicely for us through the scope. A small, dark true bug *Horistus orientalis* was also noted.

We had lunch in the pretty little bastide (a fortified village of the Hundred Years War, 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries) of Molières in a lovely old stone house looking out on the square. The house martins were nesting on one of the old buildings here, and there were swallows and swifts about, providing a spectacle. A common redstart sang nearby but could not be located, black redstarts, however, were more easily seen!

For the afternoon, we decided to change the programme to visit the egret colony at Lac de la Ganne southwards, just over the border into the Lot-et-Garonne department. On route in Ste-Sabine-Borne, we stopped to watch a little owl on a wire next to the road. As we neared the lake, it got even better when we found two rock sparrows on another wire near Tourliac and just afterwards, a black-winged kite flew gracefully across the fields, giving good views. We were soon parked up in the car park and took the track along the lakeside. We found the small but beautiful hairy and grass vetchlings. The latter is difficult to recognise when not in flower; its leaves look like long grass blades. A few plants of the inconspicuous sea clover, a species rarely found in Dordogne, grew near the path among red and white clover. Out on the water amongst the usual great crested grebes, moorhen, coot (with young), and mallard was a smart pair of gadwall. Four yellow-legged gulls were flying about and after a while, we saw a night heron flying away from us towards the egret colony. A small party of six sand martins and a white wagtail were spotted as we approached the egret colony. The main species here is the western cattle egret, with perhaps a hundred pairs, many hidden in the three or four willows where they nest, surrounded by water. We also saw little egret, great cormorant (three nests) and night heron (two nests) in the colony. With the scope, we were able to watch the comings and goings of the egrets with young being fed and neighbourly squabbles. Sadly, this year we did find a purple heron, but they may have been present. Nearby, a little grebe called amongst the commoner species. In the fields and woods, golden oriole, curl bunting, woodlark, melodious warbler, nightingale, turtle dove, and middle spotted woodpecker accompanied us with their calls and song. At one point a family of stonechats entertained us, flitting about between bushes and trees. Butterflies and moths were mainly common species already seen but included a new one, the migrant silver-y moth but the dragonflies were perhaps more interesting. Of the damselflies we found beautiful demoiselle, common blue, blue-tailed and the scarcer southern emerald (with its bi-coloured pterostigma "windows" at the tip of the wings) in good numbers. There was an emergence of darter dragonflies and in their rather colourless teneral (young recently emerged) form were difficult to identify. From the facial pattern, they appeared to be ruddy darter and/or moustached darter. We also noted some red and black striped shield bugs a smart-looking insect, the long-horned bee *Eucera longicornis*, *Stenopterus rufus* a small round-necked longhorn beetle, and another lesser bloody-nosed beetle.

After dinner at Badefols a kingfisher was seen by the river.

**Tuesday 3 June 2025**

**Day 4:**

VÉZÈRE VALLEY : LE BUGUE, PROMEYSSAC, LES EYZIES; BEUNE VALLEY : SIREUIL  
*SUNNY PERIODS, DRY, MAX 20°C, CALM*

The moth trap produced some interesting new species for the holiday: cream-spot tiger, passenger, orache, cockscomb prominent, broad-bordered yellow underwing and hoary footman.

After viewing the moth trap catch, we headed eastwards to the Vézère valley. On route to Le Bugue, there was a traffic jam caused by roadworks and the weekly market. With an unexpected sunny morning we decided to take advantage of the sunshine and visit a nearby dry stony hilltop, thereby also avoiding the queue. As we drove up a rough track, a hummingbird hawkmoth buzzed around the track occasionally alighting. We parked on the hilltop and went to explore this beautiful spot, with an exceptional amount of wildflowers. Here grows glaucous bedstraw, a species with a waxy blue-green stem and leaves and white flowers, and also the less rare but still uncommon slender bedstraw and squinancywort, all plants of the same family that only grow on dry limestone soil. Needle sunroses and rock-roses mix with the pink of Cantabria morning glory and stiff eyebright. And of course, there were the orchid species we see nearly everywhere on this trip: pyramidal, lizard, bee and woodcock. Greater butterfly orchids grew among the low shrubby vegetation; *Staelina dubia*, a small shrub, was nearly in flower. It looks very much like lavender and could be confused with it, if its purple and white composite flowers were not so completely different. Curry plant smells indeed like curry, at least its flowers do. Along the more densely vegetated path grew field elm and Mediterranean buckthorn. From the grasses we mention Somerset hairgrass, with 'socks' at the base of its flowering stalks, and upright brome, quaking grass and tor grass as typical and abundant species. A woodlark was singing nearby as we searched the grassland for butterflies and other insects. As

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expected, there were many adonis blues, including some smart blue females, from *ceronus* and they were calm and easy to photograph in the cool morning conditions. Common blues were also present, painted lady and speckled wood were also nice to see, along with other common species. Skippers were also calm and easy to observe once found. Lulworth and small were present, and a nice fresh red-underwing skipper was a first for the trip, as was a straw belle moth. Another *Scoparia tessellaria* moth was also noted. There were several rose chafers on the flowers. As we left, there was a crested tit and long-tailed tits calling from the pine trees.

As we were in the area, we called in at Promeysac for a short walk under the trees, mainly downy and English oak and also some sweet chestnuts, along the woodland nature trail. A variety of commoner birds were singing and a raven was heard in the distance. Amongst the ivy-clad trees, we watched a beautiful little male firecrest which came close, raising its crest dramatically. Next, we were searching through the brown butterflies, of which there were few, for a rare species found here: the woodland brown. We eventually ticked off speckled wood and meadow brown but still no sighting of the rare species. As we walked back from the viewpoint through the trees one flew past me and most of the group saw it. It settled on a low juniper, and I set off to find it for the group. However, in doing so, I accidentally disturbed it and it flew off never to be seen again!

By now it was time to go for lunch at the restaurant below the cliffs at Grand Roc in Les Eyzies. We had a very good lunch on the terrace and were soon back outside scouring the skies for raptors and we had brief views of black kite, kestrel and peregrine as well as a few crag martins and black redstarts. A straw dot moth was spotted on the grassland.

For most of the afternoon, we visited the Grande Beune near Cap Blanc. At the fish ponds on route, some of the group saw a large black and white bird which may have been a white stork. We continued to an area of damp meadows surrounded by limestone banks and forest. Birds singing or calling included kingfisher, black woodpecker, middle spotted woodpecker, cuckoo, marsh tit and reed warbler. Amongst the plants of the damp meadows here are some large and beautiful orchids, such as bog orchis and robust marsh orchid, whilst the somewhat smaller early marsh orchid was at the end of its flowering season. Meadow thistle, hairy spurge and water mint also grow here. On the dryer grassland we found astounding amounts of rampion bellflowers, and higher along the path, a typical limestone flora with horseshoe vetch plus common and white rockroses.

Butterflies were everywhere around us as we left the minibus, notable species here were black-veined white, clouded yellow, Berger's clouded yellow, cleopatra, wood white, ilex hairstreak, marbled fritillary, knapweed fritillary, southern white admiral, large chequered skipper, large skipper and a probable false heath fritillary. There were also some nice day-flying moths: slender Scotch burnet, forester and clouded buff. Damsel flies were also diverse, including: beautiful, banded and copper demoiselles, orange, blue and white featherlegs, large and small red, southern and blue-tailed. Dragonflies seen were a migrant hawkler (*A. mixta* or *affinis*), scarce and broad-bodied chasers and keeled skimmer. Other invertebrates included wood cricket, a small black longhorn beetle, perhaps *Stenocorus cursor*, European hornet and various flower beetles, including bee beetle.

We decided to also have a brief stop on the Petite Beune tributary before returning to the hotel. Here we had a pleasant walk along a stream near the reedbeds, where under the black alders grew yellow flag iris and the rare marsh fern. Some other ferns: hart's tongue, black spleenwort and rustyback preferred the steeper slope in the forest. Many beautiful demoiselle males were elegantly fluttering over the water, holding territories as large golden-ringed dragonflies sped past them at high speed. Red admiral, brimstone and a silver-y moth completed our invertebrate list for the day.

As we drove back to the hotel, a roe deer was seen in Limeuil and after dinner on the banks of the River Dordogne, the group were fortunate enough to see an otter swim past, as well as various bats hawking for insects.

Wednesday 4 June 2025

**Day 5:**

BEYNAC, VEYRINES-DE-DOMME, ST-LAURENT-LA VALLÉE, ST-POMPON  
CLOUDY, SUNNY INTERVALS, HEAVY SHOWERS LATER MAX 20°C

With no moth trap set up last night, we left Les Magnolias at 9 am heading east again along the river, but this time travelling further to our first destination at Beynac port. The plan was to do a bit of birding on route to the Causse de Daglan (Veyrines and St Pompon) and in particular for alpine swift and eagle owl, which both nest on the cliffs. At Siorac on route to Beynac we spotted a sparrowhawk fly past. At Beynac in typical birding fashion, we didn't see the two target species, though we saw the nest sites of both. However, we enjoyed a very pleasant walk along the river where we saw peregrine, black kite, sand, crag and house martins amongst the barn swallows and both white and grey wagtails. A hummingbird hawkmoth or two was also spotted.

We drove on to the first main site of the day near Veyrines de Domme. This is Jurassic limestone country and we were walking on the plateau above steep precipitous slopes with long views to the south-east. A nice variety of typical birds were singing or calling: woodlark, tree pipit, curl bunting, melodious warbler, golden oriole, Bonelli's warbler, turtle dove, short-toed treecreeper, middle spotted woodpecker, hoopoe and even a dunnock far from any gardens! The first area we passed through has recently been converted to small-scale herb cultivation, in this case, the curry plant *Helichrysum*. Although initially a destructive activity, this organic farming has now "settled in" with a good ground cover of native limestone plant species tolerated between the rows, including horseshoe and kidney vetches. There was also some wild curry plant that is slightly different to the cultivated variety, *Stachelina dubia* or 'false lavender' and some flax species we had not seen before: Pyrenean flax and the tiny yellow *Linum trigynum*. Yellow-wort, blue lettuce, the yellow common rockrose and pitch trefoil were other colourful plants. The latter is purple and smells distinctly of tar when you touch its leaves. The butterflies were plentiful and apart from the many adonis blues we saw small white, ilex hairstreak, red admiral, peacock, painted lady, knapweed and spotted fritillaries plus Lulworth and small skippers and several day flying moths were also noted, including six-spot burnet and the forester. A yellow and black blotched stocky blister beetle *Mylabris variabilis* was an impressive beast. The yellow and black owl flies dashed about above the grasses except when a large dark cloud crossed the sun and then they settled on the grasses firstly with wings open and later as they cooled down, with wings folded back over the body. It was interesting to see that elsewhere on the site, a small lavender field (now rather overgrown) had been created.

As it was nearing French lunchtime at 12 noon, we headed to the local village of St-Laurent-la-Vallée, where we had another tasty local Périgourdine lunch.

Afterwards, we took the road to nearby St Pompon, a notable butterfly site in Dordogne, and like a much larger version of Veyrines-de-Domme, which we had visited before lunch. The hedgerows along the track were overgrown with Etruscan honeysuckle and in one place we found the well-camouflaged sickle-leaved hare's ear, a rarity. There were plenty of what we considered now as the 'usual' orchids: lizard, pyramidal, greater butterfly, bee and woodcock orchids. At the foot of the hill grew cypress spurge, wild candytuft and the very rare blue hound's tongue, a great find. Birdlife was similar as expected but included mistle thrush, stonechat, long-tailed tit and corn bunting. Most intriguing was, however, two *Sylvia* warblers singing from dense vegetation some distance apart, certainly not whitethroat, melodious warbler or blackcap, which were singing nearby but most probably subalpine warblers. Unfortunately, they would not show themselves but I have seen this species nesting nearby nearly ten years ago so it is very possible, and the song seemed correct. Butterflies were impressive both in overall numbers but also species. Blue-spot hairstreak was the special one here but we also saw other species such as Cleopatra, black-veined white, Berger's clouded yellow, grizzled skipper/southern grizzled skipper (not possible to separate in the field) and great banded grayling (the last two both new for the week). Day-flying moths included lesser pearl, common heath and a new species for the week, July belle. A brown tortrix moth was also seen. Before leaving the site, we found a new dragonfly for the week, a small pincertail with its green eyes and black thorax lateral lines joining at the top of the back. With a longer drive back to the hotel, we made our way to the minibus for the return journey.

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After dinner at Badefols, the group had a nice view of an otter again swimming upstream in the river which I missed as I was paying the bill!

**Thursday 5 June 2025**

**Day 6:**

CAUDEAU VALLEY, STE-ALVÈRE, DURESTAL, PEZULS  
CLOUDY, SUNNY INTERVALS, MAX 23°C, BREEZY PM

The moth trap had been set the previous evening so we all had a look at the catch with the following new species recorded: lobster, blotched emerald, marbled white spot, v-pug, black v-moth, clover hayworm, flame shoulder, buff footman, scarce footman, flame, setaceous Hebrew character and marbled minor.

A quick look at the skies before leaving the hotel produced a honey buzzard, turning on the thermals which augured well for the day ahead. We took the road northwards from Lalinde to the little Caudeau valley north of Ste-Alvère. Here we took a morning's stroll along the valley bottom through a mosaic of habitats including pasture, meadows, scrub, forest, a mill pond and reedbed. The roadside was densely overgrown with hawthorn, dogwood and English oaks covered in climbers like black bryony, white bryony, honeysuckle and traveller's joy. In a meadow nearby grew eyebright and yellow rattle.

Again, we heard turtle dove, cuckoo, golden oriole, middle spotted and black woodpeckers but sadly, they were impossible to see as they were deep in the forest. Another honey buzzard circling above us was great to see as was a sparrowhawk. Insects and butterflies were not so active with the cloudy weather but a new species for the week was a brown female mazarine blue amongst red clover, the caterpillar food plant. A meadow fritillary in a small meadow surrounded by woodland was also new for the week and soon after I was alerted to a large fritillary by the group. With my net, I managed to capture it for identification and to show the group. It was a recently emerged perfect dark green fritillary. Day-flying moths included the passenger, yellow shell, mother Shipton, clouded buff, latticed heath, silver-y, forester and a grass moth *Scoparia/Eudonia* sp.. The old abandoned mill pond is now partly covered by a reedbed, and as expected, both water rail and moorhen were heard calling. There were also several damselflies and dragonflies: beautiful demoiselle, southern damselfly, azure and blue-tailed damselflies, plus two male broad-bodied chasers plus white-tailed, keeled and a probable immature black-tailed skimmer. Other invertebrates of interest were a black leaf beetle probably *Chrysolina*, a red and black froghopper, a large bumble bee-like violet carpenter bee, the Mexican grass-carrying wasp, bee fly, striped shield bug, mottled shield bug, a long-jawed orb spider *Tetragnatha* sp. and the yellow and black wasp spider with the characteristic zig-zag pattern at the centre of its web.

For lunch, we dined in Ste-Alvère which gave us views of black redstarts and, like many of the villages, plenty more common swifts. In between the pavement stones in front of the church, we discovered the very tiny Parisian bedstraw, the last in a long list of different bedstraws we saw on this trip.

After lunch, we moved east of the village to Durestal, an interesting combination of a large field on a hill slope full of flowers and a sweet chestnut wood occupied by a local resistance group or "maquis" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> WW. The group split in half for the first session. I concentrated on birds and butterflies along the track into the woods, whilst Corine stayed in the field and concentrated on the flora. Walking into the woods, we heard woodlark, golden oriole, crested tit, nuthatch and song thrush and just prior to the wood edge, where we started, there was a pair of stonechats. An interesting butterfly in these sandy chestnut woods is the white admiral and we watched one or two fresh specimens before returning to the minibus where a fine fresh large tortoiseshell was settled on the track under the tow bar! The agricultural field here is not cultivated this year but a large number of plants connected to cereal culture can still be found here. Large Venus's looking-glass, downy safflower, scarlet and blue pimpernel, and corn buttercup are examples of them. After meeting up again, we found knapweed fritillary, pearly heath, marbled white, plus large, small and Lulworth skippers. In the field Corine's group had also noted treble lines moth, spotted longhorn beetle and the two crab spiders *Misumena vatia* and *Thomisus onustus*. We then took the minibus to the little barn information

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centre about the maquis in the forest. Parking up, we soon found a little colony of heath fritillaries as well as several more white admirals. Common heath moths were also flying. Another middle spotted woodpecker was calling as some of the group visited the information centre and then we all gathered back at the minibus before leaving.

Our last stop today was an old terraced field, probably a vineyard long ago, but now covered in limestone grassland and some truffle oaks. Horseshoe vetch, yellow-wort, chalk milkwort, burnet saxifrage, reflexed stonecrop and other plants made the spot look like a garden (an effect enhanced by the presence of some garden chairs placed at a strategic spot with a nice view) as well as many orchid species flowering abundantly. The small yellow vetchling is not common but grows here. Birds were quiet by this time, apart from another crested tit calling out of sight in the pine trees. However, the butterflies and moths were active with the warmer temperatures and included clouded yellow, ilex hairstreak, brown argus (first of the week), Weaver's fritillary and the southern moth *Rhodostophia calabra*.

**Friday 6 June 2025**

**Day 7:**

PLATEAU DE FAUX: ST-AUBIN-DE-LANQUAIS , ISSIGEAC, LAC DE LA NETTE  
CLOUDY COOL AM, SUNNY PERIODS MAX. 25°C PM, CALM

The final moth trap catch was examined and identified with a number of new species recorded: sorcerer, poplar grey, orange footman, white point, striped pug, mother of pearl, starry pearl, marsh grey and blotched emerald. It was also lovely to see another striped hawkmoth and cream-spot tiger. There were also some interesting early morning bird records from the area of the hotel: four ravens, a marsh tit and a firecrest.

We spent all morning out on the arable farmland of Faux plateau in a varied mosaic of habitats including crop fields, meadows, pastures, vineyards, orchards, hedges and woods. This makes it a great area for birdwatching. The day started well with a hoopoe along the farm track driving to our first stop, we watched it briefly feeding not far from the minibus. We parked a little further on and started our walk through the fields. Soon, we saw our first black-winged kite flying nearby and settling in a tree for close observation using the scope. There were also several kestrels, black kites and buzzards about. Cattle egrets were appropriately enough amongst the cattle in a field next to us. Turtle doves were active, and again we had good views through the scope. Woodlarks and zitting cisticola were singing, including song flights, whilst whitethroat, stonechat and linnet popped up on hedge tops occasionally often singing. Melodious warbler and nightingale were more discreet songsters, but some of the group had glimpses of the birds. From the woodland we heard a short-toed treecreeper and a golden oriole. A pheasant called far away, a new species for the week. Further on, near the orchard, we watched corn bunting and rock sparrow on the wires. A bunting far away on a dead tree which looked suspiciously like an ortolan (very rare in Dordogne), eventually turned to face us and showed itself to be another corn bunting! We also had nice views of a male ciril bunting on the wires and even better was a beautiful male red-backed shrike on a branch. For wildflowers, this heavily cultivated area is not very noteworthy, but nevertheless we found annual everlasting: *Xeranthemum cylindricum*, a plant that accompanies cereal culture typical for the southern Dordogne. White campion, pepper saxifrage, spiked star of Bethlehem and dog rose grew along the track. Only a few butterflies were flying as the morning was rather cool and cloudy, and these were meadow brown, speckled wood and small white. On the vegetation, various invertebrates were noted: white-spotted rose chafer, another red and black short-horned beetle and a potato capsid bug.

After a good mix of birds, we headed towards Issigeac for lunch but not before adding another species for the week, a little owl, sitting looking down at us in the minibus from an old stone barn by the roadside just outside St-Aubin-de-Lanquais.

We had a lovely lunch in Issigeac by the old church with swifts above us, and serin and greenfinch were heard from nearby gardens.

After lunch, we drove to the nearby reservoir, Lac de la Nette. Walking down to the lake by the dam we noted great-crested grebe, moorhen and coots with young whilst a white stork was also present. Whilst scanning the lake, a hobby flew low overhead. From the wood by the dam great, black and middle spotted woodpeckers called along with common redstart, tree pipit, Bonelli's warbler and another short-toed treecreeper. A nice male green lizard in breeding dress with a bright blue throat was watched, sunning itself on a concrete block. Butterflies and day-flying moths were varied and included: clouded yellow, wood white, comma, Glanville, knapweed and spotted fritillaries, great banded grayling, pearly heath, clouded buff, feathered footman, five-spot burnet, burnet companion and mother Shipton. We spotted several damselflies: southern emerald, common blue and blue-tailed. Of the dragonflies, there were many red-veined darters and a white-tailed skimmer. Other invertebrates noted were the woodland grasshopper, great green bush-cricket, red assassin bug, violet carpenter bee, bee fly and the yellow and black owl fly. Interesting finds near the dam were a whole bunch of clovers, a mix of at least six species in yellow, red and white: Egyptian clover, hop trefoil, zigzag clover, sulphur clover, red clover and white clover. Walking along the edge of the lake, some small weedy areas were overtaken by creeping and bull thistles, and they were full of butterflies and moths! On the limestone hillocks, we found again fragrant and greater butterfly orchids, and lots of bee and woodcock orchids. Dwarf blue thistle also grows here.

As we were driving away from the reservoir, one of those very special nature moments occurred. A bright male golden oriole flew away from us across a field of ripe golden barley lit up by the sunlight, so I stopped the minibus for the group to try to see the bird. Amazingly, for some reason, the bird suddenly stopped in mid-flight and put on an unbelievable performance. It hovered briefly just above the crop and then continued to do this at different points but at the same distance, for a minute or two. It was a fabulous display for everyone through binoculars, we all watched spellbound but then suddenly our magic bird had gone. A once-in-a-lifetime sighting and certainly oriole behaviour I have never seen before or even heard of. What a way to finish our day!

After dinner at Badefols, we all gathered by the river at dusk to watch the wildlife and were rewarded firstly with a night heron flying to roost and a bit later with views of an otter again swimming up river and then turning to the far bank before disappearing into the fading light. It seemed like a very fitting end to the holiday and our time as Travelling Naturalist guides.

**Saturday 7 June 2025**

**Day 8:**

LALINDE, BERGERAC AIRPORT

*FINE, COOL AM*

I picked up three of the group at the hotel early in the morning for the flight at Bergerac. Sadly, there was no time for wildlife watching and we said our farewells at the airport after another interesting and enjoyable holiday. The rest of the group was staying on in France for a few days.

Images by: Kathryn Boothby (Owl fly, Spotted fritillary & Forester moth), Anne McGregor (Lizard orchid)

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# Checklist for: Butterflies, Birds & Wildflowers of the Dordogne



	Common Name	Scientific Name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
	<b>BIRDS</b>								
1	Greylag goose (feral)	<i>Anser anser</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Mute swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>			✓				
5	Common pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>							✓
6	Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>			✓				
7	Great crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			✓				✓
8	White stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>							✓
9	Western cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Night heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>			✓				✓
11	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
12	Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Great cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	Black-winged kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	✓		✓				✓
15	European honey buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>			✓				✓
16	Eurasian sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>					✓		✓
17	Black kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Common buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19	Water rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>						✓	
20	Common moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			✓			✓	✓
21	Eurasian coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			✓				✓
22	Yellow-legged gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>			✓				
23	Rock dove (feral)	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓					✓
24	Common wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	European turtle dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
26	Eurasian collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

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27	Common cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
28	Little owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>			✓				✓
29	European nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>		✓					
30	Common swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
31	Common kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓	
32	Eurasian hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		✓			✓		✓
33	Middle spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocoptes medius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
35	Black woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
36	European green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓
37	Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
38	Eurasian hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>						✓	✓
39	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>				✓	✓		
40	Red-backed shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>							✓
41	Eurasian golden oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
42	Eurasian jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	Eurasian magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Western jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
46	Northern raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓			✓			✓
47	European crested tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>				✓		✓	
48	Marsh tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>		✓		✓			✓
49	Eurasian blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓
50	Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
51	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
52	Sand martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>			✓		✓		
53	Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Eurasian crag martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		
55	Common house martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
56	Cetti's warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
57	Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
58	Common chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
59	Western Bonelli's warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
60	Eurasian reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>				✓			

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61	Melodious warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>		✓	✓		✓		✓
62	Zitting cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	✓						✓
63	Eurasian blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
64	Common whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			✓	✓			✓
65	Dartford warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>			✓				
66	Common firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>				✓			✓
67	Eurasian wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
68	Eurasian nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
69	Short-toed treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Common starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	Common blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
72	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
73	Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		✓	✓		✓		
74	European robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
75	Common nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓
76	Black redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
77	Common redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		✓	✓				✓
78	European stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
79	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
80	Rock sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>			✓				✓
81	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>					✓		
82	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>					✓		✓
83	White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓	✓		✓		✓
84	Tree pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>			✓		✓		✓
85	Common chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
86	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		✓					
87	European greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			✓				✓
88	Common linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>							✓
89	European goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
90	European serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	✓	✓					✓
91	Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓				✓		✓
92	Cirl bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
	<b>BUTTERFLIES</b>								
1	Scarce swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>	✓						

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2	Black-veined white	<i>Aporia crategi</i>				✓	✓		
3	Large white	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
4	Small white	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
5	Clouded yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>				✓		✓	✓
6	Berger's clouded yellow	<i>Colias australis</i>	✓			✓	✓		
7	Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>				✓			
8	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	✓			✓			
9	Wood white	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>				✓			✓
10	Ilex hairstreak	<i>Satyrium ilicis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
11	Blue-spot hairstreak	<i>Satyrium spini</i>					✓		
12	Small blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	✓						
13	Brown argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>						✓	
14	Mazarine blue	<i>Polyommatus semiargus</i>						✓	
15	Adonis blue	<i>Polyommatus bellargus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Common blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
17	Lesser purple emperor	<i>Apatura ilia</i>							✓
18	Southern white admiral	<i>Limenitis reducta</i>	✓			✓			
19	White admiral	<i>Limenitis camilla</i>						✓	
20	Large tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>						✓	
21	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	
22	Red admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
23	Painted lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24	Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>							✓
25	Dark green fritillary	<i>Mesoacidalia aglaja</i>						✓	
26	Marbled fritillary	<i>Brenthis daphne</i>				✓			
27	Weaver's fritillary	<i>Boloria dia</i>					✓	✓	
28	Glanville fritillary	<i>Melitaea cinxa</i>							✓
29	Knapweed fritillary	<i>Melitaea phoebe</i>				✓		✓	✓
30	Spotted fritillary	<i>Melitaea didyma</i>		✓			✓		✓
31	Heath fritillary	<i>Melitaea athalia</i>						✓	
32	Meadow fritillary	<i>Melitaea parthenoides</i>						✓	
33	Marbled white	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Great banded grayling	<i>Brintesia circe</i>					✓		✓
35	Meadow brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	Small heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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37	Pearly heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Speckled wood		✓			✓		✓	✓
39	Woodland brown	<i>Lopinga achine</i>				✓			
40	Grizzled skipper/southern griz	<i>Pyrgus malvae/malvoides</i>					✓		
41	Red-underwing skipper	<i>Spialia sertorius</i>				✓			
42	Lulworth skipper	<i>Thymelicus acteon</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
43	Small skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>				✓	✓	✓	
44	Large skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>				✓		✓	
	<b>DRAGONFLIES</b>								
1	Beautiful demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>			✓	✓		✓	
2	Banded demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>				✓			
3	Western demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx xanthostoma</i>	✓						
4	Copper demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx haemorrhoidalis</i>				✓			
5	Southern emerald	<i>Lestes barbaris</i>			✓				✓
6	Orange featherleg	<i>Platycnemis acutipennis</i>				✓			
7	White featherleg	<i>Platycnemis latipes</i>				✓			
8	Blue featherleg	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>			✓	✓			
9	Large red	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>				✓			
10	Small red	<i>Ceragrion tenellum</i>				✓			
11	Southern	<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>				✓		✓	
12	Azure	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>						✓	
13	Common blue	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>			✓				✓
14	Blue-tailed	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓
15	Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>	✓						
16	Small pincertail	<i>Onychogomphus forcipatus</i>					✓		
17	Golden-ringed	<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>				✓			
18	Scarce chaser	<i>Libellula fulva</i>				✓			
19	Broad-bodied chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>	✓			✓		✓	
20	Black-tailed skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>						✓	
21	White-tailed skimmer	<i>Orthetrum albistylum</i>						✓	
22	Keeled skimmer	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>				✓		✓	
23	Red-veined darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>						✓	
	<b>FLORA</b>								

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1	Red helleborine	<i>Cephalanthera rubra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
2	Broad-leaved helleborine	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	✓	✓					
3	Small-leaved helleborine	<i>Epipactis microphylla</i>	✓						
4	Mueller's helleborine	<i>Epipactis muelleri</i>	✓						
5	Bird's nest	<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>				✓		✓	
6	Twayblade	<i>Listera ovata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
7	Greater butterfly	<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
8	Lesser butterfly	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>				✓			
9	Fragrant	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
10	Heath spotted	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>			✓				
11	Early marsh	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>				✓			
12	Bug	<i>Anacamptis coriophora</i>		✓					
13	Bog orchid	<i>Anacamptis palustris</i>				✓			
14	Pyramidal	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Lizard	<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Tongue orchid	<i>Serapias lingua</i>		✓	✓				✓
17	Ploughshare (long-lipped tongue )	<i>Serapias vomeracea</i>			✓				✓
18	Woodcock	<i>Ophrys scolopax</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
19	Bee	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20	Fly	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>		✓		✓			✓
21	Man	<i>Orchis anthropophora</i>					✓		
22	Lady	<i>Orchis purpurea</i>	✓	✓			✓		✓
23	Violet limodore	<i>Limodorum abortivum</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓

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