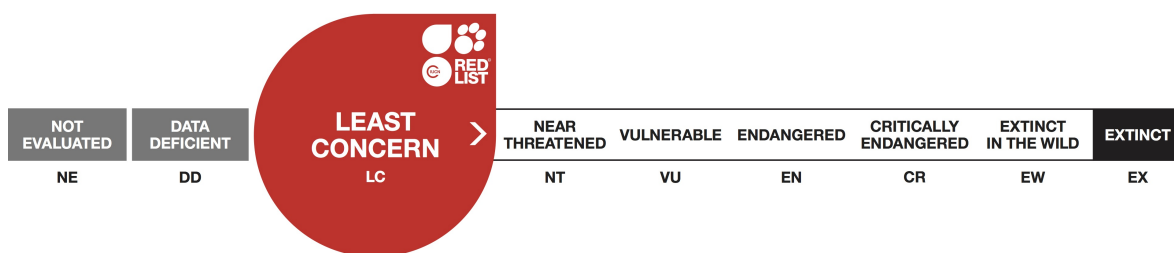


Hipparchia miguelensis, Le Cerf's Grayling

Assessment by: van Swaay, C., Wynhoff, I., Verovnik, R., Wiemers, M., López Munguira, M., Maes, D., Sasic, M., Verstrael, T., Warren, M. & Settele, J.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Arthropoda	Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae

Taxon Name: *Hipparchia miguelensis* (Le Cerf, 1935)

Common Name(s):

- English: Le Cerf's Grayling

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2010

Date Assessed: January 29, 2009

Justification:

Although this species occurs in a small extent of occurrence (EOO) and AOO, it is not declining by more than 30% nor shows extreme fluctuations according to Russell *et al.* (2007). Therefore it is listed as Least Concern.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

Restricted to Sao Miguel, in the Azores. Its elevational range is 600-1,000 m. This is a European endemic species.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Portugal (Azores)

Distribution Map



Hipparchia miguelensis

Range

■ Extant (resident)

Compiled by:
Butterfly Conservation Europe
2009



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



Population

A local species, restricted to (semi-) natural areas. Declines in distribution or population size of 6-30% have been reported (data provided by the national partners of Butterfly Conservation Europe).

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

Le Cerf's Grayling can be found in on grassy vegetation in small valleys and sheltered hollows. The butterflies are often observed on flowers where they come for nectar. Probably, the only foodplant is *Festuca jubata*. The species has one generation a year (Tolman and Lewington 2008). Habitats: mesophile grasslands (33%), agricultural land and artificial landscapes (33%), heath and scrub (33%).

Systems: Terrestrial

Use and Trade

All butterflies are collected to some extent, but only for the extremely rare species it can be a problem and the trade in Europe is generally at a low level compared to other continents. There is no specific trade information for this species.

Threats

Although this is a European endemic with a restricted range, this species is not believed to face major threats at the European level.

Conservation Actions

No specific conservation actions are needed at a European level. But since it has a restricted global range, its distribution and trend should be monitored closely, for example by a Butterfly Monitoring Scheme.

Credits

Assessor(s): van Swaay, C., Wynhoff, I., Verovnik, R., Wiemers, M., López Munguira, M., Maes, D., Sasic, M., Verstrael, T., Warren, M. & Settele, J.

Reviewer(s): Lewis, O. (Butterfly RLA) & Cuttelod, A. (IUCN Red List Unit)

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Citation

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External Resources

For [Images and External Links to Additional Information](#), please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
3. Shrubland -> 3.4. Shrubland - Temperate	-	Suitable	-
4. Grassland -> 4.4. Grassland - Temperate	-	Suitable	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.1. Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	-	Suitable	-

Research Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Research Needed
3. Monitoring -> 3.1. Population trends

Additional Data Fields

Population
Population severely fragmented: No

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