

Menorca in Autumn

Naturetrek Tour Report

14th – 21st October 2025



Audouin's Gull



Smokey Spurge Hawk Moth



Italian Wall Lizard



Blue Rock Thrush

Tour report and images compiled by Martin Beaton and John Davis



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Summary

This visit to Menorca was a general natural history tour during which we hoped to find migratory birds passing through the island, or settling here for the winter, as well as butterflies and dragonflies which are still active. Of course, this isn't the best time of year for finding plants, but we were able to find and identify many species, some of which were in flower. In addition, we looked at several aspects of the island's past, including a tour of the historic harbour and a visit to a prehistoric Talayotic site.

Day 1

Tuesday 14th October

We had an early flight from Gatwick, arriving in Mahon, or Mao in the local Menorquin language, slightly ahead of schedule. Having collected the two minibuses, we drove the short distance to our accommodation at Matxani Gran where our host Yolanda allocated the rooms.

As guests arrived on several different flights we made several trips to the airport while guests settled in and explored the hotel grounds. After lunch there was time for a walk out into the fields adjacent to the hotel, and then along the hotel track. Several people observed a Booted Eagle and an Egyptian Vulture gliding over the hotel. The fields were quiet given the overcast weather, but we found several Thekla's Larks and several Kestrels along with House Sparrows and Goldfinches. A colourful Crimson Speckled moth was seen along with Hermann's Tortoises and several Italian Wall Lizards. The fields are heavily grazed and now rather bare but along with Common and Hollow-leaved Asphodel we found Merendra (*Colchicum filifolium*) and Autumn Daffodil (*Narcissus serotinus*).

We met up again for a drink and a chat about our plans for the next few days before the first excellent evening meal of the holiday, accompanied by wine, beer or water.

Everyone was fairly tired after a day of travelling and most opted for an early night.

Day 2

Wednesday 15th October

We woke to a lovely sunny morning and a moth trap full of small, mostly brown, moths! A hasty sift through picked out some families and some not including Olive-tree Pearl, Small Mediterranean Emerald and Beet Webworm (a pest species from Hawaii!). After a substantial breakfast of cereal, various types of bread, cold meats, cheese, pastries and cakes, we set off. As the wind was predicted to increase, we amended our plans and headed for the south of the island for our first destination at Son Bou.

After parking at the far end of the holiday development, we walked down the track towards the wet fields and reedbeds. This extensive wetland and reedbed is formed around a freshwater stream which flows down the Barranc des Bec and is dominated by the Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) along with Southern Reedmace (*Typha domingensis*).

Along the track we came across dragonflies including Scarlet and Red-veined Darters. As we studied these dragonflies, we also spotted a Stripeless Tree Frog sitting on a branch. Along the track the scrambling spiny Common Smilax (*Smilax aspera*) was in flower.

From the track overlooking the fields and reedbed it was clear that a good number of ducks and egrets were present, including Mallard, Shoveler, and a few Teal, plus Little and Cattle Egrets and Grey Heron. Owing to the high water there were few waders, but we did see a number of Black-winged Stilts. There were also several juvenile Flamingos feeding in the marsh. These birds are winter migrants from Southern France, but their numbers appear to be increasing annually and at some stage they may breed on the island. We enjoyed views of three Marsh Harriers quartering the reedbed, and a Red Kite and Booted Eagle soared overhead. Along the track we found Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) and a flowering Carob Tree (*Ceatonia siliqua*).

We continued along the track as far as the point where stepping stones cross the end of the reedbed, but today it was impossible to cross due to the very high-water level following recent heavy rain. Here we saw Red-veined Darters breeding and a Lesser Emperor Dragonfly. The butterflies seen during our walk including Cleopatra and Clouded Yellow, along with Large White and a number of Bath White butterflies.

We re-traced our steps back to the vehicles, some of us seeing a number of Copper Demoiselle Damselflies.

Stopping for a short while at Son Bou beach provided us with our first encounter with Audouin's Gull - with several nonchalantly sharing the sands with the late season bathers.

From Son Bou we headed to Cala Galdana, at the southern / seaward end of the Algendar Gorge, where we had lunch and a coffee during which we glimpsed the spectacular Two-tailed Pasha butterfly whilst discussing the abundance of Red Admirals! The lower end of the Algendar Gorge is an interesting site for butterflies and damselflies and here we found Painted Lady, Red Admiral and Lamenting Grasshopper. The majority of the Red Admiral and Painted Lady butterflies we saw during our tour would have been on migration to spend winter in north Africa.

The central part of the Gorge is the breeding site for Egyptian Vultures and moving further along the track we were rewarded with views of about 10 of them perched in the trees and on the rock face of the gorge.

Retracing our steps we headed back to the hotel for our evening meal and de-brief.

Day 3

Thursday 16th October

Today after breakfast we set off for Cap de Cavalleria, the most northerly point on the island. On the way we had a very brief stop at the roadside at Es Prat overlooking the back of Tirant Marsh. The marsh was however, as we had been advised, completely dry but this is a good site for spotting raptors and we were able to find a number of Red Kite and Booted Eagle.

Heading on to the Cap we stopped briefly at Port de Sanitja which was an old Roman Port surrounded by a substantial settlement which is still undergoing excavation. Here we observed Cormorant, Grey Heron and Common Sandpiper. The site also provides an initial view of the dwarf scrub vegetation known as Socorrell which

contains numerous Balearic endemics which have evolved in response to the strong Tramontana winds which sweep across this north coast.

Our next stop was at Cala Viola on the way out to the Cape, where we had a walk down to the water's edge on the sheltered side of the peninsula. There wasn't a great deal of bird life here unfortunately, but we managed to add Wheatear to our list. There were also Whinchats and plenty of Stonechats around, along with a distant view of Shag and near the bus a view of a single Goldcrest. Again, the vegetation here and of Cap de Cavalleria itself consists of low growing evergreen shrubs, containing many of Menorca's endemic plants, seen here as small evergreen spiny hedgehog plants. These included Hedgehog or Prickly Lettuce (*Launaea cervicomis*) the Spiny Germander (*Teucrium subspinosum*) and the Balearic Vetch (*Anthyllis histrix*), all endemic plants with a similar growth form.

Moving on to the Cape itself, we parked in the car park. Unfortunately the lighthouse was closed for a school party, so we followed several rough tracks to the west of the lighthouse. Here there were a few Blue Rock Thrushes and also a couple of Black Redstarts but the Peregrines which are normally found here failed to appear. We scanned the sea for shearwaters, but in reality the sea conditions today were far too calm for them to be visible from land.

Around the lighthouse we found the Painted Arum (*Arum pictum*) in flower and on a short walk around the headland to our vans the Balearic Smilax (*Smilax aspera* var *balearica*) along with the leaves of Balearic Foxglove (*Digitalis dubia*) and Swallowwort (*Vincetoxicum hirundinaria*).

We then headed back via Tirant Marsh to Cala Tirant, where we stopped for lunch, after which we went down onto the beach, searching for terrapins in the stream. Sadly, only the invasive Red-eared Slider, an American species, was seen. In recent years it has become dominant over the native European Pond Terrapin, and despite efforts to eradicate the invader, it now appears to have completely taken over.

The beach contained a number of sunbathers and swimmers, but we managed to find a single Audouin's Gull on a rock far out at the edge of the bay. Not long ago this was considered to be the rarest gull in the world, and although its population has increased significantly, it is still a sought-after species.

Amongst the dunes we found Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), Sea Mayweed (*Tripleurospermum maritimum*), Sea Holly (*Eryngium maritimum*) and, flowering on the strand line, Sea Daffodil (*Pancratium maritimum*).

Next, we headed to the village of Fornells for a coffee/beer/ice cream break, after which we decided to try to visit some disused salt pans which are sometimes good for wading birds. Unfortunately, the tide was too high to allow us to get round a rocky headland to the site, but we did manage to find a Common Sandpiper and a number of Wasp Spiders.

We then returned to the hotel for some time relaxing before dinner.

Day 4

Friday 17th October

This morning, we set off for the longest drive of the week, to Punta Nati on the north-west tip of the island.

After parking the vehicles at Punta Nati we had a quick scan around the area near the car park, seeing several Wheatears, Thekla's Larks and a Stonechat plus Cleopatra and Clouded Yellow.

We set off to walk towards the lighthouse, stopping frequently to scan the rocky terrain for Stone Curlews. Most of the island's population of this species spend the winter here, but in this vast area they can be very difficult to find, and so it proved today. However, there were other species to keep us occupied, including numerous Wheatears, Black Redstart, Thekla's Larks and Blue Rock Thrushes along with a brief view of Peregrine and a possible Lanner Falcon which unfortunately was moving away at speed. Along the track we found Squirting Cucumber (*Echallium elaterium*) and Caper (*Capparis spinosa*) growing in the stone walls and fields along with Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia segetalis*) as we approached the lighthouse.

It was becoming clear that the Stone Curlews were probably not going to put in an appearance today, and reluctantly we headed back to the car park. On the way a spectacularly colourful Spurge Hawkmoth caterpillar (see later notes on identification) was found crossing the track.

Our next destination was the top of the Algendar Gorge in the centre of the island, where we planned to have our picnic lunch and take a walk along the top part of the old mule route down into the gorge. Not many birds were seen here – just a typically well-hidden Cetti's Warbler, and a Booted Eagle overhead. Towards the end of the track, we found a female Western Willow Spreadwing damselfly and exploring the site of the old well which has been cleared by volunteers we recorded Minorcan Loosestrife (*Lysamachia minorcensis*) and Stoloniferous Violet (*Viola stolonifera*) both having been re-introduced to the site. Walking up the narrow mule track we also found Mediterranean Buckthorn (*Rhamnus alternatus*) and the minute Sibthorpia (*Sibthorpia africana*) but the Balearic Cyclamen (*Cyclamen balearicum*) which grows in this location proved completely elusive.

We then headed back to the hotel, slightly earlier than usual, allowing more of the group to enjoy the swimming pool before dinner.

Day 5

Saturday 18th October

Today was a cultural day. We initially visited the Talayotic settlement at Torre d'en Galmes, which is the best Talayotic site on the island and where we spent a couple of hours wandering round this fascinating site. The Talayotic period itself represents prehistoric culture dating from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age but this site, whilst predominately Talayotic, was occupied by various groups from about 1400 BC until the end of the Roman period in the mid-5th century.

An Italian Wall Lizard was seen sunning itself on a Mastic tree. The birds seen here included Robin and Sardinian Warbler, while butterflies were represented by Cleopatra, Clouded Yellow, Wall Brown, Speckled Wood, and Lang's Short-tailed Blue.

Our afternoon excursion was a boat tour around Mahon harbour, which has a long history, having been fought over for centuries. The original capital of the island was Ciutadella but the British moved the capital to Mahon when they used the harbour as the base for the Mediterranean fleet as it is the largest natural harbour in the Mediterranean. There was time for a coffee break before boarding the boat, which set off at about 3.00pm. The tour took in the various historic buildings around the harbour and then stopped just outside the harbour mouth

to allow people to go down into the bottom of the boat to look through the glass panes at the fish. During the tour we saw Audouin's Gull and Yellow-legged Gull

On returning to the quayside, we boarded the minibuses and headed back to the hotel.

Back at the hotel a few brave souls ventured into the swimming pool before dinner.

Day 6

Sunday 19th October

We had a slightly earlier start this morning, heading to the village of Sa Mesquida, just north of Mahon. We were meeting Javier Mendez, a local wildlife guide, who was giving a demonstration of bird ringing for us. When we arrived Javier and his helper Richard already had birds ready to show us, having set up the nets at first light. They were Sardinian Warbler, Robin and Wryneck, and Javier talked us through the process of ringing, ageing and sexing the birds (where possible – Robins can't be sexed outside the breeding season), and then measuring and weighing them.

The area provides a good example of the range of small scrub bushes that make up the Maquis (Mediterranean Scrub) including False Olive (*Phillyrea angustifolia*), Mastic (*Pistacia lentiscus*), Spiny Broom (*Calicotome spinosa*) and Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*).

After processing these birds, we were taken to see the mist nets in position, and the ringers skilfully extracted some more birds, placed them in bags and took them back to the ringing station. There were more Robins, but also some Sardinian Warblers. This is a good site for Dartford Warblers and after just a few minutes of playing the Dartford Warbler's song, one appeared, perching briefly on top of bushes, before diving back into cover.

We did one further round of the nets which only produced one Sardinian Warbler, by which time it was getting quite hot and Javier decided to call it a morning. We were of course very appreciative of this opportunity to see birds close up, especially the Wryneck.

While the ringers packed up their equipment, we had a walk down to the beach. It was fairly quiet, although there were a few butterflies to be seen, including Clouded Yellow, Common Blue and of course Cleopatra. We found Red-veined Darter breeding in the shallow pools along with Lesser Emperor and a single Emperor Dragonfly. We also found small bushes of the Balearic Vetch (*Astragalus balearicus*) and on the beach a Flowering Sea Daffodil (*Pancratium maritimum*)

We headed for lunch at the Church of Santa Magdalena before continuing on with Javier to Montgofre Nou.

Montgofre Nou is a private estate to which Javier and his groups have access, but which we cannot visit without him. It contains a large area of open water, which many years ago was a harbour, along with disused salt pans which attract numbers of wading birds at the right time of year. On entering the estate and walking the short distance to the water, it was clear that many ducks, mainly Mallard, were present, along with Great Crested Grebes, Egrets and Greater Flamingoes. The number of Flamingoes visiting Menorca continues to increase each year, presumably due to visitors from the growing populations in Spain and southern France.

Kentish, Ringed and Little Ringed Plovers were all present, along with Common Sandpipers and Black-winged Stilt. Best of all though was a passing Osprey which most of the group saw.

Butterflies here included Cleopatras and several Clouded Yellows and Lang's Short Tailed Blue. We also found small bushes of Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus unedo*) and a leek (*Allium subvillosum*) in flower. As we returned to our vans a Mediterranean Mantis crossing the track was discovered and thoroughly photographed.

Day 7

Monday 20th October

Our first destination this morning was the large nature reserve at S'Albufera d'es Grau. This protected area was originally intended to be a huge holiday development, with two golf courses, tennis courts and multiple apartment buildings, but after the initial work on infrastructure was completed, the island government stepped in and put a stop to it.

We parked and walked the short distance to the first hide, which it has to be said is not up to UK standards, but it serves a purpose. Scanning around, we found Great Crested and Little Grebes.

Moving on to the next hide and a couple of viewing screens, we found more grebes and several hundred Coots. We continued to a viewpoint overlooking a shallow bay, where there were yet more grebes and Coots and a solitary Spotted Redshank with Greenshank

Robins are an abundant winter visitor to Menorca, and it seemed as though they were just beginning to arrive in significant numbers. Unlike the Robins in our UK gardens, these visitors from central and northern Europe are shy woodland birds, and not at all confiding, and are often only located by their calls and winter song.

Next we drove round to the other side of the reserve, close to the village of Es Grau where we stopped for a coffee after which we headed out to the eastern part of the park along the boardwalk to a viewpoint overlooking the lake. There were yet more Coots, Little Grebes and distant Pochard here. The best find here was a winter-plumage Black-necked Grebe, seen clearly albeit rather distantly. A couple of Greenshank were the only waders to put in an appearance. The salt marsh here contained Golden Samphire (*Limbarda crithmoides*) and Sea Lavender (*Limonium ferulaceum*).

Back at the vehicles we decided to drive to Sa Roca in the centre of the island where we had our picnic lunch. This is a noted location for a rather special butterfly – Two-tailed Pasha – and the food plant of the larva is the Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus unedo*) which grows abundantly here. The butterfly can be very elusive, however, and so it proved today, although a few of the group tried very hard to find one. Other butterflies here included Wall Brown, and Lang's Short-tailed Blue. A juvenile Hermann's tortoise, the size of a plum, was located with much delight.

After lunch we moved on, climbing up the winding road to the summit of Monte Toro, the highest point on the island. There is a small religious community up here, and the church was visited by some of the group, as were the gift shop and the café. The views from up here are spectacular and it was interesting to see the various locations visited on previous days before heading back to the hotel for our last night's evening meal. The endemic Helichrysum (*Helichrysum ambiguum*) was seen growing in the rock face near the lower carpark.

Day 8

Tuesday 21st October

This morning, we looked at our moth trap for the final time and puzzled over the striking Spurge Hawk Moth, a less worn specimen than we'd seen earlier in the week. There are several very similar species in the area, and they can hybridise with the more widespread common species, found across Europe and occasionally Britain. Difficult to distinguish, our capture (and the earlier caterpillar) seem most likely to be the noted Menorcan hybrid of the Dahl's or Smoky Spurge Hawkmoth (*Hyles dahlia*), an endemic of the Mediterranean islands.

Following an early departure by a small group, part of the remaining group travelled a short distance to Calas Coves for a brief walk. This is a small gorge leading to a small beach surrounded by cliffs in which there are about 90 caves, both natural and manmade, which formed a burial site during the Talayotic period.

Other members of the group spent their time completing their packing, chatting over coffee and enjoyed the hotel surroundings before we all met up for our final lunch at 1.00pm, by which time there was wall to wall sunshine, before driving the short distance to the airport.

The flight to Gatwick was on time and on arrival and having collected our luggage, we said our goodbyes and went our separate ways.

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		October 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		✓				✓		
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		✓						
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓				✓		✓
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		✓						
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>								✓
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>					✓			
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		✓						
(Feral) Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓				✓		✓
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓		✓				✓
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>								✓
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>						✓		✓
Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>								✓
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	✓					✓		✓
Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>					H			
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		✓						
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		✓						
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>						✓		✓
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>					✓			
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>					✓	✓		
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>						✓		
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>				✓		✓		✓
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>								✓
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>						✓		
Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaeus audouinii</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				✓		✓		✓
European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>				✓		✓		
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		✓			✓	✓		✓
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		✓		✓				✓
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		✓		✓				✓
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓		✓		✓		✓
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				✓		✓		
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		✓						
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		✓						✓
Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>						✓		
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eleonora's Falcon	<i>Falco eleonora</i>					H			
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>					✓	✓		
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓					✓	

N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		October 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Thekla's Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓				✓	✓	
Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		✓		✓		✓		H
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		✓		✓	H	✓		
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>								✓
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓		✓			✓	✓
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓				✓			✓
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dartford Warbler	<i>Curruca Undata</i>						✓		
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>				✓				
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>							✓	✓
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓	
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>				✓	✓	✓		
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	✓	✓		✓				
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		✓		✓			✓	✓
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>					✓			
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>				✓	✓		✓	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>						✓	✓	
Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓						
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓			✓	✓		
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>					H			

Other vertebrates

I=Introduced, S = signs		Oct-25							
Common name	Scientific name	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Mammals									
European Rabbit = I	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>				✓	✓	✓		
Pine Marten = I	<i>Martes martes</i>	S							
Nathusius' Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓		
Black Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	S						✓	
Reptiles & Amphibians									
Hermann's Tortoise	<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
Red-eared Slider = I	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>		✓						
Moorish Gecko = I	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>					✓	✓	✓	
Italian Wall Lizard = I	<i>Podarcis sicula</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Balearic Green Toad	<i>Bufo balearicus</i>							✓	✓
Stripeless Tree Frog	<i>Hyla meridionalis</i>		✓						

Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name	October 2025							
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Common Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
Western Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>		✓			✓			
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>					✓			
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		✓					✓	
Lang's Short Tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>		✓			✓			
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		✓		✓				
Painted Lady	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Two-tailed Pasha	<i>Charaxes jasius</i>		✓		?		✓		
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>				✓	✓			
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>				✓				

Moths

Common name	Scientific name
Hummingbird Hawk Moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>
Crimson Speckled	<i>Utetheisa pulchella</i>
Vestal	<i>Rhodometra sacraria</i>
Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>
Small Mediterranean Emerald	<i>Xenochlorodes olympiaria</i>
Dark Sword Grass	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>
Pygmy Footman	<i>Eilema pygmaeola</i>
Oak Nycteoline	<i>Nycteola revayana</i>
Willow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>
Olive Tree Pearl	<i>Palpita vitrealis</i>
Yellow Bell	<i>Aspitates ochrearia</i>
Beet Moth	<i>Scrobipalpa ocellatella</i>
Beet webworm	<i>Spoladea recurvalis</i>
Lace Border	<i>Scopula honoraria</i>
Barberry Carpet	<i>Pareulype berberata</i>
Smoky Spurge Hawkmoth	<i>Hyles dahlui x euphorbiae</i>
Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>
Common Wainscot	<i>Mythimna pallens</i>
White Spec	<i>Mythimna unipuncta</i>
Dark Arches	<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>
Turnip Moth	<i>Agrotis segetum</i>
Bordered Straw	<i>Heliothis peltigera</i>
Knot Grass	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>
A Noctuid moth	<i>Dryobotodes monochroma</i>
Small Dusty Wave	<i>Idaea seriata</i>

Other invertebrates

		October 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Dragonflies & Damselflies									
Copper Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx haemorrhoidalis</i>		✓						
Western Willow Spreadwing	<i>Chalcolestes viridis</i>					✓			
Common Winter Damsel	<i>Sympecma fusca</i>								
Common Bluetail	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>								
Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>								
Blue-eyed Hawker	<i>Aeshna affinis</i>								
Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>						✓		
Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax parthenope</i>		✓		✓		✓		
Keeled Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>		✓				✓		
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓		
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>						✓		
Broad Scarlet	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		
Other Invertebrates									
Red-winged Grasshopper	<i>Oedipoda germanica</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓	
Lamenting Grasshopper	<i>Eyprepocnemis plorans</i>		✓		✓				
Egyptian Grasshopper	<i>Anacridium aegyptium</i>					✓			
Migratory Locust (Solitary Phase)	<i>Locusta migratoria</i>				✓				
Meadow Grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus parallelus</i>		✓						
Broad Green-winged Grasshopper	<i>Aiolopus strepens</i>						✓		
Southern Sickle Bush Cricket	<i>Phaneroptera nana</i>								
Common Speckled Bush Cricket	<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>								
Praying Mantis	<i>Mantis religiosa</i>								✓
Mediterranean Mantis	<i>Iris oratoria</i>						✓		
Rose Chaffer	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>					✓			
Rhinoceros Beetle	<i>Oryctes nasicornis</i>	✓	✓		✓				
Churchyard Beetle	<i>Blaps gigas</i>		✓						
Devils Coach Horse	<i>Ocypus olens</i>					✓			
A Carabid Beetle	<i>Carabus morbillosus</i>				✓	✓			
Dung Beetle	<i>Scarabaeoidea sp</i>								
Chestnut Weevil	<i>Curculio elephas</i>								
A Green Shield Bug	<i>Plinactus imitator</i>								
White-banded Digger Bee	<i>Amegilla quadrifasciata</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>								
Violet Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>				✓				
European Paper Wasp	<i>Polistes gallicus</i>								
A mud-dauber wasp	<i>Sceliphron spirifex</i>								
Wasp Spider	<i>Argiope bruennichi</i>				✓		✓		
Garden Spider	<i>Araneus diadematus</i>					✓			
Tent Web Spider	<i>Cyrtophora citricola</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jumping Spider	<i>Menemerus spp</i>		✓						
Spanish Snail	<i>Otala lactea</i>								
Atlantic Blue Crab	<i>Callinectes sapidus</i>		✓						✓