

## Holly Blue

Celastrina argiolus (Linnaeus, 1758)

DESCRIPTION

Wingspan: From 2.4 to 3.1 cm. **Closed wings:** Their colour is light grey, so they seem white. Spots on the forewings are flat,

or stretched, and make a stepped arch. The wings have slightly checked external hairs (fimbriae). There are small irregular dots on the hindwings, which form two arches. The fist of them is broken at the second dot, which is closer to the inner part of the wing. All wings have plain margins, though they might be black spots traces. **Open wings:** This species hardly ever stretches the wings. Both sexes are bright blue, with thin dark margins in the case of male butterflies. Female butterflies are not as blue because their margins are wider

## KEY FOR VISUAL IDENTIFICATION





Slightly checked fringe (fimbriae)

Plain margin with traces of black spots

Irregular dots that make two arches



## SIMILAR SPECIES

**Lorquin's Blue:** It is smaller, and darker grey than the Holly Blue. The series of dots on the forewings

are slightly flat but not stepped. There are round dots on the hindwings, and *fimbriae* are not checked. **Green-underside Blue and Black-eyed Blue**: Both species' grey colour is darker and it does not seems white. There are round dots, which are larger on the forewings. Their *fimbriae* are not checked.







Lorquin's Blue

Green-underside Blue

Black-eyed Blue

## BIOLOGY & HABITAT

Several generations fly at the same time from January to October. The first emerges in March and the rest

of them mainly from May to August.

These butterflies prefer mountains, and live close to rivers, streams, cattle tracks and other shady and a bit humid places. Occasionally, they can be found in urban areas, above all on the outskirts of mountainous villages or their parks and gardens. Caterpillars mostly feed on the ivy (*Hedera helix*) and the blackberry *Rubus ulmifolius*). Therefore, they look for shady and humid habitats where these plants live. They fly high, above blackberries and ivies. They do not rest very often, but when they do, they do it several metres from the ground.

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

DISTRIBUTION

It is present at most of the stages along the GMPexcept along the coast and at some of the stages in the north of the province.

Anyhow, it is rare and limited to specific locations. It is more common at the stages which are close to rivers and streams, such as the Guadiaro and the Genal.

