



## European Butterflies Group

# Identification Guide to the Polyommatae Group of 'Blues' and 'Arguses' in Europe

## Part 1: The Commoner Species

**Designed by Bill Raymond**

For more information on all aspects of European butterflies please go to [european-butterflies.org.uk](http://european-butterflies.org.uk)

The other free to download guides in this series are available at [EBG Identification Guides](#)

# How to use this Guide



## Introduction

Please read the [Introduction](#) which gives some background to the difficulties of identifying Polyommatainae.

## List of Species

If you wish to go direct to a Species Profile go to the list of [Species Covered by this Guide](#).

## Explanation of Terms used

Familiarise yourself with the simplified terminology used in this guide. This link  [Terms](#)  to the explanation of these terms is provided for easy reference on every page.

For simplicity, common English names have been used in the text where possible and in some instances the scientific conventions on the use of italics may not have been strictly followed.

## Upperside Key

For a definitive identification of many 'Blues' it is usually necessary to have a view of both upper and underside, especially the latter. Due to the variation in most species and the colour rendition of photographs a definitive identification by upperside only is not possible in many cases. The Upperside Key must therefore be viewed as imprecise but useful when employed in conjunction with the Underside Key to achieve an identification.

## UNDERSIDE Key

**The identification process should start with the Underside Key which is the Master Key.** To work most effectively this requires a clear view of both the underside hind and fore-wing, the latter often being partly hidden which can obscure important features. **When using the Key it is important that each feature from 1 to 8 is checked in sequence as instructed.** This may seem tedious at first but after using it several times the process will become quick and straightforward as you become familiar with the features. The Key will hopefully reduce the possibilities or lead you to a Species Profile where you can make a comparison to confirm identification.

## Species Profiles

Each of the Species Profiles tries to describe and illustrate a 'typical' specimen. Keep in mind that: [i] there is considerable variation and in some cases the illustrated specimen may not exactly match the description in the text. This is because the illustration is chosen **to show the key identification features**; [ii] very often, several underside marks and not just the key features need to be compared for a confident identification; [iii] in some cases it may only be possible to identify a specimen by capture, a practice which should only be undertaken by skilled observers with the appropriate authorisation. The arrangement and order of the Species Profiles is designed, where possible, to have species which are difficult to separate on the same or adjoining pages to facilitate comparison.



This symbol indicates guidance notes to help identification when [i] there are similar species which might confuse, [ii] you have keyed to a point [due to variation in species or other factors] where your specimen does not seem to fit.

## Species Links

Useful links to facilitate reference to a Species Profile are provided by clicking on an underlined species name or by clicking on a species title box, e.g.

[Common Blue](#)

[Brown Argus](#) 

[\[Continued on next page\]](#)



## How to use this Guide cont'd

### Distribution Maps

Detailed distribution maps for each species can be found at the end of the guide. See [Appendix](#) for details of the geographical area covered. A link to the maps  [Maps](#)  is included on each page.

**NOTES:** *[a] Similar 'local' species:* Information on these species is included in the Species Profile where appropriate to help in case of doubt about identification. The 'local' species will be dealt with in detail in the second part of this guide.

*[b] Flight period and size:* These are very variable and have only been included where they may be helpful in identification.

*[c] Colour:* The depth of colour seen on a butterfly is dependent on the intensity of the light and the angle at which the specimen is viewed. This means that blue scaling can appear as light blue, dark blue, silvery blue and all colours in between. Similarly, orange markings can appear yellowish or red. Brown can also be light or dark. Ageing, wear and loss of scales will also affect the look of a butterfly. Colour can therefore, in many instances, be inconsistent and unreliable for identification purposes and is little used in this guide as a comparative feature. It is mentioned ONLY where it is considered consistent and helpful.

*[d] Some familiar identifying features which are frequently cited in other identification guides have not been included due to these features being considered inconsistent and therefore unreliable.*

*[e] The term 'this guide' refers to this document, i.e. Part 1 of the Guide to Polyommatainae, and the 'commoner' species it covers.*

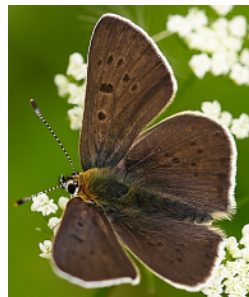
### Species that might be confused with the 'Blues' and 'Arguses'

The Polyommatainae group of 'Blues' and 'Arguses' featured in this guide are small brown and blue butterflies **the majority of which are unlikely to be mistaken** for species outside of this group. Nevertheless, the **brown upperside** of some 'Blues' and 'Arguses' [mostly females] might possibly be confused with the **uppersides** of other Lycaenidae species. **Fortunately, a view of the underside should remove any doubt.** The uppersides of these superficially similar looking species are illustrated below for comparison. Please refer to other sources for more information if necessary.

Sooty Copper  
[*Lycaena tityrus*]  
male



subspecies  
*subalpinus*

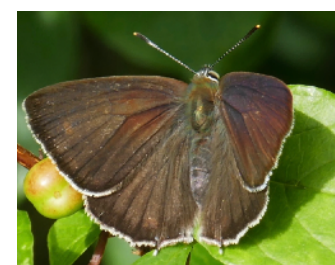


Purple-edged Copper  
[*Lycaena hippothoe*]  
subspecies *eurydame*



Purple Hairstreak  
[*Favonius quercus*]

if angle of illumination  
not revealing purple clearly



*Note: Some of the other 'Hairstreaks' also have brown uppersides which might initially be confused on the wing. However, they usually rest with wings closed giving an underside view which should remove any doubt.*

# Introduction

The English term 'Blues' is generally applied to a group of butterflies which are in many instances immediately recognisable by their colour and generally small size. This is the Polyommatae group of Lycaenidae. In the area covered by this guide, i.e. Europe up to the eastern boundary of the European Union, this group consists of approximately 90 species, many of which are very local in their distribution. To simplify the identification process by creating a workable Key this guide covers those species which are relatively widespread and most likely to be encountered. These will be referred to as the 'Commoner Species'.

The remaining species, styled the 'Local Species', will be dealt with in Part 2 of this guide which is in course of preparation. If uncertainty exists about identification as one of the 'Commoner Species' here in Part 1 then you are referred to the most likely members of the 'Local Species' which can be investigated in other literature. Once Part 2 is published then a complete guide bringing the 'Commoner' and 'Local' species together will also be made available by the European Butterfly Group.

The Polyommatae are a difficult and confusing group to identify. They are prone to variation which exacerbates the difficulties plus, in many cases, several similar species can fly together. The uppersides of the majority of Polyommatae males are noticeably blue or a shade of blue/silvery blue with most females usually brown with some degree of blue scaling. Confusingly, however, some males are brown and the more widespread of these species are known as Anomalous Blues and Arguses.

The undersides of both sexes of Polyommatae are generally similar apart from the females generally being browner with bolder marks. The markings on the underside are in many cases the key to differentiating the species and it is often the case that one mark alone is not sufficient, with a combination of marks being necessary for a 'confident' identification. Although the underside is normally the only reliable way to identify the 'Blues' an imprecise upperside key is included to assist if a restricted view or no underside view is available. Female uppersides are especially difficult to separate and attempting this by use of photographs is often a case of choosing the most likely possibility. Thus, in many instances a view of both upper and underside is required.

Whilst designing this guide I scrutinised hundreds of photographs to try and find 'typical examples' of each species but soon realised that there is really no such thing, every butterfly is a unique individual. So, to achieve an illustration of a specimen with the key identification features clearly displayed, a number of the photographs had to be manipulated. When it comes to identifying butterflies by sight there are very few hard and fast rules. For butterflies - variety is the spice of life!

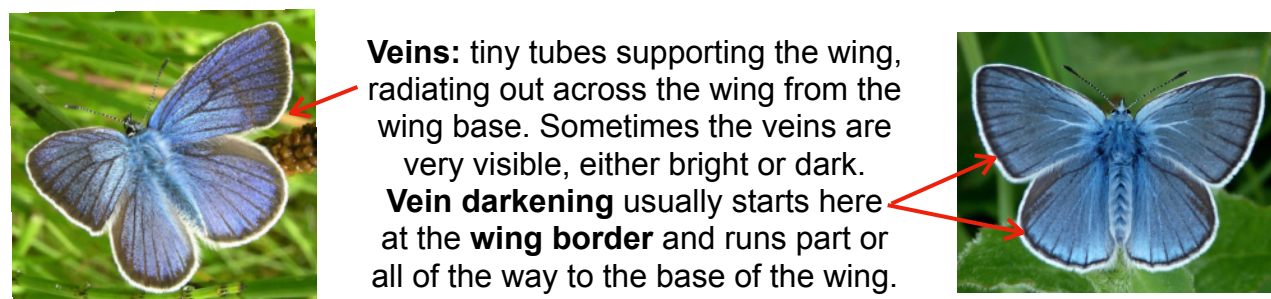
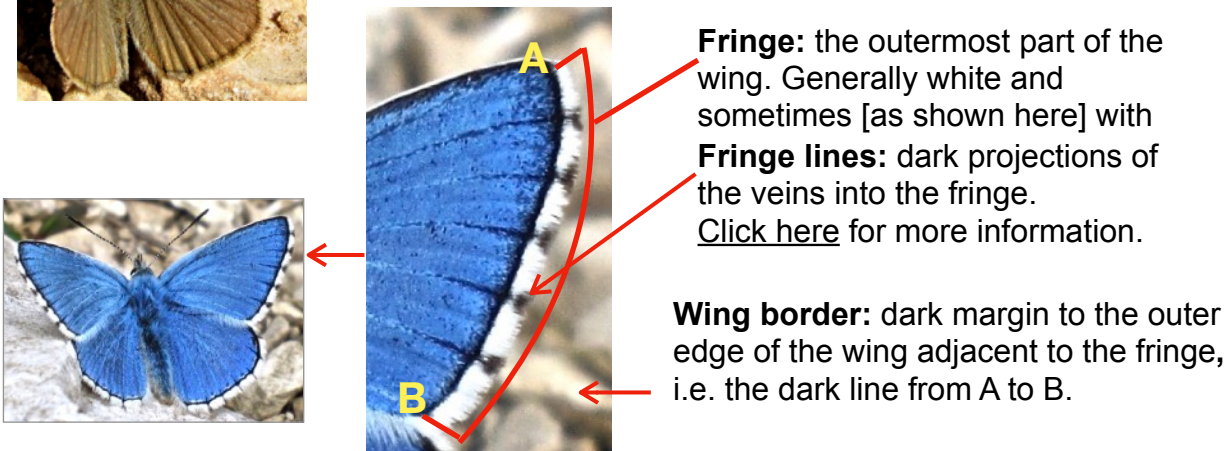
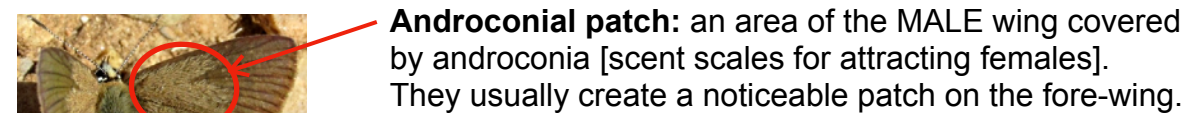
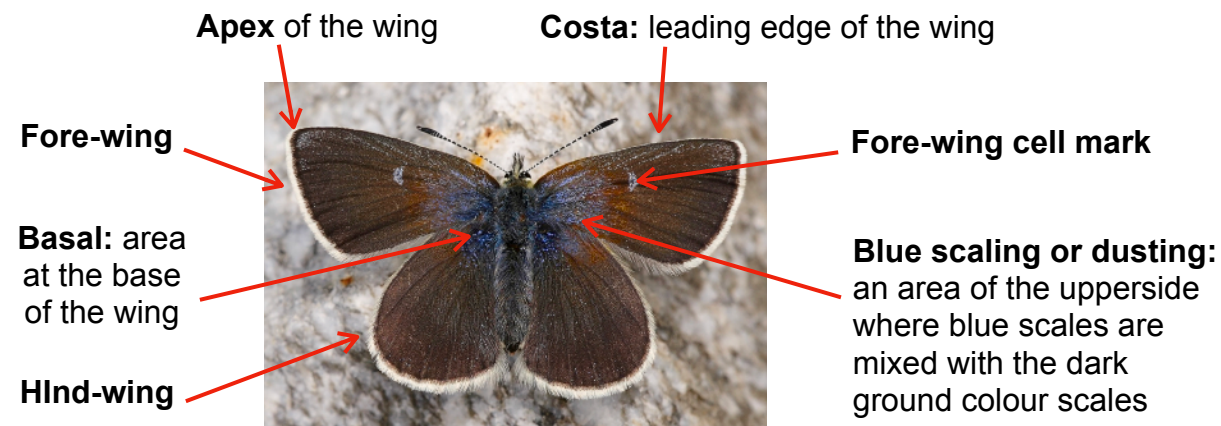
Bill Raymond



# Explanation of terms used

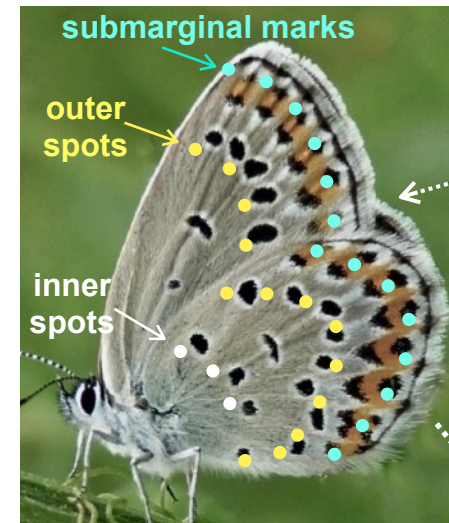
For a positive identification of 'Blues' it is generally necessary to closely examine the markings on the upperside and the underside. The diagrams below explain the simplified terms used in this guide to describe the distinguishing features. [Click here](#) for links to all Species Profiles.

## UPPERSIDES

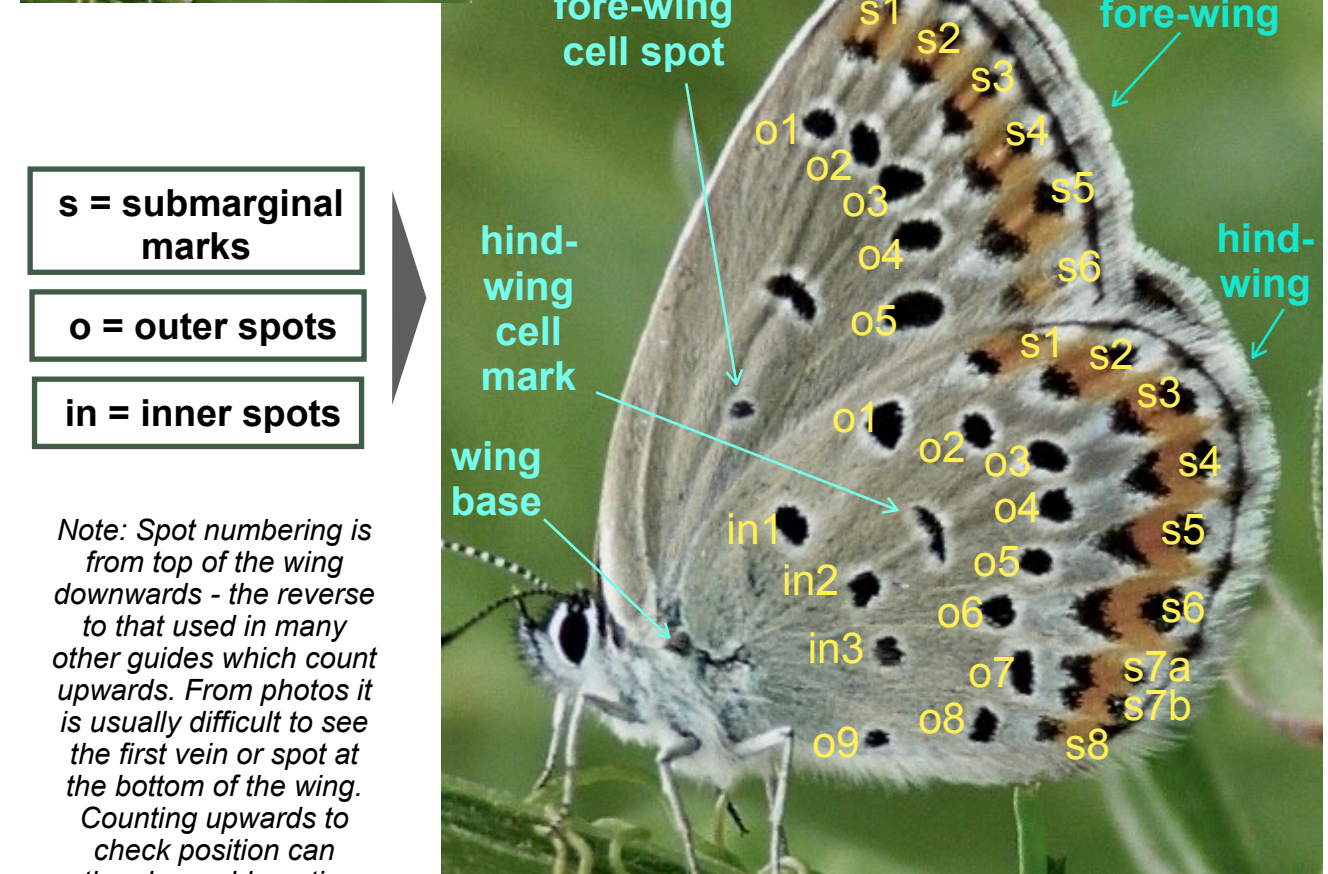


## UNDERSIDES

[males and females usually have similar markings]



There are **three main bands of marks and spots** between the veins on the underside fore and hind-wing. Starting from the base of the wing outwards they shall be referred to as **inner spots**, **outer spots** and **submarginal marks**. They are numbered as shown in the diagram below.



The terms **inner** and **outer** are used to indicate nearer to and further from the base of the wing respectively.



## Species covered by this Guide

If you wish to bypass the Identification Keys and go directly to a detailed Species Profile click on the species name below.

[Adonis Blue \[\*Lysandra bellargus\*\]](#)

[Amanda's Blue \[\*Polyommatus amandus\*\]](#)

[Black-eyed Blue \[\*Glaucopsyche melanops\*\]](#)

[Chapman's Blue \[\*Polyommatus thersites\*\]](#)

[Common Blue \[\*Polyommatus icarus\*\]](#)

[Eros Blue \[\*Polyommatus eros\*\]](#)

[Geranium Argus \[\*Eumedonia eumedon\*\]](#)

[Green-underside Blue \[\*Glaucopsyche alexis\*\]](#)

[Iolas Blue \[\*Iolana iolas\*\]](#)

[Long-tailed Blue \[\*Lampides boeticus\*\]](#)

[Northern Brown Argus \[\*Aricia artaxerxes\*\]](#)

[Reverdin's Blue \[\*Plebejus argyrognomon\*\]](#)

[Silver-studded Blue \[\*Plebejus argus\*\]](#)

[Southern Brown Argus \[\*Aricia cramera\*\]](#)

[Turquoise Blue \[\*Polyommatus dorylas\*\]](#)

[Alcon Blue \[\*Phengaris alcon\*\]](#)

[Anomalous Blue \[\*Polyommatus admetus\*\]](#)

[Brown Argus \[\*Aricia agestis\*\]](#)

[Chequered Blue \[\*Scolitantides orion\*\]](#)

[Cranberry Blue \[\*Agriades optilete\*\]](#)

[Escher's Blue \[\*Polyommatus escheri\*\]](#)

[Geranium Bronze \[\*Cacyreus marshalli\*\]](#)

[Holly Blue \[\*Celastrina argiolus\*\]](#)

[Lang's Short-tailed Blue \[\*Leptotes pirithous\*\]](#)

[Mazarine Blue \[\*Cyaniris semiargus\*\]](#)

[Osiris Blue \[\*Cupido osiris\*\]](#)

[Ripart's Anomalous Blue \[\*Polyommatus ripartii\*\]](#)

[Silvery Argus \[\*Aricia nicias\*\]](#)

[Southern Common Blue \[\*Polyommatus celina\*\]](#)

[Zephyr Blues: Alpine / Balkan / Spanish \[\*Kretania trappi\* / \*sephirus\* / \*hesperica\*\]](#)

[Alpine Blue \[\*Agriades orbitulus\*\]](#)

[Baton Blue \[\*Pseudophilotes baton\*\]](#)

[Catalonian Furry Blue \[\*Polyommatus fulgens\*\]](#)

[Chalkhill Blue \[\*Lysandra coridon\*\]](#)

[Damon Blue \[\*Polyommatus damon\*\]](#)

[Furry Blue \[\*Polyommatus dolus\*\]](#)

[Glandon Blue \[\*Agriades glandon\*\]](#)

[Idas Blue \[\*Plebejus idas\*\]](#)

[Large Blue \[\*Phengaris arion\*\]](#)

[Meleager's Blue \[\*Polyommatus daphnis\*\]](#)

[Provençal Short-tailed Blue \[\*Cupido alcetas\*\]](#)

[Short-tailed Blue \[\*Cupido argiades\*\]](#)

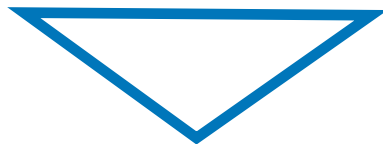
[Small Blue \[\*Cupido minimus\*\]](#)

[Southern Mountain Argus \[\*Aricia montensis\*\]](#)



# **UNDERSIDE**

## **Identification Key**



# UNDERSIDE Identification Key

Note: *Male and female markings are usually similar with females more likely to have darker marks/colouration. See Species Profiles for exceptions.*

Terms

## START HERE

by looking at each of the features below **IN SEQUENCE**. When you find a match follow the link[s].

Keep in mind that there is great variation and these features may not always be present. [Click here](#) or above for an Explanation of Terms used.

1

Are there **small thin tails** on the hind-wing like this?



OR like this?



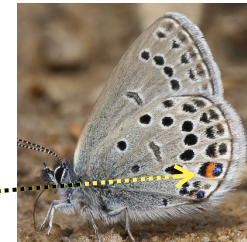
If YES, [click here](#) to go to Group A

2

Are there **NO orange marks** on the fore-wing and a **prominent submarginal orange mark** in s6 on the hind-wing like this?



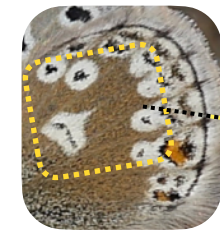
If YES, go to



Cranberry Blue

OR

like this, with **large white marks** around **faint black spots** on the hind-wing?



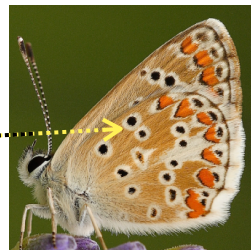
If YES, go to



Glandon Blue

3

Is there a **colon punctuation mark** shape [formed by spot o1 and displaced spot o2] like this on the hind-wing?



If YES, then go to

Brown Argus

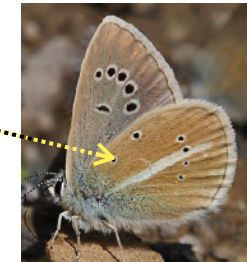
Northern Brown Argus



Note: in Northern Europe the black spots may be replaced by white patches

4

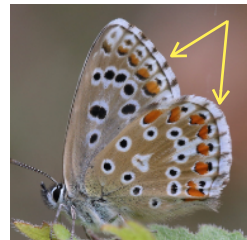
Does the hind-wing have a **noticeable white stripe** like this?



If YES, [click here](#) to go to Group B

5

Are there **noticeable dark fringe lines** on **both wings** like this?



OR like this?



If YES, [click here](#) to go to Group C

6

Are there **blue/silver scales** visible in **any** of the submarginal marks on the hind-wing as shown here?



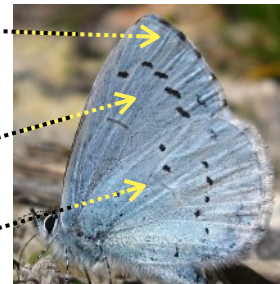
If YES, [click here](#) to go to Group D

7

Are there **NO orange submarginal marks** on either fore or hind-wing?

and with these features

Fore-wing **dark fringe lines**  
Spots **elongated not round**  
Spots have **NO pale surrounds**

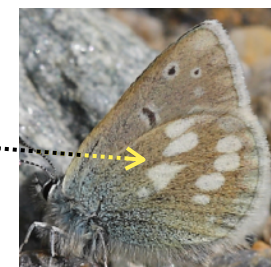


If YES go to

Holly Blue

OR

with **large all white marks** on hind-wing like this?



If YES go to

Alpine Blue

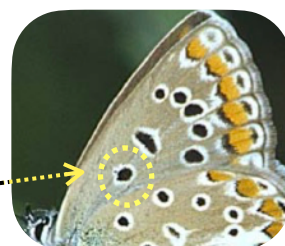
OR like this?



If YES, [click here](#) to go to Group E

8

If your specimen does not match any of the above 7 features then look to see if there is a **visible cell spot** present on the fore-wing as shown here?



Sometimes the cell spot is partly hidden and is just visible like this?



If YES, a fore-wing cell spot is present, then go to

Common Blue

Eros Blue

for a detailed comparison

If **NO**, or if cell spot is indiscernible and you cannot be sure, then [click here](#) to go to Group F



## UNDERSIDE KEY cont'd

Note: Male and female markings are usually similar

### Group A

### Small thin tails on the hind-wing

Does the **overall wing pattern resemble a series of stripes or wavy lines**?

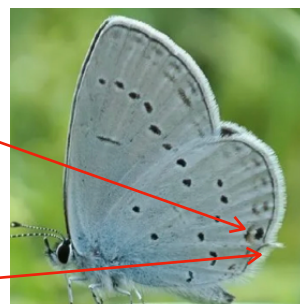
◀ NO • YES ▶

#### Short-tailed Blue



mark in s6  
large  
faint  
tail  
long

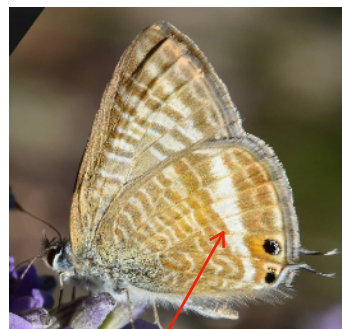
#### Provençal Short-tailed Blue



faint  
short

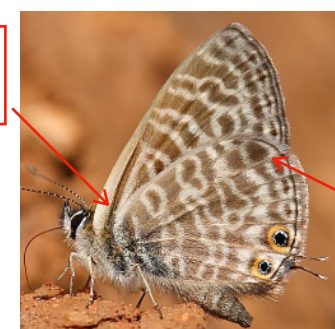
Separate these two species by: [i] the **mark in s6** - Short-tailed has a **large orange mark** and, sometimes, additional orange marks in s4 and s5 [as shown above], Provençal has a **faint mark** with **no significant orange** [ii] the **length of tail** - Short-tailed has a **prominent tail**, Provençal tail is **short, sometimes vestigial**.

#### Long-tailed Blue



**Distinctive white band** on hind-wing will distinguish from Lang's and Geranium Bronze.

#### Lang's Short-tailed Blue

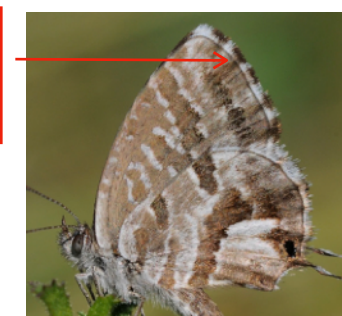


dark stripe

dark mark in s2

Differentiate from Long-tailed and Geranium Bronze by:  
[i] **Dark stripe** near front edge of fore-wing  
[ii] **Dark mark** in s2.

#### Geranium Bronze



bold fringe lines

Geranium Bronze **easily distinguished** from Long-tailed and Lang's having:  
[i] **none** of their characteristic features illustrated opposite,  
[ii] **bold** fore-wing fringe lines

### Group B

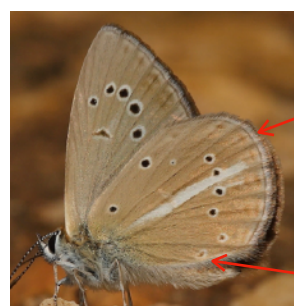
### Noticeable white stripe on the hind-wing

Are there any **orange submarginal marks on hind-wing**?

◀ NO • YES ▶

The undersides of these three species can be difficult to separate. Look for the features below to help make an initial identification, then use the links to the detailed Species Profiles to try and confirm.

#### Ripart's Anomalous Blue

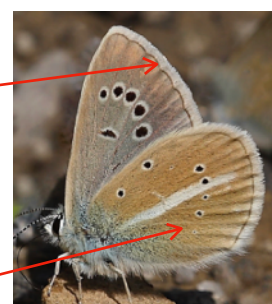


fringe  
brownish  
white  
row of hind-wing outer spots  
continues to bottom of wing

Ripart's distinguishable from Damon by:  
[i] the **colour of the fringe** - **Ripart's** is **brownish** and **Damon** is **white**, [ii] the **hind-wing outer spots** - **Ripart's** has **slightly darker black spots** extending further down the wing.

Note: These three species have: [i] the white stripe on both males and females, [ii] different coloured MALE uppersides which are easily distinguished from one another.

#### Damon Blue



usually finishes here

Damon is **widespread** and the **most likely to be encountered**

#### Furry Blues



**Furry** usually looks **somewhat paler** than Ripart's and Damon. Can be differentiated from Ripart's by its **white fringe**.

Note: **Stripe can be absent** on some races of Furry Blue

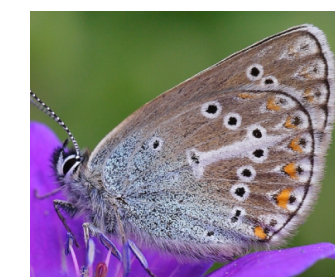
#### Silvery Argus



below cell mark and through spot o4

Both males and females of these species have the white stripe. They can be separated by **the stripe's position** as illustrated above. Sometimes the orange marks on Silvery Argus can be faint [as shown above] but they are still usually visible.

#### Geranium Argus



Position of stripe

from cell mark and between spots o3 and o4



## UNDERSIDE KEY cont'd

Note: Male and female markings are usually similar

### Group C

### Noticeable dark fringe lines on both wings



Maps



Terms



Are the fringe lines **very bold, becoming like large marks**?

#### Adonis Blue



These two species have similar undersides with females sometimes indistinguishable. The colouring is variable on both species with males frequently paler than females. The **markings** on Adonis are **generally bolder** than Chalkhill. A view of the **quite different male uppersides** will readily differentiate. For a detailed comparison go to the Species Profiles.

#### Chalkhill Blue



◀ NO YES ▶

#### Fringe Lines

Fringe lines can be faint, especially on the hind-wing, but on these four species they are usually **complete**, i.e. reaching or present close to the outer edge of the fringe. This is unlike other species where there may be only a partial projection into the fringe from the vein end.

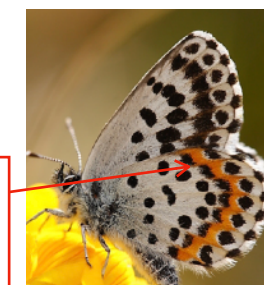
#### Baton Blue



**NO** orange marks in s1 and s2

orange marks **present**

#### Chequered Blue



On these two species the fringe lines are very bold, becoming large marks. Distinguish from one another by the orange submarginal marks on the hind-wing: **Baton** has **NO orange marks in s1 and s2** whilst **Chequered** has a **complete band** of orange marks.

### Group D

### Blue/silver scales in hind-wing submarginal marks

The undersides of the three species in this group are superficially similar and can be difficult to separate. Use the preliminary notes/comparisons below to help make an initial identification for your butterfly. Then use the links to refer to the Species Profiles where detailed comparisons of the three species can be consulted.

Is there **a complete row of orange marks on fore-wing** here?

YES ▶

#### Reverdin's Blue



There is normally a complete row of submarginal orange marks on the underside fore-wing of both males and females even though these may fade in colour towards the top of the wing. **This will usually differentiate male Reverdin's from Idas males and Silver-studded males**

Is there **a noticeable white band on the hind-wing** here?

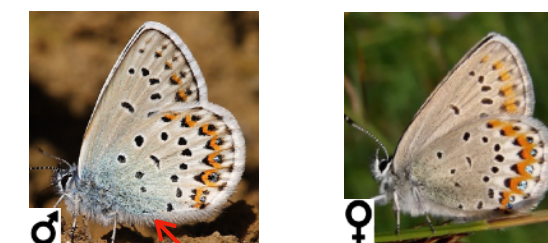
YES ▶

#### Silver-studded Blue



The presence of **a noticeable white band inside the submarginal marks on the hind-wing** can help to **distinguish males and females from Reverdin's**. This white band is usually more marked on females due to their darker ground colour.

#### Idas Blue



There is usually **little noticeable blue scaling** on the hind-wing. This is often one of the best ways of distinguishing male Idas from male Silver-studded Blue.

?



Cranberry Blue

Note: Cranberry Blue usually has blue/silver scales in its hind-wing submarginal marks but is easily identified having:  
[i] this **prominent submarginal orange mark in s6**, [ii] **no orange marks on the fore-wing**.



## UNDERSIDE KEY cont'd

Note: Male and female markings are usually similar

Group E

NO orange submarginal marks on fore or hind-wing



Maps



Terms



The undersides of the ten species in this group are superficially similar and they can be difficult to separate. First try to match your butterfly to one of the **four numbered key features** below then use the notes/comparisons to help identify the most likely candidate. If **none** of these four features seem to apply then look at the remaining two species, Anomalous and Mazarine, in the last section overleaf. Finally, use the links to the Species Profiles to try and confirm.

1

Are there **noticeable indentations** on bottom edge of the **hind-wing**?

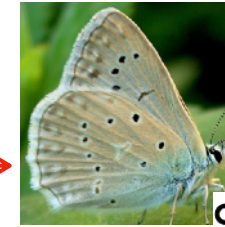
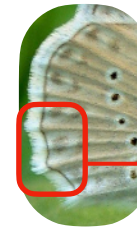
Meleager's has **distinctive** indentations or scallops at the bottom edge of the hind-wing, around the submarginal mark s3. These are less pronounced on males. See opposite.

YES

Meleager's Blue



Indentations or scallops



2

Noticeably **SMALL** ?



YES

[Click here for](#)

Small Blue

Osiris Blue

on next page

3

Noticeably **LARGE** ?



YES

Compare the three species below

Alcon Blue

Large Blue

Alcon and Large Blue may be confused with **lolas**. Differentiate by **position of fore-wing outer spots** as shown below.

lolas Blue

On lolas this row of spots is **gently curved** [almost straight]

On Alcon and Large Blue this row of spots is **distinctly curved** with spot o5 [arrowed yellow] noticeably further from the outer wing edge than spot o4 [arrowed green]

lolas can also be distinguished from Alcon and Large Blue by:  
[i] a usually **very pale underside**  
[ii] its **close association** with the main **foodplant**, Bladder Senna [*Colutea arborescens*]

**lolas could possibly be confused with the two species opposite. Look for these differences:**  
[i] **Black-eyed Blue**: lolas has a less curved [almost straight] row of fore-wing outer spots  
[ii] **Green-underside Blue**: lolas usually appears noticeably larger and has no green blue flush.

**Alcon v Large Blue**

Usually distinguished from one another by the **Large Blue's** noticeably **larger** and **bolder** markings

4

Fore-wing spots noticeably **larger** than hind-wing ?

YES

Compare the two species below

Black-eyed Blue

Black-eyed and Green-underside may be confused. Separate using the features illustrated below.

Green-underside Blue

fore-wing outer spots 4 & 5

5 further inwards

in line

submarginal marks

visible, even if faint

none

hind-wing outer spots

normally complete

usually small, vestigial or absent

basal flush

more often black than blue

greenish blue

Also consider:

**Underside colour:** Black-eyed usually browner than Green-underside

**Distribution:** Black-eyed restricted to southwestern Europe



## UNDERSIDE KEY cont'd

Note: Male and female markings are usually similar

## Group E cont'd

NO orange submarginal marks on fore or hind-wing



2 cont'd

Noticeably **SMALL?**



**YES** ► Compare Osiris Blue and Small Blue

Osiris and Small Blue are **markedly smaller** than the other species in this Group. They have **similar undersides** which are almost **indistinguishable**. Differences in the underside spot pattern are frequently cited but these can be unreliable. The points below may help to separate the two species:

- [i] **Size** - Osiris is usually slightly **larger** than Small Blue
- [ii] **Upperside colour** - Osiris male is a **bright blue** whilst the Small Blue male and female are **brown/grey**.
- [iii] **Underside** - Usually **more basal blue** on Osiris.
- [iv] **Foodplant** - Osiris has a **much closer association** with its foodplant **Sainfoin** than Small Blue which feeds on Kidney-vetch.

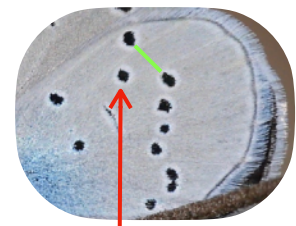
Small Blue



Osiris Blue



Small and  
Osiris Blue



Osiris and Small could be confused with Mazarine [see below]. However Osiris and Small are **both**:  
[i] **generally smaller and paler**,  
[ii] **usually distinguished from Mazarine by the outer spots on both underside wings**. See this comparison

This row of fore-wing spots is **gently curved**

Hind-wing **spot o2** is **well below** a straight line [shown green] drawn between spots o1 & o3

Remaining two species [with **NONE** of the key features 1 - 4 above]

Anomalous Blue



The Anomalous and Mazarine Blue could be confused. They can usually be distinguished from one another using the features below.

hind-wing outer spot 2

**in a straight line** with outer spots 1 & 3

**just below** a straight line between outer spots 1 & 3

hind-wing submarginal marks

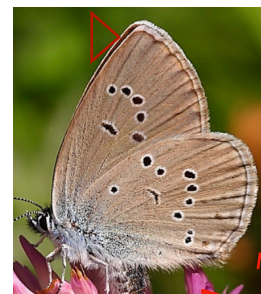
usually **some** perceptible **marks**

normally **none visible**

Upperside colour

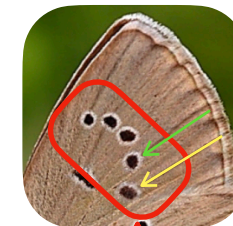
Anomalous male upperside is **brown** whilst Mazarine male is **blue**

Mazarine Blue

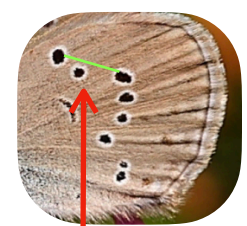


Possible confusion with: Osiris and Small Blue [see above] but Mazarine Blue usually **larger** with a **darker** underside. Distinguish by comparing the outer spots on both underside wings. See this comparison.

**Both Osiris and Small Blue have the pattern of underside fore and hind-wing spots shown above which is quite different from those of the Mazarine Blue below**



This row of fore-wing spots is **distinctly curved** with spot o5 [yellow arrow] further from wing edge than spot o4 [green arrow]



Hind-wing **spot o2** is **just below** a straight line [shown green] drawn between spots o1 & o3

Mazarine Blue



If you are in doubt identifying your butterfly here in Group E you may have keyed through to this page because:



[i] The **white stripe** seen on the Furry Blues in Group B is absent or very faint in the races found in south east France, Italy and Catalonia,



[ii] The **tail** on the Provençal Short-tailed Blue in Group A can be hard to see due to wear.

**These two species should therefore be considered.**



## UNDERSIDE

### KEY cont'd

*Note: Male and female markings are usually similar*

## Group F

## NONE of the key features 1-7 on the starting page and with NO fore-wing cell spot



If you have keyed to this point and can be certain there is **no cell spot** on the underside fore-wing of your butterfly then it is likely to be one of the five species below. Look for **each of the features numbered 1 to 3 below in sequence** which may identify your butterfly. If **none** of these features seem to apply then it is probably one of the remaining two species, Chapman's or Escher's, which are compared in the last section below. Finally, use the links to go to the detailed Species Profiles to try and confirm identification.

1

Is there a noticeable **white submarginal band on the fore-wing?**

YES ▶

Turquoise Blue



with a **prominent terminal white mark** here at the apex?

**Predominance of white** in the fore-wing submarginal band gives the Turquoise Blue underside a distinctive appearance quite different from the other species in this group.

2

**NO white flash** on hind-wing?

YES ▶

Amanda's Blue



**No white flash here** can usually distinguish Amanda's from the typical form of the other species in this group except Zephyr [see right]

3

**NO orange mark here?**

YES ▶

Zephyr Blues



Usually **no orange mark** [at best vestigial] in s7a



Some or all of the orange marks **taper** and **become narrower** where they **touch the outer black marks**.

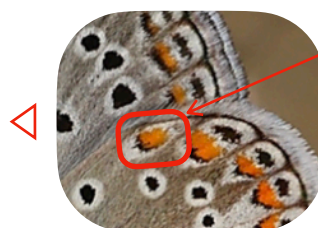


The **two features above** should distinguish Zephyrs from the other species in this group. Zephyrs also have a more restricted distribution.

### Remaining two species [with **NONE** of the features 1 - 3 above]

If your butterfly does not match 1, 2 or 3 above then it is probably Chapman's or Escher's which can be very difficult to separate. Look for the presence/absence of an orange mark in s1 for a preliminary identification as shown opposite. For a detailed comparison go to the Species Profiles.

Chapman's Blue



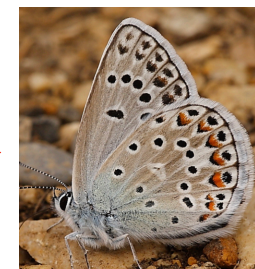
Usually **present**

Look for **orange mark** here

Escher's Blue



Usually **absent**



### If the presence or absence of a fore-wing cell spot **cannot be confirmed** then consider :

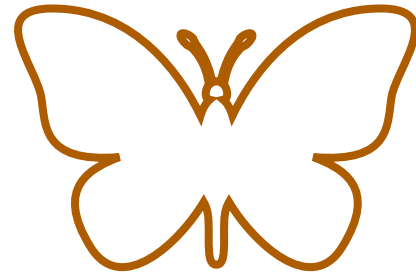
**Common/Southern Common** and **Eros** [which typically have a fore-wing cell spot], keeping in mind that the features of the Group F species shown above help to separate those species from one another and **not** to distinguish them from Common/Southern Common and Eros. See Species Profiles for a detailed comparison.



**If you are in doubt identifying your butterfly here in Group F you may have keyed through to this page because:**

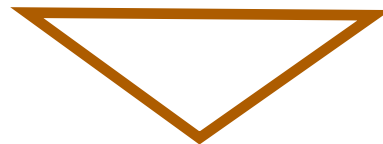
[i] **The silver scales** on the species in Group D are **sometimes not visible** due to the angle of lighting/viewing. Some of these Group D species, which all have no fore-wing cell spot, should therefore be considered as possibilities. [Click here to go to Group D.](#)

[ii] Sometimes **the fringe lines** on *Adonis* and *Chalkhill* are **very faint or absent** and the fore-wing cell spot [present on both species] is not visible. That may be the case with your butterfly thus making both species possibilities. [Click here](#) to go to the Species Profiles for detailed comparisons.



# **UPPERSIDE**

## **Identification Key**





# UPPERSIDE Identification Key

Start  
here

1

Does your butterfly look like or have any of the distinctive features illustrated below?

Terms →

**a** Small tails on the **hind-wing** like this?



If YES [click here](#)

**b** Colouration and hind-wings noticeably **scalloped** like this?



If YES [click here](#)

**c** Mainly **blue** or half blue/brown with **bright orange** marks on the hind-wings like this?



If YES [click here](#)

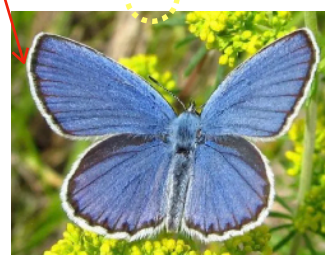
2

If the above features don't apply then decide which description below fits your butterfly and follow the links. Keep in mind that: [i] for a definitive identification of many Blues upper and underside views are necessary, [ii] there is great variation and these features may not always be present. [Click here](#) for an Explanation of Terms used.

Is your butterfly predominantly

**BRIGHT, DARK or SILVERY BLUE\*** in colour

And does it have a relatively **NARROW/THIN** dark wing border like this?

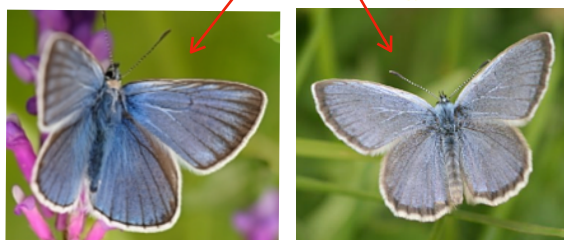


If YES,  
[click here](#)  
to go to  
Group 1

OR

Does it have a relatively **WIDE/BROAD** dark wing border [either on **BOTH** fore and hind-wing or **ONLY** on the fore-wing]

**WITHOUT**  
any prominent spots or  
submarginal marks like this?



If YES [click here](#)  
to go to Group 2

OR

**WITH**  
some distinguishable [or very obvious]  
**submarginal marks** and/or **spots/marks** like this?



If YES [click here](#)  
to go to Group 3

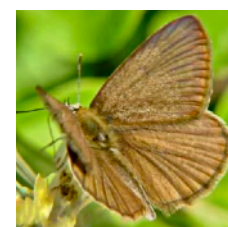
**BROWN\*** in colour

And does it have **noticeable ORANGE MARKS\*** on the **HIND-WING**?

**NO**

OR

Is it **ALL BROWN** like the examples below?



If YES [click here](#)  
to go to Group 4

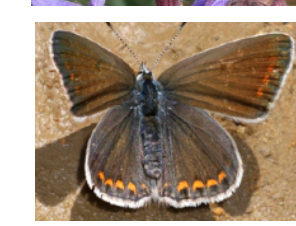
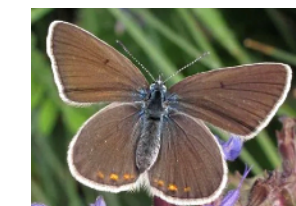
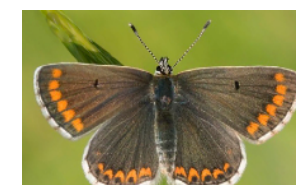
Is it **BROWN** with **some blue** or **half brown/blue** like the examples below?



If YES [click here](#)  
to go to Group 5

**YES**

And is it like one of the examples below?



If YES [click here](#)  
to go to Group 6

\* keep in mind that colour is dependent on lighting and viewing angle; making blue scaling appear lighter/darker/silvery and orange marks appear yellowish or nearly red



# UPPERSIDE Identification Key cont'd

a

## Small hind-wing tails

The five species with tails and their distinguishing features are described below. Comparing your butterfly with these may provide useful pointers as to its identity. If in doubt, follow the links and refer to the Species Profiles.

### Short-tailed Blue

These two species have similar uppersides. The features illustrated below are variable but may help to separate. An underside view will confirm identification.

### Provençal Short-tailed Blue

#### MALES



Occasionally has a **small faint cell mark** [as shown]

**Poorly defined** dark border which can appear **broader** than Provençal

Sometimes has a **distinct, complete row of small marks** [as shown]

◀ **fore-wing cell mark** ▶

Rarely visible

◀ **dark wing border** ▶

**Sharply defined** dark border

◀ **hind-wing submarginal marks** ▶

Frequently has a **single prominent mark on outer side of tail** [as shown]

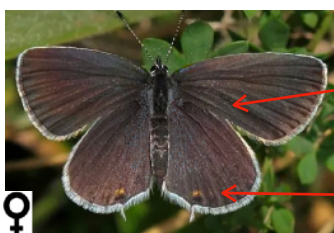


#### MALES & FEMALES

◀ **length of tail** ▶

**shorter tail, sometimes vestigial**

#### FEMALES



Mainly black ageing to brown with **SOME degree of basal blue dusting**

Normally **has an orange mark** close to the tail

◀ **colour** ▶

Black/dark brown, usually with **NO basal blue dusting**

◀ **hind-wing submarginal marks** ▶

**NO marks**



### Lang's Short-tailed Blue

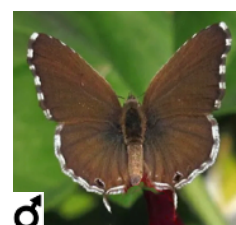
This species usually rests with wings closed meaning the upperside is rarely seen.



The male upperside is similar to that of Short-tailed and Provençal males. **An underside view easily separates from these two species.**



Female is readily identified by its **large vague spots on the fore-wing**. Also usually has blue basal dusting and two dark submarginal marks close to the tail.



### Geranium Bronze

The similar brown males and females are **easily distinguished** from the other species with tails by the **distinctive bold fringe lines, especially on the fore-wing**.

### Long-tailed Blue

The male and female uppersides are usually differentiated from the other species with tails by the one or two [sometimes there are more] **prominent, roughly circular dark submarginal marks with white outlines** close to the tail. Examples are shown in the photographs above. The boldest of these marks is normally the one on the outer side of the tail.



Maps



Terms



b

## Hind-wings noticeably scalloped

### Meleager's Blue [female]



Female Meleager's is readily identified by its **distinctive black veins** and markings plus the **deep indentations or scallops** on the hind-wing. Females have two forms [shown above], either mainly blue or mainly brown.

c

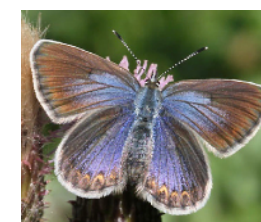
## Blue and brown with bright orange marks on the hind-wings

Examples of the species in which this colouration is most likely to occur are shown opposite and below. Refer to Species Profiles.

### Reverdin's Blue [female]



### Idas Blue [female]



### Chapman's Blue [spring brood female]

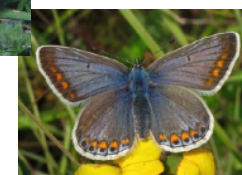


#### Variations of:

### Adonis Blue [female]



### Common Blue [female]



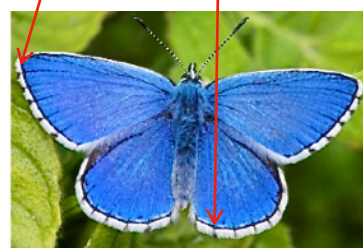


The uppersides of many of this group are variable and difficult to separate. **Most will therefore require an underside view to make a positive identification.** Nevertheless, comparing your butterfly with the features highlighted below may provide useful pointers as to its identity. Also, refer to the Species Profiles.

**Note:** For all of the species below it is the **male** that has a blue upperside. The exception is the Holly Blue with both sexes having blue uppersides

Are there **noticeable** dark fringe lines on:

**BOTH** the fore and hind-wings like this?



If YES,  
go to

Adonis Blue

OR

the fore-wing **ONLY** like this?



If YES,  
go to

Holly Blue

Can you see a **pale, fuzzy area** on the **fore-wing** like this?



If YES, go to

Chapman's Blue



This area contains scent scales for attracting females and is called an **androconial patch**. In certain light conditions and from some angles these scent scales create a shiny/fuzzy patch in the basal area of the fore-wing.

Is your butterfly a **bright blue** with **veins noticeably paler** than the ground colour?

If YES, go to

Turquoise Blue



Usually appears a brighter blue than others in this group [except Adonis]. The pale veins extend well across both the fore and hind-wings.

Are there **noticeable submarginal marks** on the **hind-wing**?

If YES, then consider these three species.

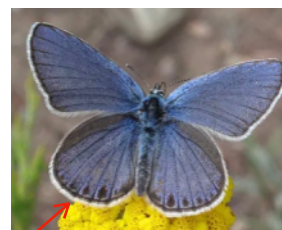
Idas Blue



Reverdin's Blue



Zephyr Blues



All three of these species usually have some **noticeable dark submarginal marks** on the hind-wing which helps to differentiate them from the other species in this group. The marks, however, can vary in shape and size from prominent marks to completely absent or merging to create a thicker border. They can therefore only be confidently separated from each other [and others in this group] by their undersides. Go to the UNDERSIDE KEY or refer to their Species Profiles.

Noticeably **LARGE**?

Iolas Blue



Noticeably **SMALL**?

Osiris Blue



Typically **Iolas** is larger and **Osiris** smaller than the other species in this group. However, they can only be separated with confidence from others in this group by their undersides. Go to the UNDERSIDE KEY or refer to their Species Profiles.

Was your butterfly at **high altitude, above 2000m**?

Alpine Blue

In the Central Alps the Alpine Blue usually flies in rocky places at around 2000m and higher.



The following three species can only be confidently separated from each other [and others in this group] by their underside markings. Go to the UNDERSIDE KEY or refer to their Species Profiles.

Common Blue



Cranberry Blue



Escher's Blue





The uppersides of many of this group are variable and difficult to separate. **Many will therefore require an underside view to make a positive identification.** Nevertheless, comparing your butterfly with the features highlighted below may provide useful pointers as to its identity. Follow the links and refer to the Species Profiles.

**Notes:** [i] For all of the species below it is the **male** that has a blue upperside. [ii] the wide border is usually a result of the dark border colour diffusing inwards.

Is the wing border **fairly well defined** like this?

If YES, then consider these four species.

Alcon Blue



? Alcon usually **visibly larger** than others in this group.

Amanda's Blue



All of these species have similar uppersides. They usually have a fairly well defined dark wing border. This is often slightly wider on the fore-wing than the hind-wing and the fore-wing border generally widens towards the apex of the wing.

**A view of the underside is necessary to separate these four species and make a positive identification.**

Green-underside Blue



Black-eyed Blue



? Black-eyed normally on the wing in April which is usually **earlier** than most species in this group.

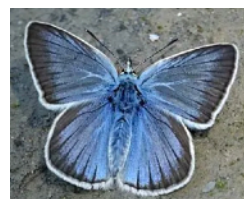
Is the wing border **very broad** like this?

If YES, then is there a **small dark cell mark on the fore-wing** like this?

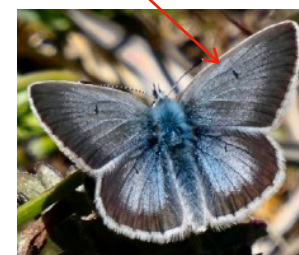


Damon Blue

The broad dark wing borders diffuse inwards making them appear somewhat ill defined.



◀ NO YES ▶



Silvery Argus

Silvery blue colour with very broad dark wing borders. Usually a dark cell spot on the fore-wing. Could be confused with Glandon Blue.



Are the veins **noticeably darker than the ground colour** right across the wings?

Mazarine Blue

Veins usually stand out as dark lines across the whole wing. The dark wing borders are diffuse [normally obscuring a row of dark submarginal hind-wing spots] and not well defined. This overall appearance is normally distinctive.



Does the **hind-wing border have indentations** like this?

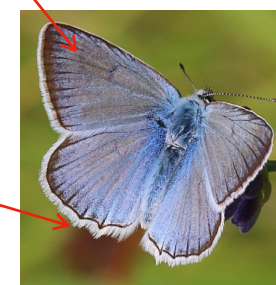
Meleager's Blue

Normally **two\*** [as shown opposite] distinctive **scallops or indentations** in the hind-wing border here. When looking along the thin black border line these indentations contrast with the smoother borders of other species in this group.

\*Note: sometimes only **one** scallop



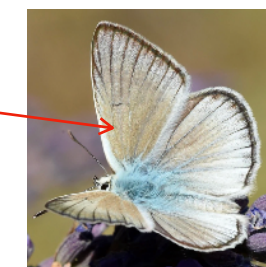
There is frequently a dull brown patch here on the fore-wing



Is the ground colour **very pale** like this?

Furry Blues

A pale greyish silvery blue colour, sometimes almost white, with a large brown androconial patch here.





The uppersides of this group are variable. **Some could therefore require an underside view to make a positive identification.** Comparing your butterfly with the features highlighted below should provide useful pointers as to its identity. Follow the links and refer to the Species Profiles for more detailed information.

**Notes:** [i] the wide border is usually a result of the dark border colour diffusing inwards. [ii] beware confusion from shadows of marks showing through from the underside.

Are there **noticeable dark fringe lines** on **both** fore and hind-wings?

If YES, then consider these two species.

Chalkhill Blue [male]



Fringe lines on both wings, usually bolder on fore-wing. Dark submarginal marks on hind-wing normally have some degree of white surround.

Baton Blue [male]



Prominent dark fringe lines on both wings. Generally has visible cell marks on both fore and hind-wing. Very similar to Chequered Blue

Is there a **noticeable row of large spots** on the fore-wing?

Large Blue [male & female]



Male and female are similar. Both have:  
[i] a row of large spots on fore-wing and sometimes some smaller hind-wing spots,  
[ii] submarginal marks on both wings which the wing border often obscures [as shown here]. Generally **larger** than and easily identified from others in this group.



Is the ground colour a **dark steely blue**?



Generally a distinctive dark steely blue colour. Frequently there are visible cell marks on both wings sometimes with white surrounds. Usually some perceptible dark submarginal marks on hind-wing alongside white marks. Might be confused with Silvery Argus



Normally found above c.1600m in Central Alps and Pyrenees

Glandon Blue [male]

Is the wing border **much broader on the fore-wing**?

Holly Blue [female]



The wide fore-wing border is very prominent whilst the hind-wing border can be almost absent. Fore-wing border is usually even wider in the second brood. Normally some discernible dark submarginal marks on the hind-wing.



First brood

Second brood

Silver-studded Blue [male]



The inner edge of the wide black border is not clear and merges with the blue. Dark submarginal marks are present on the hind-wing but these can often be obscured by the wing border.



Eros Blue [male]



A relatively wide wing border with dark submarginal marks on the hind-wing. These marks can merge with the border and are not always clearly visible. Could be confused with Common Blue. [Click here](#) for a detailed comparison.





The uppersides of this group are variable and can be difficult to separate. **Most will therefore require an underside view to make a positive identification.** Nevertheless, comparing your butterfly with the features highlighted below may provide useful pointers as to its identity. Also, refer to the Species Profiles.

Noticeably **SMALL**?

If YES, then consider these two species.

Small Blue [male & female]



♀



♂



♂

Both sexes are dark brown/black and frequently look more slate grey than brown. Males may have a slight blue dusting [as shown above]

?

Blue dusting on the male Small Blue and female Osiris Blue might cause confusion with Group 5. Small and Osiris [female] are included here in Group 4 because of their similarity in colour and size.

[Click here for a detailed comparison](#)

Osiris Blue [female]



♀



♀



♀

The female generally has a deep dark brown ground colour but sometimes has an appreciable amount of basal blue dusting [as shown above]

Veins noticeably **darker than the ground colour**?

If YES, then consider these similar butterflies by looking for:

An **androconial patch** on the basal half of the fore-wing

OR

**Submarginal dark marks** on the the hind-wing

Anomalous Blue [male]

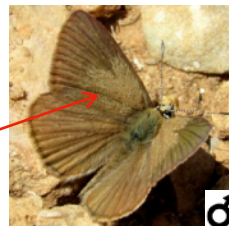


♂

These males are **indistinguishable** from one another. They can generally be separated from others in this group by the androconial patch on their fore-wings.

Location may help to differentiate. [Click here](#)

Ripart's Anomalous Blue [male]



♂

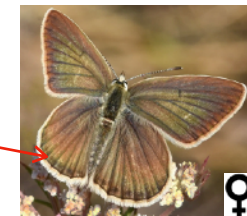
Ripart's Anomalous Blue [female]



♀

The females of these two species are virtually indistinguishable from one another. However, the presence of **obvious dark submarginal marks** on the hind-wing would indicate the Furry Blue.

Furry Blues [female]



♀



♀

?

Note: The female Anomalous Blue is similar to the above butterflies but is placed in Group 6 because it frequently has orange hind-wing sub marginal marks.

Uniformly brown, sometimes with blue tinge in basal area and **no submarginal marks**?

If YES, then consider these four similar butterflies:

Silvery Argus [female]



♀

Damon Blue [female]



♀

Mazarine Blue [female]



♀

Geranium Argus [male]



♂

Occasionally very faint orange submarginal marks are visible on the hind-wing. This may confuse with the female Geranium Argus [see [Group 6](#)]

Visible **cell mark** on both wings?

If YES, then consider

Glandon Blue [female]



♀

Female frequently has:  
[i] a noticeable dark cell mark on both wings. These are sometimes highlighted by a white surround,  
[ii] a few pale submarginal marks on the hind-wing.



♀



The uppersides of this group are variable and can be difficult to separate. **Most will therefore require an underside view to make a positive identification.** Nevertheless, comparing your butterfly with the features highlighted below may provide useful pointers as to its identity. Also, refer to the Species Profiles.

**Note:** For all of the species below it is the **female** that has a brown/blue upperside. The exception is the Chequered Blue with both sexes being brown/blue.

Are there **noticeable dark fringe lines** on **both wings**?

If YES, then consider these two species.

Baton Blue



Female Baton Blue can be similar to both male and female Chequered Blue. **A view of the underside may be required to separate.**

Chequered Blue

Sexes are similar with widely varying amounts of blue. Females usually have less blue, sometimes almost none.



♀



♂

If visible, the **pale surrounds** to the **submarginal marks** on the hind-wing will help distinguish from Baton Blue

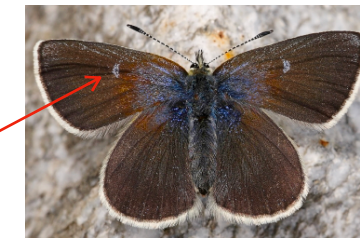
Is there a **fore-wing cell mark outlined in white**?

If YES, then consider this species.

Alpine Blue



Alpine Blue is variable, but usually darkish brown with some basal blue scaling and a **dark fore-wing cell mark outlined in white**. Extent of blue varies and the cell mark can be absent.

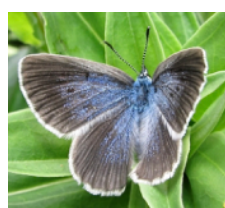


Normally found in Central Alps above 2000m.

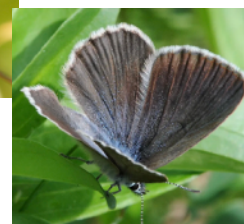
Noticeably **LARGE**?

If YES, then consider these two species.

Alcon Blue



Alcon is dark grey/brown usually with noticeable blue basal scaling. Some **large dark spots** are present on the fore-wing but these are often faint or invisible.



Iolas Blue



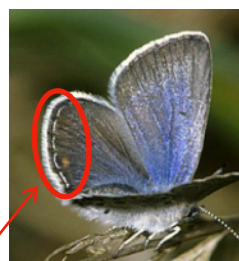
Iolas Blue generally appears half brown, half blue. Look for the presence of **dark submarginal marks** on the hind-wing, which can be faint.



Cranberry Blue



Usually very dark, almost black, with blue basal scaling which can extend further into the wings.



Hind-wing sometimes has a few small pale orange submarginal marks and a row of submarginal pale marks like thin white horizontal lines.

Black-eyed Blue



The blue basal scaling can vary greatly. It is often extensive but occasionally may be almost absent.



These two species can only be confidently separated from one another by their underside markings. Refer to their Species Profiles or go to the UNDERSIDE KEY

Green-underside Blue



Generally noticeable basal blue scaling though this is variable. Fresh specimens have an almost black ground colour.



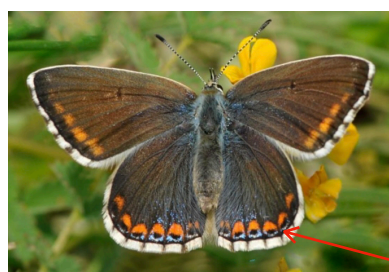


This group's uppersides are variable and difficult to separate. **Most will therefore require an underside view for a positive identification.** Nevertheless, comparing your butterfly with the features highlighted below might provide useful pointers. Also, refer to the Species Profiles.

**Note:** For all of the species below it is the **female** that has a brown upperside. The exceptions are Brown/Northern Brown Argus with both sexes having brown uppersides.

Are there **noticeable dark fringe lines** on **both** fore and hind-wings?

If YES, then consider these two species.



Adonis Blue

They can often be distinguished from one another by the colour of the outer part of the hind-wing submarginal marks.

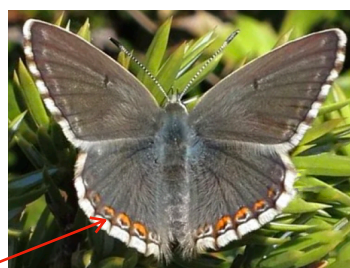
Blue



White



Chalkhill Blue

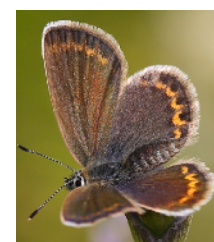


[Click here for a detailed comparison](#)

Do the **orange marks on hind-wing** look **arch shaped** like this?

If YES, then consider these three species.

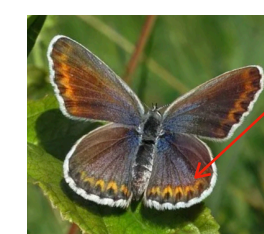
Silver-studded Blue



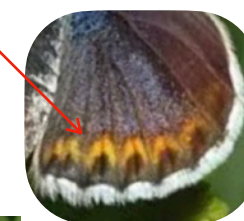
The orange marks on these three species are usually complete on the hind-wing and incomplete on fore-wing,



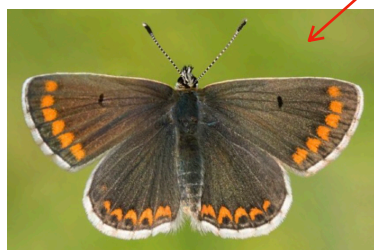
Idas Blue



Reverdin's Blue



Brown Argus  
[male & female]



The following features [as shown here] should help distinguish from others in this group: [i] **no** blue, [ii] **strong** submarginal orange marks on **both wings**, usually complete rows on female, [iii] a **dark fore-wing cell mark**, and [iv] sometimes fringe lines.

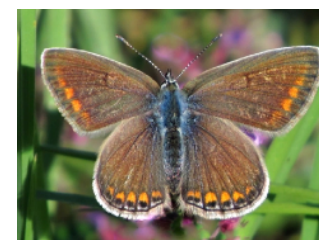
Northern Brown Argus [male & female]

Darker brown with fewer and smaller marks than the Brown Argus. In northern populations the fore-wing cell mark is frequently white.



[For a detailed comparison click here](#)

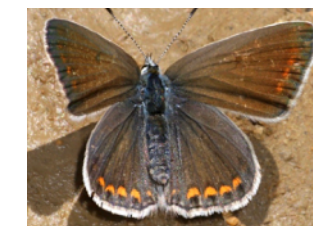
Common Blue



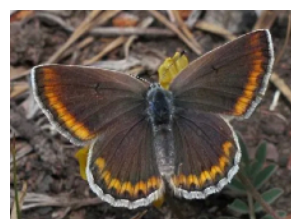
These two species are very similar. They usually have a dark fore-wing cell mark and orange submarginal marks which are more complete on the hind-wing than on the fore-wing. Blue scaling is variable, sometimes nearly 100% on Common Blue.

[For a detailed comparison click here](#)

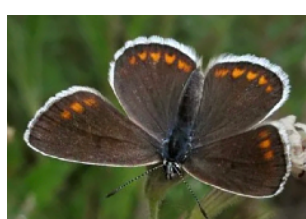
Eros Blue



Escher's Blue

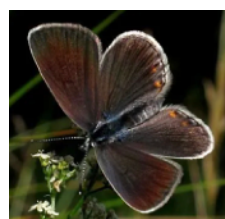


Turquoise Blue



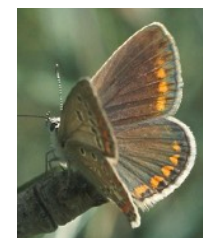
Extent of the submarginal orange marks is variable. Generally more complete and stronger on the hind-wing than fore-wing.

Zephyr Blues



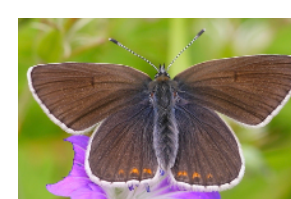
Orange marks very variable. Usually present on hind-wing. Sometimes absent from fore-wing [as shown above].

Chapman's Blue



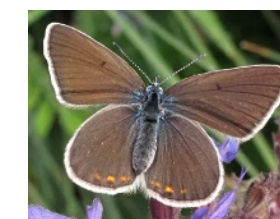
The orange marks are frequently incomplete, especially on the fore-wing [as shown above].

Geranium Argus



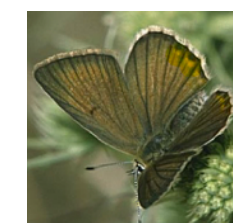
The orange marks on the hind-wing are usually present but small. Very similar to the male [see [Group 4](#)] which has virtually no orange marks.

Amanda's Blue

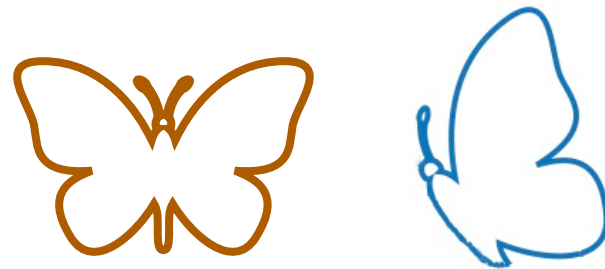


On average, **larger** than the other species in this group. Orange marks are incomplete/vestigial on fore-wing.

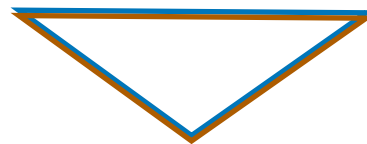
Anomalous Blue



The orange marks can be very faint. The veins are normally distinctly **darker** than the ground colour.



# Species Profiles





## Common Blue [*Polyommatus icarus*]

## Southern Common Blue [*Polyommatus celina*]

The Common Blue is the most likely species to be encountered, being found in most habitats throughout Europe. It is virtually indistinguishable from the Southern Common Blue which DNA analysis has revealed is a separate species. The exact distribution of *celina* is uncertain but it is found in southern Spain, the Balearics, Sardinia and parts of Sicily. **Learning to recognise the Common/Southern Common Blue is worthwhile** as several other Blues can be identified by comparison with the typical form shown below.

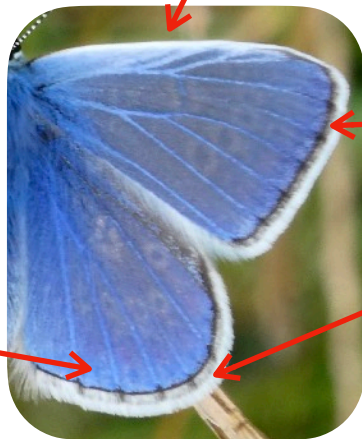
The Common/Southern Common Blue displays great variation from the typical form described below. Examples of this variation are shown on the next page.

### Upperside MALE

**Colour:** medium blue, sometimes with a violet tinge



**Hind-wing submarginal marks:** absent, but sometimes faint shadows of the underside marks can be seen through the wing as shown here



**Costa:** normally brightly highlighted [as shown here]

**Fringe:** mainly white, usually greyish near dark wing border. Sometimes partial fringe lines extending a short way [as shown here]

**Veins:** depending on lighting, veins can often appear paler than ground colour especially near leading edge of fore-wing but sometimes veins may be a slightly darker blue

**Wing border:** dark and narrow

### Key Identification Feature

#### Underside fore-wing cell spot:

**Confirmation of the presence of this spot simplifies identification as Eros Blue is the only other species in this guide with this spot which could cause confusion. Go to Eros Blue for a detailed comparison.**

Other species in this guide with this spot are: Adonis, Baton, Chalkhill, Chequered, Glandon and Large. All are quite different and easily distinguished.

*Notes: [i] If this spot cannot be confirmed see Group F to compare the undersides of similar species with no fore-wing cell spot, [ii] this spot is absent on the occasionally found form icarinus*

**Colour:** varying shades of brown, with variable amounts of blue scaling. See examples on next page.

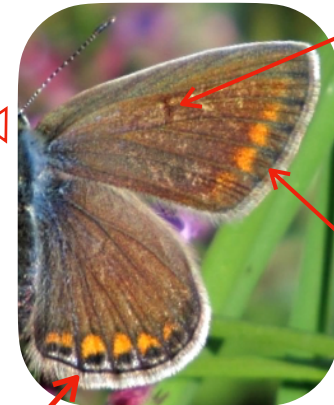


**Fringe:** off-white

**Hind-wing submarginal marks:** a row of orange and black marks with small white outer marks. These marks are frequently incomplete.

### Upperside FEMALE

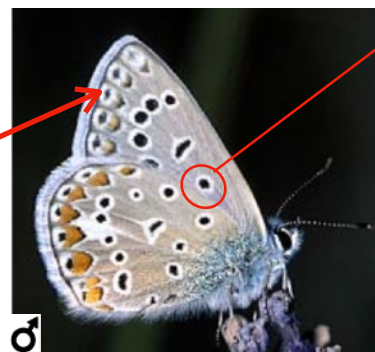
**Fore-wing cell mark:** small, faint, dark mark



**Fore-wing submarginal marks:** a row of orange and black marks. Usually faint, incomplete [as shown here]

### Underside MALE

**Fore-wing submarginal marks:** the row of submarginal orange marks usually becomes faint or disappears towards the apex.



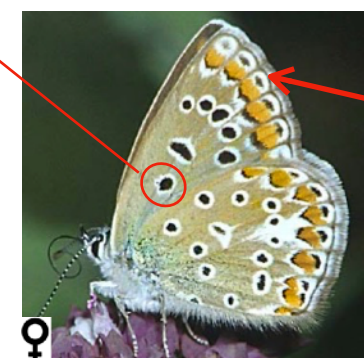
**Underside fore-wing cell spot:** Clearly visible in photos left and right but sometimes hidden as in the mating pair below.



**Colour:** The female has a noticeably browner and darker underside ground colour than the male which is greyish.

### Underside FEMALE

**Fore-wing submarginal marks:** a complete row of orange submarginal marks on fore-wing, reaching to the apex.



 [Terms](#) 

 [Maps](#) 



**Examples of Variation**

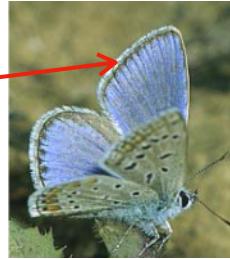
The Common/Southern Common Blue is extremely variable in colour, markings and size and therefore should always be considered a possibility when identifying Blues. Below are examples of the main variations from the typical form described on the previous page. The features below can occur singly or in combination.

**Upperside MALE**

some submarginal marks on hind-wing [especially in Spain]



broader wing border



grey fringe



partial fringe lines



vein darkening

**Upperside FEMALE**

Extent of blue scaling



bright overall blue, more frequent in north and cooler areas

ground colour can be nearly black



size and number of submarginal orange marks



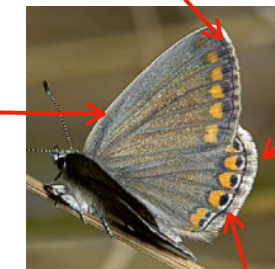
small, incomplete



large complete rows

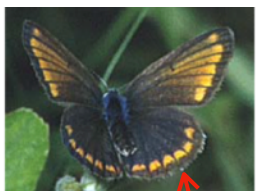
no fore-wing cell mark

fringe darker



strongly developed submarginal marks showing, orange, black and white

some fringe lines



Extreme form *sardoa*, is linked to Corsica and Sardinia although similar forms are found elsewhere

**Underside MALE and FEMALE**

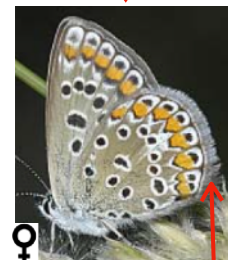
Ground colour can be paler or darker than the typical form



colour of orange marks ranges from: brick red to pale yellow



Spots can be: smaller larger, bolder



fringe can be dark

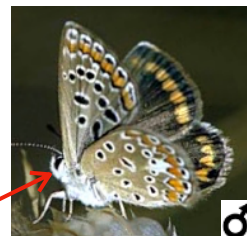
It is not uncommon to find aberrations with fused spots

**Form *icarinus***

Aberrations with missing spots are sometimes seen including the form *icarinus* where the characteristic cell spot is absent.

**Form *boalensis***

Form *boalensis* flies in northern Spain in acidic habitats. Males are a darker blue with slightly wider wing borders and significant vein darkening. Females usually have dark wing fringes. Marks on both sexes are bold as seen on upper and underside of this female.

**Form *andronicus***

*Andronicus* is found around Mt Phalakron and nearby mountains in Greece and Bulgaria. It is noticeably larger and a darker shade of blue.

**Form *mariscolore***

*Mariscolore* occurs in northwestern Scotland and Ireland. Females have almost totally blue uppersides with the males said to be larger with bright blue uppersides.



## Eros Blue [*Polyommatus eros*]

The Eros Blue, especially females, can be **very difficult to distinguish from the Common/Southern Common Blue** as considerable variation occurs in both species. The points below should help the identification process.



### Upperside MALE



**Colour:** silvery reflective blue.  
Normally brighter than Common Blue.

**Fringe:** white



**Wing border:**  
dark broad border  
usually distinguishes  
from Common Blue



**Hind-wing submarginal marks:**  
dark marks, not always clearly visible, as they often merge with the border. Presence of these marks distinguishes from Common Blue.

### Key Identification Features

#### Underside fore-wing cell spot:

if this spot can be confirmed as present it simplifies identification, as the **Common/Southern Common Blue** is the only other species in this guide with this spot which could confuse.

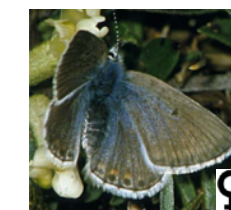
#### Eros v Common/Southern Common

- [i] Male Eros upperside is typically a brighter blue with a broader black border and some submarginal dark marks.
- [ii] Eros is generally encountered at much higher altitudes than is usual for Common/Southern Common.
- [iii] Females are best separated by probability - with reference to the number of identifiable males present.
- [iv] Distribution - Eros has a more restricted range than the widespread Common/Southern Common [See Maps]

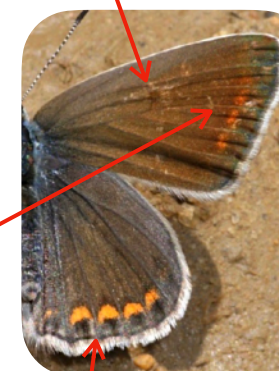
*Note: Other species in this guide with a fore-wing cell spot are: Adonis, Baton, Chalkhill, Chequered, Glandon and Large Blue. All are quite different and easily distinguished from Eros.*

### Upperside FEMALE

**Colour:** varying shades of brown with variable amounts of blue scaling



**Fore-wing cell mark:**  
small, faint, dark mark

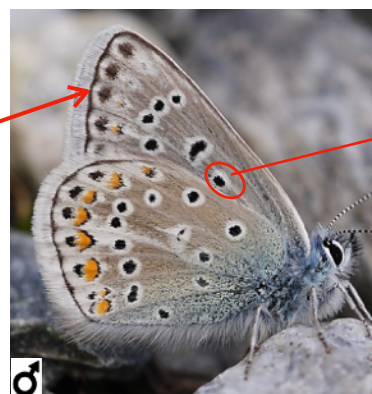


**Fore-wing submarginal marks:**  
a row of orange and black marks. Usually faint, incomplete [as shown here]

**Hind-wing submarginal marks:**  
a row of orange and black marks, often incomplete

### Underside MALE

**Fore-wing submarginal marks:**  
the row of submarginal orange marks on fore-wing usually becomes faint or disappears towards the apex



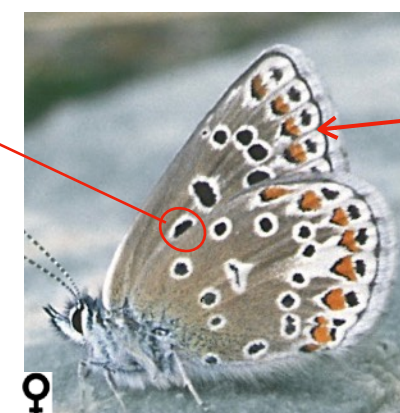
#### Underside fore-wing cell spot:

Clearly visible in these photographs but sometimes hidden by the hind-wing

- Notes: [i] As with the Common/Southern Common Blue this spot is occasionally found to be absent or very small.*  
*[ii] If this spot cannot be confirmed see Group F of the Underside Key to compare the undersides of similar species with no fore-wing cell spot.*

### Underside FEMALE

**Fore-wing submarginal marks:**  
usually a near complete row of orange submarginal marks on fore-wing reaching to the apex



## Subspecies *eroides* [False Eros Blue]



*Eroides* is localised, flying in northern Greece, the Balkans and rarely northwards to Slovakia and Poland. Overlap with *eros* is only possible in some parts of the Balkans. *Eroides* is very similar to *eros* with subtle qualitative differences, e.g. *eroides* is usually larger, males are less silvery blue, underside marks are bolder, and underside orange marks are more consistently orange not tending to yellow.



## Subspecies *menelaos*

*Menelaos* is found only in the Taygetos mountains of the southern Peloponnese where *eros* is not present. *Menelaos* is very similar to *eros* although usually slightly larger.



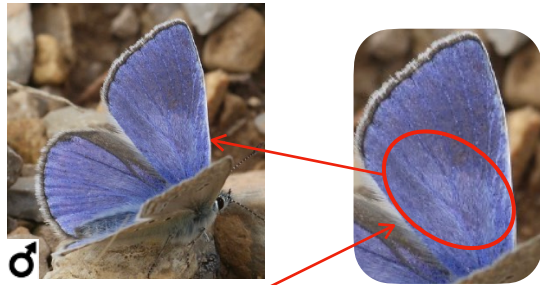
## Chapman's Blue [*Polyommatus thersites*]

### Upperside MALE



**Fringe:**  
white, no  
fringe  
lines

**Wing  
border:**  
dark and  
narrow



**Androconial patch:** androconia are scent scales for attracting females. In certain light conditions and from some angles they create a shiny/fuzzy patch in the basal area of the fore-wing. If an androconial patch is present this **reliably distinguishes** from Common/Southern Common, Eros and Escher's.

### Upperside FEMALE



**Submarginal marks:**  
row of orange and black marks on both wings. These marks are frequently incomplete, especially on the fore-wing [as shown here]

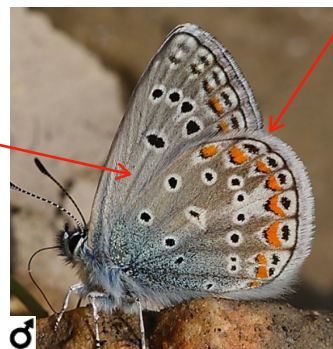


**Colour:** varying shades of brown with variable amounts of blue. More extensive blue scaling is most commonly found in the Spring Brood. Summer Brood is usually brown.

### Underside MALE and FEMALE

Female usually a browner ground colour, otherwise sexes are similar.

**Presence of a significant orange mark here in s1**, especially in males, can help separate from Escher's



**No cell spot** here distinguishes from Common/Southern Common and Eros

**All submarginal hind-wing black marks** usually have white surrounds dividing them from the orange mark whereas Common/Southern Common usually has **some** black marks **close to or merging** with the orange mark



Maps



Terms



### Chapman's v Escher's

Almost inseparable, but **an androconial patch on Chapman's is diagnostic**.

Also, compare these features highlighted in blue boxes:

#### UPPERSIDE

MALE - **fringe lines**, **veins**, **costa**

FEMALE - **blue scaling**

#### UNDERSIDE

MALE and FEMALE -

**orange mark in hind-wing s1**, **inner submarginal marks**

### Key Identification Features

**Both Chapman's and Escher's are similar to the Common/Southern Common and Eros Blue from which they can be distinguished by confirming the absence of an underside fore-wing cell spot\*.**

Other differences to look for are:  
[i] Chapman's and Escher's **male uppersides** usually have a **slightly broader dark wing border** than Common/Southern Common,  
[ii] **confirmation of androconial patch** on Chapman's is **diagnostic**  
[iii] **underside hind-wing submarginal black marks** on Chapman's are **well defined** compared to Common/Southern Common.

\*If the presence/absence of this spot cannot be confirmed see Group F of the Underside Key to consider other possible species.

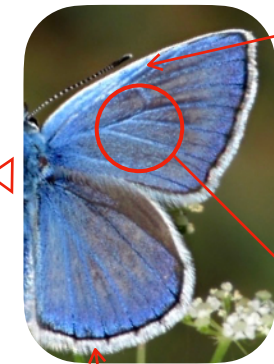
*Note: Infrequently the cell spot can be absent on the Common/Southern Common Blue and Eros*

## Escher's Blue [*Polyommatus escheri*]

### Upperside MALE



**Wing border:**  
dark and narrow

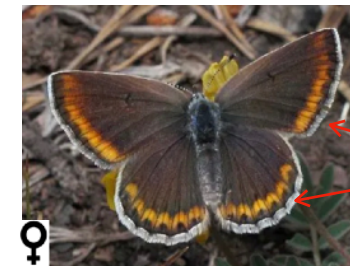


**Costa:**  
normally pale and bright

**Veins:**  
usually noticeable branching pale veins here

**Fringe lines:**  
sometimes partial fringe lines, as shown here

### Upperside FEMALE



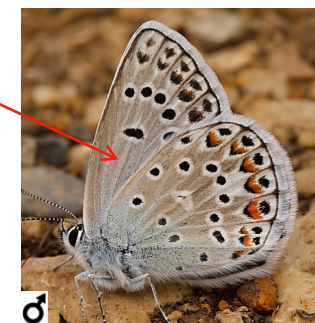
**Colour:**  
brown, rarely any blue scaling

**Submarginal marks:**  
both wings have a variable number of orange marks, often stronger marks on hind-wing

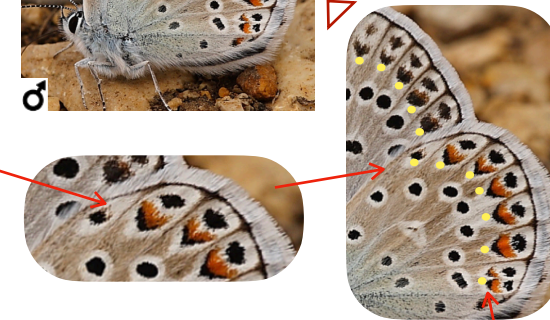
### Underside MALE and FEMALE

Female usually browner, otherwise sexes similar.

**No cell spot** here distinguishes from Common/Southern Common and Eros



**Absence of a significant orange mark here in s1**, especially in males, can help separate from Chapman's



Both sexes tend to have bolder underside markings than Chapman's, especially the row of **inner submarginal black marks** indicated here by the touching yellow dots



## Amanda's Blue [*Polyommatus amandus*]



### Upperside MALE



**Veins:** [i] some vein darkening in submarginal band, [ii] principal vein in basal area here usually appears very bright

**Wing border:** fore-wing usually has a broad, dark border diffusing inwards. This is variable.

**Submarginal marks:** sometimes faded marks on hind-wing



### Upperside FEMALE

**Colour:** generally brown, usually with no blue scaling



Amanda's uppersides are similar to several other species. See [Group 2](#) for MALES and [Group 6](#) for FEMALES. **An underside view is necessary for a positive identification**

**Fringe:** dull white

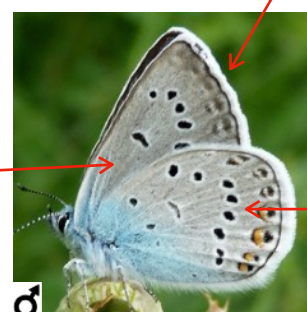


**Submarginal marks:** rows of orange and black marks usually more complete on hind-wing than fore-wing where they are often absent. Only a few marks is typical of Central Europe [as shown here].

### Underside MALE and FEMALE



**NO** significant submarginal orange marks on MALE fore-wing could help distinguish from [Chapman's](#) and [Escher's Blue](#)



**No cell spot** here on fore-wing distinguishes from [Common/Southern Common](#) and [Eros](#)

**No white flash** here on hind-wing is an important identifying feature.

### Form *isias*

Form *isias* is found amongst females in Fennoscandia which frequently have blue scaling on their uppersides.



### Key Identification Features

**Amanda's Blue might be confused with a number of species. The UNDERSIDE features below are the most reliable way to distinguish.**

**[i] NO fore-wing cell spot:** If enough of the underside fore-wing is visible to confirm the absence of this spot then this will usually distinguish from [Common/Southern Common](#) and [Eros Blue](#)

*Note: Occasionally the cell spot can be absent on the Common/Southern Common and Eros Blue.*

**[ii] NO white flash on underside hind-wing:** Absence of a white flash will usually distinguish from [Chapman's](#) and [Escher's Blue](#). [Click here for a comparison.](#)



## Cranberry Blue [*Agriades optilete*]

### Upperside MALE



**Colour:** dark blue

**Wing border:** dark and narrow



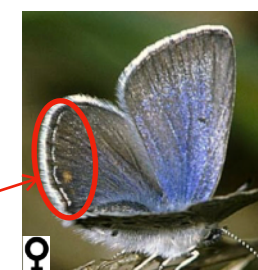
### Upperside FEMALE



**Colour:** usually very dark, almost black, with blue basal scaling which can extend further into the wings



**Submarginal marks:** hind-wing sometimes has a few small pale orange marks and a row of submarginal pale marks like thin white horizontal lines

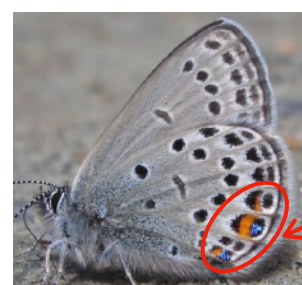


### Underside MALE & FEMALE

Male and female are very similar



**mark s6:** prominent orange mark, usually with blue scaling



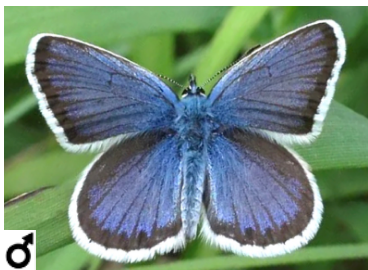
In addition to the prominent mark in s6 there are usually one or two other adjacent smaller orange marks with or without blue scaling [as shown here].

*Note: the blue scaling in the marks can sometimes not be visible due to the angle of viewing.*



## Silver-studded Blue [*Plebejus argus*]

### Upperside MALE



**Wing border:** typically broad and dark spreading inwards. This may help to differentiate from *Idas* and *Reverdin's* thinner borders.

**Hind-wing submarginal marks:** normally black marks somewhat obscured by dark border

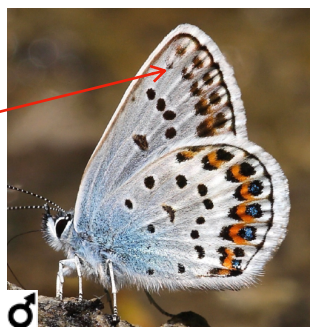


**Fringe:** usually white, contrasting with a duskier blue ground colour and with some small short fringe lines [as shown here]

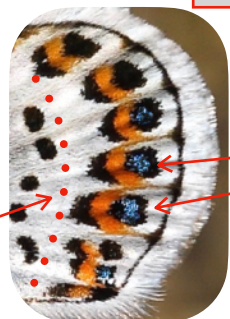
**Veins:** generally some partial vein darkening [as shown here]

### Underside MALE

**Fore-wing submarginal marks:** row of orange marks on fore-wing is typically incomplete. This can help to distinguish from **male** *Reverdin's*.



**Hind-wing inner submarginal marks:** band of white inner submarginal marks here [traced by the red dots] may **sometimes be noticeably bright**. If this band is visible it should help in distinguishing from *Reverdin's*.



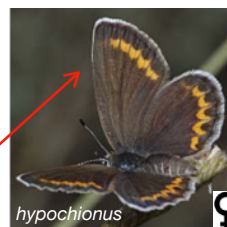
### Form *hypochionus*



*Hypochionus* is larger and flies in central and southern Spain and northern Portugal.



Males have bright blue uppersides and a pale, almost white underside ground colour. Females have almost complete rows of upperside orange submarginal marks.



### Key Identification Feature

**Blue/silver scales in underside hind-wing submarginal marks:**

These 'blue/silver studs' are usually present in **ONE or more** of the hind-wing submarginal marks. Sometimes they are: [i] **NOT VISIBLE** depending on the angle of viewing/lighting or [ii] completely absent.

The other species in this guide with 'blue/silver studs' which can confuse are *Idas* and *Reverdin's*.

Click below for a detailed comparison of:

[i] *Silver-studded v Idas* [ii] *Silver-studded v Reverdin's*

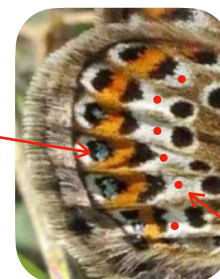
[iii] *Silver-studded v Idas v Reverdin's undersides*

*Cranberry* also has 'silver studs' but is easily identified.

Note: Other frequently cited ways of distinguishing *Silver-studded* from *Idas* and *Reverdin's* are:  
[i] the presence of a tiny foreleg spine on *Silver-studded*,  
[ii] the shape of the underside submarginal dark marks.

The reliability of these two features is, however, considered uncertain as: [i] observing the small spine accurately is not practical, and [ii] the underside submarginal marks are extremely variable.

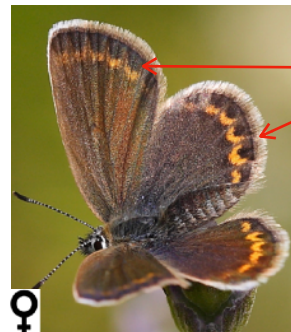
**Blue/silver scales:** these are usually present in **ONE or more** of the underside hind-wing submarginal marks



### Upperside FEMALE



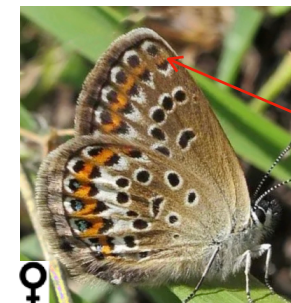
**Colour:** various shades of brown. Usually little or no blue scaling but can be extensive.



**Submarginal marks:** arch shaped orange marks containing a black spot, typically a complete row on hind-wing and faint/incomplete on fore-wing [as shown here]

**Fringe:** usually brown/grey which might distinguish from *Reverdin's* white fringe

### Underside FEMALE



Female differs from male by usually having [i] a complete row of orange marks on the fore-wing, and [ii] a darker ground colour

**Hind-wing inner submarginal marks:** band of white marks [traced by red dots] is usually very conspicuous. This will help to distinguish from *Reverdin's*.

### Subspecies *corsicus*

This subspecies is local in Corsica. The male underside is yellowish with vaguer markings and females usually have some blue scaling on the upperside.

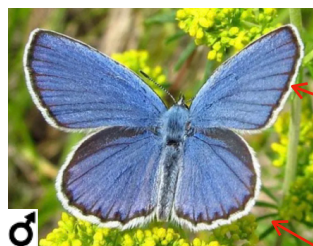
### Form *aegidion*

*Aegidion* is found at high altitude in the Central Alps. The males have broader dark wing borders.





## Upperside MALE



**Wing border:**  
narrow dark border  
helps differentiate  
from Silver-  
studded Blue



**Veins:** thin dark  
veins, sometimes  
dark along their  
whole length  
which may  
help distinguish  
from Idas

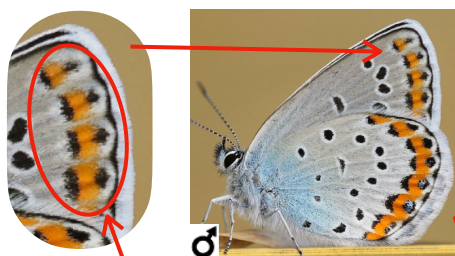


**Hind-wing  
submarginal  
marks:**  
usually noticeable  
dark marks  
touching the wing  
border but these  
can be variable

## Distribution

Reverdin's is generally a lowland species, rarely found above 1000m

## Underside MALE



**Colour:** male underside is normally uniformly pale with a little blue at the base. Female is also pale but slightly darker and brownish. The pale appearance of this uniform ground colour can be conspicuous in the field and can help to distinguish from Idas and Silver-studded Blue.

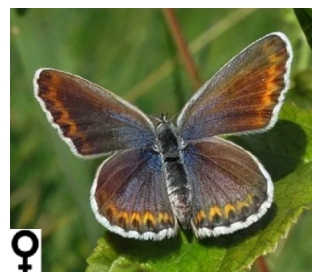
**Fore-wing submarginal marks:** normally a complete row of orange marks on fore-wing of males, even though they may fade slightly in colour towards the top of the wing. This will usually differentiate from male Idas and male Silver-studded Blue.



**Blue/silver  
scales:**  
are usually  
present in **ONE  
or more** of the  
hind-wing  
submarginal  
marks

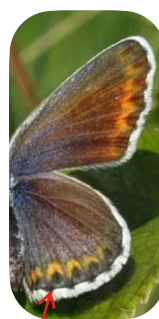


## Upperside FEMALE



**Colour:** various shades of brown. Blue scaling can vary from none to extensive [see examples below]

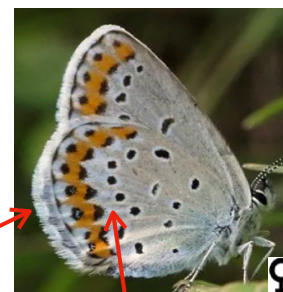
**Fringe:**  
usually white unlike  
female Silver-  
studded Blue which  
typically has a  
brown/grey fringe



**Submarginal marks:** orange and black arch shaped marks varying in size and number, sometimes absent from fore-wing



## Underside FEMALE



NO noticeable band of white inner submarginal marks here. This can help to separate from female Silver-studded Blue.

## Key Identification Features

**Blue/silver scales in underside hind-wing submarginal marks:**

These 'blue/silver studs' are usually present in **ONE or more** of the hind-wing submarginal marks. Sometimes they are **NOT VISIBLE** depending on the angle of viewing/lighting.

The other species in this guide with this feature which can confuse are Idas and Silver-studded. A detailed comparison with both is given below. Cranberry also has 'silver studs' but is easily identified.

## Reverdin's v Silver-studded

**Reverdin's:**

- **MALE upperside** wing border is **narrower**
- **MALE underside fore-wing** has a **complete row of orange submarginal marks**
- **FEMALE** has a **white fringe**
- **FEMALE underside hind-wing** has **no** noticeable band of white inner submarginal marks
- **MALE and FEMALE undersides** look **paler**
- **MALE and FEMALE** usually **larger** than Silver-studded.

*Note: Due to variation the above features are best used in conjunction to assess the probability of identity. Taken singly they are not reliable.*

## Reverdin's v Idas

**Reverdin's:**

- **MALE upperside** sometimes has thin veins which are dark along their whole length
- **MALE underside fore-wing** has a **complete row of orange submarginal marks**
- **MALE and FEMALE undersides** have a **more uniform** pale ground colour than Idas.

*Note: The shape of the underside submarginal dark marks is often cited as a distinguishing feature. This is considered unreliable as the marks are extremely variable.*



## Idas Blue [*Plebejus idas*]

**Idas can be difficult to separate from Reverdin's and Silver-studded Blue.** The points below should help identify. Idas displays considerable variation with many regional forms across its wide range. In the Central Alps Idas has a fairly consistent appearance and so this race might be considered as the 'standard' form. This race is illustrated below.

[Terms](#)

[Maps](#)

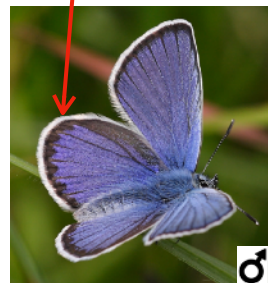
### Upperside MALE



**Hind-wing submarginal marks:** varying from completely absent to:

noticeable triangular shaped marks

merging and creating thicker border



**Wing border:**  
Usually a narrow dark border which can help to differentiate from Silver-studded Blue

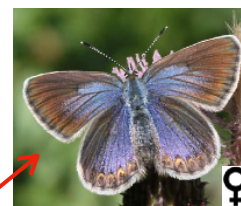
### Upperside FEMALE



**Submarginal marks:**  
arch shaped orange marks containing a dark spot, typically a complete row on hind-wing and incomplete/faint on fore-wing



**Colour:**  
various shades of brown with blue scaling varying from none to extensive



### Key Identification Feature

**Blue/silver scales in underside hind-wing submarginal marks:**

**These 'blue/silver studs' are usually present in ONE or more of the hind-wing submarginal marks. Sometimes they are NOT VISIBLE depending on the angle of viewing/lighting.**

**The other species in this guide with this feature which can confuse are Reverdin's and Silver-studded. For a detailed comparison with Reverdin's [click here](#) or see below for Silver-studded.**

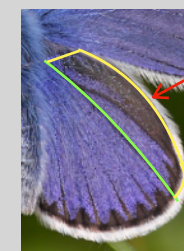
**Cranberry also has 'silver studs' but is easily identified.**

### Idas v Silver-studded

**Idas MALE upperside:**

- typically has a **narrower** wing border
- is generally a **brighter** blue
- usually **without** prominent **dark veins**
- has **more blue** in hind-wing area shown below:

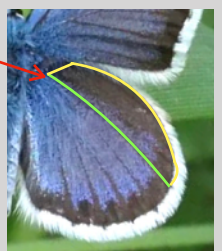
**Idas**



**Idas** usually has

noticeable blue scaling in the area bounded yellow and green especially in the lower section towards the green line. **Silver-studded** is generally darker overall in this area with no blue scaling in upper section and some blue patches near the green line.

**Silver-studded**



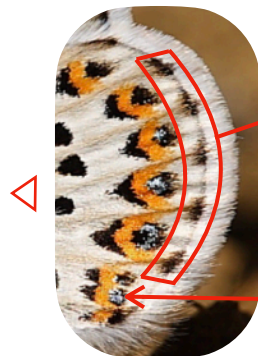
### Underside MALE and FEMALE

Male and female are similar but female is usually somewhat browner



**Colour:** ground colour **pale brownish**. This can distinguish from shiny pale grey of Silver-studded Blue.

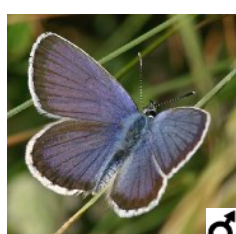
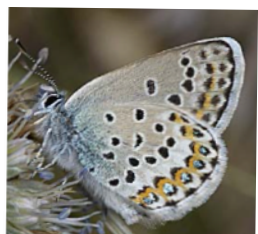
Both sexes have **less basal blue scaling** on hind-wing than Silver-studded Blue



**Bigger** dark vein end marks on hind-wing border than Silver-studded Blue

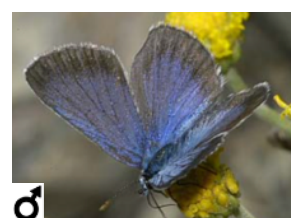
**Blue/silver scales:** are usually present in **ONE or more** of the hind-wing submarginal marks

### Subspecies *nevadensis*



*Nevadensis* flies in Sierra Nevada, southern Spain. It has stronger underside markings and numerous submarginal marks with blue/silver scales. Male uppersides are a deeper blue with wider dark wing borders.

### Subspecies *bellieri*



*Bellieri* has very bold underside markings and is found on Corsica and Sardinia. Male uppersides are a dusky blue with very broad dark wing borders.

### Form *calliopis*

*Calliopis* occurs in the Rhone valley of Switzerland and the Alps of southeastern France, generally below 1000m and with a particular habitat requirement; hot, dry locations close to its foodplant Sea Buckthorn [*Hippophae rhamnoides*]. It is larger and typically has smaller underside spots.

**Idas MALE & FEMALE underside:**

- ground colour is pale brown compared to shiny pale grey of Silver-studded

**Idas MALE & FEMALE underside hind-wing:**

- has noticeably **less basal blue scaling**
- has **bigger** dark vein end marks on border.

***N.B. Due to variation, all the above features are best used in conjunction to assess the probability of identity. Taken singly they are not reliable.***



## Turquoise Blue [*Polyommatus dorylas*]

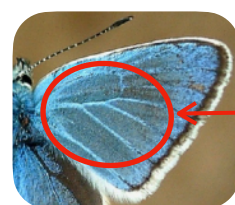


### Upperside MALE

**Colour:** almost as bright a blue as the Adonis Blue.



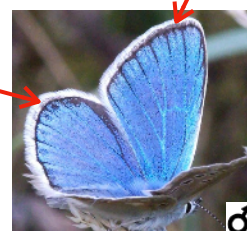
**Wing border:**  
dark and narrow



**Veins:** veins in basal area here usually appear bright

**Veins:** normally some vein darkening here

**Hind-wing submarginal marks:** often some very small marks in the upper edge of hind-wing

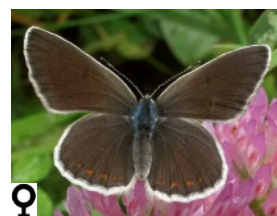


### Upperside FEMALE

**Colour:** brown, sometimes a little blue scaling in basal area

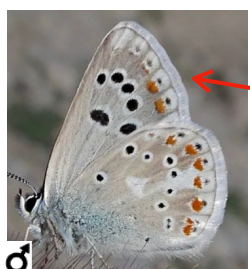


**Submarginal marks:** rows of orange marks on both wings. Usually more complete on hind-wing than fore-wing where they are often absent or incomplete.



### Underside MALE & FEMALE

Sexes similar but female usually browner with bolder markings



**Submarginal marks:** white dominated marks on fore-wing with **prominent terminal white mark** here



**Hind-wing orange submarginal marks** can appear heart shaped



### Similar 'Local' Species

that might confuse is **Nevada Blue [*Polyommatus golgus*]** which flies at high altitudes in southeastern Spain outside the range of Turquoise Blue. This species will be described in detail in part 2 of this guide. See Introduction. Please refer to other sources for more information.

**?**  
Turquoise Blue uppersides may be confused with several other species. See Group 1 for MALES and Group 6 for FEMALES.  
**An underside view is necessary for a positive identification**

### Key Identification Features

**Turquoise Blue's distinctive UNDERSIDE features should readily identify.**

**[i] Underside fore-wing submarginal marks:**

**The predominance of white in these marks including a prominent white terminal mark at the apex gives the Turquoise Blue a distinctive appearance.**

**[ii] Heart shaped orange marks on underside hind-wing:**

**The inner dark submarginal marks on the hind-wing are usually very small or absent. This creates the impression of heart shaped orange marks, especially on males.**

### Habitat

Turquoise Blue tends to be found on calcareous soils where the principal food plant Kidney Vetch [*Anthyllis vulneraria*] usually grows.

## Holly Blue [*Celastrina argiolus*]

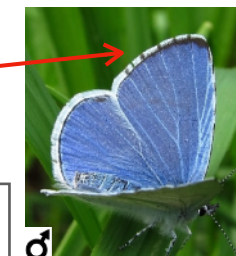
Generally has two broods, April-June, and July-August

### Upperside MALE - both broods



**Fringe lines:** usually complete dark lines on fore-wing only

**Wing border:** dark, narrow, widening towards the apex



**?** Could be confused with male Adonis Blue. However, Adonis generally has fringe lines on **both** fore and hind-wing.

**Behaviour:** Holly Blue is usually found flying around bushes/shrubs above ground level.

### Key Identification Features

**Fringe lines or 'chequering': noticeable dark fringe lines on upperside and underside fore-wing of both sexes.**

**Wide dark wing borders on FEMALE upperside fore-wing**  
**Prominent wing borders on both broods of females.**

**Unique underside pattern of markings:**  
**Although variable, the elongated fore-wing spots and hind-wing spots without white surrounds are unlikely to be confused with any other species in this guide.**

### Upperside FEMALE



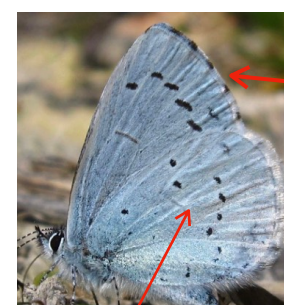
**Wing border:** the wide fore-wing border is very prominent whilst the hind-wing border can be almost absent.



**Submarginal marks:** row of dark marks on the hind-wing

### Underside MALE and FEMALE

**Colour:** bluish grey



**Fringe lines:** usually dark lines here

**Hind-wing inner and outer spots:** without noticeable pale surrounds

**Outer spots:** elongated not round

**?**  
Holly Blue underside could be confused with Osiris Blue, Small Blue, and Provençal Short-tailed Blue. However, [i] a close examination of the spots, and [ii] the presence of **fore-wing fringe lines** should readily identify the Holly Blue.

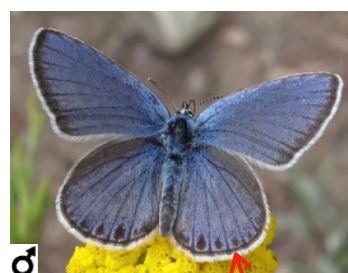


The three Zephyr Blues below are found in separate regions of Europe and are part of a wider group. The **Alpine Zephyr Blue** is probably the best known and the **Key Underside Identifying Features described on its typical form below are common to all three species**. The other features shown are present to a greater or lesser extent on all three species.

## Alpine Zephyr Blue [*Kretania trappi*]

Found locally in the **Central Alps**

### Upperside MALE



**Veins:**  
sometimes has noticeable dark veins on both wings

**Hind-wing submarginal marks:**  
usually a number of dark marks which can vary in shape and size



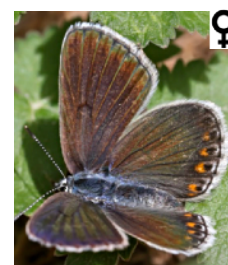
**Wing border:**  
dark and relatively narrow. This is variable and can diffuse inwards.

### Upperside FEMALE



**Colour:** brown, sometimes a little blue scaling in basal area

**Submarginal marks:**  
number and size of orange marks is variable. Usually present on the hind-wing, sometimes on the fore-wing.



### Behaviour

Often found on Milk-Vetch [*Astragalus species*] the common foodplant of all three Zephyrs.

**Zephyr Blue uppersides may be confused with several other species. See Group 1 for MALES Group 6 for FEMALES. An underside view is necessary for a positive identification**

### Key Identification Features

**Zephyr Blues might be confused with a number of species. The UNDERSIDE features below are the most reliable way to distinguish.**

**[i] NO fore-wing cell spot:**  
If enough of the underside fore-wing is visible to confirm the absence of this spot then this will usually distinguish from Common/Southern Common and Eros Blue

[Note: Occasionally the cell spot can be absent on the Common/Southern Common and Eros Blue]

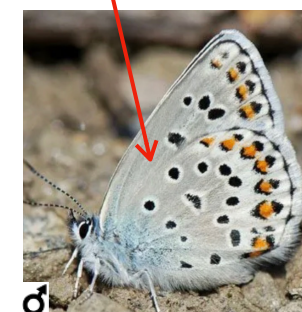
**[ii] Underside hind-wing submarginal marks:**

**[a] Usually NO submarginal orange mark in s7a**  
**[b] orange marks taper towards the outer black marks.**

### Underside MALE & FEMALE

Sexes similar but female is usually browner

**No cell spot here distinguishes from Common/Southern Common and Eros**

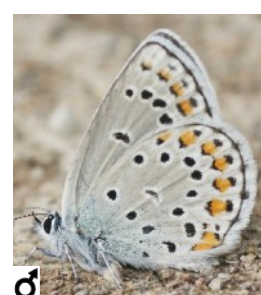


Usually **no orange mark** here [at best vestigial] in **s7a**. This is probably definitive.

Some or all of the orange marks **taper** and **become narrower** where they **touch the outer black marks**

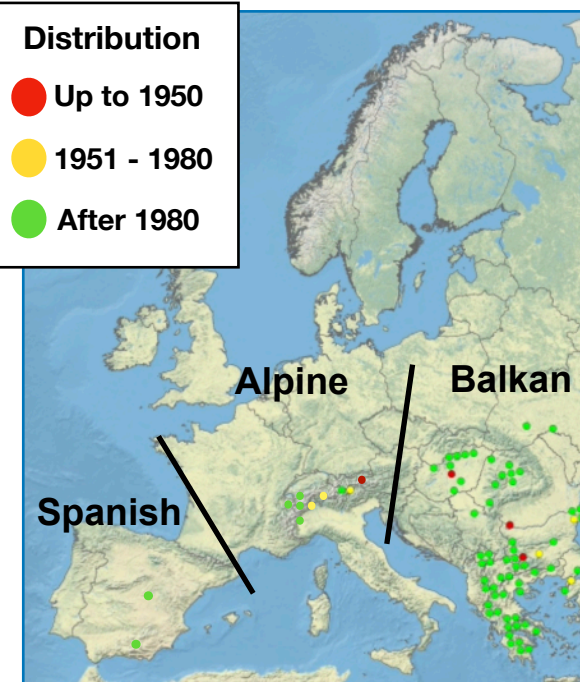
## Spanish Zephyr Blue [*Kretania hesperica*]

Found locally in the Tagus Valley and southern Sistema Ibérico [central Spain] and in a few mountain locations of southeastern Spain. The male is generally a brighter, lighter blue than *trappi*.



### Distribution

- Up to 1950
- 1951 - 1980
- After 1980



## Balkan Zephyr Blue [*Kretania sephirus*]

Locally in **southeast Europe** through the Balkans to Greece.



### Form *brethertoni*



Form *brethertoni* is most often found in southern Greece. Males have small orange/reddish patches next to the hind-wing black submarginal spots.

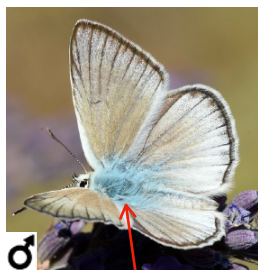


## Furry Blue [*Polyommatus dolus*]

Flies in south east **France** and north west **Italy**.

### Upperside MALE

Colour: pale greyish silvery blue



**Androconial patch:** large brown coloured patch, normally visible on fore-wing

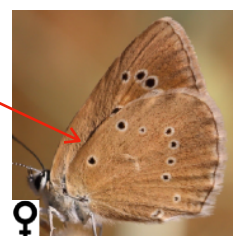
Some blue scaling in the basal area

### Underside MALE & FEMALE

Sexes are similar. Female generally browner than the male with bolder fore-wing spots



usually **NO** white stripe on hind-wing or very faint



### Upperside FEMALE

Colour: uniformly brown



Fringe: white

**Veins:** usually darker than the ground colour

**Submarginal marks:** row of dark marks normally visible on hind-wing



**FEMALE Furry Blue uppersides** can often be distinguished from similar females [see [Group 4](#)] by: [i] the presence of **dark submarginal marks** on the hind-wing, [ii] taking account of what males are flying.

**Furry Blues with an underside white stripe** could be confused with [Damon Blue](#) and [Ripart's Anomalous Blue](#). [Click here for a comparison.](#)

### Subspecies *vittatus*

Found west of the Rhone in south east Massif Central and its foothills. Similar upperside to *dolus* but **nearly always has a visible white stripe.**



### Subspecies *virgilius*

Central and southern Italy. Similar to *dolus* but males much paler on upperside and under. Usually **without** underside white stripe.



## Catalonian Furry Blue [*Polyommatus fulgens*]

Replacing the Furry Blue in northern **Spain** the Catalonian Furry Blue flies from Catalonia to the western Cantabrians, including the Pyrenees. The uppersides of both sexes are similar to the Furry Blue.

### Subspecies *pseudovirgilius*

Flies from the Basque Country to the Cantabrians. Uppersides of both sexes similar to Furry Blue although male upperside is noticeably paler.



### Subspecies *ainsae*

Found in the Pyrenees. Uppersides of both sexes similar to Furry Blue.

### Similar 'Local' Species

which may confuse are: **Mother-of-pearl Blue** [*Polyommatus nivescens*] found in calcareous areas of eastern Spain and **Chelmos Blue** [*Polyommatus iphigenia*] found in southern Greece. These species will be described in detail in the second part of this guide. See [Introduction](#). Please refer to other sources for information if necessary.

A variable group with **two very similar species, *dolus* and *fulgens*** [separated by analysis of chromosomes/DNA] and several subspecies summarised below.

### Key Identification Features

**Androconial patch:** Patch of female attracting scent scales usually visible in basal area of **MALE** upperside fore-wing. This feature is common to all the species and subspecies.

**Underside hind-wing white stripe [when present]:**

The noticeable broad white stripe is extremely variable. For example, where it normally is: [i] **present**, the stripe can be **absent or very faint**, [ii] **absent**, the stripe can sometimes be visible or faint. The expected occurrence of the stripe is given in the notes for the species and subspecies.

[Terms](#)

[Maps](#)

## Meleager's Blue [*Polyommatus daphnis*]

### Upperside MALE

Frequently a dull brown patch here



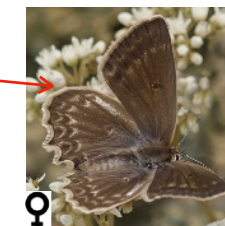
**scallops:** here in hind-wing border

[Click here](#) for comparison with similar males

### Upperside FEMALE

Blue form

Brown form **steeveni**



**Distinctive appearance with black veins and deep scallops**

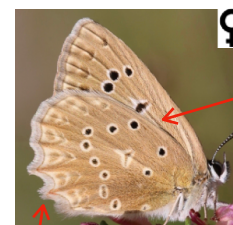
### Key Identification Features

**Hind-wing scallops or indentations:** Usually a number of noticeable scallops on the bottom edge of the hind-wing of both sexes.

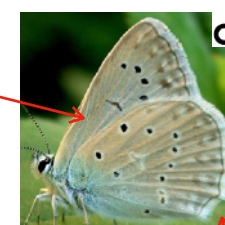
**Overall distinctive appearance:**

The **FEMALE** could not be mistaken for any other species whilst the **MALE** has enough distinctive features to ensure identification.

### Underside MALE & FEMALE



**NO** cell spot



The **distinctive** scallops or indentations are more pronounced on females than males. [Click here](#) for comparison within Group E.



# Glandon Blue [*Agriades glandon*]

Terms →

Maps →

# Alpine Blue [*Agriades orbitulus*]

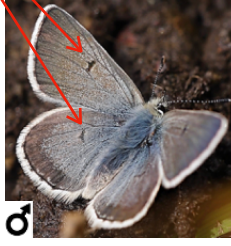
## Upperside MALE



**Colour:** normally a distinctive dark steely blue colour but can be darker

**Wing border:** dark and wide

**Cell marks:** frequently there are visible cell marks on both wings sometimes with white surrounds



**Hind-wing submarginal marks:** usually some perceptible dark marks alongside small white marks

**?** Glandon is normally found above the tree line in rocky places at c.1700m. This is usually a different habitat to the Silvery Argus which has a similar male upperside.

## Key Identification Features

### Underside hind-wing spots and marks:

- [i] Many of the outer and inner spots, plus the cell mark, usually appear as large white marks around faint or absent black spots.**
- [ii] A prominent orange submarginal mark in s6.**

## Key Identification Features

### Underside hind-wing spots and marks:

- [i] The outer and inner spots plus the cell mark appear as large white marks.**
  - [ii] submarginal marks very faint and pale.**
- The above features create a distinctive appearance.**

## Upperside MALE

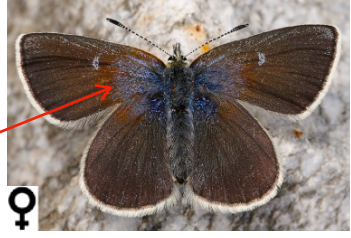
**Wing border:** dark, narrow

The Alpine Blue male upperside is similar to males of other species [See Group 1] However, Eros Blue is the most likely to be found flying in the Central Alps, **above 2000m**, in the same habitat as Alpine Blue. Usefully, a mere glimpse of the Alpine Blue's distinctive underside [see below] will **easily identify**.



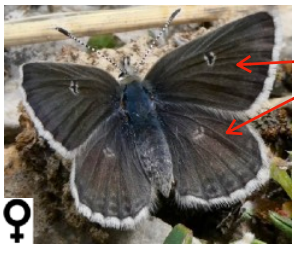
## Upperside FEMALE

**Colour:** uniformly brown, sometimes with a degree of blue scaling in the basal area



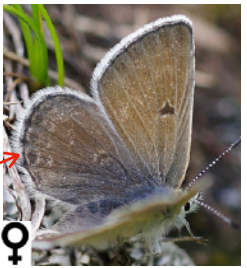
## Upperside FEMALE

**Colour:** uniformly brown



**Cell marks:** noticeable marks often present on both wings sometimes outlined in white

**Hind-wing submarginal marks:** usually some marks similar to the male but fainter



**?** FEMALE uppersides of Glandon and Alpine can look very similar. If in doubt, **an underside view will separate.**



**Fore-wing cell mark:** dark mark outlined in white is usual but this can be absent

## Underside MALE & FEMALE

## Underside MALE & FEMALE



**hind-wing spots, cell mark:** many spots usually underdeveloped, becoming white marks around faint/absent black spots. Outer spots often merge with the submarginal marks.

**Hind-wing submarginal marks:** prominent orange mark in s6

**Outer spot o1:** normally always fully developed with a significant black centre

**hind-wing cell mark:** large white mark with usually only a faint black speck within it

**?** The colon mark here can be similar to Brown/Northern Brown Argus. However, the obvious differences in orange markings should easily distinguish.

## Similar 'Local' Species

- which might confuse with the Glandon Blue are:
- Gavarnie Blue [*Agriades pyrenaicus*]** Picos de Europa and Pyrenees
  - Arctic Blue [*Agriades aquilo*]** northern Scandinavia
  - Zullich's Blue [*Agriades zullichi*]** Sierra Nevada, southern Spain above c.2500m
- These species will be described in detail in the second part of this guide. See Introduction. Please refer to other sources for information if necessary.



**hind-wing outer and inner spots, cell mark:** all are usually underdeveloped becoming large white marks.

**Hind-wing submarginal marks:** row of pale, faint marks



**?** Gavarnie Blue's underside may be confused with Alpine and Glandon undersides. However, Gavarnie is: [i] found flying with Glandon **only** in the Pyrenees, [ii] **not found** flying with Alpine. Gavarnie MALES can be differentiated by their pale grey upperside ground colour and well defined wing borders.



## Damon Blue [*Polyommatus damon*]



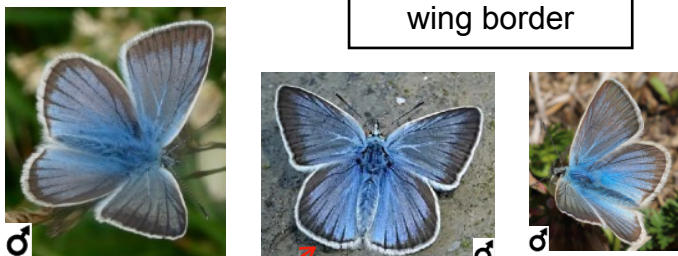
Terms



Maps

### Upperside MALE

**Wing border:**  
very broad dark  
wing border



**Dark veins:** created by the wing border  
diffusing inwards along the veins

**?** Could be confused with male Silvery Argus.  
Differentiate by: [i] Damon's dark veins and  
tapering hind-wing border, [ii] the fore-wing  
cell mark usually found on Silvery Argus.

### Upperside FEMALE

**Colour:** uniformly  
brown, sometimes  
noticeable blue tinge  
on thorax hairs and in  
the basal area



**Fringe:**  
bright  
white

### Underside MALE & FEMALE

**Hind-wing stripe:**  
noticeable broad  
white stripe

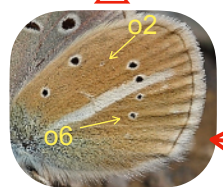
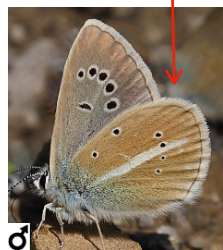
Sexes similar,  
female often  
smaller and  
browner

#### Outer spots:

on both sexes the outer spots are  
much bolder on the fore-wing than the  
hind-wing where they can be very small

#### Hind-wing outer spots:

on both sexes the number of spots is often  
reduced; o2 is frequently absent/vestigial  
and o6 is where the row usually ends



Terms



Maps

### Key Identification Feature

**Underside hind-wing  
white stripe:**

**The prominent broad white  
stripe on Damon's  
underside hind-wing is  
noticed immediately. The  
other species in this guide  
with a similar underside  
and white stripe are  
Ripart's Anomalous Blue  
and Furry Blue.**

**Click here for a  
comparison to help  
differentiate.**

*Note: Geranium Argus and  
Silvery Argus also have a white  
stripe on the underside hind-  
wing but their other markings  
will easily distinguish.*

### Key Identification Features

**MALE upperside dark veins  
across whole wing:**

**The noticeable network of  
dark veins crossing the  
whole length of both  
wings usually creates a  
distinctive appearance.**

**Underside outer spots:**

**The position of these spots  
on both fore and hind-wings  
helps to distinguish from:  
Small Blue, Osiris Blue,  
and Anomalous Blue.**

**Click here for a comparison  
and explanation of how to  
separate these species.**

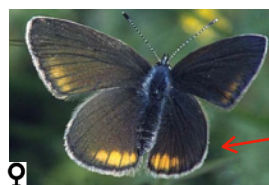


**FEMALE Damon and Mazarine uppersides  
are very similar to one another and also:**

[i] MALE Geranium Argus, [ii] FEMALE Silvery Argus,  
[iii] FEMALE Ripart's Anomalous Blue which may be  
distinguishable by its **darker fringes** and **darker veins**  
[iv] FEMALE Small Blue and Osiris Blue  
However, Mazarine and Damon are,  
on average, **larger** than these two species.

**An underside view is necessary in most  
cases to ensure a positive identification.**

### Subspecies *helena*



### Similar 'Local' Species

*Helena* is found locally in Greece from the Taygetos  
mountains northwards to Mt. Chelmos. Mazarine Blue  
does not fly with *helena* which differs in having orange  
submarginal marks on the female upperside and also  
some orange marks on the underside of both sexes.

which might confuse is **Pontic Blue [*Neolysandra coelestina*]** found in  
southern Greece This species will be described in more detail in the second  
part of this guide. See [Introduction](#). Please refer to other sources if necessary.

## Mazarine Blue [*Cyaniris semiargus*]

### Upperside MALE



**Wing border:** broad  
dark border normally  
diffusing inwards

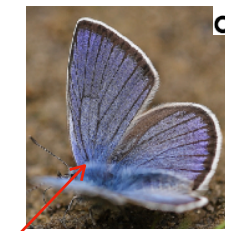
### Upperside FEMALE



**Fringe:** bright white

**Hind-wing  
submarginal  
marks:**  
A row of dark  
marks are  
present but  
usually obscured  
by the dark  
wing border

**Veins:** normally stand out  
as dark lines across the  
whole of each wing



**Fore-wing  
cell mark:**  
often a small  
dark mark is  
visible

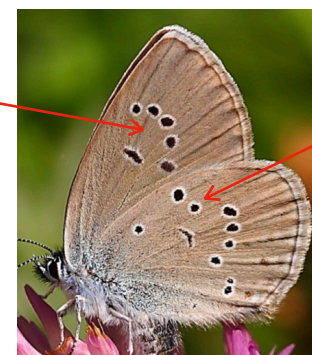


**Colour:** uniformly brown,  
often a blue tinge in basal area

### Underside MALE & FEMALE

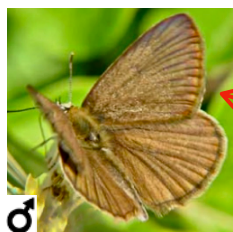
**Fore-wing  
outer spots:**  
the row is  
**distinctly  
curved**  
[see details in  
Key Feature  
above]

**Hind-wing  
outer spot o2:**  
is just below a  
straight line  
between spots  
o1 and o3  
[see details in  
Key Feature  
above]





## Upperside MALE



Anomalous and Ripart's are the most widespread of the current list of Anomalous Blues. They are easily confused, with the male uppersides virtually indistinguishable. However, a view of the underside should readily identify.

**Androconial patch:** fuzzy light coloured patch, normally visible in fore-wing basal area

**Veins:** both sexes usually have veins darker than the ground colour

On both sexes, **Colour:** uniformly brown **Fringe:** dark, especially fore-wing

## Key Identification Features

## Androconial patch:

Patch of female attracting scent scales usually visible in basal area of MALE upperside fore-wing.

## Dark veins:

Veins on MALE and FEMALE uppersides generally noticeably darker than the ground colour.

## Anomalous v Ripart's Anomalous

- **Distribution:** will only be found flying together in Greece and southern western Balkans
- **MALE upperside:** virtually indistinguishable
- **FEMALE upperside:** orange submarginal marks on the hind-wing identify Anomalous
- **MALE & FEMALE underside:** white stripe identifies Ripart's.

Note: All the 'Local' species of Anomalous Blue listed below are very similar to Anomalous and Ripart's. The presence/absence of the underside white stripe can help to distinguish one from another but this is not totally reliable.

## IDENTIFYING ANOMALOUS BLUES IN FRANCE, ITALY and SPAIN

[See notes on 'local' species below]

**FRANCE/ITALY:** Only Ripart's is present in France and Italy except around the Cogne valley in northwestern Italy where Ripart's is absent and only Piedmont [no white underside stripe] is present.

**SPAIN:** Allowing for some limited overlap, Anomalous Blues are only found in three zones. Each zone has only one species flying in it as follows:

- [i] Ripart's in the north [see Maps]
- [ii] Oberthur's [usually no white underside stripe] in eastern central
- [iii] Andalusian [usually with a white underside stripe] in south/south east.

## Similar 'Local' Species of Anomalous Blue

with summary distributions:

- **Andalusian** [*Polyommatus violetae*] Sierras de Cazorla, de Segura, de La Sagra, de Almirajara
- **Grecian** [*Polyommatus aroaniensis*] mountain areas of Greece
- **Higgins'** [*Polyommatus nephohiptamenos*] northeast Greece/Bulgaria mountains
- **Kolev's** [*Polyommatus orphicus*] southwestern Bulgaria
- **Oberthur's** [*Polyommatus fabressei*] east central Spain [Guadalajara, Soria, Teruel]
- **Piedmont** [*Polyommatus humedasmae*] northwestern Italy, around Cogne valley
- **Polyommatus timfristos** recent species found on Mounts Parnassos and Timfristos in Greece.

Above are described fully in Part 2. See [Introduction](#). Please refer to other sources if necessary.

## Upperside MALE



## Upperside FEMALE



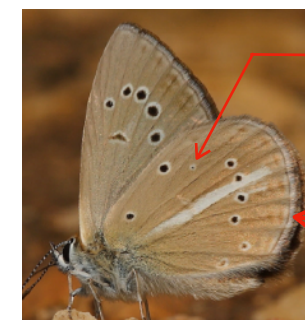
Female similar to male but without androconial patch



Uppersides of Ripart's and Furry Blue females can be very similar. [Click here](#) for a comparison

## Underside MALE &amp; FEMALE

Sexes similar, female usually has bolder markings



**Outer spots:** spot o2 is frequently absent or vestigial

**Stripe on hind-wing:** broad white stripe distinguishes from Anomalous Blue

Ripart's underside similar to Damon and some Furry Blues. [Click here](#) for a comparison.

## Subspecies pelopi

*Pelopi* with a fainter, less bold underside hind-wing white stripe flies in southern Balkans and Greece.

## Form exuberans

Form *exuberans* with a very dark upperside is found locally in northwestern Italy, west of Turin.

## Form agenjoi

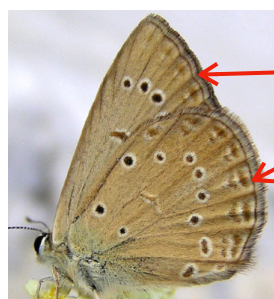
Form *agenjoi* is found in northeastern Spain. It has a reduced underside hind-wing white stripe which is sometimes absent.

## Upperside FEMALE



**Submarginal marks:** row of dark marks on hind-wing, with orange marks that can be very faint.

## Underside MALE &amp; FEMALE



## Submarginal marks:

Usually a row of marks on both wings which are darker than the ground colour

Anomalous Blue underside could be confused with Mazarine Blue underside. [Click here](#) for a comparison.

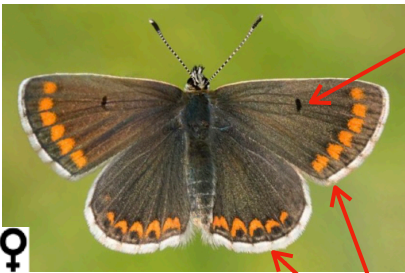


**Brown Argus [*Aricia agestis*]**

[Terms](#)

[Maps](#)

**Upperside MALE & FEMALE**

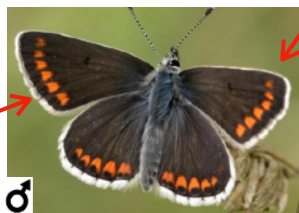


**Fore-wing cell mark:** normally a prominent dark mark

**Colour:** brown, usually with no blue scaling

**Submarginal marks:** generally a complete row of strong orange marks on both wings. These can taper off towards apex of fore-wing, especially on male.

**Fringe:** white, frequently a brown tinge in middle section of fore-wing



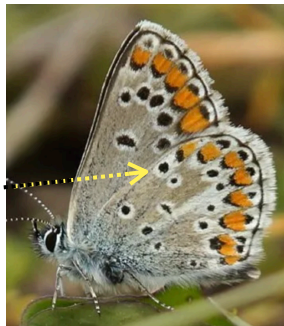
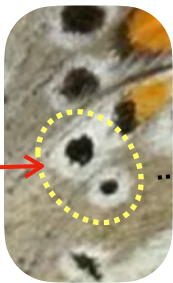
**Fringe lines:** often has dark lines on both wings

**?** Upperside might be confused with females of other species. These features of Brown Argus should help distinguish: [i] **strong** orange marks on **both wings** [ii] **no** blue [iii] **dark fore-wing cell mark** [iv] fringe lines

**Underside MALE & FEMALE**

Sexes similar, female slightly browner

**Colon punctuation mark shape:** This is formed on the hind-wing by spot o1 and the displaced spot o2 which is sometimes only a tiny mark.



**Brown and Northern Brown Argus** are the most widespread species of a confusing variable complex **with no reliable consistent features that can separate them across Europe**. The notes and comparisons of 'typical' specimens below should help to identify using a combination of factors.

**Key Identification Feature**

**Colon shaped feature on underside hind-wing [found on all four species on this page]:**

**This distinctive feature is created by outer spot o2 being displaced inwards from the row of outer spots. This produces a colon punctuation mark shape roughly at right angles to the adjacent wing edge. The position of spot o2 can vary but will never be part of a smoothly curved row of outer spots.**

**Brown Argus v Northern Brown Argus**

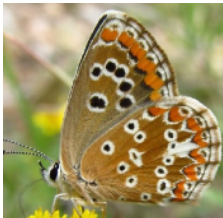
- **Distribution:** **Significant differences [see Maps]**
- **Altitude:** **Brown Argus** usually below 1000m, rarely above 1500m. **Northern** normally flies above c. 1000m in mountain regions of Europe and at lower altitudes in north Europe.
- **Upperside submarginal orange marks:** **Both sexes of Brown Argus** have almost complete rows on both wings. These marks are reduced in size/number on **Northern** [often just one or two]. On the male usually only present on hind-wing.
- **Upperside colour:** **Brown Argus** is brown whilst **Northern** can be dark brown, tending to almost black.
- **Fringe:** **Brown Argus** normally has dark fringe lines and its fringe often has a dark brown tinge. **Northern** frequently without these features or, if present, usually less prominent.

**Southern Brown Argus v Southern Mountain Argus**

- **Upperside submarginal orange marks:** **Both sexes of Southern Brown** generally have bolder and brighter marks
- **Underside hind-wing ground colour:** **Southern Brown** is usually brown compared to the grey of **Southern Mountain**.

**Southern Brown Argus [*Aricia cramera*]**

Southern Brown Argus flies in the Iberian peninsula where it replaces the Brown Argus [except in parts of northern Spain]. It is similar but has brighter, bolder orange submarginal marks than Brown Argus, especially on females. The orange marks can appear as an unbroken orange band crossed by the dark vein lines.  
*Note: Also found in Balearics and Sardinia.*



**IDENTIFY BY LOCATION**

**SPAIN and PORTUGAL**

**Present:**

***Southern Mountain Argus*** in mountains, ***Southern Brown Argus*** [except north west Spain]

**Absent:**

***Brown Argus*** [except Pyrenees], ***Northern Brown Argus***.

**PYRENEES & CEVENNES**

**Present:** ***Brown Argus***, ***Northern Brown Argus***, ***Southern Mountain Argus***

**REST of EUROPE**

**Present:** ***Brown Argus***, ***Northern Brown Argus***. See *Distribution Maps*

**Northern Brown Argus [*Aricia artaxerxes*]**

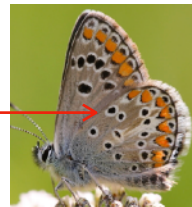
**Upperside MALE & FEMALE**

Sexes are similar, although: [i] females usually have more upperside orange submarginal marks, especially on the fore-wing, [ii] males can have much reduced [almost absent] orange submarginal marks.

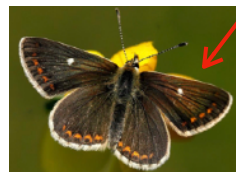


**Underside MALE & FEMALE**

Sexes are similar with the distinctive **colon punctuation mark shape on the hind-wing**



Variation found in northern regions includes: [i] upperside fore-wing cell mark



can be white, [ii] black spots on underside can reduce to white patches.



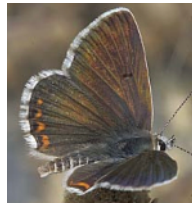
**Southern Mountain Argus [*Aricia montensis*]**

Similar to Northern Brown Argus but rarely found flying together [see Location notes opposite].

Slight differences to look for are: [i] upperside often has more



complete orange submarginal marks, [ii] underside hind-wing ground colour is greyish rather than brown.



**Similar 'Local' Species**

are listed below:

- **Blue Argus [*Aricia anteros*]** Croatia south through Balkans to Greece
- **Cretan Argus [*Kretania psylorita*]** Crete
- **Eastern Brown Argus [*Kretania eurypilus*]** Greece
- **Spanish Argus [*Aricia morronensis*]** mountainous areas of Spain.

These species will be described in more detail in the second part of this guide. See *Introduction*. Please refer to other sources if necessary.



## Silvery Argus [*Aricia nicias*]



## Geranium Argus [*Eumedonia eumedon*]

### Upperside MALE

**Colour:** silvery blue ground colour



**Wing border:** very broad, dark brownish border



**Fore-wing cell mark:** generally a noticeable dark mark



### Key Identification Feature

#### Underside hind-wing stripe:

**The presence on the underside hind-wing of [i] a white stripe [positioned as shown below] and [ii] orange submarginal marks, will distinguish Silvery Argus from all other species in this guide.**

### Upperside MALE & FEMALE



Geranium Argus and foodplant

Male and female are similar

**Colour:** uniformly brown

**Wing border:** bright white



#### Hind-wing submarginal marks:

Some small orange marks are **usually present** on the female but can be absent. Occasionally very faint orange marks are visible on the male.

### Key Identification Features

#### Underside hind-wing stripe:

**The presence of [i] a white stripe [positioned on underside as shown below] and [ii] orange submarginal marks, distinguishes Geranium Argus from all other species in this guide.**

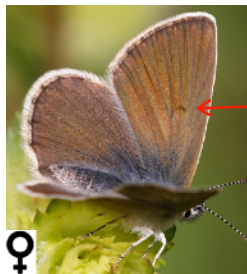
#### Foodplant:

**Geranium Argus is closely associated with Geranium species, the larval foodplant. It is commonly found nectaring on these, especially Wood Cranesbill [*Geranium sylvaticum*].**

### Upperside FEMALE

**Submarginal marks:** None

**Colour:** uniformly brown, sometimes a blue tinge in basal area



**Fore-wing cell mark:** generally a noticeable small dark mark

### Underside MALE & FEMALE

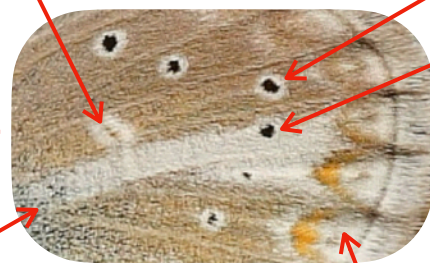
Sexes similar, female usually slightly browner



**cell mark** [tends to be faint]

**spot o3**

**spot o4**



**White stripe:** Broad stripe runs **below the cell mark and through outer spot o4**. This positioning will distinguish from the Geranium Argus [see opposite].

**Submarginal marks:** the faint orange marks are slightly darker than the ground colour but are usually quite obvious

The uppersides of **FEMALE Silvery Argus** and **MALE Geranium Argus** are similar and may be confused with each other. They are also similar to the uppersides of FEMALE Damon Blue and FEMALE Mazarine Blue.

**An underside view is necessary to make a positive identification.**

*Note: The uppersides of Anomalous Blue species are also similar. However, Silvery Argus and Geranium Argus probably never occur in the same habitat as Anomalous Blue species which usually favour hot, arid localities.*

### Underside MALE & FEMALE

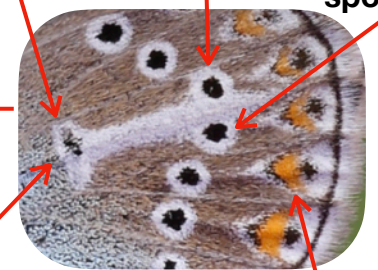
Sexes similar, female usually slightly darker



**cell mark**

**spot o3**

**spot o4**



**White stripe:** broad stripe runs **from the cell mark and between outer spots o3 and o4**. This positioning distinguishes from the Silvery Argus [see opposite].

**Submarginal marks:** usually a complete row of orange marks on hind-wing

### Subspecies *scandica*

*Scandica* flies in central Sweden and southern Finland. Uppersides of males are brighter with greyish, narrower dark wing borders.

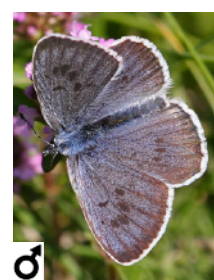


**Wing border:** dark and wide. Usually more diffuse on the female.

**Colour:** the normal lowland forms of both sexes have a dull blue ground colour. However, the extent of dark brown/black scaling varies greatly, generally increasing with altitude.



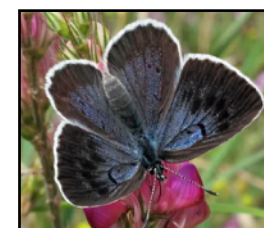
**Submarginal marks:** row of dark spots on both wings which are often obscured by the border, especially on the fore-wing and on the female.



**Outer spots:** row of large dark oval spots on the fore-wing which are normally somewhat larger on the female. Diffusion of the wing border can obscure these spots. A few small dark spots may be present on the hind-wing.



## Form obscura



*Obscura* has dark scaling covering roughly half the upperside. More extreme forms can also be found.

## Key Identification Features

Large size and large upperside fore-wing outer spots:

The uppersides of male and female are similar with prominent large dark fore-wing outer spots. Together with their large size, this generally makes the Large Blue easy to distinguish from the other species in this guide.



The Large Blue may be confused with **Alcon Blue** and **Iolas Blue**, both of which can be large in size. Differentiate by Large Blue's:

[i] **larger and bolder** underside markings  
[ii] **double row of black submarginal marks** on both underside wings [see opposite].

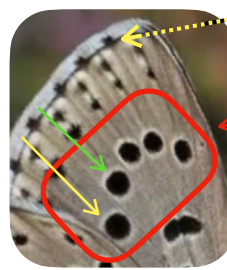
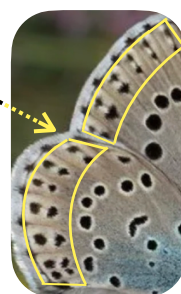
Also, note that: [a] **Iolas**, unlike the Large Blue, has an almost straight row of underside fore-wing outer spots. [Click here](#) for a comparison.

[b] **Alcon female uppersides** can have visible large spots on the fore-wing which may appear similar to darker forms of the Large Blue.

## Underside MALE &amp; FEMALE

Male and female are similar.

**Submarginal marks:** double row of parallel black marks on both wings. This will distinguish from both **Alcon** and **Iolas Blue**



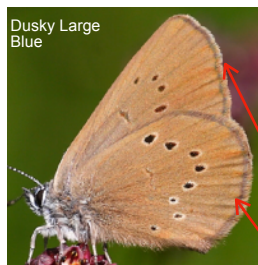
**Fringe lines:** usually dark partial lines

**Fore-wing outer spots:** row of outer spots is distinctly curved with spot 5 [yellow arrow] normally further inwards from the wing edge than spot 4 [green arrow]. This distinguishes from **Iolas Blue**.

## Similar 'Local' Species

which might confuse are **Dusky Large Blue** [*Phengaris nausithous*] and **Scarce Large Blue** [*Phengaris teleius*] colonies of which are found across Europe. Although both species are usually always found on or close to their foodplant, Great Burnet [*Sanguisorba officinalis*], Large Blue can fly with both these species and also Alcon Blue. In fact all four can be found flying together. Dusky and Scarce rarely display their uppersides. To help distinguish see comparisons below. *Note: Dusky and Scarce Large Blue will be described in more detail in the second part of this guide. See [Introduction](#). Please refer to other sources if necessary.*

## Dusky Large Blue



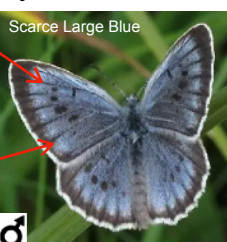
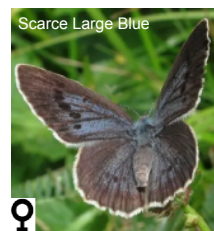
Usually easily distinguished from Large, Scarce Large and Alcon by its underside colour and marks.

**NO** submarginal marks on either wing

Medium to dark brown ground colour.

Uppersides of both sexes are similar to the Large Blue. Differentiate male by:

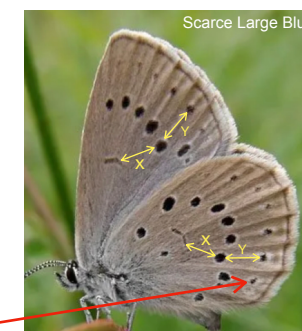
[i] smaller outer spots on fore-wing.  
*Note: these spots can be faint or absent*  
[ii] pale patches between the dark veins.



## Scarce Large Blue

Separate underside from Large Blue by:

- [i] the **less bold** inner submarginal marks,
- and [ii] the **pale and shadowy** outer parallel row of submarginal marks.



To distinguish Scarce Large from **Alcon** compare distances **x** and **y** between the marks shown above. On Scarce Large **x** roughly equals **y**, whilst on Alcon **x** is noticeably shorter than **y**. This difference usually more evident on fore-wing.

*Note: Cited differences in colour and spot size are considered unreliable.*



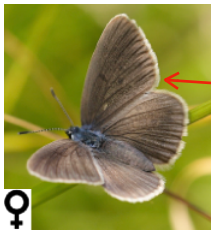
## Alcon Blue [*Phengaris alcon*]

### Upperside MALE



**Wing border:** dark, well defined, and relatively wide. Fore-wing border usually broadens slightly towards the apex of the wing.

### Upperside FEMALE

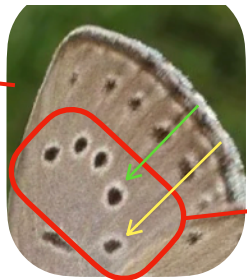
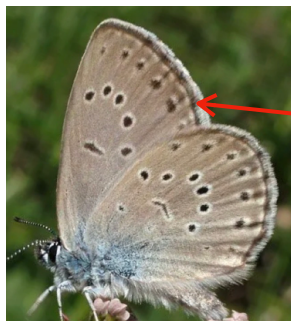


**Outer spots:** some large dark spots are present on the fore-wing but are often faint or invisible. These spots will help distinguish from Iolas Blue [see opposite].



### Underside MALE & FEMALE

Male and female are similar



**Fore-wing outer spots:** Row of spots is **distinctly curved** with spot 5 [yellow arrow] normally **further inwards from the wing edge** than spot 4 [green arrow]. This distinguishes from Iolas Blue [see opposite].

### Subspecies *rebeli*

Alcon and *rebeli* are very similar but have different foodplants, Marsh Gentian [*Gentiana pneumonanthe*] for Alcon and Cross Gentian [*Gentiana cruciata*] for *rebeli*, thus they have different habitats with *rebeli* usually being found at higher altitudes.

*Note: Differences in the wing patterns are frequently cited as a means of separating alcon and rebeli. The reliability and consistency of these features are considered uncertain and therefore not included here.*

The uppersides of these two variable species can be similar. An underside view is often required to make a positive identification.

### Key Identification Feature

#### Size:

Alcon and Iolas are, on average, **noticeably larger** than most of the other species in this guide, except the Large Blue.

#### Alcon v Iolas

- **MALE upperside:** Alcon wing border generally appears broader than Iolas.
- **FEMALE upperside:** Fore-wing outer spots indicate Alcon and hind-wing submarginal marks indicate Iolas.
- **MALE & FEMALE underside:**
  - [i] Row of fore-wing outer spots curved on Alcon and almost straight on Iolas.
  - [ii] Iolas usually has a much paler ground colour than Alcon.
- **Foodplant:** Iolas has a close association with its main foodplant, Bladder Senna [*Colutea arborescens*], with males hunting females around the scattered shrubs.

## Iolas Blue [*Iolana iolas*]

### Upperside MALE



**Wing border:** dark and narrow. Fore-wing border usually broadens slightly towards the apex of the wing.

### Upperside FEMALE

**Colour:** variable, generally appears half brown, half blue



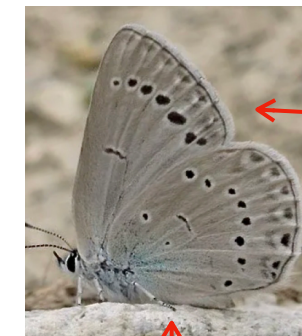
Iolas on Bladder Senna



**Submarginal marks:** row of dark marks on hind-wing, which can be faint. These marks will distinguish from Alcon Blue [see opposite].

### Underside MALE & FEMALE

Male and female are similar



**Colour:** ground colour is usually paler than the Alcon Blue [see opposite]



**Fore-wing outer spots:** Row of spots is **gently curved [almost straight]**. This distinguishes from Alcon Blue [see opposite] and Black-eyed Blue.



Alcon and Iolas might be confused with:

[a] the upper and undersides of Black-eyed and Green-underside Blue. However, both:

- [i] are noticeably **smaller**
- [ii] have female uppersides with **no** prominent marks or spots
- [iii] have differences in the underside markings. Click below for a comparison.

[b] the underside of Large Blue although the Large Blue usually has **larger** and **bolder** markings than both Alcon and Iolas.

**Click here for a comparison of the undersides of all the above species.**



**Black-eyed Blue [*Glaucopsyche melanops*]**

**Terms**

**Maps**

**Green-underside Blue [*Glaucopsyche alexis*]**

**Upperside MALE**



**Wing border:**  
dark, usually well defined, and relatively wide.  
Fore-wing border usually broadens towards the apex of the wing.



**Upperside FEMALE**



**Colour:** brown with blue basal scaling which can vary greatly. The blue is often extensive but occasionally may be almost absent.

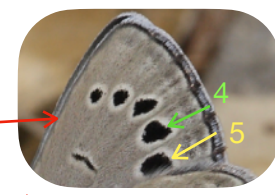


**Underside MALE & FEMALE**

Male and female are similar.

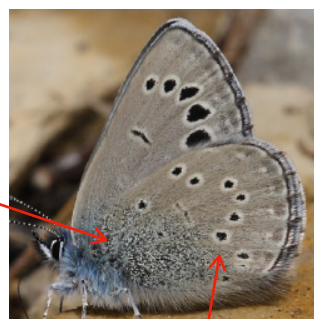
The features below help distinguish from Green-underside Blue

**Fore-wing outer spots 4 and 5:** spot 5 is normally further inwards from the wing edge than spot 4

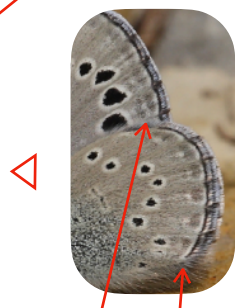


**Basal area:** usually dark

**Colour:** usually browner than Green-underside Blue



**Hind-wing outer spots:** generally a complete row



**Submarginal marks:** usually some darkish marks, even if very faint

These two variable species have similar uppersides. A view of the underside is necessary to separate and make a positive identification.

**Key Identification Features**

**Underside outer spots:**

**Black-eyed and Green-underside both have noticeably bolder and larger outer spots on the underside fore-wing than on the underside hind-wing.**

**Black-eyed Blue v Green-underside Blue**

**The undersides of both sexes of both species can look similar. Differences which help separate them are illustrated below.**

**For a quick comparison [click here](#)**

**Location may also help as Black-eyed is restricted to southwestern Europe.**

**?**

**Both Black-eyed and Green-underside might be confused with:**

**[a] Alcon Blue:** the male and female uppersides of which are similar. However, Alcon Blue is a noticeably **large** species.

**[b] Amanda's Blue:** the male upperside of which is similar. An underside view is necessary to make a positive identification.

**[c] Iolas Blue:** which can usually be differentiated by its **large** size but has similar:

**[i] female uppersides that can usually be distinguished by their small dark submarginal marks on the hind-wing.**

**[ii] male and female undersides.**

**[Click here](#) for a comparison.**

**Upperside MALE**



**Wing border:** variable, usually dark, relatively wide and well defined. Fore-wing border usually broader than hind-wing and widens towards the apex of the wing

**Upperside FEMALE**



**Colour:** sometimes completely brown but generally has pronounced basal blue scaling [as shown opposite] though this is variable. Fresh specimens have almost a black ground colour.

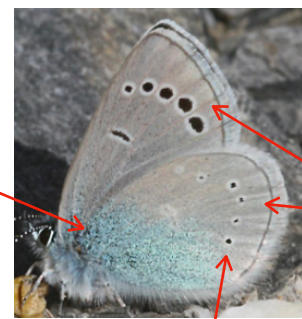
**Underside MALE & FEMALE**

Sexes similar with female usually slightly browner.

Features below help distinguish from Black-eyed Blue

**Fore-wing outer spots 4 and 5: spot 5 is in line with spot 4**

**Basal area:** usually a noticeable green-blue flush



**Submarginal marks:** NO dark marks

**Hind-wing outer spots: frequently small, vestigial or absent**



**Subspecies *schneideri***

The most dramatic variation of Green-underside is *schneideri*, which flies in Fennoscandia, with females that have blue uppersides like males.



## Small Blue [*Cupido minimus*]

### Upperside MALE



**Colour:** both sexes are dark brown/black and frequently look more slate grey than brown. Males may have a slight blue dusting [as shown above]

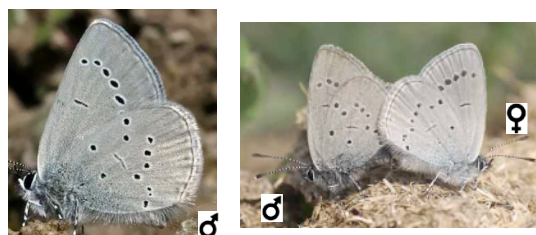
### Upperside FEMALE



**?**  
**PROBABILITY**  
To help distinguish Small Blues from female Osiris try using probability, i.e. take account of the number of identifiable males which are present.

Usually no blue scaling which might help distinguish from Osiris

### Underside MALE & FEMALE



The undersides of both sexes are almost indistinguishable from Osiris Blue

Small and Osiris Blue are noticeably smaller than the other species in this guide. Male uppersides are quite different but **female uppersides are similar**. The undersides are almost indistinguishable. Compare using the notes below.

### Key Identification Features

#### Small Blue v Osiris Blue

- **Size:** **Small Blue is markedly smaller than the other species in this guide. Osiris is, on average, slightly larger than Small Blue.**
- **Foodplant:** **Osiris has a close association with its foodplant Sainfoin [*Onobrychis species*]. Thus a specimen found on Sainfoin will most likely be Osiris. Small Blue feeds on Kidney Vetch [*Anthyllis species*].**
- **MALE upperside:** **Small Blue is grey/dark brown/black, sometimes with a blue dusting. Osiris is bright blue.**
- **FEMALE upperside:** **Blue scaling will usually only be found on Osiris and NOT on Small Blue.**
- **MALE & FEMALE underside:** **Osiris and Small Blue have almost indistinguishable undersides. However. Osiris generally has [i] more basal blue on hind-wing, [ii] a slightly more silvery colour than Small Blue.**

*Note: Differences in the underside spot pattern are frequently cited as a means of differentiating these two species. The reliability and consistency of these features are considered uncertain and therefore not included here.*

### Similar 'Local' Species

which might confuse is **Lorquin's Blue [*Cupido lorquinii*]**  
Lorquin's is only found in southern Iberia and has:  
[i] the same foodplant as the Small Blue, and [ii] males with bright blue uppersides.  
Lorquin's will be described in more detail in the second part of this guide. See [Introduction](#). Please refer to other sources if necessary.

**?**  
[i] Both Small and Osiris might be confused with:  
[a] Provençal and Short tailed Blues with vestigial/absent tails. [Click here](#) for guidance on recognising missing tails.

[b] Underside of Mazarine Blue.  
[Click here](#) for an explanation of how to separate.

[ii] Both sexes of Small Blue and Osiris females could be confused with Mazarine Blue females which have similar uppersides. However, Mazarine is, on average, somewhat larger.

[iii] Male Osiris upperside is similar to male Holly Blue. Distinguish by the **fore-wing fringe lines** on Holly Blue.

## Osiris Blue [*Cupido osiris*]

### Upperside MALE



**Colour:**  
bright blue, which clearly distinguishes from Small Blue

**Wing border:**  
dark and narrow

### Upperside FEMALE

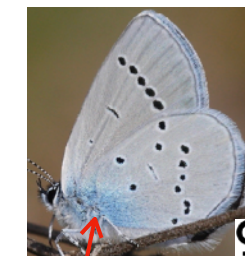


**Colour:** generally a deep dark brown sometimes with basal blue scaling [as shown above]. If blue scaling is present it will:  
[i] usually be more extensive than found on Small Blue males,  
[ii] help to distinguish from the female Small Blue.



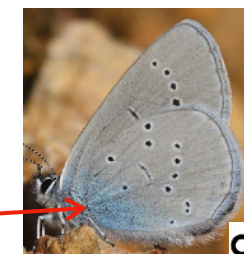
Osiris on Sainfoin

### Underside MALE & FEMALE



The undersides of both sexes are almost indistinguishable from Small Blue

Usually more basal blue on hind-wing than is found on Small Blue





## Adonis Blue [*Lysandra bellargus*]



Terms



Maps

### Upperside MALE



**Fringe lines:** both sexes usually have **complete** dark fringe lines on both fore and hind-wings

#### Colour:

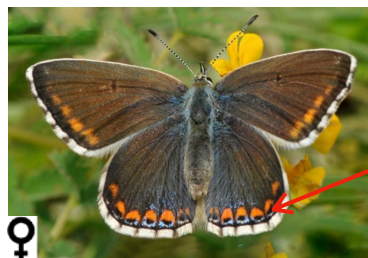
noticeable bright sky blue

**Wing border:**  
dark and narrow



**Submarginal marks:** sometimes a very faint row of dark marks are present on hind-wing

### Upperside FEMALE



**Submarginal marks:** row of orange and black marks on both wings. Frequently incomplete on fore-wing, as shown above.

Often there are some small blue outer marks here. If present, these will distinguish from the Chalkhill Blue.



**Colour:** Dark brown to black. There are variable amounts of blue scaling which, if present, helps separate from Chalkhill Blue.

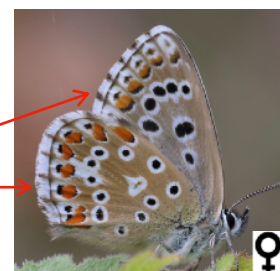


### Underside MALE and FEMALE

Male and female are similar but female is usually browner



**Complete fringe lines** on both wings



The undersides of both sexes are very similar to Chalkhill Blue although Adonis usually has **bolder** spots

### Key Identification Features

#### Fringe lines or 'chequering':

**Adonis and Chalkhill typically have noticeable dark fringe lines visible on the upper and underside of BOTH wings, usually fainter on hind-wing.**

**SOME or ALL** of these lines, which vary in width/shape, are **complete**, i.e. they cross the fringe or reach a point close to the outer edge of the fringe. This is unlike lines found on other species which usually are a **partial** projection into the fringe from the end of the vein. See below.

#### Complete



Adonis Blue

#### Partial



Common Blue

Notes: [i] *Baton Blue*, *Chequered Blue*, *Geranium Bronze*, are the other species in this guide with bold fringe lines on both wings. All are quite different and easily identified, [ii] male Adonis upperside is similar to male *Holly Blue* which has bold fringe lines but usually ONLY on the fore-wing.

### Adonis v Chalkhill

#### FEMALE uppersides:

##### Separate by:

- [i] **Blue scaling** - **usually only found on Adonis**
- [ii] **Outer submarginal marks** - **if present, blue on Adonis and white on Chalkhill**
- [iii] **Probability** - **with reference to the number of males present.**

#### MALE and FEMALE undersides:

**Differentiation may be possible by the spots on Adonis which are generally bolder than Chalkhill.**

**Otherwise an upperside view will be required for identification.**

## Chalkhill Blue [*Lysandra coridon*]

### Upperside MALE



**Fringe lines:** both sexes normally have **complete** dark fringe lines on both wings. Usually bolder on fore-wing.

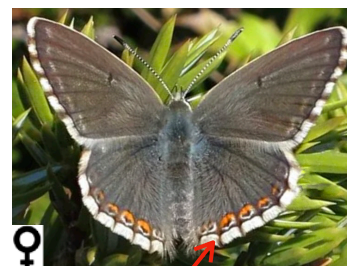
The Chalkhill Blue shows great variation across its wide range with many regional races and forms. A 'typical' specimen is described below.

**Wing border:** dark wide border on fore-wing



**Submarginal marks:** dark submarginal marks on hind-wing which normally have some degree of white surround

### Upperside FEMALE



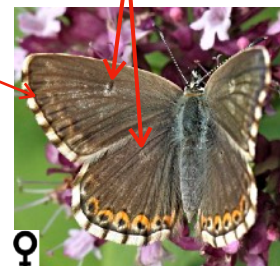
**Colour:** dark brown, usually no blue

**Submarginal marks:** row of orange and black marks on both wings. Frequently faint on fore-wing, as shown here.



If white outer submarginal marks like these are present, this will distinguish from Adonis

**Cell marks:** usually noticeable dark mark on fore-wing, faint on hind-wing. Sometimes with white outlines.

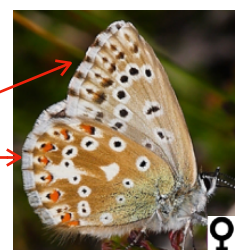


### Underside MALE and FEMALE

Sexes are similar but female is generally browner



**Complete fringe lines** on both wings



### Similar 'Local' Species

which might confuse are listed below with a summary of their distribution:

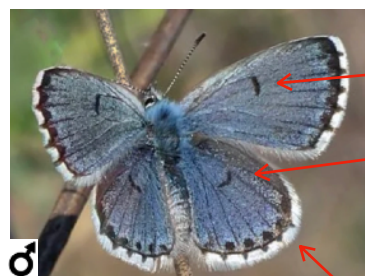
- Azure Chalkhill Blue [*Lysandra caelestissima*]** east-central Spain.
- Provence Chalkhill Blue [*Lysandra hispana*]** coasts of northwest Italy, south France, east Spain. Inland in north Spain from north east westwards, south of Pyrenees, towards southern Cantabrians.
- Spanish Chalkhill Blue [*Lysandra albicans*]** Iberian Peninsula.

These species will be described in more detail in the second part of this guide. See [Introduction](#). Please refer to other sources if necessary.



## Baton Blue [*Pseudophilotes baton*]

### Upperside MALE and FEMALE



**Cell marks:**  
usually noticeable dark marks on both wings of males. Can be faint on hind-wing.

**Fringe lines:**  
both sexes have bold dark fringe lines usually reaching close to the outer edge, especially on the fore-wing

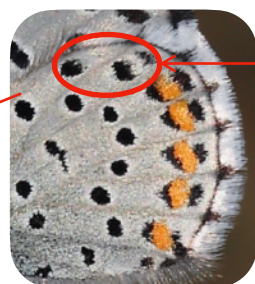
**Submarginal marks:**  
rows of black marks on both fore and hind-wings. These marks are not always visible [especially on the fore-wing] as they frequently merge with the wing border.



**Colour:**  
sexes are similar but females are usually darker with much less blue than males

**Cell marks:**  
normally difficult to see on females as they blend with the darker ground colour

### Underside MALE and FEMALE



**NO**  
orange  
marks  
here

**Hind-wing submarginal marks s1 and s2:**  
Baton normally has NO orange marks in s1 and s2 [as shown above]. This usually distinguishes from Chequered Blue [see opposite].



Terms



Maps

These two species can be difficult to separate. An **underside view is usually necessary to confirm identification**. Compare using the notes below.

### Key Identification Features

#### Fringe lines or 'chequering':

**Uppersides of both sexes of Baton and Chequered are similar with the bold fringe lines on both wings, commonly referred to as 'chequering', being a prominent feature.**

#### Baton v Chequered

#### Underside hind-wing marks s1 and s2:

**Baton and Chequered are best differentiated by the presence/absence of orange colouring in these underside marks. Baton has an incomplete band of orange submarginal marks on the underside hind-wing with NO orange marks in s1 and s2 whilst Chequered has a complete band of orange. See illustrations below.**

*Note: Geranium Bronze has similar bold fringe lines but should not cause any confusion.*

### Similar 'Local' Species

which might confuse are listed below with a summary of their distribution:

- **Bavius Blue** [*Pseudophilotes bavius*] northwestern Romania, southern Balkans and southern Greece
- **Eastern Baton Blue** [*Pseudophilotes vicrama*] eastern Europe including Balkans & Greece
- **False Baton Blue** [*Pseudophilotes abencerragus*] southern Spain and Portugal
- **Panoptes Blue** [*Pseudophilotes panoptes*] Iberian Peninsula
- **Sardinian Blue** [*Pseudophilotes barbagiae*] endemic to Sardinia.

These species will be described in more detail in the second part of this guide. See [Introduction](#). Please refer to other information sources if necessary.

## Chequered Blue [*Scolitantides orion*]

There are two distinct populations [i] subspecies *orion* - found in coastal areas of southern Fennoscandia, [ii] subspecies *lariana* - found in central/southern Europe. They are similar in appearance. The main difference is the uppersides of *lariana* [described below] which are generally darker than *orion*.

### Upperside MALE and FEMALE

**Cell marks:**  
prominent dark mark on fore-wing. Sometimes a faint mark on hind-wing.



**Colour:**  
sexes are similar with widely varying amounts of blue scaling. Females usually have less blue, sometimes with almost none. The brown ground colour can be very dark, almost black, even in males.

**Submarginal marks:**  
rows of black marks usually bordered by pale blue/white scales on both fore and hind-wings. These bright surrounds **can help distinguish from Baton Blue** but they are not always visible as they can merge with the dark ground colour.

**Fringe lines:**  
both sexes have bold dark fringe lines usually reaching close to the outer edge, especially on the fore-wing



### Underside MALE and FEMALE



**Orange**  
marks  
**present**  
**here**

**Hind-wing submarginal marks s1 and s2:**  
Chequered usually has noticeable orange marks in s1 and s2 making a continuous band of orange [as shown above] This usually distinguishes from Baton Blue [see opposite].



## Lang's Short-tailed Blue [*Leptotes pirithous*]

### Upperside MALE

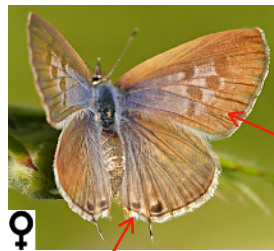


**Wing border:** dark and narrow

? Might be confused with Short-tailed and Provençal Short-tailed males. However, an **underside view easily separates**.

### Upperside FEMALE

**Colour:** mainly brown, usually some basal blue scaling



**Hind-wing submarginal marks:** two dark marks close to the tail

**Tail:** prominent tails on both sexes

**Fore-wing spots:** a group of large vague spots which can be obscured by the ground colour

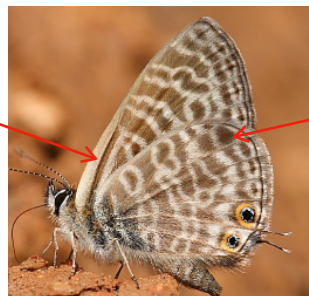
### Key Identification Features

- [i] Underside fore-wing dark stripe
- [ii] Underside hind-wing dark mark in s2:

**Lang's is best differentiated from other species with tails by its underside wing pattern with these two distinctive features. See below.**

### Underside MALE and FEMALE

**Dark stripe:** Noticeable stripe near front edge of fore-wing



**Dark mark in s2:** Usually a large dark mark present

Lang's underside similar to Long-tailed and Geranium Bronze on this page. Differentiate by above features.

## Long-tailed Blue [*Lampides boeticus*]

### Upperside MALE



**Colour:** amount of blue ground colour is variable

**Tail:** prominent tails on both sexes

### Upperside FEMALE



**Colour:** brown ground colour with variable basal blue scaling



**Hind-wing submarginal marks:** one or two [sometimes more] prominent, roughly circular, dark marks usually with white outlines close to the tail. Boldest mark is normally the one on the outer side of the tail.

### Key Identification Features

- [i] Upperside hind-wing submarginal marks
- [ii] White band on underside hind-wing:

**Differentiate Long-tailed from other species with tails by these distinctive features [see above and below]**

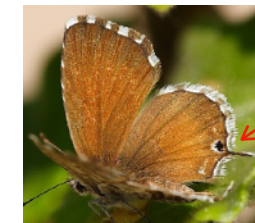
### Underside MALE and FEMALE



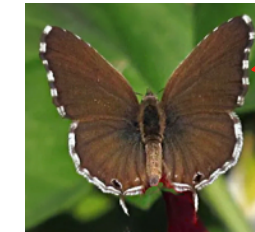
**Distinctive white band:** This white band on the hind-wing should distinguish from the similar Lang's and Geranium Bronze on this page.

## Geranium Bronze [*Cacyreus marshalli*]

### Upperside MALE and FEMALE

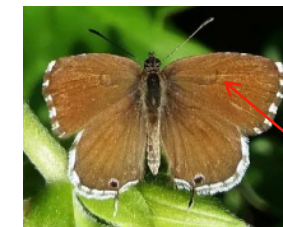


**Hind-wing submarginal marks:** single dark mark close to tail



**Fringe lines:** bold dark lines, especially on fore-wing

**Colour:** uniformly brown



**Tail:** prominent tails

**Fore-wing cell mark:** occasionally a faint, dark mark [as shown here]

### Key Identification Feature

**Bold dark fringe lines on both wings:** Geranium Bronze is distinguished from other species with tails by its prominent dark fringe lines. These are usually bolder on fore-wing [see below]

### Underside MALE and FEMALE

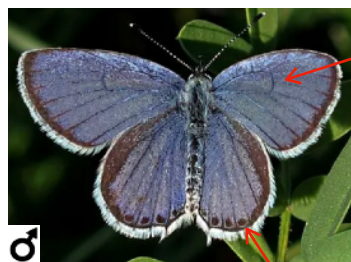


**Bold dark fringe lines:** This should distinguish from the similar Lang's and Long-tailed on this page.



## Short-tailed Blue [*Cupido argiades*]

### Upperside MALE



**Fore-wing cell mark:**  
occasionally a faint, dark mark [as shown here]

**Wing border:**  
dark border can  
diffuse inwards  
appearing broader

**Hind-wing submarginal marks:**  
sometimes has a distinct, complete  
row of small marks [as shown]

**Tail:**  
prominent  
tails on  
both sexes

### Upperside FEMALE

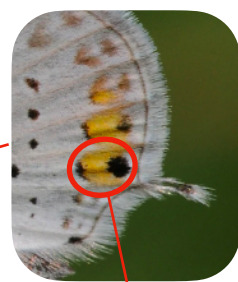


**Colour:** mainly black  
ageing to brown, usually  
with some degree of  
basal blue scaling



**Submarginal marks:**  
normally has an  
orange mark close  
to the tails

### Underside MALE and FEMALE



**Hind-wing submarginal mark s6:**  
Normally has a visible amount of orange in  
mark s6 and sometimes additional orange  
marks in s5 and s4 [as shown above]  
This usually distinguishes from Provençal opposite.

These two species can be difficult to separate.  
**An underside view is usually necessary  
to confirm identification.**

### Key Identification Feature

#### Short-tailed v Provençal

**Underside hind-wing submarginal mark s6:**

**Short-tailed and Provençal are best differentiated by  
this underside mark. Short-tailed normally has a large  
orange mark whilst Provençal usually has a faint mark  
with NO significant orange. See illustrations below.**

**The uppersides of both species are variable  
and difficult to separate. [Click here](#) for a  
detailed comparison.**

*Note: Male Short-tailed and Provençal could  
be confused with the male upperside of  
Lang's Short-tailed Blue. However, Lang's is easily  
differentiated by its distinctive underside wing pattern.*

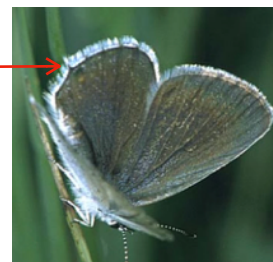
### ? ABSENT TAILS

Sometimes the tail on these two species is vestigial/absent  
due to wear etc. This may lead to confusion, especially with  
*Osiris* or *Small Blues*. However, there is generally a **kink in  
the dark marginal line** indicating where the tail would have  
been which should help to separate. This kink, visible on  
both upper and underside, is illustrated in the photos below.

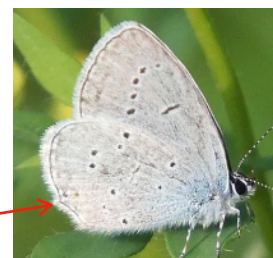
Tail present and  
kink present



Tail  
vestigial  
but  
kink still  
visible



Worn specimen with tail  
absent. Despite this the  
kink is still clearly visible



## Provençal Short-tailed Blue [*Cupido alcetas*]

### Upperside MALE



**Wing border:** sharply defined  
narrow dark border

**Submarginal marks:**  
frequently has a  
single prominent  
mark close to the tail

**Tail:**  
both sexes have a short  
tail, sometimes vestigial

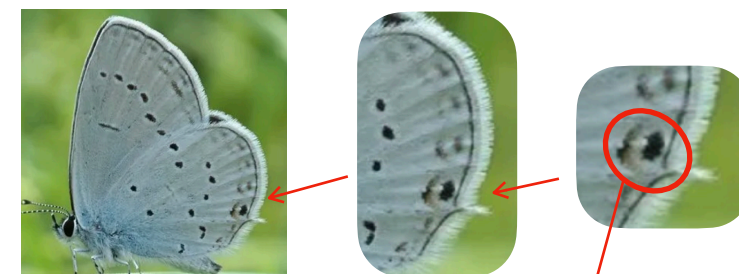
### Upperside FEMALE



**Colour:** black/dark brown,  
usually with no basal blue scaling

**Hind-wing submarginal marks:**  
normally has NO marks

### Underside MALE and FEMALE



**Hind-wing submarginal mark s6:**  
Normally a faint mark with NO significant orange.  
This usually distinguishes from Short-tailed Blue opposite.

### Similar 'Local' Species

which may confuse is **Eastern Short-tailed Blue [*Cupido decoloratus*]**  
found from east Austria to Romania and south to northern Greece. Male is dull blue with broad wing borders and a fore-wing cell mark. *Decoloratus* will be described in detail in the second part of this guide. See [Introduction](#). Please refer to other sources if necessary.



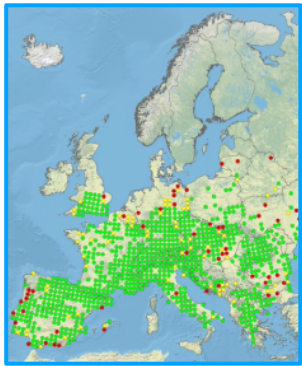


Distribution Maps

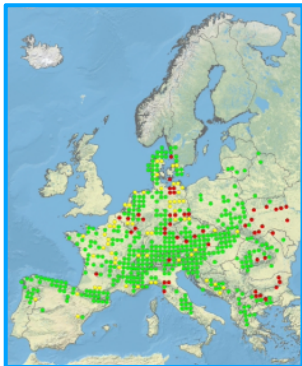
● Up to 1950

● 1951 - 1980

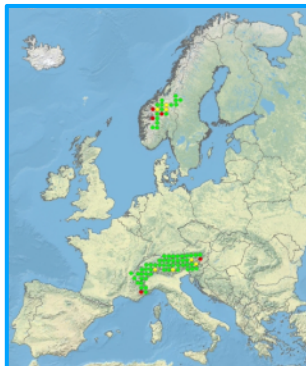
● After 1980



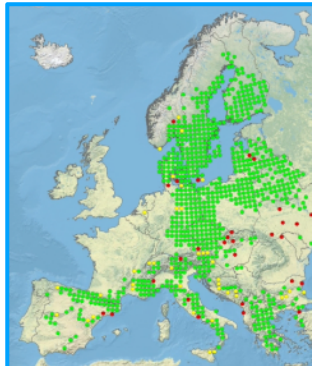
Adonis Blue ➡



Alcon Blue ➡



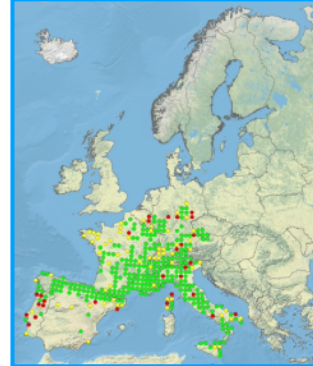
Alpine Blue ➡



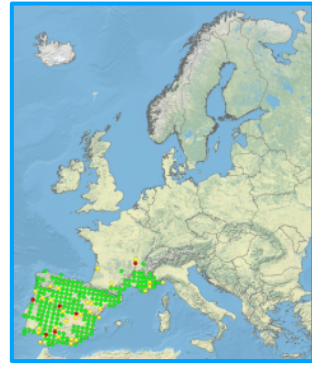
Amanda's Blue ➡



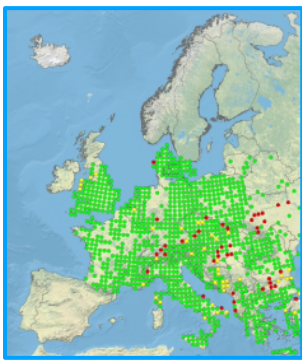
Anomalous Blue ➡



Baton Blue ➡



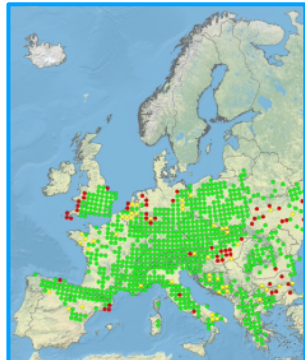
Black-eyed Blue ➡



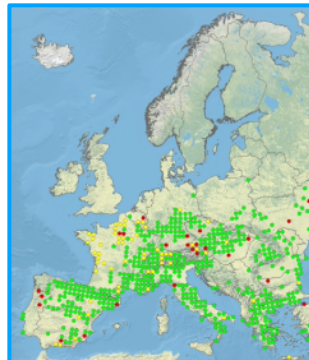
Brown Argus ➡



Catalanian Furry Blue ➡



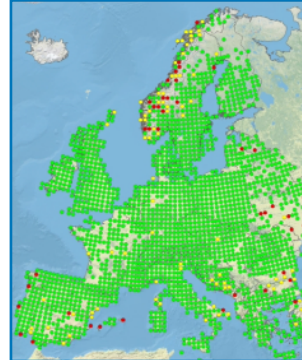
Chalkhill Blue ➡



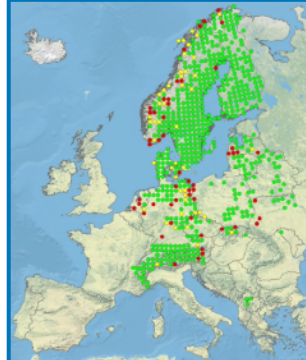
Chapman's Blue ➡



Chequered Blue ➡



Common Blue ➡

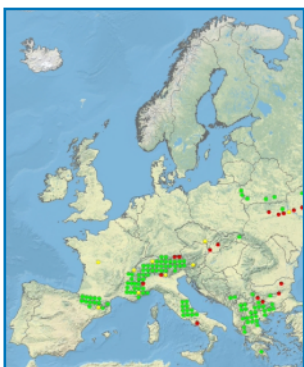


Cranberry Blue ➡

Southern Common Blue ➡



Damon Blue ➡



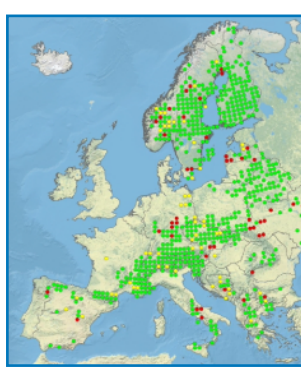
Eros Blue ➡



Escher's Blue ➡



Furry Blue ➡



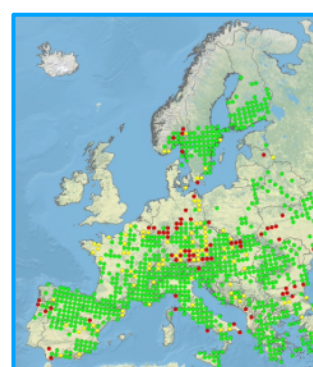
Geranium Argus ➡



Geranium Bronze ➡



Glandon Blue ➡



Green-underside Blue ➡

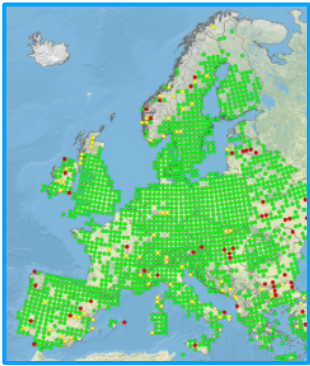


Distribution Maps

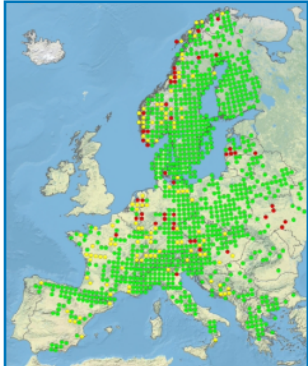
● Up to 1950

● 1951 - 1980

● After 1980



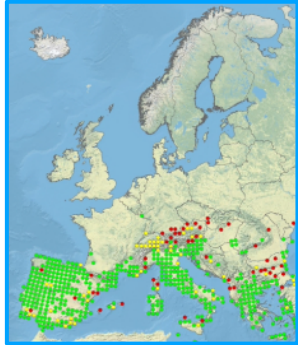
Holly Blue ➡



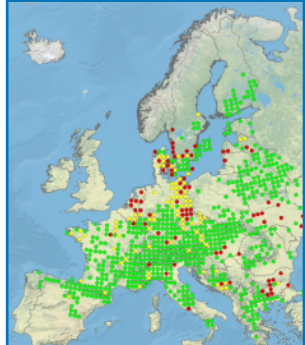
Idas Blue ➡



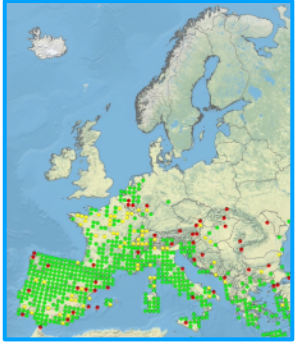
Iolas Blue ➡



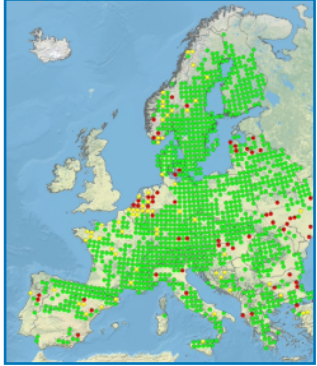
Lang's Short-tailed Blue ➡



Large Blue ➡



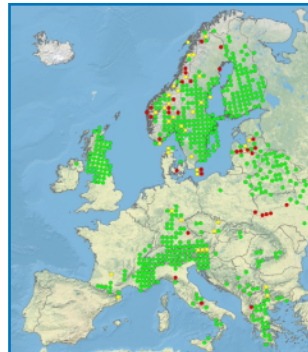
Long-tailed Blue ➡



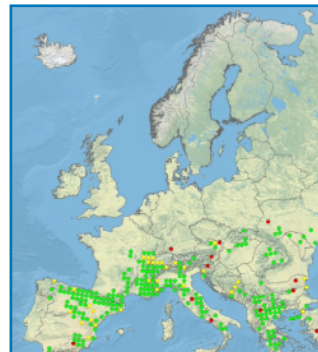
Mazarine Blue ➡



Meleager's Blue ➡



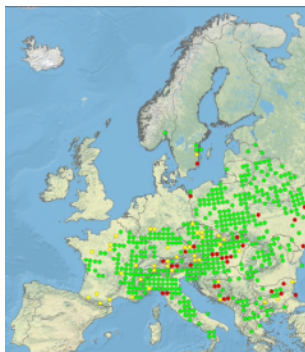
Northern Brown Argus ➡



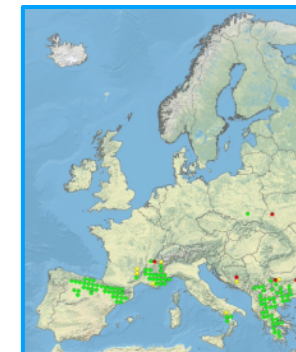
Osiris Blue ➡



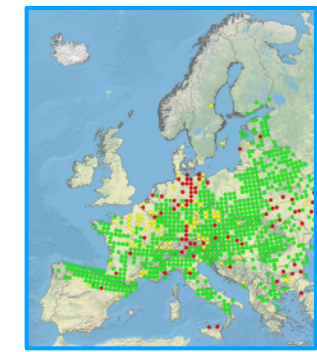
Provençal Short-tailed Blue ➡



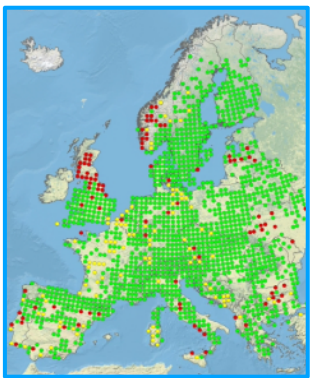
Reverdin's Blue ➡



Ripart's Anomalous Blue ➡



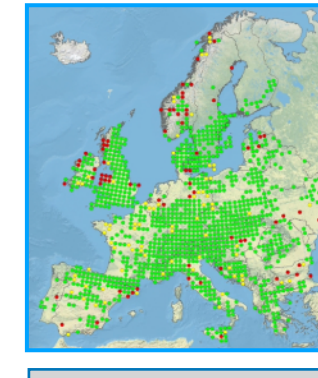
Short-tailed Blue ➡



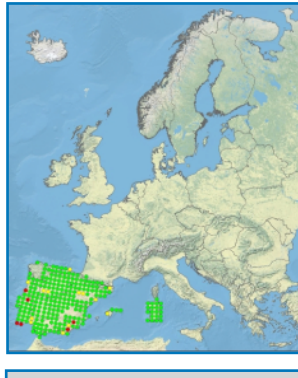
Silver-studded Blue ➡



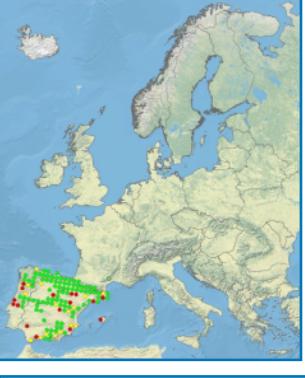
Silvery Argus ➡



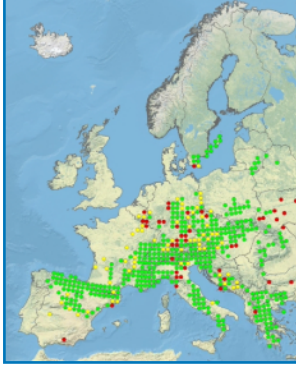
Small Blue ➡



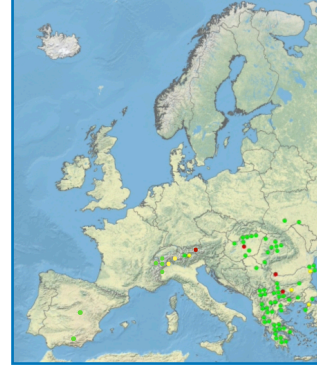
Southern Brown Argus ➡



Southern Mountain Argus ➡



Turquoise Blue ➡



Zephyr Blues ➡



## Appendix

### Geography

The geographical area covered is as shown on the Distribution Maps excluding the coast of northern Africa.

### Taxonomy

The current EBG checklist of European butterflies has been followed which comprises species found in Europe up to the eastern boundary of the European Union.  
This checklist was compiled by an international committee of taxonomic experts.

## Acknowledgements

The distribution maps are reproduced by kind permission of LepiDiv Projekt. For more information please visit [LepiDiv](#)

With special thanks for information and photographs to Bernard Watts of [www.butterflyeurope.co.uk](http://www.butterflyeurope.co.uk)

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Guy Padfield, Matt Rowlings, Mark Searle, Simon Spencer, David Tomlinson.

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