

Welcome to the latest issue of our newsletter for Butterfly Conservation members and many other people living in the Scottish Borders and further afield. Please forward it to others who have an interest in butterflies & moths and who might like to read it and be kept in touch with our activities.

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[See last page for photo credits]

Please write in with your articles and views. The next issue will go out in spring 2018. Email to me at the above address or by post to:
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Humblemoor Hill in Roxburghshire, home of the Hedge Rustic moth

What's the Difference between a Butterfly and a Moth?

When Barbara and I ran a stand at the St Abbs Science Day in August every one of the fifty or more people we talked to asked us this question - yes, they really all did! Fortunately we were armed with both a few technical answers as well as a nice little quiz to see if people could tell the difference - this was a set of about 30 pictures of both butterflies and moths along with a few wild cards of other things that looked a bit like a moth. The great thing about the quiz is that it suits all ages and all levels of knowledge - only one person got them all right and it led on to many interesting discussions.



Another very popular way of engaging with youngsters is the reveal of moth trap contents and Philip Hutton has been working with the SWT Wildlife Watch group in Newcastleton in recent years. Along with getting an early years interest in moths these sessions have generated very useful records for a part of the Borders which has had little attention until Philip got going there. Not sure whether some of these young people were more interested in lunch though!



Of course, a key similarity between butterflies and moths is that they are threatened by so many changes in the way we manage our land and the impacts of our lifestyles. While developments which go through the planning system are visible and available for comment or challenge, many important changes are not. These include woodland plantings at both large and small scales along with the details of agri-environment schemes, even though these are established to help wildlife. And the lack of continuity with wildlife-friendly activities is also a worry - helping things for a five year period is good but shouldn't just come to an end with habitats being returned to less satisfactory conditions.

Barry Prater

Many thanks to all the contributors - there are some super stories to read!

A Selection of Highlights from this Year's Sightings

As ever, records of sightings of both butterflies and moths during 2017 are still coming in so those covered below will not be the full story but certainly contain many exciting and unexpected surprises.

Butterflies

White-letter Hairstreak - this has to be **the** butterfly highlight of the year. Iain Cowe discovered an adult near Paxton in August which was still around a few days later - read all about this on a later page.

Brimstone - two records of this species whose distribution is limited by the lack of its larval foodplants (Alder and Purging Buckthorn) in the northern half Britain. One was spotted at Clarilaw on 3 June (Michael Braithwaite) and the second, a male, in Eyemouth on 17 June (Barry Prater); these follow last year's sighting of a female in Selkirk. All are likely to be just wanderers as it seems unlikely that the occasional planting of buckthorns in our region could sustain colonies. We still lack a picture of a Borders Brimstone so there's a challenge for next year - keep an eye out early on in April/May/June for emerging hibernators and then later in summer for specimens of the next generation.

Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary - 3 at Mincie Moss near Mellerstain on 3 June (Robin Cowe). A new site for this butterfly.



Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary (BP)



Orange Footman (AB)



Buff Footman (BP)



Orange Underwing (IC)

Macromoths

Orange Footman - 1 at Tweedbank on 31 May (Andrew Bramhall). First confirmed Scottish record. Specimen now in the National Museum of Scotland.

Buff Footman - a new species for Berwickshire, with several trapped at two sites (Paxton House, Duns Castle Woods) in late July and early August (Barry Prater).

Orange Underwing - 1 found on rocks on the shore at Burnmouth on 5 April (Iain Cowe). Most unlikely spot for this species of birchwoods. First Berwickshire record.

Buff Arches - 1 trapped at Chirside in early August (Iain Cowe). New species for Berwickshire.

Dingy Shell - found at Big Wood, Selkirk on 12 July (John Howard). Second record for Selkirkshire.

Beech-green Carpet - a very unusual high count of 17 at Kirkhope Forest on 16 August (Charlotte Cavey-Wilcox). Only the second record for Selkirkshire of this scarce species.

White-pinion Spotted - 1 trapped at Pease Dean SWT reserve in Berwickshire on 10 June during the Scottish Entomologists' Gathering - new for the VC (Tom Prescott et al.).



Dingy Shell (JH)



Beech-green Carpet (CCW)



White-pinion Spotted (BP)

Lilac Beauty - first Berwickshire record of 1 at Preston Plantation on 7 July (Barry Prater).

Pearly Underwing - 1 trapped in the upper reaches of the Eye Water, Berwickshire, on 25 September (Barry Prater). This is a very scarce immigrant to the Borders with no records since 2006 and none in Berwickshire since 1955.



Pearly Underwing (BP)



Lilac Beauty (BP)



Tissue (BP)

Small Chocolate-tip - a new site found in the Douglas Burn area, Selkirkshire, on 25 July (Teyl de Bordes).

Large Red-belted Clearwing - following the find of pupal cases a few years ago, adult moths seen for the first time at Spottiswoode in May (David Long). See separate article by David on this.

Tissue - records from Berwickshire coastal caves and inland mine site December 2016 - March 2017 and again in this autumn (Katty Baird).

Garden Tiger - high count of 17 in the Douglas Burn area, Selkirkshire, on 25 July (Teyl de Bordes).

Micromoths

Ethmia quadrillella - a new species for Scotland recorded at Denholm Mill, Roxburghshire, in May (Nick Cook). See later article for the full story.

Lampronia capitella - this was found at the end of April in Eshiels Wood, where the larvae feed on redcurrants. Initially a wilted plant was spotted on 12 April, a shoot taken and the moth hatched out on 20 April. Subsequently many more bushes showing signs of the moth were discovered (Reuben Singleton). Following the demise of a colony in Aberdeenshire, this now represents the sole extant colony in Scotland of what is a UKBAP Priority Species. New for Peeblesshire and the Borders.



Garden Tigers (and a Peppered Moth) (TdeB)



Feeding damage on redcurrant bushes and the emerged *Lampronia capitella* (RS)

Acleris abietana - a scarce moth which is spreading from Perthshire and was found at Pickie Moss, Berwickshire on 10 March (Barry Prater). Apparently only previously known from Kirkcudbrightshire and Roxburghshire in southern Scotland so new for the VC.

Gypsonoma sociana - first Berwickshire record of this fairly scarce moth at Eyemouth on 16 June (Barry Prater).

Mompha locuplatella - found at Big Wood on 1 July (John Howard). First Selkirkshire record.

Isotrias rectifasciana - recorded at Upper Nisbet on 21 June (Charlotte Cavey-Wilcox). Known from very few Scottish sites and new for Roxburghshire.



Acleris abietana (BP)



Gypsonoma sociana (BP)



Mompha locuplatella (JH)



Isotrias rectifasciana (CCW)

A White Letter Day

Iain Cowe (Chirnside)

“It was shock and amazement, disbelieving, puzzlement, then over-excitement as the dawning realisation that what I was looking at was so, so special, looking around me, desperately wanting to tell someone what I had found.” I had been here a few times before in my decade or so of butterfly hunting in the Scottish Borders. Small Blues in 2007, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary in 2009, etc, in fact, it really does not matter to me how rare something might be, the excitement of seeing a first Orange-tip of any season can be just as frantically frenetic, running, which is a rarity these days, jumping, rarer, and giggling whilst swearing, quite loudly, as the butterfly outpaces me along a riverbank.

August 9th 2017 was a quite memorable day. It was a beautiful summer day with a slight breeze and full on sunshine. A long walk ahead of me from Mordington on the Scottish-English Border south past Edrington Mains and flower meadow then down and over the Whiteadder and up to Paxton, stopping off at Paxton House for refreshment. I had tallied a few hundred butterflies - Peacock, Red Admiral, Small Copper, Meadow Brown, Speckled Wood and many more, so I was already very happy with my day as it had been. I wandered from Paxton House down the towpath by the Tweed looking specifically for Comma. Comma are without doubt a favourite of mine, and I did find one, but a shoddy example, so I moved on a little further to a field edge near Finchy Sheil, a very athletic stone's throw from the Border at Paxton Toll.



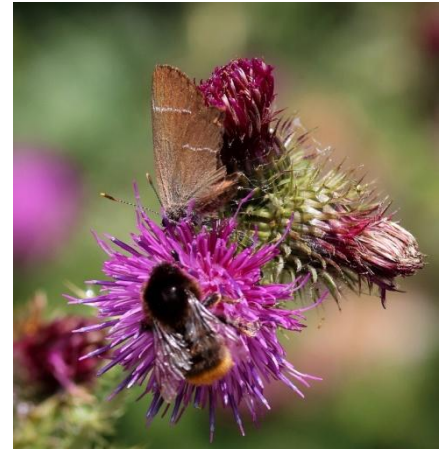
first sighting (IC)

This field edge always houses Comma hungry for Bramble flowers on the woodland edge. I just never found one though, so I continued very stubbornly not giving up. I spotted a small collection of Ragwort plants in flower down the field edge and decided that I had better take a look at them as Comma quite regularly nectar from them. I could see as I got closer to the collection of plants that there were no Comma, so slightly cursing when I noticed a very small beaten up butterfly picking through one of the bright yellow flower heads. I immediately believed that it would be a Small Copper, and I persisted, for what seemed like an age, to believe that it cannot possibly be what I think it is. I muttered White-letter Hairstreak several times amid a few expletives, and with growing confidence began chanting loudly and wee bit maniacally

“WHITE-LETTER HAIRSTREAK ... WHITE-LETTER HAIRSTREAK”.

Once you find something like this, it's very hard to let go. I could not leave, I really couldn't, I was transfixed. I decided to spook the butterfly into flight, up and away it went into the canopy of some nearby Pines. Feeling a bit guilty I wandered off to search for more, as you do. After about twenty minutes I could not resist the urge to look again to see if the White-letter Hairstreak had resumed feeding now that the Butterfly Botherer had gone, and yes, it had resumed feeding. This time though I let it be.

I returned to Paxton, Finchy Shiel the very next day, armed with a little knowledge about how I may go about looking for more such butterflies. The White-letter Hairstreak spends most of its life up in the canopy of Elm, the caterpillars' food plant, and quite often can be found in the canopy of Ash, Lime and Oak. On the field edge there were several Elm and a few Ash, so I settled down and studied the canopy for a good hour and more. As I stalked up and down the field edge I was aware of many other species such as Painted Lady, Peacock, Large White, Small Copper, Wall Brown...and yes..haha...White-letter Hairstreak...but disappointingly the very same one I had spotted the day before. My heart was in my mouth. This time the butterfly was feeding quite happily among bees, wasps and other butterfly species quite unperturbed on a large bunch of Slender Thistle. I made a further visit a few days after and could not relocate the butterfly, though I got the feeling it would not have been far away.



second sighting (IC)

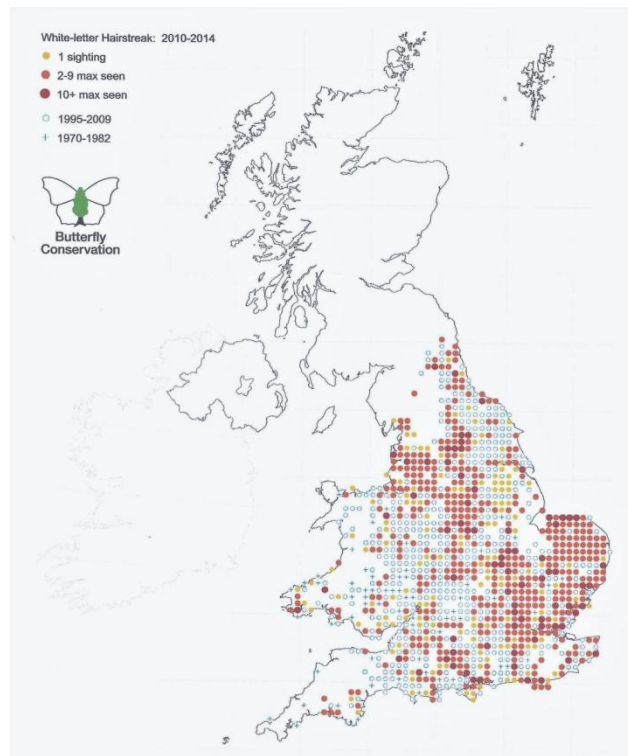
I like to think that I know a lot about the butterfly fauna of the Eastern Borders having studied butterflies now for 10 years and more, mostly within Berwickshire, it has to be said, though I would never profess to knowing all there is to know, as that simply cannot be done. But this White-letter Hairstreak I know little or nothing about. So I am beginning at the beginning with this one and it may take some time for any more evidence of the butterfly's presence within Scotland at breeding level, which would, quite frankly, be more astounding and exciting to prove. This can be done in winter searching for the tiny eggs that are laid by the females on the tips of the Elm trees...yes I know...it won't be easy. If evidence of breeding can be found, then the sky is the limit looking at new areas further afield. Just how widespread are these elusive little butterflies?

There have been only two previous records of the White-letter Hairstreak having been present in Scotland, one in 1859 at Dumfries (Lennon) and in 1884 at Sandbank, Dunoon (William Watson) in an article written for the Glasgow Natural History Society. (See George Thomson, "The Butterflies of Scotland", 1980 for details). Since then very little and nothing is known about the butterfly and its status within Scotland. It has been thought for some time that this species may appear in the south of Scotland as diligent searching by several keen individuals has revealed its presence as far north as Rothbury, Northumberland, on the eastern side of Britain.

So it's all to play for. Watch this space for further developments.

lain's discovery caused quite a stir and had plenty of coverage in the media, both locally and nationally. Apart from all the excitement, its importance should also be seen in the context of the current status of this species, which is a priority for conservation for both Butterfly Conservation and in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

The map shows the distribution of White-letter Hairstreak records (red dots) over the five-year period 2010 to 2014 and, while there are some encouraging records from NE England, most worrying is the huge extent of apparent losses throughout large parts of England. These are the areas of blue circles where it was recorded in the previous 15 years but not more recently. So any hints of a move into our area are most welcome.



The Comfrey Ermel (*Ethmia quadrillella*): a Moth New to Scotland

Nick Cook (Denholm)

On the morning of 4 May 2017, my garden moth trap at Denholm Mill, Roxburghshire had captured an unremarkable haul of 5 Hebrew Characters, 4 Clouded Drabs, 2 Common Quakers, a Garden Carpet and a Nut-tree Tussock. I headed to the bottom of my garden, where the River Teviot flows, in order to release the moths onto the riverbank. When doing this I spotted a small micro-moth resting on a Willowherb leaf near a patch of Common Comfrey. It was very docile, and was easily boxed. At first I thought that it might be one of the Tortrix moths that imitate bird-droppings, but the black and white markings were too vivid for that family of moths. The Field Guide to the Micro-moths of Great Britain by Sterling and Parsons soon revealed it to be *Ethmia quadrillella* (or the Comfrey Ermel). The caterpillar foodplant was stated to be Comfrey, with riverbanks being the usual habitat. The distribution map showed that the moth's most northern populations are in Cumbria and North Yorkshire, where it is "very local" in distribution.

The moth was photographed and an image was e-mailed to Dr Mark Young in Aberdeen, a noted expert on Scottish micro-lepidoptera, who was very excited by the discovery and, as a potential new species for Scotland, asked me to post the moth to him. "Too late!" was the cry - it had already been released. Given the importance of the discovery Mark was unwilling to confirm the record without seeing a "voucher specimen". He did, however, state that he was 90% sure that my identification was correct. That night I ran my moth trap at the release site in my garden in the hope of capturing it again, but the moth failed to appear.



Ethmia quadrillella and the Comfrey patch by the River Teviot (NC)

From then on I looked at the Comfrey plants on the river bank in my garden at least twice a day and on 17 May 2017 I found a second moth resting on Ground Elder. This was also photographed, and the markings determined that it was not the same moth as had been boxed earlier that month. It was duly posted alive to Dr Mark Young, who was able to confirm that it was indeed the second Scottish example of *Ethmia quadrillella*. The unfortunate moth will now be displayed in the National Collection in Edinburgh so that future recorders will be able to examine a voucher specimen of one of the first two Comfrey Ermels to be recorded in Scotland.

[Mark Young commented to Nick "I have asked various friends about *E quadrillella* and they all say that it is a very local and elusive moth. For example, UK's best micro-man, Bob Heckford, says that there are Devon records but that he has never been able to find one there, and Steve Palmer has never seen one in northern England! This makes your colony really important and I do hope that your comfrey patch is safe from disturbance. In six weeks or so (and into August) perhaps you can look for larvae on the underside of the leaves. They are green to start with but become more colourful as they grow, living in a bit of a web and eating holes in the lower epidermis."]

Large Red-belted Clearwings in Berwickshire

David Long (Spottiswoode)

Clearwings are very elusive day-flying and rarely seen moths. There are 16 British species of which only seven have been recorded, usually very locally, in Scotland. Their larvae are wood-boring in stems of trees and shrubs, more rarely feeding in the stems of herbs and most are specific to one or only a few host species. For most clearwings, pheromone lures are available to attract males in the flight season, though success varies between species. In Berwickshire only the Lunar Hornet Moth, feeding on sallows, appears to be fairly widespread from sketchy reports, but has records from only three sites since 2000. The Large Red-belted Clearwing has a single record from Lauder in 1902 and a doubtful earlier record from Penmanshiel. Its larvae feed on birch stems especially recently-cut stumps. There are scattered records of this species from throughout England, Wales and the Scottish Highlands.

At Spottiswoode near Lauder we purchased an 80-acre former Forestry Commission Sitka Spruce plantation in 2002, with a view to gradually restoring it to native oak/ birch woodland. Part was immediately clear-felled of spruce and in some parts natural regeneration of birch happened remarkably quickly, but not in other areas where extensive planting of sessile oak, birch, rowan, aspen, alder and juniper has taken place over the years. In fact, natural regeneration of birch has in places been so vigorous that thinning has been necessary after only about 10 years. The Lothian Conservation Volunteers from Edinburgh have been strong supporters of the woodland restoration project and have visited many times to undertake brash burning, tree planting, birch thinning and other tasks.



Conservation Volunteers at work (DL)

On 4 June 2013 two pupal cases protruding from the surfaces of two Birch stumps cut previously were noticed quite by chance, and digital images were sent to Barry Prater, the Berwickshire Moth Recorder, who identified them as Large Red-belted Clearwing pupae, and sought confirmation from Roy Leverton an expert on all moths. Further searching did not reveal any more. None were observed in 2014, but on 30 May 2015, 14 pupal cases were observed on stumps in another area of the woodland fringing an open heather clearing where many birches had been felled in winter 2012/13. However, in spite of much searching, no adults were seen and pheromone lures were tried several times without success. In 2016 no further empty pupae were found and pheromone lures were again unsuccessful.



Large Red-belted Clearwing - empty pupal cases (May 2015) and a female after just laying egg on birch stump (May 2017) (DL)

In March 2017 a major effort was made by a volunteer squad to fell numerous birch trees adjacent to the heather area. These stumps were kept under close observation from 11 May onwards and pheromone lures again tried unsuccessfully. On 24 May on a sunny afternoon a fleeting glimpse was had of a clearwing near a stump, and over the next three (fortunately sunny) days several adult female Large Red-belted Clearwings were caught and photographed. On releasing one back on to a stump it did not fly off but crawled over the cut surface waving its abdomen back and forth sideways, as though feeling for a crevice, then laid two eggs before flying off. The eggs were brown with a rough scurfy surface. Later I checked other stumps in the area and found numerous eggs. The last date on which adults were observed was 31 May.

It had taken four years from the first find of a pupal case to finally seeing any adults. Hopefully many of this year's eggs will have hatched and the caterpillars will now be feeding happily within the stumps. It may be 2 years before the next batch of adults emerge, but in the coming winter a new set of trees will be felled in the same area and next year the diary has already been booked for late May in the hope of seeing a new generation. Clearwings are hard work but the success brings enormous satisfaction!

Plant Communities for Butterflies & Moths Part 7: Oakwoods (contd.)

Roger Manning (Sprouston)

As mentioned in my previous article, Oaks (*Quercus* sp.) support an incredible range of invertebrates and amongst those the moths are very well represented. I now want to concentrate on the moths and butterflies associated with the plants growing on the woodland floor in oakwoods.

Oakwoods are well worth visiting in any season of the year but spring is a particularly rewarding time. It is then that the woodland floor is often carpeted with wildflowers and these are not only attractive but also provide added prospects for both butterflies and moths. As with other deciduous trees, when the leaves of oaks emerge so they produce a canopy above the wood. That in turn restricts the amount of available light and flowering plants become limited as a result. So it might be the case where little other than Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) is visible on the woodland floor as you explore these areas of dappled shade, but even ferns such as that can provide potential as it is not only the foodplant of the Swift family of moths (*Hepialidae*), which eat the roots, but also for the Brown Silver-line which is very much a spring and early summer species.



Red Admiral (BP)



Brown Silver-line amongst Bracken (BP)



Speckled Wood (BP)

Bird Cherry (*Prunus padus*) might be amongst the oaks, perhaps in clearings or along woodland rides. It's a shrub or small tree which produces long and very graceful spikes of drooping white blossom whilst the leaves sometimes provide food for Clouded Silver larvae. Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) patches often act as a magnet for moths such as the Common Pug, Peppered Moth and Purple Clay, whilst Red Admirals, Commas and the Speckled Wood will readily home in on any over-ripe fruits.

Ivy (*Hedera helix*) is greatly undervalued yet provides both food and shelter for so much of our wildlife. It attaches itself to the tree trunk and then snakes ever upwards. There is always the possibility that - in open areas - it might provide a visiting spot for a second generation Holly Blue butterfly, but despite encouraging signs some years ago that this species was spreading northwards into the Borders it has become most elusive again. Both the Pale Pinion and the Merveille du Jour feed from Ivy flowers. Another climber with huge potential is Honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*) which attracts species that include the Buff Ermine, Plain Golden Y and Gold Spangle. It is also the sole larval foodplant of the Early Grey moth which has just a toehold for our area in the far south of Roxburghshire.



Merveille du Jour - larva and adult in an oakwood (BP)



Early Grey (BP)

Meanwhile, amongst the flowering plants of the woodland floor may well be the familiar Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*) which is visited by two Geometrid moths, the Riband Wave and Silver-ground Carpet. Goldenrod (*Solidago virgaurea*) is sometimes present with eggs of the Peppered Moth being laid on its leaves. Another well known wildflower of many oakwoods is the Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*). Trampling of the leaves will damage the plant but, by treading with care, its presence might lead to the discovery of Autumnal Rustic moths - so named because of their flight season which lasts from the end of August to October.

The foliage of Oak trees provides countless opportunities for moth-hunting and by selecting sites with particular associated plant species the range of finds could well be broadened. This is a habitat where further local discoveries will certainly be made.

Scottish Entomologists' Gathering

Barry Prater (Eyemouth)

Over the weekend of 9th -11th June Berwickshire hosted a very successful meeting of insect enthusiasts - it was the annual Scottish Entomologists' Gathering. More than 30 people, with ages ranging from 14 to 74 and coming from Banffshire and Aberdeen, Stirling and Edinburgh, Ayrshire and the Borders, as well as further south in England converged on the Hippodrome in Eyemouth which was used as a base throughout the weekend. These gatherings take place in a different part of the country each time and have the twin aims of showcasing the area's wildlife and exploration to uncover further insect life. Amongst the visitors were some of Britain's top experts in their fields, especially for the moths and this gave promise that there would be some good discoveries made - we were not disappointed. Plenty of folk just came to see and learn and so knowledge and advice on the local wildlife was freely given and eagerly absorbed.

It was a very full weekend with outdoor activities and searches taking place by night and by day and while some people stayed locally in accommodation in Eyemouth or nearby, others wild camped and this was particularly the case for the moth enthusiasts who stayed with their light traps all night. On Friday night Coldingham Bay was lit up and on Saturday it was the turn of the Scottish Wildlife Trust's reserve in Pease Dean. Some people laid traps to catch spiders or beetles, whilst others walked stream and lochside searching for caddisflies or grasslands for hoverflies and parasitic wasps and there were daytime walks to see butterflies and to look for caterpillars and other signs of insect life.



Light traps at Coldingham Bay (BP)



Burnmouth's rocky coast (BP)



inland oakwood (BP)

Much of the focus was, as expected, along the coastal strip, mostly because of its growing reputation as holding some beautiful insect species which are either rare, threatened or both. These include the Small Blue, Dew Moth and Blackneck which share the area with species which are increasing their presence in SE Scotland, such as the Large Skipper and the Wall. For many of the visitors this was their first opportunity to see the area and to experience the rugged cliffs and sea braes which hold much unspoilt and near pristine habitats.



Blackneck (BP)



Shark (BP)



Wall (IC)

All the outside tramping, searching and luring was interspersed with indoor discussions, examination of specimens and revelations of findings at the Hippodrome which proved to be a perfect venue for the whole weekend in terms of location, the space inside and the welcoming informality of the setting.



lots to talk about (BCP)



examining a beetle (IT)



inspecting last night's catch (BP)

The full story on what was discovered will only become clear later this year as caterpillars were taken away to find out just what insect will develop from them. However, it's already known that several new species were recorded for Berwickshire and one - a White-pinion Spotted moth at Pease Dean, but not in the best of condition - was the first to be found in the Borders.

Thanks must go to all who came for their enthusiasm and keenness to get out and find things - there was never a dull moment throughout the weekend.

If you've seen it, report it

Below are the people to whom you should send your sightings of moths or butterflies during 2017. If you come across something which you think is unusual or interesting then do get in touch quickly as others will like to hear about it, but you still need to send in records to the various people listed to make sure they get logged. **Increasingly, observers are recording their sightings using online systems such as iRecord or posting them on website or Facebook pages; while efforts are made to collect these records, they may not get through to the County Recorders listed below. To guarantee that your sightings get noted you should continue to send them in to the County Recorders.**

You can also publicise your sightings through the forums on the branch website www.eastscotland-butterflies.org.uk/ or on our Facebook page <http://www.facebook.com/EastScotlandButterflyConservation>

The work of County Recorders is made a little easier if records are sent in from time to time during the year rather than all together at the end.

The Borders County Moth Recorders:

Peeblesshire: Reuben Singleton, 5 Frankscroft, Peebles, Scottish Borders EH45 9DX
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Berwickshire: Barry Prater, 12 Barefoots Crescent, Eyemouth, Berwickshire TD14 5BA
barry@prater.myzen.co.uk Tel: 018907 52037

& the Borders Butterfly Recorder:

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bordersbutterflies@eastscotland-butterflies.org.uk Tel: 01890 818314 or 07775 747838

There is guidance on submitting your butterfly and moth records on the branch website and also some recording forms which you can use - these help enormously when collating all the records.

Photo credits

AB = Andrew Bramhall
BP = Barry Prater
BCP = Barbara Prater
CCW = Charlotte Cavey-Wilcox
DL = David Long
IC = Iain Cowe
IT = Ian Tod
JH = John Howard
NC = Nick Cook
RS = Reuben Singleton
TdeB = Teyl de Bordes
