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Nicole Lepertel & Jean-Paul Quinette

(deadline : 31 July 2016)



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Atlas des papillons de nuit de Basse-Normandie et des îles Anglo-Normandes

Nicole Lepertel
et Jean-Paul Quinette

30 - *Catocala sponsa* (Linnaeus, 1767)



Fiancée, Dark Crimson Underwing



17 juillet 2010, Ducey (50)

Chênes (*Quercus* sp.).

60-72 mm. La ligne antémédiane des ailes antérieures qui atteint la tache lenticulaire située sous la réniforme et la bande postmédiane des postérieures très anguleuse permettent de différencier *C. sponsa* de *C. promissa*.

1902 : Balleroy (Calvados), François MOUTIER. Cette catocala plutôt thermophile fréquente les chênaies. Les quatorze données contemporaines concernent surtout l'est de l'Orne. Pour la Manche, les deux stations se situent au bois d'Ardennes à Ducey (où existe aussi *C. promissa*) et une vallée boisée à Hambye. L'unique observation du Calvados faite par MOUTIER concerne un seul exemplaire et n'a pas été réactualisée.

14 août 2004 : Grouville (Jersey), Roger LONG. Une seule donnée à Jersey.



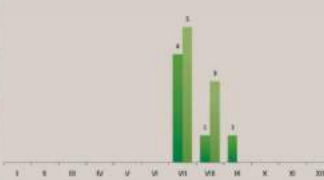
Chenille à terre, 17 mai 2008, forêt de Raismes (50), cliché S. Wambeké



27 juillet 2010, Ducey (50)



Phénologie
09 juillet 2007, Le Gué-de-la-Chaine (61), Bernard
24 septembre 2011, Les Genettes (61), Nicolas Tobak.



Planches comparatives d'aide à la détermination

Planche - 7

120 *Mimno maura* : septembre 1992 Isigny-le-Buat (50)

121 *Dyterygio scabriscala* : 24 juillet 2012 Honfleur (14) - Coll. B. Méry

122 *Cosmi*

123 *Cosmi*

123a *Cosmi*

124 *Cosmi*

124a *Cosmi*

125 *Cosmi*

125a *Cosmi*

125b *Cosmi*

126 *Dilge*

126a *Dilge*

127 *Enan*

127a *Enan*

128 *spin*

129 *spin*

130 *Atri*

130a *Atri*

131 *Por*

131a *Por*

132 *Apr*

132a *Apr*

132b *Apr*

133 *Til*

134 *Til*

134a *Til*

135 *Xi*

135a *Xi*

136 *Xi*

136a *Xi*

137 *Xi*

138 *Xi*

120, 121, 122, 123, 123a, 124, 124a, 125, 125a, 125b, 126, 126a, 127, 127a, 128, 129, 130, 130a, 131, 131a, 132, 132a, 132b, 133, 134, 134a, 135, 135a, 136, 136a, 137, 138

This book is a successor to the inventories of illustrious regional naturalists and will become an essential milestone for future generations. Remarkable in more ways than one, it is the result of 30 years of passionate work on behalf of the authors, and for the last 5 years, it has been shared as part of an atlas with a network of highly motivated observers. This book also aims to be an educational tool for the curious-minded, naturalists and future entomologists, to help them delve into the study of these discrete but fascinating butterflies!

That aim has been achieved. The 359 moths known in Lower Normandy and the Channel Islands are described and their distribution mapped based on the 63,650 data collected, thus making the region one of the best known in France. This collective project would not have been possible without the enthusiasm and motivation of the 350 contributors from Lower-Normandy and the Channel Islands.

The authors' passion is infectious and their desire to share their knowledge with a wide audience is reflected in the tools they put at our disposal: in addition to the monographs' photos (680 butterflies and 230 caterpillars), you will find a further 19 boards representing all collected species, sketches to help determine the most difficult ones and even genitalia photos for those that cannot be distinguished by their external livery. To better take into account moths within the conservation of natural areas, a list of fundamental species for natural areas of ecological interest, or with flora and fauna importance is proposed. The curious-minded will marvel at these pages which will certainly give them the desire to know more about these butterflies while experienced lepidopterists will find in it valuable information.



The book received financial support from:

