



Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

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Picos de Europa
14 – 21 June 2023

Holiday participants

Jill Jordan
Jackie and Ray Guthrie
Barbara Rumley and Daphne Seaton
Sarah Barney
Everard Daniel

Phil Holmes
Celia Bartram and Kay Callan
Suzanne Steer and Rory Burrow
Angela Pratt
Julie Durdin

Leaders

Pau Lucio and Chris Durdin. Report by Chris Durdin.

We stayed at the Hotel Tierra de la Reina in Boca de Huérgano www.hoteltierradelareina.com
Itinerary: there was no visit to Fuente Dé this year, on account of maintenance work on the cable car.

Photos as attributed e.g. by Pau Lucio (PL), all taken on the holiday.

Cover, top: white storks in Boca de Huergano (SS).

Bottom: cupidone; midwife toad; cardinal (CD).



As on every Honeyguide wildlife holiday, we contributed to a conservation project. The conservation contribution of £40 per person, supplemented by an additional donation and gift aid through the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust, totalled £820. This was sent to Asociación Zerynthia, a Spanish NGO dedicated to the study and conservation of butterflies: see thank-you below. As at July 2023, the total for all conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 is £147,917.

Hello Chris

Once again, I want to convey our enormous gratitude to Honeyguide Wildlife Holidays for your financial contribution. It will be extremely useful to support the work carried out by the ZERYNTHIA Association for the study, conservation and social awareness of butterflies and moths in Spain.



We are also grateful because Honeyguide's group in the Picos de Europa have already contributed with interesting observations of *Lopinga achine*, but perhaps they can contribute with some observations of other species that we are studying. Again, I would like to reiterate our thanks for your generous donation.

Best wishes: Yeray Monasterio León

Presidente de la Asociación Española para la Protección de las Mariposas y su Medio (ZERYNTHIA)

Asociación Española para la Protección de las Mariposas y su Medio ZERYNTHIA

Inscrita en el Registro Nacional de Asociaciones Nº 588812

Reconocida como Entidad de Carácter Social

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DAILY DIARY

Wednesday 14 June: Stansted to Santander, Santander to Boca de Huérgano

Slow security apart, Stansted and the Ryanair flight worked as they should and 12 of us landed safely in Santander. Once there, customs decided to check my suitcase, while in the meantime everyone else met Pau, Kay, Celia and Julie, who had arrived via various routes in Santander. Paperwork at the Enterprise desk proved quick and we were led the short way into the car park opposite to find our two Mercedes Vito minibuses. We loaded and were away at 14:05. The first hour of the journey was unremarkable fast roads until Pau turned to take us to 'Cueva de los Franceses', a high limestone plateau within Las Loras UNESCO Global Geopark. Moments after getting out of the minibuses, a male Montagu's harrier flew overhead, as did a few griffon vultures. It was botanically rich, with the intense blue of aphyllantes – blue grass-lily – most obvious. Asphodels, a single lizard orchid, *Linum strictum* (a small yellow flax), the yellow umbellifer *Thapsia villosa*, shrubby gromwell and squinancywort were among the flowers identified, with others more of a puzzle. Wheatears buzzed around, stonechat, linnets and skylark too, and a crested tit moved between small pine trees that were dotted with the larval tents of pine processionary moth. Pau found and showed us a natterjack toad. After checking photos, one of the fritillaries here proved to be twin-spot fritillary.

It was time to move on, and the landscape grew steadily prettier as we journeyed. There was a roe deer, countless black kites, several white storks and a huge biscuit factory observed as we travelled. We reached the Hotel Tierra de la Reina in Boca de Huérgano just after 6pm, allowing plenty of time to settle in, for some to take a local walk and for drinks before our meal at 8pm.

Day 2: Thursday 15 June: Argovejo and Crémenes area

Several of us went for a walk before breakfast, across the road from the hotel. A nightingale was singing and we saw serin, black redstart, linnets and a perched black kite. Looking at the houses in Boca de Huérgano, we could pick out a rock sparrow that moved from roof to roof.

We parked in the lovely village of Argovejo, walking from here in some rocky, limestone countryside, with scattered junipers. Butterflies were around in good numbers, including many fritillaries that would settle briefly on the path and move on in the warm weather, generally proving difficult to identify – with a Glanville fritillary an exception to that. There was an endless stream of flowers, some easier to name than others. These included two stemless species: *Carduncellus mitissimus* and cone knapweed, and low-growing Pyrenean germander. A small goatsbeard was a curiosity: the bronze and purple *Tragopogon crocifolius*. Small-flowered foxglove was a nice find, and it was good to see some (mostly) mountain flowers like Malling toadflax and calamint. Sarah drew our attention to the intense blue of beautiful flax. We retraced our steps to the friendly café, called Bar Pepin, in Argovejo.



Glanville fritillary (CD); *Tragopogon crocifolius* (CD); Iberian marbled white (ED).

We took a short drive to a picnic site in a long grass meadow near a modern chapel. We parked the minibuses by a large patch of carline-leaved thistles. On these were several cardinal butterflies and Spanish marbled whites, plus a lesser spotted fritillary, an addition to the checklist, that Pau confirmed later from photographs. Butterflies at the picnic site included sloe hairstreak and clouded yellow.

Near the village of Crémenes we had a circuit up and down a hillside, returning along the quiet road. A yellowhammer perched on a pylon; a rock bunting showed quite well; some griffon vultures flew over and we heard garden and Bonelli's warblers. In contrast to today's many faster-flying butterflies, a pearly heath allowed good views for everyone. This morning we'd seen yellow bartisia: now we found many of the closely related bellardia. St Dabeoc's heath is a local speciality here, we found both large-flowered and cut-leaved selfheal and four orchid species: sawfly, woodcock, lizard and pyramidal, with *Dorycnium pentaphyllum* near the orchids. On the return leg there were more thistles, this time with an obliging dark green fritillary. We added tongue orchid to the tally, opposite a small watercourse where we had excellent views of a female beautiful

demoiselle, and nearby there were two marsh tits. A meadow brown took a liking to Angela's arm and stonefly landed on Everard. We stopped to buy fuel in Riaño on the way back 'home'.



Sawfly orchid (ED); a female beautiful demoiselle perches on Chris's hand (PL); cut-leaved selfheal (CD).

Day 3: Friday 16 June: towards San Glorio Pass

The pre-breakfast walk group watched a corn bunting on a tree-top, had an improved view of rock sparrow and heard our first Cetti's warbler.

We drove through various villages called something de la Reina, stopping on a quiet road by a stream for our morning walk, or rather to potter as it was so rich with much to see everywhere. Those riches make it tricky to note highlights, though a burnt-tip orchid in the path was a good start. Other orchids were a mixture of heath spotted orchids, early marsh orchids and what looked like hybrids between these and perhaps other *Dactylorhiza* orchids. A showy white flower was a puzzle for a while: eventually Jackie came up with mountain sandwort, from a group of flowers that are usually far less showy. Wet flashes had groups of large-flowered butterwort. A strange, yellowish, stemless knapweed caught the eye: *Centaurea lagascna*. In the same genus was a blue perennial cornflower, *Centaurea triumfetti*. Singing birds included dunnock and garden warbler. There were lots of butterflies, generally tamer than yesterday: these included fresh-looking knapweed and Glanville fritillaries, small blue and sooty copper, plus many chimney sweeper moths over a meadow and a photogenic ascalaphid (owl-fly). Damper steam edges had what gardeners call *Astrantia*, or masterwort, patches of globe flowers and horned violets – the last a similar colour to the many wood cranesbills. Dry strips in fields were rich with purging (fairy) flax, birdsfoot trefoil, yellow rattle, buckler-mustard and more.



Stemless *Centaurea lagascna* (CD); ascalaphid or owl-fly *Libelloides coccajus* (DS); large-flowered butterwort (CD).

Back by the minibuses, a muddy patch attracted butterflies including mazarine blue, red-underwing skipper and superb scarce swallowtail. The damp roadside here was colourful with lousewort (add ID), radish-leaved bittercress (aka large cuckoo flower); large leaves were adenostyles, though only in bud.

Coffee was in a bar called Pico Tres Provincias that still had the same friendly dog as last year, situated on the edge of Portilla de la Reina village opposite the Río Esla. For our packed lunches, we drove to the picnic tables near San Glorio Pass. This was a pine forest where a tree pipit sang as we ate. There was a brief view of a citril finch in the trees and a crested tit trilled. A male stonechat perched nicely in some scrub. Mostly we were looking over open, partly grazed land rising sharply to peaks, and having a go at 'find the chamois'. This at first yielded a distant hovering short-toed eagle then, eventually, it was Everard who picked up on distant

sandy mammals near a rocky peak. Through the telescope they were plainly chamois, also called isard here, seven in all, including some young animals.



Stonechat, robust spreadwing and short-toed eagle (all ED).

Pau was exploring a high-altitude pond and was able to point out alpine newt in the pond's muddy bottom. There was also a robust spreadwing damselfly plus a couple of larval cases (exuviae) on vegetation that must have been this species.

We were back in good time and many of us had a walk at Boca de Huérgano, a chance to see the local white storks. The first nest had a rather dirty-looking adult on it. The second was lively: four almost fully-grown youngsters, not far off fledging, judging by the flapping some were doing. A parent came in and regurgitated some food. Nearer us, there was a line-up of recently fledged swallows on a wire. We continued to the Roman bridge. There was no dipper today, though we saw both grey and white wagtails. House martins were nesting on the adjacent food factory, a sand martin settled on a wire and a crag martin came past. Fish were apparent, including swirling masses of spawning barbel that attracted a family party of mallards to feed on fish eggs. Cloud was then building up, and during the evening there were some flashes of lightning, thunder and a little rain.

Day 4: Saturday 17 June: La Uña area

The pre-breakfast contingent saw two very good birds in the village. We went to the area where common redstart occurs – gardens with old fruit trees, almost like a spread-out orchard – and it was while looking at a serin through the telescope that a male redstart appeared in the same view. Then a wryneck called, and just around the corner it was on a dead branch, and most of the group managed to see it there before it flew off. We also had another fine view of a rock sparrow.



Clouds over the reservoir at Riaño (CD).

We stopped by the reservoir near Riaño, mostly to enjoy the view. Three birds featured, with varying lengths of views in the telescope: looking down towards a garden warbler, a melodious warbler in the high scrub and,

most surprisingly, a bluethroat almost on a more distant skyline. The bluethroat wasn't there long enough for all to see it, though it was still a great find. Perhaps, though, the most memorable sighting was the sight of mountains emerging from the morning cloud that always seems to hang over the reservoir here.

We spent the morning around two pools set in alpine meadows. Before visiting these, we went to see a frog orchid on the slopes in the other direction, near some honey-scented tree heather. There was also the first of several telescope views of tree pipit, which sang all morning. At the first pond, Pau found a tiny common frog, then at the second, a tree frog, enjoyed by all and was much photographed. It was a bit overcast by the higher pool, so just one dragonfly was glimpsed, though we did have time studying a cooperative common blue damselfly. Walking on from here there was a damp area with many heath spotted orchids and more of a mystery yellow catchfly. Walking back, there was another tree frog and two moonworts – an unusual and generally rather scarce fern.



Tree frog on Pau's shoe (ED); moonwort; heath spotted orchid (CD).

For coffee we went to the small town of Acebedo. We parked in the square, where there were two food stalls to shop at, one of fruit and one of meats and cheeses. From the bar's shady courtyard, we watched white storks, griffon vultures and at least three Egyptian vultures flying around and descending onto what must have been a source of food. A thermal of griffons later gathered overhead: Barbara counted 17. A fun additional feature of this bar is locally made cider, like a Picos scrumpy. Bottles are stored in a wooden structure with running water, a kind of outdoor cooler, and the cider is squirted into a glass from a height, having been put in a wooden contraption with a pump.

Lunch was at a delightful outdoor picnic site reached by crossing a damp meadow on a boardwalk. From a large wood ants' nest ran an ant highway, where we watched a caterpillar being carried along.



Spiny toad (SS); *Saxifraga canaliculata* (CD).

We parked at a small church for the afternoon's walk. The path had a big puddle in which a large spiny toad moved to and fro, and a male broad-bodied chaser flew over. By here we saw our first Lang's short-tailed blue. Damp areas had Pyrenean valerian. The path led to a meadow where those at the front of the group saw a close Egyptian vulture on the ground, and the rest of us saw it in the air. Then, also looking up, a short-toed eagle hovered, dropped and returned to the air passing something long and thin – a lizard, probably – from its feet to its beak. The many prostrate junipers here all had monkshood growing through the trees' protection. Also here was a *Daphne* to share with Daphne: spurge laurel.

Back at the chapel, which some looked inside, we saw scores of house martin nests and two nice ferns: wall rue and black spleenwort. The high walls at the chapel's far end – near the field with the white horse – supported some fine flowering clumps of the endemic saxifrage on the Picos, *Saxifraga canaliculata*, and just down the road was our first fragrant orchid.

Day 5: Sunday 18 June, Las Salas and Lois

Again there was a good turn-out for the usual 7:30 stroll before breakfast, despite clouds and, very briefly, a few spots of rain. The choice of which way to walk was made by the distant song of a golden oriole, somewhere in the trees on the far slopes. The outcome could, perhaps, have been predicted: we heard it again, but there was no sighting. There were the usual local birds, especially an elegant adult swallow on a wire and a rock sparrow.

We parked by the road in Las Salas and crossed the bridge to the old Roman road, now a wide path along the river. Immediately a Cetti's warbler sang, as did an Iberian chiffchaff, and we continued to hear its chuff-chuff-chuff for much of the morning. Where we joined the path, a wet rockface was pale green with many rosettes of large butterwort, the flowers of which seemed to be a deeper blue than those we saw the other day. We divided roughly into two groups along the linear route. Pau's group saw a dipper and short-toed tree creeper was singing, though it remained out of sight. We found a patch of Nottingham catchfly. [A pink was a puzzle] Everard explained about tufa: like a limescale formed when limestone dissolves and reforms, here combined with moss into a damp and sometimes crumbly semi-solid, a coating for many of the damp rocks we passed. The late arrivals at the open area at the walks end missed the Spanish purple hairstreak: happily, there was another during the return walk. Chestnut heath was another nice addition to the growing tally of butterflies.

Coffee was in the bar in the old school in Las Salas, by a small-leaved lime, with a piece of tortilla on bread kindly provided. That was an appetiser for lunch at a picnic site by a closed church, set in two lovely sloping meadows. Looking around here we caught a field cricket, and it was Angela who found our first mullein moth caterpillar, surprisingly late in the week considering the number of mulleins with holes around in various places. The many yellow flowers of the umbellifer *Thapsia villosa* were alive with insects.

We drove to the remote village of Lois along a winding lane – impossible to resist calling it Lois Lane – where we met Maria, our regular guide who opens up the historic 'smokehouse'. This was the home of Honorino Alvarez Gonzalez until he died, aged 90, in 1999. By then he was sleeping downstairs in what would once have been space for livestock. Upstairs we saw the wood stove and open fire with no chimney, the tar from fire coating the ceiling and upper parts of the walls. A fire and health risk and impossible to imagine in today's safety conscious world, yet apparently once common with a positive point being that the smoke helps to maintain the rye thatch as pest-free. Apparently nine people lived here in the early part of the 20th century.



The 'smoke house'; *Chaenorhinum* or Malling toadflax (CD).

We went down the road and looked inside the 'Catedral de la Montaña', including at the pink-tinted limestone with which it is made, brought from a very local quarry. It was built thanks to money from an influential bishop, even though his official role was in Galicia, which explains how it would have been out of scale even before the rural de-population of recent years. They must have used a lot of gold leaf on the decorations and statues on the wall behind the altar. The courtyard outside has had little recent maintenance so supported many wild flowers, including the tiny bellflower *Campanula erinus* and nice patches of *Chaenorhinum*.

We walked from there to some nearby meadows, set against the backdrop of mistletoe-covered poplars and the best of Picos mountain scenery behind. An obliging Spanish marbled white fed on a knapweed; Pyrenean avens was growing by the track; griffons used the updrafts along the mountain ridge and we heard wryneck and short-toed treecreeper. Robust white umbellifers on limestone rocks along 'Lois Lane' were a puzzle; later research points towards *Laserpitium gallicum*, a species of sermountain.

Day 6: Monday 19 June: La Encina

It was distinctly chilly before breakfast; it had rained last night, and we had a few spots while we were out. Seeing a blue tit and hearing a song thrush was more unusual than the usual corn buntings, linnets and other regular local birds. Two new plants were of especial interest: cornflowers in the edge of a field and a patch of parasitic dodder.

With a mixed weather forecast, a journey south a little out of the Picos made sense into a habitat with a hint of the Mediterranean near La Encina, beyond Yugueros. We stopped on the road shortly before we arrived at our destination as bee-eaters flew over, and happily one settled in a tree for everyone to see. We parked and immediately a woodlark was singing, and it settled on a wire. Pau showed us a meadow fritillary in a bug box: it's illegal to use a butterfly net without a licence so Pau was resorting to catching in a bug box, which was working more successfully than you'd imagine. A great banded grayling was settled on the ground, a surprise – while the weather was relatively cool – as so often they are seen as they fly past at a rate of knots.



Great banded grayling; kohlruschia (CD); woodcock orchid with 'Jimmy Hill' beard (ED).

Botanically, the grassland and open scrub was rich: quite a contrast to last year's drought. A damp area had a few broad-leaved marsh orchids in flower, though more eye-catching were blue-flowered cupidone flowers and lots of cut-leaved selfheal, mostly white and a few in pale purple. We crossed the road and followed a wide strip of low vegetation, colourful with horseshoe vetch, thyme, white flax and the intense blue of beautiful flax. Woodcock orchids were sprinkled in several areas, as were kohlruschia; I am used to seeing these mostly as single blooms. There were also scores of the lovely stemless knapweed *Carduncellus mitissimus* including, in longer grass, several specimens with a short stem.

We headed towards where bee-eaters were calling. Some flew around, though didn't settle within easy sight. However, we did well for birds as we looked down towards the local railway line. Firstly, a bright male golden oriole perched on a line of scrub. It was mobile, but in view for a good while. A male red-backed shrike appeared, then a female. Back by the buses there were two more flowers, both write-ins on the list: yellow vetch and annual scorpion-vetch.

The local village has no bar/café, so we returned to Crémenes for our coffee stop (with extra nibbles provided, today cake and crisps), sitting outside near a monk parakeet in a cage. For lunch, we returned to a spot we'd used previously, namely picnic tables near a modern chapel. A hummingbird hawkmoth fed on a thistle and, by the chapel, flowers included pyramidal orchids and yellow bartsia.

A request for a photo-stop meant we took a very small detour to a viewpoint at Riaño overlooking the reservoir and a fine range of mountains beyond, accompanied by a singing nightingale. Pau persuaded a bystander to take a group photo.

By now the weather was deteriorating a little and we opted to return to Boca de Huérgano, stopping by the Roman bridge. A heron was in the river, both grey and white wagtails were active, as was a crag martin. These were sideshows, really, as dippers took centre stage. A young dipper was perching on a twig in a gloomy corner, joined by two others obviously recently fledged. Then all three joined their parents in the main part of the river. As Barbara remarked, the 'dipper bridge' nickname was well justified.

Spots of rain prompted a return to the hotel, where the keenest botanists met in the bar area to review lists and IDs of the past few days.

Day 7: Tuesday 20 June: Valle de Valdeón

Pre-breakfast we went through the village, adding vervain and soapwort to the plant list. Dippers showed at the bridge and all four young storks were still on the nest, looking a little bedraggled after overnight rain.



English iris (SS); dark red helleborine (ED).

We stopped for the view and photos at Mirador del Tombo. That was a good plan anyway, reinforced when some of the return journey was in cloud, including here. The next stop was to see and photograph some English irises in a meadow, their intense blue catching Pau's eye as we drove.

Our main – though short – walk of the morning took us from a car park to a roadside that was rich in wild flowers. The gentle stroll took us over a river bridge and past rocks and banks with blue alpine lettuce, yellow woundwort and yellow-wort. The 'orchid area' had man orchids, bee orchids and dark red helleborine, all new for the week, plus fragrant orchid.

As we returned, and the sun shone, white umbellifers – a lovage – had attracted many insects. The stars were Spanish purple hairstreaks, eight in one place and four in another, tame and photogenic. The supporting cast included a longhorn beetle *Rutpela maculata*, many red-and-black *Graphosoma italicum* shield bugs and a thick-legged flower beetle. A 'real' (not Iberian) marbled white flew and settled, and a grasshopper revealed bright blue wings when it flew.

On the edge of a woodland, we entered a trap once used to catch wolves by teams of local people. Where we stood was in a funnel of wooden palisades, at the end of which was a pit from where there would be no escape for the frightened wolves.

Another roadside stop was for a large and good-looking toadflax, namely *Linaria triornithopus*, the 'three birds flying' toadflax, growing in the long grass. Daphne pointed out how, in profile, the flowers look like flying birds and are often grouped in threes (though sometimes more) The same species in white was growing nearby.



Spanish purple hairstreaks; 'three birds flying' toadflax (CD).

From there we went into Posada de Valdeón for coffee, though some shopped for cheese first. The café has a great scenic backdrop of the Picos mountains. On leaving the town, there was a short wait while a large coach and a couple of vehicles sorted themselves out, which was a reminder of how extraordinarily free of traffic we'd been in the past few days. We drove a very short distance to our lunchtime picnic benches by a small lake, where cloudy weather meant no odonata today. Butterflies were in relatively short supply, though included large skipper and small blue.

We returned to Valdeón town, and it began to rain. We donned raincoats, opened umbrellas and waited for a few minutes, many of us under the raised back door of a minibus. Happily, the rain eased, and from there we walked past historic buildings, especially *hórreos*, small, roofed structures on stilts once used to store agricultural produce safely off the ground and away from floods, vermin and other contamination. The route took us to the edge of Valdeón and to a river bridge. Just beyond the bridge, Celia spotted a red squirrel, which looked at us for a while, ran one way, looked again, then returned from where it came. We did much the same, namely revisiting the café, and it was now dry enough to have tea outside.

Back in Boca de Huérgano, we parked by the bridge. There was a red-rumped swallow with the usual house and crag martins and a dipper was there again. Just around the corner, Pau showed us martagon lilies in bud.

We noted holiday highlights – listed below – at our usual pre-dinner gathering in the bar, having first run through wildlife checklists and plans for the next day. Perhaps those highlights were given a tad soon as many of us gathered at dusk – 10:25, to be precise – and, just around the corner, found the midwife toad that many had heard calling all week. Almost everyone said how surprised they were at how small it was. What joy there can be in small packages.

Day 8: Wednesday 21 June – Santander and home

We set off at 8:45, stopping at Aguilar de Campoo for facilities and coffee, then for fuel in Santander. At the airport we said farewell to Julie, who was returning on the ferry. Pau left before the rest of us, to Alicante via Madrid, as Ryanair's flight to Stansted was delayed, though as airports go, the small one at Santander is better than most to wait in. Once in the air it was a smooth journey home.

Holiday highlights These are the holiday highlights nominated by group members.

Sarah	Spanish purple hairstreak; limestone rocks & scenery; the freedom to explore our own interests.
Suzanne	First meadow near Argevejo; tree frog crawling over Pau's foot; bouncing baby storks.
Rory	Scenery/geology; quirky lunches; Phil's amazing knowledge.
Jill	Loved it all: tree frog; red squirrel; Egyptian vulture flying low over the meadow.
Daphne	Landscape; owlfly; Chris's excellent driving.
Celia	The company; storks; golden oriole.
Kay	Treefrog; storks; English iris; friendly company.
Barbara	Today's (Tuesday's) landscape; red squirrel; lovely group.
Phil	The company; stork; English iris; Iberian marbled white.
Everard	Landscape, mountains & meadows; storks & red-backed shrike; orchids, especially Ophrys; Pau.
Ray	Montagu's harrier; having eyes opened to butterflies; the company.
Jackie	Scenery; to walk in meadows rarely walked in; lizard orchid; the company.
Julie	The company; midwife toad; hotel's soups.
Pau	Wonderful group; 8 Spanish purple hairstreaks; fantastic meadows; villages.
Chris	Birds close to the hotel, like rock sparrows, white storks and dippers; meadows.

WILDLIFE LISTS

BIRDS

Cormorant	1-2 flying past the hotel on three days.
Grey heron	Single birds seen on four days.
White stork	Nesting in Boca de Huérgano and regularly elsewhere.
Mute swan	Seen while driving through Santander.
Mallard	Seen on 3 days, though some may have been of feral origin.
Honey buzzard	2 on 15 June.
Black kite	Seen every day
Egyptian vulture	Seen on three days in the Picos.
Griffon vulture	Seen every day, including the travel days.
Montagu's harrier	On the outward journey, 14 June, at Cueva de los Franceses.
Short-toed eagle	Two days, 16 & 17 June.
Buzzard	Seen every day.
Common kestrel	Seen on 3 days.
Yellow-legged gull	Recorded on three days, flying past the hotel or around the reservoir at Riaño.
Woodpigeon	Seen on 4 days.
Collared dove	Seen on 2 days, the journey days and La Encina.
Tawny owl	Heard, Boca de Huérgano.
Nightjar	Distant churring, Boca de Huérgano.
Swift	Seen daily.
Bee-eater	About 10 at La Encina on 19/6.
Wryneck	Seen in Boca de Huérgano 17/6, heard the following three days, various places.
Great spotted woodpecker	Heard 15/6 only.
Iberian woodpecker	Heard on 3 days, though not seen this year.
Red-backed shrike	Seen on 2 days.
Golden oriole	Heard on 18/6, Boca de Huérgano, seen 19/6, La Encina.
Jay	Seen on 4 days.
Magpie	Seen daily.
Red-billed chough	17/6 and 18/6.
Carrion crow	Seen daily.
Raven	Seen on 16/6 only.
Crested tit	Journey day, 14/6, and heard on 16/6.
Coal tit	Two days only.
Great tit	Seen on 5 days
Blue tit	Seen on 2 days near the hotel, though oddly elusive.
Long-tailed tit	18/6 only
Barn swallow	Daily.
Red-rumped swallow	1 at the bridge at Boca de Huérgano, 19/6 & 20/6.
Crag martin	Seen on 4 days, fairly reliable at the bridge at Boca de Huérgano.
House martin	Seen almost daily, nesting near the bridge at Boca de Huérgano.
Woodlark	On a wire near the bee-eaters.
Skylark	Singing at the stop on the outward journey, 14/6, also heard on 16/6..
Cetti's warbler	Heard on 5 days.
Melodious warbler	Singing on show near the reservoir, 17/6, heard 19/6.
Iberian chiffchaff	Heard and seen on 18/6.
Western Bonelli's warbler	Heard on 3 days.
Blackcap	Heard daily, occasionally seen.
Garden warbler	Heard or seen on 5 days.
Whitethroat	Heard, mostly snatches of song from a minibus window.
Dipper	Seen on most visits to the bridge in Boca de Huérgano, including a family group.
Wren	Heard or seen almost every day.
Short-toed treecreeper	Heard, 18/6.
Spotless starling	Heard or seen on journey days and at La Encina.
Blackbird	Seen every day.
Song thrush	Heard on 2 days.
Robin	Seen or heard most days.
Bluethroat	A male at Riaño's reservoir, 17/6.
Nightingale	Heard every day, especially opposite the hotel, seen 19/6.
Black redstart	Seen every day, including in Boca de Huérgano.
Common redstart	Seen on 3 days in Boca de Huérgano.
Stonechat	Seen on 4 days.
Northern wheatear	At the stop on the outward journey, 14/6.
Spotted flycatcher	On 18/6 only.
House sparrow	Seen daily.
Rock sparrow	Around the hotel on 5 days.
Dunnock	Seen on 4 days.
Grey wagtail	Seen on 4 days, especially from the bridge in Boca de Huérgano.
White wagtail	Seen every day.
Tree pipit	16/6 & 17/6, in display flight.
Chaffinch	Seen daily.

Serin	Seen daily, lots in Boca de Huérgano.
Citril finch	Seen on 16/6 and 17/6.
Goldfinch	Seen daily.
Linnet	Seen daily, family parties in Boca de Huérgano.
Yellowhammer	Seen on 2 days.
Cirl bunting	Heard, 18/6.
Rock bunting	15/6.
Corn bunting	Seen on 6 days, mostly while travelling.

MAMMALS	
Wild boar (rootings); mole (hills)	Roe deer
Red squirrel	Southern/Pyrenean chamois (Isard)
REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS	
Common wall lizard	Natterjack toad
Alpine newt	Iberian tree frog
Common midwife toad	Common frog
Spiny toad	
DRAGONFLIES AND DAMSELFLIES	
Robust spreadwing/Scarce emerald damselfly	<i>Lestes dryas</i>
Common bluethroat/common blue damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>
Large red damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>
Beautiful demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo meridionalis</i>
Four-spotted chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>
Broad-bodied chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>

Our butterfly checklist is based on species seen on holidays in 2012, 2019 and 2020, yet we still had nine 'write-ins' among our 61 species, quite a total with the mixed weather.

BUTTERFLIES			
Marbled skipper	<i>Carcharodus lavatherae</i>	Heath fritillary	<i>Mellicta athalia</i>
Dingy skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Meadow fritillary	<i>Mellicta parthenoides</i>
Iberian grizzled skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvoides</i>	Marbled white	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>
Red underwing skipper	<i>Spialia sertorius</i>	Iberian marbled white	<i>Melanargia lachesis</i>
Small skipper	<i>Thymelicus action</i>	Great banded grayling	<i>Brintesia circe</i>
Essex skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>
Lulworth skipper	<i>Thymelicus action</i>	Chapman's ringlet	<i>Erebia palarica</i>
Large skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvanus</i>	Meadow brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
[Common] swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	Small heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>
Scarce swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>	Pearly heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>
Large white	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Chestnut heath	<i>Coenonympha glycerion</i>
Green-veined white	<i>Pieris napi</i>	Southern speckled wood	<i>Pararge aegeria aegeria</i>
Small white	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Large wall brown	<i>Lasiommata maera</i>
Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Wall brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>
Clouded yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>	Spanish purple hairstreak	<i>Lacosopsis roboris</i>
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Sloe hairstreak	<i>Satyrium acaciae</i>
Wood white	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	Small copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>
Red admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Sooty copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>
Painted lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Purple-edged copper	<i>Paleochrysophanus hippothoe</i>
Small tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Long-tailed blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>
Comma	<i>Polygona c-album</i>	Lang's short-tailed blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>
Cardinal	<i>Pandoriana pandora</i>	Small blue/Little blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>
Pearl-bordered fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	Holly blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>
Dark green fritillary	<i>Mesoacidalia aglaja</i>	Silver-studded blue	<i>Plebejus argus</i>
Queen of Spain fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>	Idas blue	<i>Lycaedes idas</i>
Twin spot fritillary	<i>Brenthis hecate</i>	Mazarine blue	<i>Cyaniris semiargus</i>
Knapweed fritillary	<i>Melitaea phoebe</i>	Turquoise blue	<i>Polyommatus dorylas</i>
Glanville fritillary	<i>Melitaea cinxia</i>	Common blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>
Provençal fritillary	<i>Melitaea dejone</i>	Chapman's blue	<i>Polyommatus thersites</i>
Spotted fritillary	<i>Melitaea didyma</i>	Adonis blue	<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>
Lesser spotted fritillary	<i>Melitaea trivia</i>		



Butterflies (photos all PL) in the Picos, 2023. Top: meadow fritillary, Chapman's ringlet, Idas blue.
 Centre: chestnut heath; Lang's short-tailed blue, twin-spot fritillary on blue-grass lily.
 Bottom: swallowtail, purple-edged copper, Chapman's blue,

Several IDs of moths and other invertebrates in the following lists were by Sarah Barney, with a little help from some friends, with additions from the general checklist. English names or descriptions are added where easily available.

MOTHS	
Purple barred yellow <i>Lythria purpuraria</i>	Buff-tip caterpillar <i>Phalera bucephala</i>
Silver Y <i>Autographa gamma</i>	The drinker caterpillar <i>Euthrix potatori</i>
Common Heath <i>Ematurga atomaria</i>	Pine processionary moth <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> (larval tents)
Brassy long-horn <i>Nemophora metallica</i>	Lackey moth larva <i>Malacosoma neustria</i>
Hummingbird hawkmoth <i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	Mullein moth caterpillar <i>Cucullia verbasci</i>
Chimney sweeper <i>Odezia atrata</i>	
BETTERLES	
<i>Trichius gallicus</i> Bee beetle	<i>Nemophora metallica</i> brassy longhorn beetle
<i>Amphimallon solstiale</i> summer chafer	<i>Trichodes alvearius</i> a soldier or bee-hive beetle
<i>Oxythyrea funesta</i> Flower or pollen chafer	<i>Chysolina herbacea</i> - Mint Leaf Beetle
<i>Rutpela maculata</i> Spotted longhorn	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i> Thick-legged flower beetle
<i>Stenurella nigra</i> a longhorn beetle	<i>Cetonia aurata</i> Rose chafer
<i>Stictopeltura rubra</i> red longhorn beetle	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> 7 spot ladybird
LACEWINGS AND ALLIES, FROGHOPPER	
<i>Libelluloides coccajus</i> ascalaphid or owlfly	<i>Cercopis intermedia</i> froghopper
BUGS	
<i>Graphosoma lineatum italicum</i> in Honeyguide circles, often called Millwall bug	<i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i> firebug, and nymphs
<i>Lygaeus equestris</i> a red and black bug	<i>Spilostethus saxatilis</i> another red and black bug
GRASSHOPPERS AND CRICKETS	
Great green bush cricket <i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>	Blue-winged grasshopper <i>Oedipoda caerulea</i>
Mole cricket <i>Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa</i> heard	Field cricket <i>Gryllus campestris</i>
HOVERFLIES + FLY	
<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>	<i>Syrphus ribesii</i>
<i>Scaeva selenitica</i>	<i>Syrphus torvus</i>
<i>Caliprobola speciosa</i>	Broad centurion (fly) <i>Chloromyia formosa</i>

STONEFLY	
Stonefly Cf <i>Dinocras cephalotes</i>	
BEES, WASP, ANT	
White-banded digger bee <i>Amegilla quadrofasciata</i>	Paper wasp <i>Polistes dominula</i>
Violet carpenter bee <i>Xylocopa violacea</i>	Southern wood ant <i>Formica rufa</i>

Plus a stick insect ... a native species, one of two similar species with short antennae, either Spanish stick-insect *Pijnackeria hispanica*, more abundant in Mediterranean habitats, or French stick-insect *Clonopsis gallica*, more common in the Atlantic and Cantabria area.



Wall lizard (AS); fire bug nymphs (CD); blue-winged grasshopper (ED).



Frog hopper *Cercopis intermedia* (SB); two longhorns on a scabious, *Stenurella nigra* and *Nemophora metallica* brassy longhorn beetle (SB); mint leaf beetle on a horsemint leaf (CD).



Carduncellus mitissimus, a stemless knapweed we saw in several places (CD).

PLANTS etc

NiF = not in flower		CONIFERS	
FERNS		<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black spleenwort	<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Prickly juniper
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall rue	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime pine
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair spleenwort	<i>Pinus (mugo) uncinata</i>	Creeping or mountain pine
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	Moonwort	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	Rusty-backed fern	Dicotyledons	
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly male fern	Apiaceae (Umbellifers) Carrot Family (incomplete)	
<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	Hard shield fern	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow parsley
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common polypody	<i>Astrantia major</i>	Masterwort
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock

<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>	Etruscan honeysuckle 1712
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild carrot	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Eryngium bourgatii</i>	Pyrenean sea holly	<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	Dwarf elder
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field eryngo	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	Caryophyllaceae Pink Family	
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> ssp <i>sibiricum</i>	Hogweed with greenish flowers	<i>Arenaria montana</i>	Mountain sandwort
<i>Laserpitium gallicum</i>	a sermountain	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved sandwort
<i>Ligusticum lucidum</i>	A lovage	<i>Cerastium</i> sp	A mouse ear
<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>	Sweet cicely	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Maiden pink
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock water dropwort	<i>Kohlruschia (Petrohragia)</i> <i>velutina</i>	Hairy pink
<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>	Giant hogweed	<i>Sabatina tenuifolia (Minurta</i> <i>hybrida)</i>	Fine-leaved sandwort
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's needle	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Soapwort
<i>Thapsia villosa</i>	'villous deadly carrot'	<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham catchfly
Aquifoliaceae Holly Family		<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder campion
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	Chenopodiaceae Goosefoot Family	
Asclepiadaceae Milkweed Family		<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat hen
<i>Vincetoxicum hirsundinaria</i>	Swallow-wort	Cistaceae Rock-rose family	
<i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i>	Dark swallow-wort	<i>Helianthemum canum</i>	Hoary rockrose
Asteraceae (Compositae) Daisy family		<i>Helianthemum nummularian</i>	Common rockrose
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Convolvulaceae Bindweed Family	
<i>Adenostyles alliariae</i>	Adenostyles	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed
<i>Anthemis triumfetti</i>	Southern dog daisy	<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Dodder
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	Corylaceae Hazel Family	
<i>Carduncellus mitissimus</i>		<i>Corylus avellane</i>	Hazel
<i>Carduus carlinifolius</i>	Carline-leaved thistle	Crassulaceae Stonecrop Family	
<i>Catananche caerulea</i>	Cupidone	<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting stonecrop
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower	<i>Sedum album</i>	White stonecrop
<i>Centaurea lagascana</i>	(yellow, stemless)	<i>Sedum rupestre (or reflexum)</i>	Rock or reflexed stonecrop
<i>Centaurea montata</i>	Perennial (or mountain) cornflower	Disacaceae, Teasel/scabious Family	
<i>Centaurea triumfetti</i>	a mountain cornflower	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel
<i>Cirsium rivulare</i>	Brook thistle	<i>Knautia dipsacifolia</i>	Wood scabious
<i>Doronicum carpetanum</i>	Leopardsbane	Ericaceae, Heath Family	
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>	Curry plant	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Ling
<i>Hieracium (mixtum)</i> <i>bombycinum</i>	a very hairy mountain hawkbit	<i>Daboecia cantabrica</i>	St. Dabeoc's heath
<i>Lactuca perennis</i>	Blue or mountain lettuce	<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree heather
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather
<i>Leuzea conifera</i>	Cone knapweed	Euphorbiaceae Spurge Family	
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear hawkweed	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood spurge
<i>Senecio aquaticus</i>	Marsh ragwort	Fabaceae (Leguminosae) Pea Family	
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	<i>Adenocarpus complicatus</i>	yellow shrub at Boca de H
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney vetch (yellow)
<i>Tragopogon crocifolius</i>	(bronze & purple)	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaica</i>	Kidney vetch (pink)
<i>Tolpis barbata</i>		<i>Coronilla scorpiodes</i>	Annual scorpion-vetch
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot NiF	<i>Genista florida</i>	the abundant, flowery broom
Berberidaceae Berberis Family		<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Horseshoe Vetch
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>cantabrica</i>	Barberry	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow vetchling
Boraginaceae Forget-me-not Family		<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> ssp <i>carpentanus</i>	Birdsfoot trefoil
<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	Alkanet	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's Bugloss	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Ribbed melilot
<i>Lithodora oliefolia</i>	Shrubby Gromwell	<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	Sainfoin
<i>Lycopsis arvensis</i>	Bugloss	<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Spiny restharrow
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water forget-me-not	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green alkanet	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser trefoil
Brassicaceae (Cruciferae) Cabbage Family		<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop trefoil
<i>Biscutella sp</i>	Buckler Mustard	<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i>	Sulphur clover
<i>Cardamine raphanifolia</i>	Large (or radish-leaved) cuckoo flower	<i>Trifolium pretense</i>	Red clover
Campanulaceae Bellflower Family		<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch
<i>Campanula erinus</i>		<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Yellow vetch
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Peach-leaved Bellflower	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch
<i>Jasione laevis</i> ssp <i>carpentana</i>	a local sheep's-bit, 'botón azul'	<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush vetch
<i>Phyteuma orbiculare</i>	Round-headed Rampion	Fagaceae Oak and Beech Family	
Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family		<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut
		<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech

<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes oak	<i>Armeria cantabrica</i>	(= <i>Armeria maritima</i> ssp <i>alpina</i>)
<i>Quercus faginea</i>	Valencian Oak (tough lvs)		
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy/White Oak		
<i>Quercus pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean oak	Polygalaceae Milkworts	
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	<i>Polygala</i> sp	Milkwort
Gentianaceae Gentian Family		Polygonaceae Knotweed Family	
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort	<i>Polygonum bistorta</i>	Bistort
<i>Gentiana lutea</i>	Great Yellow Gentian	<i>Polygonum viviparum</i>	Alpine bistort
Geraniaceae Geranium Family		<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's sorrel
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common storksbill	Primulaceae Primrose Family	
<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	Long-stalked cranesbill	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved cranesbill	Ranunculaceae Buttercup Family	
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining cranesbill	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dovesfoot cranesbill	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh marigold NiF
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	Stinking hellebore
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little robin	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	Small-flowered cranesbil	<i>Ranunculus bulbosa</i>	Bulbous buttercup
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody cranesbill	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp	Water crowfoot
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Pyrenean Geranium	<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	Globeflower
<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	Wood cranesbill	Resedaceae Mignonette Family	
Globulariaceae Globularia Family		<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld
<i>Globularia nudicaulis</i>	Leafless-stemmed Globularia NiF	Rosaceae Rose Family	
Hypericaceae St. John's Worts		<i>Agrimonia euphatoria</i>	Agrimony
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St. John's wort	<i>Alchemilla</i> sp	Lady's mantle
Lamiaceae (=Labiatae) Mint Family		<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Acinos arvensis</i>	Basil-thyme	<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black horehound	<i>Fragaria</i> sp	Wild strawberry NiF
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Spotted dead-nettle	<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water avens
<i>Mentha longifolia</i>	Horse mint	<i>Geum pyrenaicum</i>	Pyrenean avens
<i>Prunella grandiflora</i>	Large self-heal	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil
<i>Prunella laciniata</i>	Cut-leaved self-heal	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog rose
<i>Stachys recta</i>	Yellow woundwort	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad burnet
<i>Teucrium pyrenaicum</i>	Pyrenean germander	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Whitebeam
<i>Thymus</i> sp	Wild thyme	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Thymus camphorus</i>	Camphor thyme	Rubiaceae Bedstraw Family	
Lentibulariaceae Butterwort Family		<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort
<i>Pinguicula grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered butterwort	<i>Galium album</i>	White bedstraw
Linaceae Flax Family		<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale flax	<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath bedstraw
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Purging or fairy flax	<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw
<i>Linum narbonense</i>	Beautiful flax	Saxifragaceae Saxifrage Family	
<i>Linum strictum</i>	yellow flax	<i>Saxifraga canaliculata</i>	Cantabrian saxifrage
<i>Linum (suffruticosum). salsoloides</i>	Pyrenean/white flax	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow saxifrage
Malvaceae Mallow Family		Scrophulariaceae (inc. Antirrhinaceae) Figwort Family	
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk mallow	<i>Antirrhinum braun-blanchetii</i>	
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Dwarf mallow	<i>Bartsia (Parentucellia) viscosa</i>	Yellow bartsia
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common mallow	<i>Bartsia (Bellardia) trixago</i>	Bellardia
Oleaceae Olive & Lilac Family		<i>Chaenorhinum organifolium</i>	Malling toadflax
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved toadflax
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild privet	<i>Digitalis parviflora</i>	Small-flowered foxglove
Onograceae Willowherb Family		<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Oenothera glazoviana</i>	Large-flowered evening primrose	<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	Fairy foxglove
Orobanchaceae Broomrape Family		<i>Euphrasia</i> sp	Eyebright
<i>Orobanche rapum-genistae</i>	Greater broomrape	<i>Linaria alpina</i>	Alpine toadflax
Papaverceae Poppy Family		<i>Linaria triornithopus</i>	'three birds flying' toadflax
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater celandine	<i>Melampyrum sylvaticum</i>	Small cow-wheat
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common poppy	<i>Pedicularis pyrenaica</i>	
Plantaginaceae Plantain Family		<i>Pedicularis verticillata</i>	Whorled or verticillate lousewort
<i>Plantago alpina</i>		<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow rattle
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buckshorn plantain	<i>Scrophularia canina</i>	French figwort
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain	<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	Dark mullein
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary plantain	<i>Verbascum pulverulentum</i>	Hoary mullein
Plumbaginaceae Thrift Family		<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall speedwell
		<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime
		<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander speedwell
		<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved speedwell

Solanaceae Nightshade Family	
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	(Black) henbane
Thymelaeaceae Daphne Family	
<i>Daphne laureola</i> subsp. <i>Philippi</i>	Spurge laurel
Tiliaceae Lime Family	
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved lime
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Large-leaved lime
Valerianaceae Valerian Family	
<i>Centranthus angustifolius</i>	Narrow-leaved red valerian
<i>Valeriana globulariifolia</i>	Globularia-leaved valerian
<i>Valeriana montana</i>	
<i>Valeriana pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean valerian
Verbenaceae Vervain Family	
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Vervain
Violaceae Violet Family	
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field pansy
<i>Viola biflora</i>	Yellow wood violet
<i>Viola cornuta</i>	Horned pansy
<i>Viola</i> sp	Dog violet tbc
Viscaceae Mistletoe Family	
<i>Viscum album</i>	Mistletoe
MONOCOTYLEDONS	
Liliaceae Lily Family	
<i>Allium sphaerocephalon</i>	Round-headed leek
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons
<i>Aphyllanthes monspeliensis</i>	Blue aphyllanthes
<i>Asphodelus albus</i>	White asphodel
<i>Erythronium dens-canis</i>	Dog's-tooth violet NiF
<i>Lilium martagon</i>	Martagon lily
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel hyacinth
<i>Ornithogalum narbonense</i>	A spiked star of Bethlehem
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Star of Bethlehem
<i>Scilla verna</i>	Spring squill
Amaryllidaceae Daffodil Family	
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> ssp. <i>nobilis</i>	Wild daffodil NiF
Iridaceae Iris Family	
<i>Iris xiphioides</i>	English iris
<i>Gladiolus illyricus</i>	Wild gladiolus
Orchidaceae Orchid Family	
<i>Aceras anthropophorum</i>	Man orchid
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal orchid
<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	Frog orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsia</i>	Common spotted orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza incarnata</i>	Early marsh orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	Heath spotted orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i>	Broad-leaved marsh orchid
<i>Epipactis atrorubens</i>	Dark red helleborine
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	Fragrant orchid
<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	Lizard orchid
<i>Neottia ovata</i>	Common twayblade
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee orchid
<i>Ophrys scolopax</i>	Woodcock orchid
<i>Ophrys tenthredinifera</i>	Sawfly orchid
<i>Orchis langii</i>	
<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early purple orchid
<i>Orchis ustulata</i>	Burnt-tip orchid
<i>Serapias lingua</i>	Tongue orchid
Sedge and grasses (very incomplete)	
<i>Aegilops geniculata</i>	
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking grass
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Cottongrass
FUNGI	
<i>Fomes fomentarius</i>	Hoof fungus
<i>Suillus luridus</i>	Lurid bolete



Verticillate lousewort (CD).



Adenocarpus complicatus, at Boca de Huérgano (CD).



Mountain or blue lettuce *Lactuca perennis* (CD)