



Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

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Spanish Pyrenees

15 – 22 June 2016

Participants

Sue and Peter Burge
Elonwy and Peter Crook
Helen and Malcolm Crowder
Jackie and Ray Guthrie
Ann Stearns

Leader

Chris Gibson, who also wrote this report.

Our hosts: Melanie and Peter Rich at Casa Sarasa www.casasarasa.com

Photos by Chris Gibson (CG), Helen Crowder (HC) and Peter Crook (PC), all taken during this holiday.

At the end of this report there are photos of some of the non-British moths seen during the week.

Front cover: enjoying Aisa valley (CG).

Below: eating outside on the last evening (CG) and the green pastures of the upper Hecho valley (HC).



This holiday, as for every Honeyguide holiday, also puts something into conservation in our host country by way of a contribution to the wildlife that we enjoyed, in this case for La Sociedad Española de Ornitología (SEO), the Spanish Ornithological Society, and its work in Aragón. The conservation contribution this year of £40 per person was supplemented by gift aid through the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust, leading to a total of £440. This donation brings the total given to SEO since the first Honeyguide holiday in Spain in 1991 to £16,745 (through all Honeyguide holidays, mostly the Spanish Pyrenees and Extremadura).

As at July 2016, the total for all conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 was £108,716.

DAILY DIARY

Wednesday 15 June: The way there...

What should have been a simple journey, Stansted to Biarritz then minibus to Berdún, had by 8pm turned out rather differently. After a series of delays due to thundery weather our flight eventually got onto French tarmac an hour late, where we were held on the plane because of the heavy rain, although any benefit from that was soon negated when we had to wait outside, in the continuing deluge, while another plane took off. After collecting luggage and minibus we couldn't get out of the car-park: a malfunctioning inward barrier hadn't given me an exit ticket. And when we finally did escape, it was straight into a huge traffic jam. Five kilometres (and 30 minutes) down the road, it became clear why when we tried to diverge on the motorway south: it was closed! By now committed to heading east into France, after phone calls to Casa Sarasa, I made an executive decision to head over the Pyrenees via Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port, an unknown route to me. Thank goodness for Peter B and his mobile phone!

But it wasn't entirely without its rewards. The winding, minor road crossing took us through some wonderful scenery, and between the showers the sinking sun really lit up the landscape. As darkness closed in we spotted several foxes, a badger and a hare crossing the road; bats of several sizes caught in the lights; and common toads and a couple of nightjars resting on the road. In the event we limped into Berdún at around 11.30 to the customary warm welcome from Peter and Melanie (the remaining two Honeyguiders, Ray and Jackie, had travelled independently and long since gone to bed). After the first of the week's many delicious meals we retired for the night amid the serenade of nightingales.

Thursday 16 June: local walks – Rio Veral and Rio Aragón

Contrary to the forecast the day dawned clear and dry, albeit damp underfoot. And indeed, so it remained for most of the day, aside from a few light showers. And when the sun did emerge it warmed up rapidly, raising the humidity to very high levels.

After a late breakfast, where at last the whole group convened, we took a stroll down to the Río Veral, through the Badlands, a skeletal landscape of eroded marl, looking at birds, flowers and geology on the way. Backyard birds around the village included black redstart, serin, chirrup bunting and rock sparrow, among the chattering house sparrows. Red and black kites, and before long a few Egyptian and griffon vultures and a hobby, kept us looking up, while the carpets of blue beautiful flax, pink shrubby rest-harrow, and both purple and yellow Jerusalem sages were quite stunning. Dotted among them were numerous pyramidal orchids, and a few gems such as *Leuzia conifera*, its bronzy bracts overshadowing the knapweed-like flowers. A few hummingbird hawk-moths nectared among the floral riches, although other insects weren't apparent thus far.

A semi-enclosed meadow in the valley bottom showed a sample of the insect life just waiting to emerge when the weather improved, with short-tailed and common blues and marbled white butterflies and beautiful demoiselle, while the next patch of rough land produced half a dozen impressive, fresh, flowering spikes of lizard orchid (one of the benefits of a later than usual Honeyguide holiday), and equally pristine knapweed and heath fritillaries and great green bush-crickets.



Lizard orchid (CG) and the landscape of the Badlands (HC).

Back to the ranch for lunch, where we neatly avoided a sharp downpour, and then down to the Río Aragón, the main river in the Canal de Berdún. As we crossed the bridge, Jackie spotted a golden oriole, but any calls it was making were drowned out by the chorus of Iberian water frogs singing from the shallows. As we walked along the dry river bed the air was full of the dispersing seed fluff of black poplars, the dominant tree in this riverine forest. Carpets of dodder, greater yellow-rattle, Pyrenean rock-rose and a few spikes of robust marsh-orchids competed for our attention with a range of showy insects: thick-thighed beetle, black-and-red frog hopper, Millwall bug, great banded grayling, red-winged grasshopper, narrow-bordered five-spot burnet moth and, most impressively of all, a couple of large praying mantises *Empusa pennata*, distinguished from other species by the lobed abdomen and central 'horn' on the head.

As we reached the bridge and the minibus to return home, the increasing heat and humidity was swept away by a strong, gusty wind, in advance of a series of heavy squalls. Again, more by luck than judgement, we missed being out in them, and as we settled down to enjoy another outstanding evening meal the rain blew over, the wind dropped, and we decided it would be safe to set the moth trap for the first time.

Friday 17 June: Arrés and Atarés

Pre-breakfast, just as the sun was rising, the early-morning contingent (Malcolm) joined me for a stroll along the Badlands. It was distinctly cool, around 6°C, but the nightingale serenade continued, with one or two showing reasonably well, and a family of stonechats kept watch from the tops of the box bushes. Another couple of lizard orchids were found, while the interplay of sunlight, cloud, and mist heading up the Ansó valley to the high tops was simply stunning.

After breakfast our first investigation of the moth trap was not especially productive, given the cool night, but it contained a number of familiar species (eg heart & dart, mullein wave, ground lackey and scarce footman) although the undoubted highlights were a splendid spurge hawk-moth and a lovely little tiger moth, the speckled pellicle, adding an appropriately exotic touch to the haul.



Spurge hawk-moth (HC).

The morning walk took us on a short stretch of the Camino de Santiago, from Puente la Reina to Arrés, across the valley from Berdún. Given the late spring and recent rains, the flowers were still showing well, with three species of flax, including the delicately, almost homeopathically, pink Pyrenean flax. Several bee orchids were in full bloom among the more numerous pyramidals, and blue Cupid's dart and aphyllanthes added to the colour spectrum. As it warmed up, butterflies appeared: Spanish gatekeeper, pearly heath, Ilex and blue-spot hairstreaks, marbled white, wall brown and heath fritillary, and the small, blackish burnet-like moth *Heterogynis pennella* danced around the bushes. One particular plant caused much head-scratching: a small woody-based plant with greenish, tubular flowers took the rest of the week to finally identify as *Thymelaea pubescens*. Unfortunately the promised beer in the bar at Arrés failed to materialise as it was closed, though the forerunners of the group managed to find some (free!) refreshment, generously provided by the manager of the Pilgrims' Hostel.



Blue-spot hairstreak, Cupid's dart and *Thymelaea pubescens* (CG).

Our picnic lunch, a bountiful array of salads, cheese, salami and bread, was taken down by the Aragón, a wonderful place to sit, listen to the rushing waters, take shade from the strengthening sun, and contemplate the delights of this lovely part of the world. A golden oriole called occasionally, and along the track there were chalkhill blue butterflies and a good display of bug orchids.



Chalkhill blue (HC).

For the afternoon, we drove east, below La Peña, to the Atarés junction, where a small, clear stream heads to the main river. The dominant bird song here was from western Bonelli's warblers, giving a chance to hear the sometimes confusing similarity with that of ciril buntings we had heard earlier. We had outstanding views of one Bonelli's warbler, a subtle beauty in shades of grey, olive and yellow, bathing in the stream and drying-off on an overhanging branch. Large pond skaters were skittering around the surface of the ponded waters, and a male southern skimmer rested for all to see at the water's edge. Marbled fritillary, Spanish swallowtail and numerous spotted sulphur moths provided more insect interest, and several large Montpellier maples showed their distinctive droop-winged fruits and an array of galls on the leaves.

Again we led a charmed life as the heavens opened in another gusty squall as we returned in the van to Berdún. The risk of rain continued, and it remained windy for the evening, precluding another night's mothing. But the food and drink more than made up for it!

Saturday 18 June: Fago Valley and Gorge, Ansó Valley, Biniés Gorge and Berdún

Still breezy and cool when we emerged for breakfast, but with the promise of a sunnier day. As we gathered at the vans, a party of griffon vultures was hanging low over the town, taking advantage of updraughts.

Out to the Fago valley, our first stop by the roadside produced a beautiful broom burnet moth, with black-ringed red spots and a grey fur collar, feeding intently on the flowers of viper's bugloss. And then to the viewpoint overlooking the magnificent Fago Gorge. The hour spent looking over the dramatic rocky landscape produced numerous griffon and Egyptian vultures (including birds at rest on the cliffs and pinnacles), ravens and crag martins, while a male western subalpine warbler put on a lovely show, singing in song-flights and from the top of a small conifer just below us. Helen, ever alert to small blobs on distant rocks, noticed a male blue rock thrush, its colour apparent even at several hundred metres' range.



Broom burnet moth (CG), Egyptian vultures (HC), western subalpine warbler (CG).

Peter, driving the second van, then took us up the Fago valley and across to Ansó, stopping at one of his and Mel's favourite 'wild-swimming' stretches of river, either side of a picturesque 'Roman' bridge. Sunshine had brought out the butterflies, adding red-underwing, Essex and large chequered skippers and Spanish chalkhill blue to our tally.

Then it was down to Biniés Gorge, rather gusty with the wind channelled between the cliffs; nevertheless grey wagtails were abundant and a spotted flycatcher nest with chicks, attended by the adults, was located on the far wall of the ravine. A Cleopatra drifted past; field crickets were in fine 'voice'; and long, drooping white flower spikes of Pyrenean saxifrage hung from the rocks, particularly the sheer walls of the dolerite sills at the mouth of the gorge. And of course there were griffons overhead and on the cliffs all the time as we gradually walked down the spectacular three kilometres.

Back in Berdún there was just time for a look around the town. With still strong winds, there were raptors in the updraughts, including both booted and short-toed eagles, giving excellent eye-level views. But it was four fledgling swallows in their nest which captured most hearts! A look at the mouth-watering display of the garlic-vendor led then to a potter back down to Casa Sarasa, via Emilio's bar, and/or the church (which unusually was open), before the threatening storm from the west engulfed the town.



Fledgling barn swallows in Berdún (CG).

Sunday 19 June: Berdún sculpture; Roncal Valley – La Contienda and Belagua

Pre-breakfast, Malcolm and I were treated to the amazing sight of 51 grey herons, six cormorants and two great white egrets loafing around in the river, unprecedented in my experience. A couple of turtle doves and single short-toed tree creeper and spotted flycatcher in the poplar wood were the icing on the cake of a very productive hour.

Although the high tops were still in cloud, it was proving to be a warm, summery day low down as we began our day at the David Nash sculpture 'Three Sun Vessels for Huesca', just two kilometres from Berdún. The Welsh oak installation is set in a lovely piece of lowland scrub, with *Quercus faginea* and some of the most impressive multi-stemmed holm oaks imaginable. Bee orchids, Cupid's dart, beautiful flax, *Thapsia villosa* and *Carduncellus mitissimus* provided a good floral show, among which chestnut heath, false ilex, sloe and blue-spot hairstreaks flitted, together with Oberthür's grizzled skippers and a very obliging, just warming up, ascalaphid *Libelloides longicornis*.



At La Contienda: trumpet gentians; walking through the rocky karst forest; dragonmouth (HC).



Olive skipper on common spotted orchid (PC).

As we progressed up the Roncal Valley, the weather remained fair until we hit the clouds approaching San Martin at the top of the valley, around 1500m. The drizzle made our walk in the open karst forest at La Contienda rather damp but we managed good views of citril finch and ring ouzel (of the frosty form *alpestris*), as alpine choughs trilled and whistled overhead. The alpine plants were not at their most showy, given the weather, but included spring and trumpet gentians, dragon's-mouth, moss campion and spring squill. By general consensus, given the chilly and damp conditions we decided to head lower down for our picnic, and the clearing views on the many hairpins gave glimpses of northern wheatear, water pipit, early purple and elder-flowered orchids.

After lunch at the Belagua picnic site, with griffons and a short-toed eagle overhead, we then spent the afternoon exploring the local scrubby meadows. What a revelation! They were full of orchids – many hundreds of common spotted, especially under light shade, together with lesser butterfly, fragrant, burnt tip, early spider, bee and a somewhat atypically narrow-flowered woodcock. A bloody-nosed beetle lumbered across the path, and other notable insects included red-necked footman and rosy grizzled skipper.

Eschewing the direct route home, we headed across to Ansó, with a short diversion to photograph the dramatic peaks above Zuriza, before once again heading home via the Biniés Gorge, stopping briefly to check up on the spotted flycatcher brood. All present and correct!

Monday 20 June: Hecho Valley (Boca del Infierno, Selva da Oza and beyond)

In keeping with the forecast for a significant improvement in the weather, the new week duly dawned calm, with wall-to-wall blue sky. A pre-breakfast trip to Berdún Marsh produced two golden orioles, two or three wrynecks and a quail (all heard) and showy pairs of red-legged partridge and woodlark. Then it was time for the moth trap. After a calm night it was a bumper crop, including privet hawk-moth, Essex emerald, pale shoulder, Portland ribbon wave and lots of pine processionaries, the scourge of pine forests in these parts.

Up then into the Hecho valley, passing a family of Egyptian vultures in a cow field. A gentle stroll up the Boca del Infierno was an impressive experience given the scale and drama of the gorge.



Spanish swallowtail, and looking into the rushing waters at the Boca del Infierno (CG).

Mallow skipper, large wall brown, sulphur clover, bladder campion, fringed pink and *Laserpitium siler*, were among the vast range of plants and insects. Above the gorge, a lammergeier drifted slowly across the valley over our heads (best watched lying down!), and the meadows across the bridge produced at least six species of orchid (including broad-leaved marsh), small pearl-bordered fritillary, broad-bordered bee hawk-moth nectaring at viper's bugloss, and a couple of fleeting ocellated lizards.

After lunch on the edge of the beech forest of Selva da Oza, we continued up to the top of the valley, stopping to admire red-backed shrikes, red-billed choughs and a sword-leaved helleborine. It is impossible to convey the grandeur of the scenery from the top car park, and the scale of it is such that we were pleased to be able to find and 'scope several izard (southern chamois) and alpine marmots, grazing/snowbathing and guarding territories/whistling/sunbathing respectively.

A viperine snake was followed moving slowly up the slope and several clouded apollo's flittered around on stiff, translucent wings. There then followed an incredible series of avian excitements, all in the space of 30 minutes. First a peregrine harried a kestrel out of its patch. Then two sub-adult lammergeiers hove into view, giving a wonderful performance above and below us; and then parachuting from the sky, a short-toed eagle



Lammergeier and short-toed eagle with a snake, highlights of the upper Hecho valley (CG).

dropped upon an unfortunate snake before carrying it off, presumably to its nest. Before the lammergeiers returned for a repeat performance. Simply breathtaking!

In the evening, we were treated to a visit and talk from Luis Tirado, the regional officer of SEO Aragón, the recipients of this trip's conservation donation. As always with those who benefit from Honeyguide visits, he was entertaining, informative and simply excellent, as well as inordinately grateful for our support. In the UK we become accustomed to major NGOs being well-funded, largely through their vast base of supporters, but on the continent that is all too often not the case. And to the shame of other companies, Honeyguide is still the only one which on every holiday supports conservation in the places we visit and get so much out of... After dinner, a wander around the garden failed to produce any nearby bats – it may still have been too light, and everyone was too tired to stay up longer – but sharing the air with swifts over the town, what we presume were European free-tailed bats were quartering the evening skies around rooftop height.

Tuesday 21 June: Aísa

A much warmer night ensured the best showing of the week in the moth trap. Among hundreds of spotted sulphurs there were two small elephant hawk-moths, canary-shouldered thorn, argentine moth, Spanish character, speckled pellicle and a pristine purple tiger, a beautiful moth albeit without a hint of purple! And at least six praying mantises were in and around the trap, no doubt well-feasted after the night's abundance.



Essex emerald and small elephant hawk-moth (HC).

For the final day, once more with a settled, sunny forecast, we again headed high, into the quiet valley of Aísa. A brief walk low down produced excellent views of red-backed shrike; sweet briar filling the air with apple scent; and both black bryony and white bryony, two very different, unrelated plants, linked only by their twining habit – as Peter B commented, a fine example of 'convergent nomenclature'...

Before lunch at the picnic site we explored the dense, gloomy beech wood, finding broad-leaved and sword-leaved helleborines, and the leaves of both martagon and Pyrenean lilies. But after a little searching, Sue came up with the real prize, a single flowering spike of the Pyrenean lily, the reflexed yellow petals of its single flower radiant in the dappled shade.



Eyed ladybird and Pyrenean lily (CG).

Cue one very happy leader, especially having just found what is for me the most stunning ladybird in Europe, the eyed ladybird, a large species with ringed spots on the wing cases. After lunch it was again up to the top, to a broad, glacial U-shaped valley, ablaze with flowers, from trumpet gentians to elder-flowered orchids, and

a range of Pyrenean specialities – hyacinth, pink rock-rose, dragonmouth, lousewort and kidney vetches in a spectrum of colour. Male wheatear and yellowhammer added their colour to the rocks, and in a final flourish, another pair of lammergeiers drifted along the upper slopes, even coming to rest on a patch of scree. For me, Aísa has to be one of the most beautiful, tranquil places on earth.

Back at Casa Sarasa, such was the change in the weather that Peter and Mel decided to have our last evening meal outside. And a great time was had by all, as the swifts and a booted eagle circled overhead, the full moon rose over St Juan de la Peña, and a large dor beetle dropped in to join the party; all toasted with a celebratory glass of bubbly!

Wednesday 22 June: Lumbier Gorge and the way home...

A leisurely start as we packed, and said goodbye to Peter, Melanie and Ivan; waved Ray and Jackie off for the remainder of their holiday in France, and left Casa Sarasa behind. We broke the return journey at Lumbier Gorge, with again spectacular views, southern white admiral, alpine swifts, choughs, jackdaws and (of course) griffons. But the sun was getting fierce, so we retreated into some shade for lunch, before completing the journey to Biarritz, fortunately with none of the problems of our arrival. It was a sweltering 37 degrees when we checked in: for many, this sealed a splendid week weatherwise – cool, cloudy and breezy to begin with, but luckily missing the main downpours; then a couple of lovely summery days; and ending up so hot we would be pleased to get back to the more temperate climes of Stansted!

THE BEST BITS

- Ann** The wonderful, friendly and helpful fellow travellers; and views of swallowtail butterflies.
- Malcolm** Berdún, such a special place; the lammergeiers performing in Hecho Valley; the Fago Gorge viewpoint, and all the birds that came to us; and the flower-rich pastures of Aísa.
- Helen** The whole Hecho experience, with views, birds, flowery meadows – the lot; Ray, for unjamming her jammed camera; Casa Sarasa and Mel's delicious and inventive cooking.
- Peter B** Lammergeiers in Hecho, and just preceding those, the viperine snake, progressing forward without apparently any effort or body movement.
- Jackie** The diverse meadows, especially those across the bridge at the top of the Boca; having her interest kindled in butterflies and moths, opening up new interests.
- Ray** Turning up at Casa Sarasa, and hearing the serenade of nightingales; the short-toed eagle and its snake; orchids in the Hecho meadow.
- Sue** The whole experience of Berdún and Casa Sarasa (again!); the flowery meadows; Pyrenean lily in flower, and praying mantis in the hand; and although big birds rarely feature in her highlights, those amazing lammergeiers.
- Peter C** Being here, even better than the first time; emptying the moth trap; short-toed eagle parachute attack; Sue's lily, and the leader's reaction to it.
- Elonwy** Peter R's strong arm, when she needed it most; our first, resting ascalaphid; viper's bugloss and its visiting hawk-moths; and again that short-toed eagle.
- Peter R** The leader, like a living Wikipedia, but pitching to the audience's level; and the sight of Honeyguiders at work/play in the meadows – all looking in different places, all engrossed in their chosen worlds.

For me, as always the best thing about Berdún is the place and the people: locals, hosts, and fellow travellers who over the course of the week become friends. Never more so than this week. The wildlife highlights must be the eyed ladybird and Pyrenean lily, found just five minutes apart; and as mentioned by several others, the short-toed eagle diving and catching a snake. The stoop of a peregrine, a guided missile, may win most plaudits, but the precise parachute attack of the eagle was for me one of the most beautifully executed attacks I have ever seen.

WILDLIFE LISTS

BIRDS

Great White Egret	2 on the Aragón, early morning	Stonechat	Berdún, family party on the Badlands
Grey Heron	Present in the Aragón, esp. early morning when max. of 51 birds; occasionally in flight elsewhere	Northern Wheatear	San Martin; Aísa; upper Hecho
Cormorant	Aragón, max. 6 early morning	Blue Rock Thrush	Fago Gorge
Black Kite	Numerous, especially lower down	Ring Ouzel	3 at La Contienda
Red Kite	Numerous & widespread; the most frequent kite at montane levels	Blackbird	Common
Lammergeier	Upper Hecho valley (2); Boca del Infierno; Aísa (2)	Mistle Thrush	Higher level forest clearings & edges
Egyptian Vulture	Pairs widespread; family party in Hecho Valley	Song Thrush	Common higher up, but occasional birds at lower levels
Griffon Vulture	Widespread	Cetti's Warbler	Common in the valleys; not always close to water
Short-toed Eagle	Singles at Biniés, Berdún, Belagua, Hecho & Aísa	Melodious Warbler	Berdún; lower Aísa valley
Marsh Harrier	One at Berdún	Western Subalpine Warbler	Berdún, Arrés, Lumbier, Fago
Common Buzzard	Widespread, esp. on journeys, perched on telegraph poles; not common	Blackcap	Abundant at low & mid-altitudes
Booted Eagle	Singles at Berdún, Aragón, Belagua	Garden Warbler	Berdún
Peregrine	Upper Hecho	Western Bonelli's Warbler	Seen well at Atarés junction; Hecho Valley
Kestrel	A few in gorges & high valleys	Northern Chiffchaff	Frequent at all levels including riverine forest, the usual haunt of Iberian Chiffchaff
Hobby	Singles at Berdún & Aísa	Goldcrest	La Contienda, Selva da Oza
Red-legged Partridge	Berdún Marsh (2)	Firecrest	Lower gorge woodland; Atarés
Quail	Heard at Arrés & Berdún Marsh	Spotted Flycatcher	Berdún, Aragón, Biniés (breeding pair with nest)
Yellow-legged Gull	Aragón	Long-tailed Tit	Hecho Valley; Belagua
Feral Pigeon	Widespread around settlements & in gorges	Crested Tit	La Contienda; Hecho Valley
Woodpigeon	Occasional, esp. in higher valleys	Coal Tit	Conifer forest & plantations everywhere
Collared Dove	Abundant in built-up areas	Blue Tit	Fairly common
Turtle Dove	Aragón (2)	Great Tit	Common
Nightjar	Seen resting on quiet roads on the journey there	Nuthatch	Atarés
Cuckoo	Heard in Berdún & Arrés	Short-toed Treecreeper	Aragón
Common Swift	Widespread; numbers fluctuated widely daily	Golden Oriole	Berdún Marsh, Aragón
Alpine Swift	Numerous in Lumbier Gorge	Red-backed Shrike	Aísa, Hecho Valley, Roncal
Great Spotted Woodpecker	Berdún, Arrés, Fago, Aísa	Woodchat Shrike	Fago Valley
Wryneck	Berdún Marsh (2 or 3 heard)	Jay	Frequent in forests
Crested Lark	Lowlands	Magpie	Common in the lowlands
Woodlark	Berdún; Berdún Marsh	Alpine Chough	Groups seen & heard at very high levels, La Contienda & Aísa
Sand Martin	Aragón	Red-billed Chough	Biniés; Upper Hecho Valley; Lumbier; occasional over Berdún
Crag Martin	All gorges & cliff habitats	Jackdaw	Lumbier
Swallow	Common at lower levels; nest with well grown chicks in Berdún	Carrion Crow	Common in lowlands
House Martin	Towns & gorges	Raven	Seen regularly at all levels
Water Pipit	San Martin	Spotless Starling	Common in urban habitats
Tawny Pipit	Berdún Marsh	House Sparrow	Common at houses, bridges etc.
Grey Wagtail	High valley & gorge rivers	Rock Sparrow	Numerous at Berdún & Martés Bridge
White Wagtail	Widespread	Chaffinch	Common esp. in mountain forests
Dipper	Higher level rivers, but infrequent	Serin	Very common in the lowlands
Wren	Mainly upland forest & gorges	Citril Finch	La Contienda; upper Hecho Valley
Duncock	Upper Hecho valley, La Contienda, Aísa	Greenfinch	Reasonably common at lower levels
Robin	Common in higher forests; a few in Aragón Valley	Goldfinch	Common in the lowlands
Nightingale	Abundant & vocal lower down; min. 4 males around Casa Sarasa	Linnet	Small groups in the Badlands & the higher valleys
Black Redstart	Lowland to mountain tops, a wide altitudinal range around cliffs, rocks & buildings	Bullfinch	Biniés
		Yellowhammer	Higher mountain areas, Aísa & Hecho
		Cirl Bunting	Frequent at low & mid levels
		Corn Bunting	Abundant at low levels

MAMMALS

Northern Mole – hills only	Brown Hare	Badger
European Free-tailed Bat	Stone Marten – droppings only	Wild Boar – rootings in forested areas
Alpine Marmot	Red Fox	Izard

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

Iberian Water Frog	Common Toad	Common Wall Lizard	Ocellated Lizard
Agile Frog	Iberian Wall Lizard	Green Lizard	Viperine Snake

BUTTERFLIES

Swallowtail	Blue-spot Hairstreak	Small Tortoiseshell	Pearly Heath
Spanish Swallowtail	Green Hairstreak	Large Tortoiseshell	Chestnut Heath
Large White	Holly Blue	Painted Lady	Southern Speckled Wood
Black-veined White	Short-tailed Blue	Comma	Large Wall Brown
Clouded Apollo	Small Blue	Marbled Fritillary	Wall Brown
Small White	Silver-studded Blue	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Southern Grizzled Skipper
Bath White	Brown Argus	Knapweed Fritillary	Oberthür's Grizzled Skipper
Orange-tip	Mazarine Blue	Heath Fritillary	Rosy Grizzled Skipper
Clouded Yellow	Escher's Blue	Marbled White	Olive Skipper
Brimstone	Chalkhill Blue	Grayling	Red-underwing Skipper
Cleopatra	Spanish Chalkhill Blue	Great Banded Grayling	Mallow Skipper
Wood White	Adonis Blue	Mountain Ringlet	Large Checkered Skipper
Ilex Hairstreak	Common Blue	Meadow Brown	Tufted Marbled Skipper
False Ilex Hairstreak	Duke-of-Burgundy	Gatekeeper	Dingy Skipper
Purple Hairstreak	Southern White Admiral	Spanish Gatekeeper	Essex Skipper
Sloe Hairstreak	Red Admiral	Small Heath	Small Skipper
			Large Skipper



Above: two similar butterflies: pearly heath (has one hindwing spot forward of the pale band) and Spanish gatekeeper (all spots behind the pale band) (HC).
 Below: *Empusa pennata* showing the 'horn' on its head (CG).



MOTHS

MICROMOTHS	
<i>Yponomeuta mahalebella</i>	A small ermine on St Lucie's cherry
<i>Heterogynis pennella</i>	
Plumes	
<i>Cnaemidophorus rhododactyla</i>	Rose Plume
<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>	Common Plume Moth
<i>Marasmarcha lunaedactyla</i>	Crescent Plume
<i>Pterophorus pentadactyla</i>	Large White Plume
Pyralids	
<i>Anania fuscalis</i>	
<i>Chrysocrambus craterella</i>	
<i>Cynaeda dentalis</i>	
<i>Diasema reticularis</i>	
<i>Dolicharthria punctalis</i>	
<i>Euchromius bella</i>	
<i>Loxostege sticticalis</i>	Beet Webworm
<i>Myelois circumvoluta</i>	Thistle Ermine
<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>	Rush Veneer
<i>Sitochroa verticalis</i>	

MACROMOTHS	
Scientific names given for non-British species	
Zygaenidae	
Broom Burnet	<i>Zygaena lavandulae</i>
Forester sp.	
Narrow-bordered 5-spot Burnet	
Cossidae	
Garlic Mottled	<i>Dyspessa ulula</i>
Lasiocampidae	
Ground Lackey	
Lackey	
Drepanidae	
Spanish Character	<i>Cilix hispanica</i>
Geometridae	
Black-veined Moth	
Blemished	<i>Neognopharmia stevenaria</i>
Blood-vein	
Brimstone Moth	
Canary-shouldered Thorn	
Common Carpet	
Common Emerald	
Common Heath	
Convivial Moth	<i>Synopsis sociaria</i>
Coppery Taupe	<i>Eucrognophus mucidarius</i>
Coral-bordered Wave	<i>Idaea ostrinaria</i>
Dusky Carpet	<i>Tephronia sepiaria</i>
Essex Emerald	
Grey-bordered Bloom	<i>Tephрина murinata</i>
Lace Border	
Lime-speck Pug	
Lydd Beauty	
Many-lined	
Middle Lace Border	<i>Scopula decorata</i>
Mottled Beauty	
Mullein Wave	
Narrow Rose-banded Wave	<i>Rhodostrophia calabra</i>

Geometridae (cont'd)	
Ochraceous Wave	
Pearl	<i>Odontognophos margaritarius</i>
Portland Ribbon Wave	
Rose-banded Wave	<i>Rhodostrophia vibicaria</i>
Sallow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes perversalis</i>
Small Blood-vein	
Small Emerald	
Small Fan-footed Wave	
Small Grass Emerald	
Straw Belle	
Willow Beauty	
Notodontidae	
Argentine Moth	<i>Spatalia argentea</i>
Pine Processionary Moth	
Sphingidae	
Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth	
Hummingbird Hawk-moth	
Privet Hawk-moth	
Small Elephant Hawk-moth	
Spurge Hawk-moth	
Arctiidae	
Purple Tiger	<i>Rhyparia purpurata</i>
Red-necked Footman	
Ruby Tiger	
Scarce Footman	
Speckled Pellicle	<i>Chelis maculosa</i>
Nolidae	
Jersey Black Arches	
Noctuidae	
Antirrhinum Brocade	<i>Calophasia platyptera</i>
Bordered Straw	
Bright-line Brown-eye	
Burnet Companion	
Clay	
Concave Cleophane	<i>Cleonymia yvanii</i>
Delicate	
Eastern Bordered Straw	
Encrypted Flower-lover	<i>Alvaradoia numerica</i>
Four-spotted	
Guernsey Underwing	
Heart & Dart	
Honeysuckle Cleophane	<i>Lophoterges millieri</i>
Horse Chestnut	
Knot-grass	
Light Brocade	
Pale Mottled Willow	
Pale Shoulder	
Passenger	
Shoulder-striped Wainscot	
Silver Y	
Spotted Sulphur	
Superb Marbled	<i>Eublemma candidana</i>
Tansy Shark	<i>Cucullia tanaceti</i>
Turnip Moth	
White-point	

OTHER INVERTEBRATES

Molluscs	
<i>Cepaea hortensis</i>	A banded snail
<i>Arion ater</i>	Large Black Slug
Spiders & mites	
<i>Aceria acerismonspressulani</i>	A mite pouch-gall on Montpellier maple
<i>Aceria macrorhynchus</i>	Gall on Sycamore
<i>Alopecosa febrilis</i>	A Wolf spider
<i>Synaema globosum</i>	A black and red crab spider
Odonata	
<i>Anax imperator</i>	Emperor Dragonfly
<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>	Beautiful Demoiselle
<i>Orthetrum brunneum</i>	Southern Skimmer
<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>	Black-tailed Skimmer
<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large Red Damselfly
Plecoptera	
<i>Perla</i> sp.	A large stonefly
Orthoptera	
<i>Acheta domestica</i>	House Cricket
<i>Gryllus campestris</i>	Field Cricket
<i>Oedipoda germanica</i>	Red-winged Grasshopper
<i>Pholidoptera griseoaptera</i>	Dark Bush-cricket
<i>Tettigonia viridissima</i>	Great-green Bush-cricket
Dictyoptera	
<i>Empusa pennata</i>	A horned praying mantis
Neuroptera	
<i>Libelloides longicornis</i>	An ascalaphid
Hemiptera	
<i>Aphis fabae</i>	Black Bean-aphid
<i>Aquarius najas</i>	Large Pond-skater
<i>Brachycoleus triangularis</i>	A red-and-black bug
<i>Cercopis vulnerata</i>	Red-and-black Froghopper
<i>Coreus marginatus</i>	Dock Bug
<i>Corizus hyoscyami</i>	A red-and-black rhopalid bug
<i>Eriosoma cf lanigerum</i>	Woolly aphid on <i>Rhamnus</i>
<i>Gonocerus acuteangulatus</i>	Box Bug
<i>Graphosoma italicum</i>	Millwall Bug
<i>Nezara viridula</i>	Southern Green Shield-bug
<i>Pemphigus bursarius</i>	Aphid gall on <i>Populus</i>
<i>Piezodorus lituratus</i>	Gorse Shield-bug
<i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i>	Fire-bug
<i>Rhaphigaster nebulosa</i>	Mottled Shield-bug
<i>Spanioneura buxi</i>	A psyllid gall on box

Coleoptera	
<i>Anatis ocellata</i>	Eyed Ladybird
<i>Blaps mucronata</i>	Churchyard Beetle
<i>Cetonia aurata</i>	Rose chafer
<i>Cicindela campestris</i>	Green Tiger-beetle
<i>Clytra atraphaxidis</i>	A red-and-black leaf beetle
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	Seven-spot Ladybird
<i>Cryptocephalus quadripunctatus</i>	A red-and-black leaf beetle
<i>Enicopus armatus</i>	A spiky, hairy black beetle
<i>Geotrupes stercorarius</i>	Dor Beetle
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird
<i>Lachnaia pubescens</i>	A red-and-black leaf beetle
<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>	Colorado Beetle
<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	Thick-thighed Beetle
<i>Timarcha tenebricosa</i>	Bloody-nosed Beetle
Diptera	
<i>Bombylius minor</i>	Small beefly
<i>Contarinia acerplicans</i>	A leaf-edge-roll gall on Montpellier Maple
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	Marmalade Hoverfly
<i>Hemipenthes morio</i>	A dark-winged beefly
<i>Musca autumnalis</i>	Face-fly
<i>Philippomyia aprica</i>	A large horsefly
<i>Phytomyza vitalbae</i>	A leaf-mining fly on wild clematis
<i>Sphaerophoria</i> sp.	A slim hoverfly
<i>Tabanus glaucopis</i>	A large horsefly
Hymenoptera	
<i>Ancistroceros gazella</i>	A digger wasp
<i>Blennocampa phyllocolpa</i>	A leaf-roll sawfly gall on wild rose
<i>Bombus lucorum</i>	White-tailed bumblebee
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common Carder-bee
<i>Diplolepis nervosa/eglanteriae</i>	Pea gall on Rose
<i>Diplolepis rosae</i>	Robin's Pincushion gall on Rose
<i>Formica rufa</i>	Wood Ant
<i>Pediaspis aceris</i>	Gall on Montpellier Maple
<i>Polistes gallicus</i>	A paper wasp
<i>Tenthredo scrophulariae</i>	Figwort Sawfly
<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>	Violet Carpenter-bee



Ascalaphid, viperine snake and southern skimmer (CG).

PLANTS

BRYOPHYTES (Mosses)	
<i>Grimmia pulvinata</i>	
PTERIDOPHYTES (Ferns etc)	
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	Rustyback Fern
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Rough Horsetail
GYMNOSPERMS (Conifers)	
<i>Abies alba</i>	Silver Fir
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper
<i>Juniperus communis ssp. nana</i>	Alpine Juniper
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
<i>Pinus uncinata</i>	Mountain Pine
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
DICOTYLEDONS	
Aceraceae Maple Family	
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer monspessulanum</i>	Montpelier Maple
<i>Acer opalus</i>	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
Anacardiaceae Pistachio Family	
<i>Pistachia lentiscus</i>	Lentisc
Apiaceae Carrot Family	
<i>Bupleurum ranunculoides</i>	
<i>Bupleurum rigidum</i>	
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot
<i>Eryngium bourgatii</i>	Pyrenean Eryngo
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel
<i>Kundmannia sicula</i>	
<i>Laserpitium gallicum</i>	
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle
<i>Selinum pyrenaicum</i>	
<i>Thapsia villosa</i>	
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley
<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	Knotted Hedge-parsley
Aquifoliaceae Holly Family	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
Araliaceae Ivy Family	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	Irish Ivy
Asclepiadaceae Milkweed Family	
<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	Swallow-wort
Asteraceae Daisy Family	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Wormwood
<i>Artemisia campestris</i>	Field Southernwood
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Carduncellus mitissimus</i>	Dwarf Blue Thistle
<i>Carduus carlinifolius</i>	Pyrenean Thistle
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender thistle
<i>Carlina acanthifolius</i>	
<i>Catananche caerulea</i>	Cupid's Dart
<i>Centaurea aspera</i>	Rough Star-thistle
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	Red Star-thistle
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>	Curry Plant
<i>Hieracium lawsoni</i>	
<i>Lactuca perennis</i>	Blue Lettuce
<i>Leuzia conifera</i>	Cone Knapweed
<i>Onopordon acanthium</i>	Scotch Thistle
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>	Spiny Fleabane
<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Lavender Cotton

<i>Scorzonera hispanica</i>	Spanish Viper's-grass
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle
<i>Stachelina dubia</i>	
<i>Taraxacum sp.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i>	
Berberidaceae Barberry Family	
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Barberry
Boraginaceae Borage Family	
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage
<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's-bugloss
Brassicaceae Cabbage Family	
<i>Arabis alpina</i>	Alpine Rock-cress
<i>Arabis turrata</i>	Towercress
<i>Thlaspi alpestre</i>	Alpine Pennycress
Buxaceae Box Family	
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box
Campanulaceae Bellflower Family	
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Peach-leaved bellflower
<i>Campanula sheuchzeri</i>	
<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	Nettle-leaved Bellflower
<i>Jasione montana</i>	Sheep's-bit
<i>Phyteuma orbiculare</i>	Round-headed Rampion
<i>Phyteuma pyrenaicum</i>	Pyrenean Spiked Rampion
Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family	
<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>	Perfoliate Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera pyrenaicum</i>	Pyrenean Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Fly Honeysuckle
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	Dwarf Elder
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Sambucus racemosum</i>	Red-berried Elder
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring-tree
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus
Caryophyllaceae Pink Family	
<i>Arenaria grandiflora</i>	
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Field Mouse-ear
<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Deptford Pink
<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i>	
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Maiden Pink
<i>Dianthus hispanicus</i>	
<i>Dianthus monspessulanus</i>	Fringed Pink
<i>Dianthus pyrenaicus</i>	
<i>Paronychia argentea</i>	
<i>Paronychia polygonifolia</i>	
<i>Petrocoptis pyrenaica</i>	Rock Petrocoptis
<i>Petrorhagia prolifera</i>	
<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i>	Rock Soapwort
<i>Silene alba</i>	White Campion
<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham Catchfly
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion
Cistaceae Rock-rose Family	
<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i>	White Rock-rose
<i>Helianthemum nummularium ssp. pyrenaicum</i>	Pyrenean Rock-rose
Clusiaceae St. John's-wort Family	
<i>Hypericum montanum</i>	Pale St. John's-wort
Convolvulaceae Bindweed Family	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed
<i>Convolvulus cantabricus</i>	Cantabrian Bindweed
<i>Cuscuta epithimum</i>	Dodder
Cornaceae Dogwood Family	
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood

Crassulaceae Stonecrop Family	
<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop
<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Thick-leaved Stonecrop
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort
Cucurbitaceae Cucumber Family	
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony
Dipsacaceae Scabious Family	
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	
<i>Scabiosa lucida</i>	
Euphorbiaceae Spurge Family	
<i>Euphorbia characias</i>	Large Mediterranean Spurge
<i>Euphorbia serrata</i>	Serrated Spurge
Fabaceae Pea Family	
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> ssp. <i>pyrenaica</i>	Kidney Vetch
<i>Astragalus monspessulanus</i>	Montpelier Milk-vetch
<i>Astragalus sempervirens</i>	Mountain Tragacanth
<i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Bladder Senna
<i>Coronilla emerus</i>	Scorpion Vetch
<i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i>	
<i>Echinospartium horridum</i>	
<i>Genista hispanica</i>	Spanish Gorse
<i>Genista scorpius</i>	Berdún Broom
<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Greenweed
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Horseshoe Vetch
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea
<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	Narrow-leaved Everlasting-pea
<i>Lotus alpinus</i>	
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne
<i>Medicago suffruticosa</i>	
<i>Onobrychis pyrenaica</i>	
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	Sainfoin
<i>Ononis fruticosa</i>	Shrubby Rest-harrow
<i>Ononis natrix</i>	Large Yellow Rest-harrow
<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Spiny Rest-harrow
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom
<i>Tetragonolobus maritimus</i>	Dragon's-teeth
<i>Trifolium alpinum</i>	Alpine Clover
<i>Trifolium montanum</i>	Mountain Clover
<i>Trifolium ochrouleucon</i>	Sulphur Clover
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Vetch
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch
Fagaceae Oak Family	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes Oak
<i>Quercus faginea</i>	
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak
Gentianaceae Gentian Family	
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort
<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>	Lesser Century
<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>	Trumpet Gentian
<i>Gentiana verna</i>	Spring Gentian
Geraniaceae Crane's-bill Family	
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	Wood Crane's-bill

Gesneriaceae African-violet Family	
<i>Ramonda myconi</i>	
Globulariaceae Globularia Family	
<i>Globularia cordifolia</i>	
<i>Globularia repens</i>	Creeping Globularia
Lamiaceae Labiate Family	
<i>Acinos alpinus</i>	
<i>Acinos arvensis</i>	
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	Ground-pine
<i>Horminium pyrenaicum</i>	Dragonmouth
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Spotted Dead-nettle
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	White Horehound
<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>	Bastard Balm
<i>Pholmis herba-venti</i>	Purple Sage
<i>Phlomis lychnitis</i>	Yellow Sage
<i>Prunella grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered Self-heal
<i>Prunella laciniata</i>	Cut-leaved Self-heal
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary
<i>Sideritis hirsuta</i>	
<i>Stachys recta</i>	Yellow Woundwort
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Wall Germander
<i>Teucrium montanum</i>	
<i>Thymus pulegioides</i>	Large Thyme
<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Shrubby Thyme
Lentibulariaceae Butterwort Family	
<i>Pinguicula grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered Butterwort
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Butterwort
Linaceae Flax Family	
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Purging Flax
<i>Linum narbonense</i>	Beautiful Flax
<i>Linum strictum</i>	Upright Yellow Flax
<i>Linum suffruticosum</i>	Pyrenean Plax
<i>Linum viscosum</i>	Sticky Flax
Loranthaceae Mistletoe Family	
<i>Viscum album</i> ssp. <i>album</i>	Mistletoe
<i>Viscum album</i> ssp. <i>austriacum</i>	
Moraceae Fig Family	
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Wild Fig
Oleaceae Olive Family	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Jasminum fruticans</i>	Wild Jasmine
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
Orobanchaceae Broomrape Family	
<i>Orobanche alba</i>	Thyme Broomrape
<i>Orobanche caryophyllacea</i>	Bedstraw Broomrape
<i>Orobanche hederae</i>	Ivy Broomrape
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape
Papaveraceae Poppy Family	
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy
Plantaginaceae Plantain Family	
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain
<i>Plantago sempervirens</i>	Shrubby Plantain
<i>Plantago serpentina</i>	
Polygalaceae Milkwort Family	
<i>Polygala alpestris</i>	
<i>Polygala calcarea</i>	Chalk Milkwort
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort
Primulaceae Primrose Family	
<i>Androsace villosa</i>	
<i>Coris monspeliensis</i>	

Ranunculaceae Buttercup Family	
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's-joy
<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	Stinking Hellebore
<i>Helleborus viridis</i>	Green Hellebore
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	Hepatica
<i>Ranunculus gouanii</i>	Gouan's Buttercup
<i>Thalictrum tuberosum</i>	
Rhamnaceae Buckthorn Family	
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Mediterranean Buckthorn
<i>Rhamnus alpinus</i>	
Rosaceae Rose Family	
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony
<i>Alchemilla alpina</i>	Alpine Lady's-mantle
<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i>	Snowy Mespilus
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	St Lucie's Cherry
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Bramble
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad Burnet
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Whitebeam
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
Rubiaceae Bedstraw Family	
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Wild Madder
Salicaceae Willow Family	
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black Poplar
Saxifragaceae Saxifrage Family	
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga harioti</i>	
<i>Saxifraga longifolia</i>	Pyrenean Saxifrage
Scrophulariaceae Figwort Family	
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snapdragon
<i>Chaenorhinum origanifolium</i>	
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax
<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	Fairy Foxglove
<i>Linaria alpina</i>	Alpine Toadflax
<i>Melampyrum cristatum</i>	Crested Cow-wheat
<i>Pedicularis pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Lousewort
<i>Rhinanthus angustifolius</i>	Greater Yellow-rattle
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow-rattle
<i>Scrophularia canina</i>	French Figwort
<i>Verbascum chaixii</i>	
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	Dark Mullein
<i>Veronica ponae</i>	Pyrenean Spiked Speedwell
Solanaceae Nightshade Family	
<i>Atropa bella-donna</i>	Deadly Nightshade
Thymelaeaceae Daphne Family	
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	Spurge-laurel
<i>Daphne laureola ssp. philippii</i>	
<i>Thymelaea pubescens</i>	
Tiliaceae Lime Family	
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved Lime
Valerianaceae Valerian Family	
<i>Valeriana globularifolia</i>	
<i>Valeriana montana</i>	
Violaceae Violet Family	
<i>Viola pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Violet
<i>Viola rupestris</i>	

MONOCOTYLEDONS	
Alismataceae Water-plantain Family	
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Common Water-plantain
Cyperaceae Sedge Family	
<i>Scirpus holoschoenus</i>	Round-headed Club-rush
Dioscoreaceae Yam Family	
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony
Iridaceae Iris Family	
<i>Gladiolus illyricus</i>	Wild Gladiolus
<i>Iris graminea</i>	Grass-leaved Iris
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag
Liliaceae Lily Family	
<i>Allium moly</i>	Yellow Garlic
<i>Allium senescens ssp. montanum</i>	
<i>Allium sphaerocephalon</i>	Round-headed Leek
<i>Anthericum liliago</i>	St. Bernard's Lily
<i>Aphyllanthes monspeliensis</i>	Aphyllanthes
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Wild Asparagus
<i>Asphodelus albus</i>	White Asphodel
<i>Dipcadi serotinum</i>	Brown Bluebell
<i>Hyacinthus amethystinus</i>	Pyrenean Hyacinth
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel Hyacinth
<i>Scilla verna</i>	Spring Squill
Orchidaceae Orchid Family	
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid
<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	White Helleborine
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	Sword-leaved Helleborine
<i>Dactylorhiza elata</i>	Robust Marsh-orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted-orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	Heath Spotted-orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i>	Broad-leaved Marsh Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza sambucina</i>	Elder-flowered Orchid
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved Helleborine
<i>Gymandenia conopsea</i>	Fragrant Orchid
<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	Lizard Orchid
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid
<i>Ophrys scolopax</i>	Woodcock Orchid
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	Early Spider-orchid
<i>Orchis coriophora</i>	Bug Orchid
<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early Purple-orchid
<i>Orchis purpurea</i>	Lady Orchid
<i>Orchis ustulata</i>	Burnt Orchid
<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Lesser Butterfly-orchid
<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	Greater Butterfly-orchid
Poaceae Grass Family	
<i>Aegilops geniculata</i>	
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass
<i>Melica ciliata</i>	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Bulbous Meadow-grass
LICHENS	
<i>Cladonia foliacea</i>	
<i>Usnea sp.</i>	Beard Lichen
<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>	Starburst Lichen
FUNGI	
<i>Calvatia utriformis</i>	A puffball
<i>Gymnosporangium clavariiforme</i>	A rust on hawthorn
<i>Gymnosporangium sabinae</i>	A rust on <i>Amelanchier</i>
<i>Puccinia jasmirii</i>	A rust on wild jasmine
<i>Puccinia malvacearum</i>	A rust on common mallow
<i>Puccinia recondita</i>	A rust on wild clematis
<i>Taphrina deformans</i>	A red leaf gall on almond
<i>Taphrina pruni</i>	Pocket-plum gall on blackthorn

Some of the non-British moths seen at Casa Sarasa in Berdún during the week 15-22 June 2016



Antirrhinum brocade



Argentine moth



Blemished



Concave cleophane



Convivial moth



Coral-bordered wave



Encrypted flower-lover



Garlic mottled



Honeysuckle cleophane



Middle lace border



Narrow rose-banded wave



Purple tiger



Sallow beauty



Superb marbled



Spanish character



Speckled pellicle



Tansy shark