Summer Skippers and Butterflies from the Greek islands of Zákinthos (= Zante) and Kérkira (= Corfu), and a review of the hitherto known butterfly fauna of these two islands (Lepidoptera: Papilionoidea)

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Abstract. Skipper and Butterfly records made by the first author on the Greek islands of Zákinthos and Kérkira are being listed together with those carried out by others. The sum-total of known, combined skipper and butterfly species for each one of these two islands is being presented and discussed.

Samenvatting. De dagvlinders waargenomen door de eerste auteur op de Griekse eilanden Zákinthos and Kérkira worden opgelijst, samen met waarnemingen door anderen. Het totaal aantal soorten dagvlinders voor elk van deze eilanden wordt voorgesteld en becommentarieerd.

Résumé. Les papillons qui ont été observés par le premier auteur sur les îles grecques de Zákinthos et Kérkira sont mentionnés, accompagnés des observations d'autre personnes. Une liste complète des papillons de ces deux îles est donnée et discutée.

Key words: Greece - Ionian Islands - Zákinthos - Kérkira - Lepidoptera - Papilionoidea - Zoogeography - Faunistics.

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Introduction

Our incomplete knowledge of the butterflies of the majority of the Greek islands in the Ionian Sea and the unreliability of some of the older butterfly records from these islands made it desirable to revisit these locations, starting with the islands of Zákinthos and Kérkira. The former was thus visited by the first author end June 2011 and the latter the first half of July 2016. The results are listed hereunder, as are also all available previous records carried out and published by others.

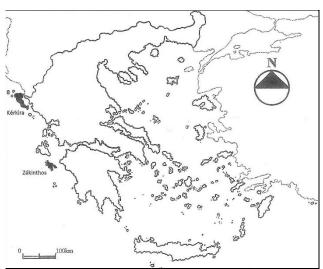


Fig. 1. Map of Greece with Kérkira and Zákinthos indicated in black.

Zákinthos Island 2011 (Maps: figs 1, 2)

Localities visited and dates of visit

Between Zákinthos town and Tsilivís, 50 m, 20.vi. Vasilikós, 50 m, 25.vi. Kiliómeno, 400 m, 21.vi. Between Mariés and Anafonítria, 200 m, 23.vi. Mt. Vrahiónas, 200–600 m, 23.vi. Between Aghalás and Lithakiá, 250 m, 25.vi.

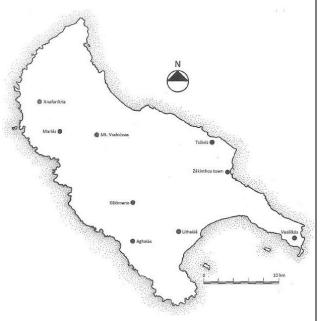


Fig. 2. Map of Zákinthos Island.

Two important personal records based on genitalia

Leptidea sinapis (Linnaeus, 1758). (Kiliómeno; between Mariés and Anafonítria; Mt. Vrahiónas; between Aghalás and Lithakiá). All captured specimens, both male and female, had their genitalia checked in order to make certain that no *L. juvernica* Williams, 1946 were included amongst them, and absolutely all, without exception, turned out to be by their appendages typical *L. sinapis*. As, however, most specimens had a somewhat yellowish upper side tinge, reminding one of *L. duponcheli* (Staudinger, 1871), and as the latter had indeed already been reported from Zákinthos by Koutsaftikis (1974b), Gaskin & Littler (1986), Tolman (1997) and Pamperis (2009), we also checked all our *Leptidea* specimens both in respect of their genitalia as well as by the shape of their

FW v1 vein and in both instances found all characters to be in line with those of typical of *L. sinapis*.

We therefore conclude that *L. duponcheli* is an erroneous record for Zákinthos and most probably for the whole of the Ionian Islands as well. From our experiences in the field we can tell with certainty that *L. duponcheli* in Greece does not extend to the south of Ípiros and the north of Thessalía, being absent from Stereá Ellás, Pelopónnisos and the Greek islands.

Other, previous records of *L. sinapis* from Zákinthos may also be found in: Koutsaftikis (1974b), Gaskin & Littler (1986), Tolman (1997), Embacher (2000), and Pamperis (2009).

Hipparchia volgensis (Mazochin-Porshnjakov, 1952). (Kiliómeno; Mt. Vrahiónas). All captured specimens were males, and found to be *H. volgensis* by their genitalic

appendages (fig. 3). The species had already previously been recorded for the island by Gaskin & Littler (1986), Tolman (1997), Embacher (2000), and Pamperis (2009, as Hipparchia delattini Kudrna, 1975). We found no sign whatsoever of the existence there of Hipparchia senthes Fruhstorfer, 1908, previously recorded without genitalic evidence from other Ionian islands by Pamperis (2009 [Kérkira; Paxí; Lefkádha; Kefalloniá, the last three with a question-mark]). In fact our experience has shown that H. senthes is primarily found to the E. of the Píndhos range, in eastern Pelopónnisos, and on most Aegean Islands, whilst H. volgensis is to be met with primarily to the W. of the Píndhos range, in western Pelopónnisos, and on most of the Ionian Islands. This implies that the Pamperis records are most probably the result of photographdeduced misidentifications.

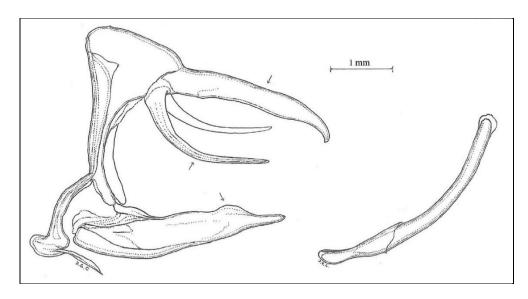


Fig. 3. Male genitalia of Hipparchia volgensis (Mazochin-Porshnjakov, 1952). Greece, Zákinthos Island, Kiliómeno, 400 m, 21.vi.2011, leg. N. Ghavalas, genitalia slide J. Coutsis 1750.

Other personal records

Carcharodus alceae (Esper, [1780]). (Mt. Vrahiónas; Kiliómeno). **New record**.

Spialia orbifer (Hübner, [1823]). (Mt. Vrahiónas). Previously also recorded by Gaskin & Littler (1986, as Spialia sertorius orbifer), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009).

Thymelicus acteon (Rottemburg, 1775). (Mt. Vrahiónas; Kiliómeno). Previously also recorded by Gaskin & Littler (1986), Pamperis (2009).

Papilio machaon Linnaeus, 1758. (Between Zákinthos town and Tsilivís; Vasilikós; Kiliómeno; between Mariés and Anafonítria; Mt. Vrahiónas; between Aghalás and Lithakiá). Previously also recorded by Pamperis (2009).

Iphiclides podalirius (Linnaeus, 1758). (Vasilikós; Kiliómeno; between Mariés and Anafonítria; Mt. Vrahiónas; between Aghalás and Lithakiá). Previously also recorded by Gaskin & Littler (1986), Pamperis (2009).

Pieris brassicae (Linnaeus, 1758). (Between Zákinthos town and Tsilivís; Vasilikós; Kiliómeno; between Mariés and Anafonítria; Mt. Vrahiónas; between Aghalás and Lithakiá). Previously also recorded by Gaskin & Littler (1986), Pamperis (2009).

Pieris rapae (Linnaeus, 1758). (Between Zákinthos town and Tsilivís; Vasilikós; Kiliómeno; between Mariés and Anafonítria; Mt. Vrahiónas; between Aghalás and Lithakiá). Previously also recorded by Koutsaftikis (1974b), Gaskin & Littler (1986), Pamperis (2009).

Pontia edusa (Fabricius, 1777). (Mt. Vrahiónas). New record.

Colias croceus (Fourcroy, 1785). (Between Zákinthos town and Tsilivís; Vasilikós; Kiliómeno; between Mariés and Anafonítria; Mt. Vrahiónas; between Aghalás and Lithakiá). Previously also recorded by Gaskin & Littler (1986, as Colias crocea), Pamperis (2009).

Gonepteryx cleopatra (Linnaeus, 1767). (Between Zákinthos town and Tsilivís; Vasilikós; Kiliómeno; between Mariés and Anafonítria; Mt. Vrahiónas; between Aghalás and Lithakiá). Previously also recorded by Gaskin & Littler (1986), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009).

Gonepteryx farinosa (Zeller, 1847). (Mt. Vrahiónas). Previously also recorded by Embacher (2000).

Satyrium spini ([Schiffermüller], 1775). (Mt. Vrahiónas). Previously also recorded by Gaskin & Littler (1986), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009).

Lycaena phlaeas (Linnaeus, 1761). (Vasilikós; Kiliómeno). Previously also recorded by Gaskin & Littler (1986), Pamperis (2009).

Leptotes pirithous (Linnaeus, 1767). (Between Aghalás and Lithakiá). **New record**.

Celastrina argiolus (Linnaeus, 1758). (Vasilikós). Previously also recorded by Gaskin & Littler (1986), Pamperis (2009).

Aricia agestis (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775). (Mt. Vrahiónas). Previously also recorded by Gaskin & Littler (1986), Pamperis (2009).

Polyommatus icarus (Rottemburg, 1775). (Vasilikós; Kiliómeno; between Mariés and Anafonítria; Mt. Vrahiónas). Previously also recorded by Gaskin & Littler (1986), Pamperis (2009).

Maniola jurtina (Linnaeus, 1758). (Vasilikós; Kiliómeno; Mt. Vrahiónas; between Aghalás and Lithakiá). Previously also recorded by Gaskin & Littler (1986), Pamperis (2009).

Lasiommata megera (Linnaeus, 1767). (Vasilikós; Kiliómeno; Mt. Vrahiónas; between Aghalás and Lithakiá). Previously also recorded by Gaskin & Littler (1986), Pamperis (2009).

Lasiommata maera (Linnaeus, 1758). (Between Aghalás and Lithakiá). **New record**.

Charaxes jasius (Linnaeus, 1767). (Between Mariés and Anafonítria). Credit must be given to our Greek friend collector from Thessaloníki, Antony Mastorákis, for being the first person to discover this species in Zákinthos. **First published record**.

Limenitis reducta Staudinger, 1901. (Vasilikós; between Mariés and Anafonítria). Previously also recorded by Gaskin & Littler (1986), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009).

Vanessa atalanta (Linnaeus, 1758). (Vasilikós; Kiliómeno; between Mariés and Anafonítria). Previously also recorded by Gaskin & Littler (1986), Pamperis (2009).

Vanessa cardui (Linnaeus, 1758). (Vasilikós; Kiliómeno; Mt. Vrahiónas; between Aghalás and Lithakiá). Previously also recorded by Gaskin & Littler (1986, as *Cynthia cardui*), Pamperis (2009).

Polygonia egea (Cramer, [1775]). (Kiliómeno). Previously also recorded by Gaskin & Littler (1986), Pamperis (2009).

Records made exclusively by others

Ochlodes sylvanus (Esper, [1779]): Gaskin & Littler (1986, as Ochlodes venatus (Bremer & Grey, 1853)), Pamperis (2009).

Gegenes pumilio (Hoffmannsegg, 1804): Embacher (2000). Note: perhaps a misidentified *G. nostrodamus* (Fabricius, 1793). Confirmation by genitalia desirable.

Papilio alexanor Esper, [1800]: Pamperis (2009). Note: confirmation desirable.

Zerynthia polyxena (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): Pamperis (2009). Note: confirmation desirable.

Euchloe ausonia (Hübner, [1804]): Gaskin & Littler (1986), Pamperis (2009).

Gonepteryx rhamni (Linnaeus, 1758): Gaskin & Littler (1986), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009). Note: In our

estimation this record is rather improbable and probably refers to misidentified *G. farinosa*. Confirmation desirable.

L. duponcheli: Koutsaftikis (1974b), Gaskin & Littler (1986), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009). Note: rejected by us as a valid record for reasons explained under *L. sinapis*.

Callophrys rubi (Linnaeus, 1758): Gaskin & Littler (1986), Pamperis (2009).

Lampides boeticus (Linnaeus, 1767): Gaskin & Littler (1986), Pamperis (2009).

Glaucopsyche alexis (Poda, 1761): Gaskin & Littler (1986), Pamperis (2009).

Pseudophilotes vicrama (Moore, 1865): Rebel (1910, as Lycaena baton), Gaskin & Littler (1986, as Philotes baton (Bergsträsser, 1779)), Pamperis (2009).

Hipparchia fatua Freyer, [1844]: Pamperis (2009). Note: confirmation desirable.

Coenonympha pamphilus (Linnaeus, 1758): Rebel (1910), Gaskin & Littler (1986), Pamperis (2009).

Pararge aegeria (Linnaeus, 1758): Pamperis (2009). Note: confirmation desirable.

Melitaea didyma (Esper, [1778]): Pamperis (2009). Note: confirmation desirable.

Kérkira 2016 (Maps: figs 1, 4)

Localities visited and dates of visit

Perivóli, 40 m, 4.vii.

Kérkira town, 20 m, 6.vii.

Mt. Prasúdhi, 200-400 m, 7.vii.

Korissíon Lagoon, 20 m, 7.vii.

Peruládhes, 40 m, 9.vii.

Kriniás, 200 m, 10.vii.

Trimódhi, 450 m, 10.vii.

Petália, 650 m, 10.vii.

Mt. Pandokrátor, 800-900 m, 10.vii.

Mt. Pandokrátor, N. side, 600 m, 10.vii.

Lútses, 240 m, 10.vii.

Almirós beach, 10 m, 11.vii.

Nímfes, 170 m, 12.vii.

Omalí, 360 m, 12.vii.

Epískepsi, 230 m, 12.vii.

Áyios Stéfanos Siníon, sea level, 13.vii.

Three important personal records based on genitalia

L. sinapis. (Perivóli; Mt. Prasúdhi; Peruládhes; Lútses; Nímfes; Epískepsi). By using the same procedures as for the Zákinthos material we identified all specimens as clear-cut sinapis. Previously also recorded by Staudinger (1870, as Leptophasia sinapis), Norris (1891, as Leucophasia sinapis), Mathew (1898, as Leucophasia sinapis), Fletcher (1901, as Leptidia sinapis), Rebel (1910, 1912, in both instances as Leptidia sinapis), Graves (1926b, as Leptosia sinapis), Galvagni (1934, as Leptidia sinapis), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), McLean (1983), Showler (1984), Olivier (1987b), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013). We found no evidence of the existence there of any L. duponcheli and therefore conclude that previous records of it by Koutsaftikis (1974b) and Pamperis (2009)

are within all probability erroneous. Parker (1996) records *L. duponcheli* as erroneous or doubtful.

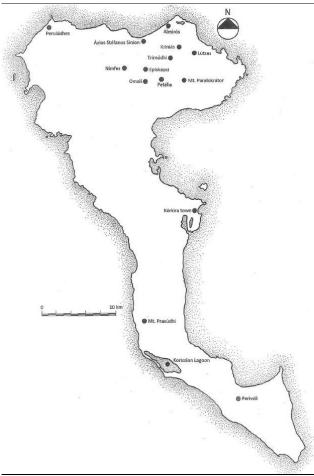


Fig. 4. Map of Kérkira Island.

H. volgensis. (Trimódhi; Epískepsi). A single male recorded from the first locality and a single female from the second one. Both identified as H. volgensis by genitalia, but only those of the male are figured here (Fig. 5). Previously also recorded by Parker (1996) and Pamperis (2009, as Hipparchia delattini). We found no sign of H. senthes amongst them and therefore conclude that previous records of it by Mathew (1898, as Satyrus semele var. aristaeus (Bonelli, 1826)), de la Garde (1899, as Satyrus semele var. aristaeus), Pamperis (2009), and Ghinis et al. (2013, as Hipparchia aristaeus) are erroneous. Previous records for the island of Hipparchia semele (Linnaeus, 1758) by Norris (1891, as Satyrus semele), Rebel (1910, as Satyrus semele), Graves (1926a, b), Haig-Thomas (1931), Galvagni (1935, as Satyrus semele) and Parker (1996) are also obviously erroneous, as H. semele, in its present sense, is totally absent from Greece as a

H. syriaca (Staudinger, 1871). (Trimódhi; Petália; Mt. Pandokrátor; Mt. Pandokrátor, N. side; Lútses; Nímfes). All recorded specimens were males, with the exception of a single female from Lútses. Both genders identified as *H. syriaca* by genitalia, but only those of a male figured here (Fig. 6). Previously also recorded by Graves (1926a, b, in both instances as *Satyrus syriaca*), Haig-Thomas (1931, as *Satyrus syriaca*), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997),

Pamperis (2009), and Ghinis et al. (2013). We were not able to find amongst our captures a single Hipparchia fagi (Scopoli, 1763) and therefore believe that previous records of it by Norris (1891, as Satyrus hermione (Linnaeus, 1764)), Mathew (1898, as Satyrus hermione), Rebel (1910, as Satyrus hermione), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Tolman (1997), and Pamperis (2009) need confirmation through genitalic evidence. Note: a series of confirmed-by-genitalia H. fagi with provenance the closely located dry Ionian island of Lefkádha, and given to us by a Greek friend collector, agree with Tolman (1997), who reports this species from the same island, likewise having identified it by its genitalia. This suggests that H. fagi may possibly be present on other Ionian islands as well, including that of Kérkira.

Other personal records

C. alceae. (Mt. Pandokrátor; Mt. Pandokrátor, N. side; Lútses). Previously also recorded by Norris (1891, as *Spilothyrus alceae*), Mathew (1898, as *Spilothyrus alceae*), Graves (1926b, as *Erynnis alceae*), Galvagni (1935), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis *et al.* (2013).

Muschampia proto (Ochsenheimer, 1808). (Mt. Pandokrátor, N. side). Previously also recorded by Mathew (1898, as Syrichthus proto), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as Syrichtus proto), Parker (1996), Embacher (2000), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Thymelicus sylvestris (Poda, 1761). (Trimódhi; Mt. Pandokrátor). Previously also recorded by Norris (1891, as Hesperia thaumas), Rebel (1912, as Adopaea thaumas), Graves (1926b, as Adopaea flava), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as Thymelicus flavus), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013; [in our estimation the two accompanying colour figures represent male T. acteon]).

P. machaon. (Mt. Prasúdhi; Peruládhes; Kriniás; Petália; Mt. Pandokrátor; Lútses; Almirós beach; Nímfes). Previously also recorded by Norris (1891), Mathew (1898), Rebel (1910), Graves (1926b), Haig-Thomas (1931), Galvagni (1934), Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Vanholder (1993), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

I. podalirius. (Perivóli; Kérkira town; Mt. Prasúdhi; Peruládhes; Kriniás; Trimódhi; Petália; Mt. Pandokrátor; Mt. Pandokrátor, N. side; Almirós beach; Nímfes; Omalí; Epískepsi; Áyios Stéfanos Siníon). Previously also recorded by Norris (1891, as Papilio podalirius), Mathew (1898, as Papilio podalirius), Rebel (1910, as Papilio podalirius), Graves (1926b), Haig-Thomas (1931, as Papilio podalirius), Galvagni (1934, as Papilio podalirius), Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Showler (1984), Olivier (1987b), Köstler (1991), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

P. brassicae. (Perivóli; Mt. Prasúdhi; Trimódhi; Petália; Mt. Pandokrátor; Almirós beach; Nímfes; Omalí; Epískepsi). Previously also recorded by Staudinger (1870), Norris (1891), de la Garde (1899), Fletcher (1901), Rebel (1910, 1912), Graves (1926b), Haig-Thomas (1931), Galvagni (1934), Koutsaftikis (1974b), Lipscomb (1977),

Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Showler (1984), Olivier (1987b), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis *et al.* (2013).

P. rapae. (Perivóli; Kérkira town; Mt. Prasúdhi; Korissíon Lagoon; Peruládhes; Kriniás; Trimódhi; Petália; Mt. Pandokrátor; Lútses; Almirós beach; Omalí; Epískepsi; Áyios Stéfanos Siníon). Previously also recorded by Staudinger (1870), Norris (1891), Fletcher (1901), Rebel (1910), Graves (1926b), Haig-Thomas (1931), Galvagni (1934), Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as

Artogeia rapae), McLean (1983, as Artogeia rapae), Showler (1984, as Artogeia rapae), Olivier (1987b), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Pieris napi (Linnaeus, 1758). (Mt. Prasúdhi; Mt. Pandokrátor). Previously also recorded by Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as *Artogeia napi*), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997, as *Artogeia napi*), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

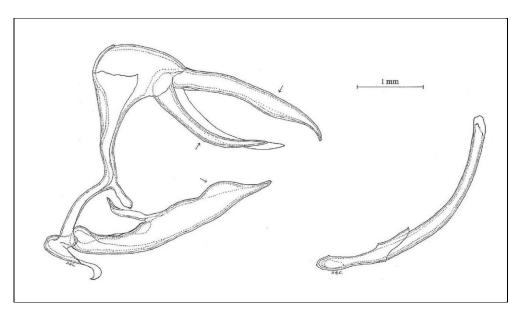


Fig. 5. Male genitalia of Hipparchia volgensis (Mazochin-Porshnjakov, 1952). Greece, Kérkira Island, Trimódhi, 450 m, 10.vii.2016. Prep. no. 5709.

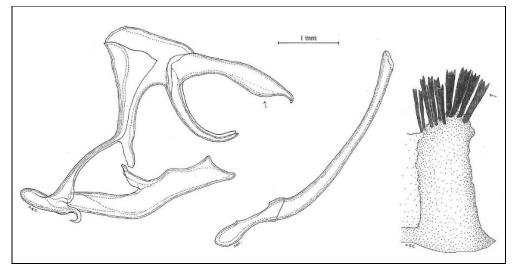


Fig. 6. Male genitalia of Hipparchia syriaca (Staudinger, 1871). Greece, Kérkira Island, Lútses, 240 m, 13.vii.2016. Prep. no. 5711.

P. edusa. (Mt. Prasúdhi; Mt. Pandokrátor; Mt. Pandokrátor, N. side; Almirós beach). Previously also recorded by Norris (1891, as Pieris daplidice (Linnaeus, 1758)), Mathew (1898, as Pieris daplidice), de la Garde (1899, as Pieris daplidice), Rebel (1910, as Pieris daplidice), Graves (1926b, as Pontia daplidice), Galvagni (1934, as Pieris daplidice), Lipscomb (1977, as Pontia daplidice), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as Pontia daplidice), Olivier (1987b, as Pontia daplidice), Withrington (1995, as Pontia daplidice), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

C. croceus. (Perivóli; Mt. Prasúdhi; Korissíon Lagoon; Peruládhes; Trimódhi; Petália; Mt. Pandokrátor; Almirós beach; Nímfes; Omalí; Epískepsi). Previously also recorded by Norris (1891, as Colias edusa (Fabricius, 1787), Mathew (1898, as Colias edusa), Fletcher (1901, as Eurymus (Colias) edusa), Rebel (1912, as Colias edusa), Graves (1926b), Haig-Thomas (1931), Galvagni (1934), Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as Colias crocea), Showler (1984), Olivier (1987b, as Colias crocea), Köstler (1991, as Colias crocea), Vanholder (1993, as Colias crocea), Parker (1996, as Colias crocea), Pamperis (2009, as Colias crocea), Ghinis et al. (2013, as Colias crocea).

G. cleopatra. (Perivóli; Kérkira town; Mt. Prasúdhi; Peruládhes; Kriniás; Trimódhi; Petália; Mt. Pandokrátor; Mt. Pandokrátor, N. side; Almirós beach; Nímfes; Omalí; Epískepsi; Áyios Stéfanos Siníon). Previously also recorded by Norris (1891, as Gonopteryx cleopatra), Mathew (1898, as Rhodocera cleopatra), Rebel (1910, 1912, in first instance as Gonopteryx cleopatra), Graves (1926b), Haig-Thomas (1931), Galvagni (1934, 1935), Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), McLean (1983), Showler (1984), Köstler (1991), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Favonius quercus (Linnaeus, 1758). (Mt. Pandokrátor). Previously also recorded by Parker (1996, as *Quercusia quercus*, and as an as yet unpublished record by Peter Taylor), Pamperis (2009, as *Neozephyrus quercus*), Ghinis *et al.* (2013, as *Quercusia quercus*).

Satyrium ilicis (Esper, [1779]). (Petália). Previously also recorded by Staudinger (1870, as *Thecla ilicis*), Norris (1891, as *Thecla ilicis*), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as *Nordmannia ilicis*), Olivier (1987b), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis *et al.* (2013).

L. phlaeas. (Lútses). Previously also recorded by Norris (1891, as Polyommatus phlaeas), Mathew (1898, as Polyommatus phlaeas), Fletcher (1901, as Chrysophanus phlaeas), Rebel (1912, as Chrysophanus phlaeas), Graves (1926b, as Heodes (Rumicia) phlaeas), Galvagni (1935, as Chrysophanus phlaeas), Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Showler (1984), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

- L. boeticus. (Perivóli; Mt. Prasúdhi; Peruládhes; Trimódhi; Petália; Mt. Pandokrátor; Almirós beach). Previously also recorded by Graves (1926b), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Showler (1984), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).
- L. pirithous. (Perivóli). Previously also recorded by Mathew (1898, as Lycaena telicanus), de la Garde (1899, as Lycaena telicanus (Lang, 1789)), Graves (1926b, as Syntarucus telicanus), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as Syntarucus pirithous), Köstler (1991, as Synt[a]rucus pirithous), Withrington (1995, as Syntarucus pirithous), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Cacyreus marshalli Butler, 1898. (Lútses; Almirós beach; Áyios Stéfanos Siníon). Previously also recorded by Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

C. argiolus. (Trimódhi; Mt. Pandokrátor). Previously also recorded by Norris (1891, as Lycaena argiolus), Mathew (1898, as Lycaena argiolus), Rebel (1910, as Lycaena argiolus), Graves (1926b, as Lycaenesthes argiolus), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Olivier (1987b), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Plebejus argus (Linnaeus, 1758). (Mt. Pandokrátor). Previously also recorded by Staudinger (1870, as both Lycaena argus and Lycaena aegon [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775), Rebel (1912, as Lycaena argus), Graves (1926b), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013; [in our estimation the two accompanying colour figures represent P. icarus]).

A. agestis. (Mt. Prasúdhi). Previously also recorded by Rebel (1912, as Lycaena astrarche), Graves (1926b, as

Plebeius medon), Haig-Thomas (1931, as Polyommatus medon), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), McLean (1983), Olivier (1987a), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

P. icarus. (Perivóli; Kérkira town; Korissíon Lagoon; Trimódhi; Petália; Mt. Pandokrátor, N. side; Lútses; Almirós beach). Previously also recorded by Staudinger (1891, as Lycaena argus Poda, 1761), de la Garde (1899, as Lycaena icarus), Fletcher (1901), Rebel (1910, 1912, in both instances as Lycaena icarus), Graves (1926b), Haig-Thomas (1931), Galvagni (1935, as Lycaena icarus), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), McLean (1983), Showler (1984), Olivier (1987a, b), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis. (2013).

Melanargia larissa (Geyer, [1828]). (Mt. Prasúdhi; Trimódhi; Petália; Mt. Pandokrátor; Mt. Pandokrátor, N. side; Epískepsi). Previously also recorded by Staudinger (1870), Norris (1891), de la Garde (1899), Rebel (1910), Graves (1926a,b, in the former instance as Agapetes larissa), Haig-Thomas (1931), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Olivier (1987b,c), Köstler (1991), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

M. jurtina. (Perivóli; Lútses; Nímfes). Previously also recorded by Norris (1891, as Epinephele janira), Mathew (1898, as Epinephele ianira), de la Garde (1899, as Epinephele hispulla), Rebel (1910, as Epinephele jurtina), Graves (1926a,b, 1933, in first two instances as Epinephele jurtina), Haig-Thomas (1931, as Epinephele jurtina), Graves (1933), Galvagni (1935, as Epinephele hispulla), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Olivier (1987a), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

C. pamphilus. (Perivóli; Korissíon Lagoon; Mt. Pandokrátor, N. side; Lútses; Almirós beach). Previously also recorded by Mathew (1898), de la Garde (1899), Rebel (1910, 1912), Graves (1926b), Haig-Thomas (1931), Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), McLean (1983), Olivier (1987a, b), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

L. megera. (Mt. Prasúdhi; Peruládhes; Trimódhi; Petália; Mt. Pandokrátor; Mt. Pandokrátor, N. side; Lútses; Nímfes; Omalí; Epískepsi; Áyios Stéfanos Siníon). Previously also recorded by Norris (1891, as Pararge megaera), Rebel (1910; 1912, in both instances as Pararge megaera), Graves (1926b, as Pararge megera), Haig-Thomas (1931, as Pararge megera), Galvagni (1935, as Pararge megaera), Lipscomb (1977, as Pararge megera), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Showler (1984), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

L. maera. (Mt. Prasúdhi). Previously also recorded by Norris (1891, as Pararge maera), Graves (1926b, as Pararge maera), Galvagni (1935, as Pararge maera), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), McLean (1983), Köstler (1991), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Kirinia roxelana (Cramer, [1777]). (Mt. Pandokrátor; Lútses; Omalí). Previously also recorded by Staudinger (1870, as Pararge roxelana), Norris (1891, as Pararge roxelana), Staudinger (1891, as Pararge] roxelana), Norris (1891, as Pararge roxelana), Mathew (1898, as Pararge

roxelana), de la Garde (1899, as Satyrus (Pararge) roxelana), Rebel (1910, as Pararge roxelana), Graves (1926b, as Dira (Pararge) roxelana), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Olivier (1987b, c), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Brintesia circe (Fabricius, 1775). (Petália; Mt. Pandokrátor). Previously also recorded by Pamperis (2009), Ghinis *et al.* (2013).

Danaus chrysippus (Linnaeus, 1758). (Almirós beach). Previously also recorded by Vanholder (1993), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Libythea celtis (Laicharting, 1782). (Omalí). Previously also recorded by Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as needing confirmation), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

L. reducta. (Perivóli; Mt. Prasúdhi; Mt. Pandokrátor; Lútses; Omalí). Previously also recorded by Norris (1891, as Limenitis camilla), Mathew (1898, as Limenitis camilla), de la Garde (1899, as Limenitis camilla), Rebel (1910, as Limenitis camilla), Graves (1926b, as Limenitis rivularis Stichel, [1908]), Haig-Thomas (1931, as Limenitis camilla), Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Köstler (1991), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Argynnis paphia (Linnaeus, 1758). (Mt. Prasúdhi; Kriniás; Trimódhi; Petália; Mt. Pandokrátor; Lútses; Nímfes; Epískepsi). Previously also recorded by Staudinger (1870), Mathew (1898), Graves (1926a,b, in both instances as *Dryas paphia*), Haig-Thomas (1931, as *Dryas paphia*), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Vanholder (1993), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis *et al.* (2013).

Argynnis pandora ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775). (Mt. Prasúdhi). Previously also recorded by Rebel (1910), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as *Pandoriana pandora*), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009).

Melitaea didyma (Esper, [1778]). (Kriniás; Lútses; Almirós beach). Previously also recorded by Norris (1891), Mathew (1898), de la Garde (1899), Rebel (1912), Graves (1926b), Haig-Thomas (1931), Galvagni (1935), Koutsaftikis (1973), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Olivier (1987a,b,c), Köstler (1991), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

V. atalanta. (Nímfes). Previously also recorded by Norris (1891), de la Garde (1899), Fletcher (1901, as Pyrameis atalanta), Rebel (1910, as Pyrameis atalanta), Graves (1926b, as Pyrameis atalanta), Haig-Thomas (1931, as Pyrameis atalanta), Galvagni (1935, as Pyrameis atalanta), Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), McLean (1983), Showler (1984), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

V. cardui. (Kérkira town; Mt. Prasúdhi; Peruládhes; Trimódhi; Petália; Mt. Pandokrátor; Mt. Pandokrátor, N. side; Almirós beach; Epískepsi; Áyios Stéfanos Siníon). Previously also recorded by Norris (1891), de la Garde (1899, as Pyrameis cardui), Fletcher (1901, as Pyrameis cardui), Rebel (1912, as Pyrameis cardui), Graves (1926b, as Pyrameis cardui), Haig-Thomas (1931, as Pyrameis

cardui), Galvagni (1935, as *Pyrameis cardui*), Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as *Cynthia cardui*), McLean (1983, as *Cynthia cardui*), Showler (1984, as *Cynthia cardui*), Vanholder (1993), Parker (1996, as *Cynthia cardui*), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis *et al.* (2013).

P. egea. (Kérkira town; Mt. Pandokrátor; Nímfes). Previously also recorded by Staudinger (1870, as Vanessa egea), Norris (1891, as Vanessa egea), Mathew (1898 as Vanessa egea), de la Garde (1899, as Vanessa egea), Rebel (1910), Graves (1926b), Galvagni (1935), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Köstler (1991), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997, as Polygonum egea), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Records made exclusively by others

Reverdinus (Reverdinus) orientalis (Reverdin, 1913): Staudinger (1891, as Spilothyrus marrubii), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as Carcharodus orientalis), Parker (1996, as Carcharodus orientalis), Tolman (1997, as Carcharodus orientalis), Embacher (2000, as Carcharodus orientalis), Pamperis (2009, as Carcharodus orientalis), Ghinis et al. (2013, as Carcharodus orientalis).

Reverdinus (Reverdinus) flocciferus: Galvagni (1935, as Carcharodus altheae Hübner, [1803]), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as Carcharodus flocciferus and as an erroneous record), Parker (1996, as Carcharodus flocciferus and as an erroneous or doubtful record), Pamperis (2009, as Carcharodus flocciferus with a question mark). Note: most probably a misidentification of R. (R.) orientalis and therefore rejected by us.

Reverdinus (Lavatheria) lavatherae (Esper, [1783]): Staudinger (1870, as Spilothyrus lavatherae), Withrington (1995, as Carcharodus lavatherae), Parker (1996, as Carcharodus lavatherae and as an erroneous or doubtful record), Pamperis (2009, as Carcharodus lavatherae with a question mark). Note: we are rejecting this record, considering it as being based most probably on a misidentification of *R*. (*R*.) orientalis.

Erynnis tages (Linnaeus, 1758): Staudinger (1870), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as needing confirmation), Parker (1996, as erroneous or doubtful), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009). Note: confirmation desirable.

Erynnis marloyi (Boisduval, [1834]): Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009).

Pyrgus malvae (Linnaeus, 1758): Galvagni (1935, as *Hesperia malvae*), McLean (1983), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis *et al.* (2013).

Pyrgus armoricanus (Oberthür, 1910): Ghinis *et al.* (2013; [in our estimation the accompanying colour figure represents *P. malvae*]). Note: We are at present rejecting this record.

Spialia orbifer (Hübner, [1823]): Rebel (1910, as Hesperia orbifer), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

T. acteon: Staudinger (1870, as *Hesperia acteon*), Norris (1891, as *Hesperia actaeon*), Rebel (1912, as *Adopaea actaeon*), Graves (1926b), Baldock & Bretherton

(1981), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis *et al.* (2013).

Thymelicus lineola (Ochsenheimer, 1808): Withrington (1995), Parker (1996, as unconfirmed), Pamperis (2009, with a question mark). Note: perhaps a misidentification of *T. sylvestris*. Confirmation desirable.

O. sylvanus: Norris (1891, as Hesperia sylvanus), de la Garde (1899, as Pamphila sylvanus), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as Ochlodes venata (Bremer & Grey, 1853)), Withrington (1995, as Ochlodes venata), Parker (1996, as Ochlodes venatus), Tolman (1997, as Ochlodes venatus), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013, as Ochlodes venatus).

G. pumilio: Staudinger (1870, as Hesperia pumilio), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013; [in our estimation the two accompanying colour figures represent worn male *T. action*]). Note: as the genitalia were not checked, probably a misidentification of G. nostrodamus.

G. nostrodamus: Mathew (1898, as Hesperia nostrodamus), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, with a question mark), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996, as unconfirmed and as erroneous or doubtful), Pamperis (2009, with a question mark). Note: as the genitalia were not checked, possibly a misidentification of G. pumilio. Perhaps both the above two species exist on the island, and surely at least one of the two, but we are not sure about which of the two really is.

P. alexanor: Staudinger (1870), Norris (1891), Rebel (1910), Graves (1926b), Higgins & Riley (1980), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Köstler (1991), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis *et al.* (2013).

Z. polyxena: Staudinger (1870, as *Thais polyxena*), Rebel (1910, as *Thais polyxena cassandra*), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as needing confirmation), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis *et al.* (2013).

Pieris ergane (Geyer, [1828]): Norris (1891), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as *Artogeia ergane* and as needing confirmation), Parker (1996 (p. 254), as a doubtful record by Norris (1891) and (p. 255), as an as yet unpublished record by Peter Taylor), Pamperis (2009).

Pieris mannii (Mayer, 1851): Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009).

Pieris krueperi Staudinger, 1860: Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as Artogeia krueperi), Köstler (1991), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997, as Artogeia krueperi), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

E. ausonia: Staudinger (1870, as Anthocharis belia (Cramer, [1782]), Norris (1891, as Euchloe belia, and var. ausonia), Graves (1926b), Haig-Thomas (1931, as Euchloe belia), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as Euchloe crameri), Showler (1984, as Euchloe crameri), Olivier (1987b, as Euchloe simplonia), Köstler (1991), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Euchloe tagis (Hübner, [1804]): Norris (1891), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as a misidentification), Parker (1996, as an erroneous or doubtful record). Note: most probably a misidentification of small individuals of *E. ausonia*, and therefore the record is rejected by us.

Anthocharis cardamines (Linnaeus, 1758): Staudinger (1870), Rebel (1910, as Euchloë cardamines), Graves

(1926b), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), McLean (1983), Showler (1984), Olivier (1987b), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis *et al.* (2013).

Anthocharis damone Boisduval, 1836: Showler (1984, as a highly possible record), Tolman & Bernhard (1994), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Colias alfacariensis Ribbe, 1905: Koutsaftikis (1974b, as Colias australis Verity, 1911), Parker (1996, as an erroneous or doubtful record), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013; [in our estimation the two accompanying colour figures represent the white morph of female C. croceus]). Note: we agree with Parker, considering the record as a probable misidentification of the yellowish or whitish morph of female C. croceus. Record rejected by us.

G. rhamni: Norris (1891, as Gonopter[y]x rhamni), Haig-Thomas (1931), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013; [in our estimation the two accompanying colour figures represent female G. cleopatra]).

L. duponcheli: Koutsaftikis (1974b), Parker (1996, as erroneous or doubtful), Pamperis (2009, with a question mark), Ghinis *et al.* (2013; [in our estimation the two accompanying colour figures represent *L. sinapis*]). Note: we agree with Parker, considering the record as a misidentification of *L. sinapis* and therefore rejected by us.

C. rubi: Norris (1891, as *Thecla rubi*), Graves (1926b), Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), McLean (1983), Showler (1984), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis *et al.* (2013).

Satyrium acaciae (Fabricius, 1787): Köstler (1991, as Nordmannia acaciae), Pamperis (2009). Note: we consider this record as rather doubtful, and as a probable misidentification of *S. ilicis*.

S. spini: Staudinger (1870, as *Thecla spini*), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as *Strimonidia spini*), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009).

Satyrium w-album (Knoch, 1782): de la Garde (1899, as Strymon w-album), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as Strymonidia w-album and as doubtful), Parker (1996, as an erroneous or doubtful record), Pamperis (2009, with a question mark), Ghinis et al. (2013, including a very clear and definable colour slide of the butterfly's underside).

Lycaena alciphron (Rottemburg, 1775): Norris (1891, as Polyommatus alciphron), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as Heodes alciphron and as doubtful), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009).

Lycaena ottomana (Lefebvre, 1830): Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis *et al.* (2013).

Lycaena thersamon Esper, [1784]: Parker (1996, as an as yet unpublished record by Peter Taylor), Pamperis (2009).

Tarucus balkanicus (Freyer, [1844]): Willemse (1981), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009).

Cupido minimus (Fuessly, 1775): Norris (1891, as Lycaena minimus), Graves (1926b), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013; in our estimation the two accompanying colour figures represent female *C. semiargus*).

Cupido osiris (Meigen, [1829]): Ghinis et al. (2013; [in our estimation the two accompanying colour figures represent male *C. semiargus*]). Note: Confirmation desirable.

G. alexis: Fletcher (1901, as Nomiades cyllarus), Graves (1926b, as Glaucopsyche cyllarus), Galvagni (1935, as Lycaena cyllarus), Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), McLean (1983), Showler (1984), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Glaucopsyche melanops (Boisduval, [1828]): Norris (1891, as Lycaena melanops), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as a rejected record), Parker (1996, as a rejected record). Note: likewise record rejected by us and considered instead as a misidentification of *G. alexis*.

P. vicrama: Staudinger (1870, as Lycaena hylas ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)), Fletcher (1901, as Plebeius baton), Rebel (1910, as Lycaena baton), Graves (1926b, as Scolitantides baton), Haig-Thomas (1931, as Scolitantides vicrama), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as Pseudophilotes baton), McLean (1983, as Pseudophilotes baton), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Scolitantides orion (Pallas, 1771): Staudinger (1870, as Lycaena battus (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)). Note: we are rejecting this record and consider it as having probably been the result of mislabeling.

Freyeria trochylus (Freyer, [1845]): Pamperis (2009, as Chilades trochylus). Note: confirmation desirable.

Lycaeides idas (Linnaeus, 1761): Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as needing confirmation), Pamperis (2009, with a question mark). Note: record rejected by us.

Cyaniris semiargus (Rottemburg, 1775): Pamperis (2009), Ghinis *et al.* (2013).

Polyommatus thersites (Cantener, [1835]): Graves (1926a, b), Baldock & Breth-erton (1981, as Agrodiaetus thersites), Withrington (1995, as A[grodiaetus] thersites), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009).

Melanargia galathea (Linnaeus, 1758): Pamperis (2009). Note: confirmation desirable.

H. fagi: Norris (1891, as Satyrus hermione), Mathew (1898, as Satyrus hermione), Rebel (1910, as Satyrus hermione), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as needing confirmation and probably referable to H. syriaca), Parker (1996, as probably referable to H. syriaca), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009). Note: within all probability in all cases a misidentification of H. syriaca, though the existence of H. fagi on the island cannot be completely ruled out. See also under H. syriaca.

H. semele: Norris (1891, as Satyrus semele), Rebel (1910, as Satyrus semele), Graves (1926a,b), Haig-Thomas (1931), Galvagni (1935, as Satyrus semele), Koutsaftikis (1974), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as doubtful), Köstler (1991), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996). Note: this record is being rejected by us, being most probably a misidentification of H. volgensis. See also under H. volgensis.

H. senthes: Mathew (1898, as Satyrus semele var. aristaeus (Bonelli, 1826)), de la Garde (1899, as Satyrus semele var. aristaeus), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as Hipparchia aristaeus and as a possibly valid record), Withrington (1995, as Hipparchia aristaeus), Pamperis

(2009), Ghinis *et al.* (2013, as *Hipparchia aristaeus*). Note: in our estimation a doubtful record not based on genitalia characters and not supported by our own finds. See also under *H. volgensis*.

Hipparchia statilinus (Hufnagel, 1766): Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as Neohipparchia statilinus), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997, as Neohipparchia statilinus), Pamperis (2009).

Hyponephele lupina (Costa, [1836]): Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009).

Hyponephele lycaon (Rottemburg, 1775): Pamperis (2009, with a question mark). Note: confirmation desirable.

Pyronia cecilia (Vallantin, 1894): Norris (1891, as Epinephele ida (Esper, 1784)), Mathew (1898, as Epinephele ida), Rebel (1910, 1912, in both instances as Epinephile ida), Graves (1926b, as Pyronia (Epinephele) ida), Haig-Thomas (1931, as Epinephele ida), Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009).

P. aegeria: Norris (1891, as Pararge egeria), Mathew (1898, as Pararge egeria), Rebel (1910, 1912), Graves (1926b, as Pararge aegeria), Haig-Thomas (1931, as Pararge aegeria), Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), McLean (1983), Showler (1984), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

C. jasius: Norris (1891), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Vanholder (1993), Withrington (1995), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis *et al.* (2013).

Limenitis camilla: Norris (1891), Mathew (1898), de la Garde (1899), Rebel (1910), Haig-Thomas (1931). Note: this record is being rejected by us, as actually referring to L. reducta on account of nomenclatural mix-ups (see under L. reducta).

Neptis rivularis (Scopoli, 1763): Withrington (1995), Parker (1996, as unconfirmed). Note: in our estimation the record should be outright rejected. In Greece found only in the Rodhópi Mts., in dense deciduous or mixed forest, near the border with Bulgaria, and at considerable heights (Coutsis & Ghavalas, 1988). The record most probably refers to a misidentified *L. reducta*.

Nymphalis polychloros (Linnaeus, 1758): Norris (1891, as Vanessa polychloros), Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Showler (1984), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Nymphalis antiopa (Linnaeus, 1758): Norris (1891, as Vanessa antiopa), Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Showler (1984), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Inachis io (Linnaeus, 1758): Staudinger (1870, as Vanessa io), Norris (1891, as Vanessa io), Galvagni (1935, as Vanessa io), Koutsaftikis (1973), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Aglais urticae (Linnaeus, 1758): Norris (1891, as Vanessa urticae), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009).

Polygonia c-album (Linnaeus, 1758): de la Garde (1899, as Vanessa c-album), Baldock & Bretherton (1981),

Parker (1996), Tolman (1997, as *Polygonum c-album*), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis *et al.* (2013).

Argynnis adippe (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): Koutsaftikis (1973, as Fabriciana adippe), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as doubtful), Pamperis (2009, with a question mark). Note: Most probably an erroneous record.

Issoria lathonia (Linnaeus, 1758): Staudinger (1870, as Argynnis lathonia), Baldock & Bretherton (1981, as doubtful), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009). Note: probable as an autumn vagrant, but needing confirmation.

Melitaea cinxia (Linnaeus, 1758): Norris (1891), Graves (1926b), Lipscomb (1977), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Parker (1996), Tolman (1997), Pamperis (2009), Ghinis et al. (2013).

Melitaea phoebe (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): Norris (1891), Baldock & Bretherton (1981), Parker (1996), Pamperis (2009). Note: probably a misidentification of Melitaea telona Fruhstorfer, 1908 and therefore confirmation of record desirable.

Melitaea trivia (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775): Staudinger (1870), Pamperis (2009, with a question mark). Note: confirmation desirable.

Discussion

Judging from the number of available references it becomes evident that Kérkira is the island exhibiting far greater lepidopterological activity than does Zákinthos. As a result of this the butterfly fauna of the former is pretty well known in its near entirety, whilst that of the latter is in need of further research.

Omitting the species whose records we have outright rejected, as well as the ones for which we feel that their records should be confirmed, we have calculated that the number of known, combined skippers and butterflies for Zákinthos is 35, and for Kérkira 78. Of all the ones accepted for Kérkira, a few, like for instance *N. antiopa*, *I. io* and *A. urticae*, are probably autumn vagrants that leave their home-grounds in Mainland Greece in order to avoid the first signs of cold weather. This is a phenomenon that we have personally repeatedly observed in other places in Greece as well.

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