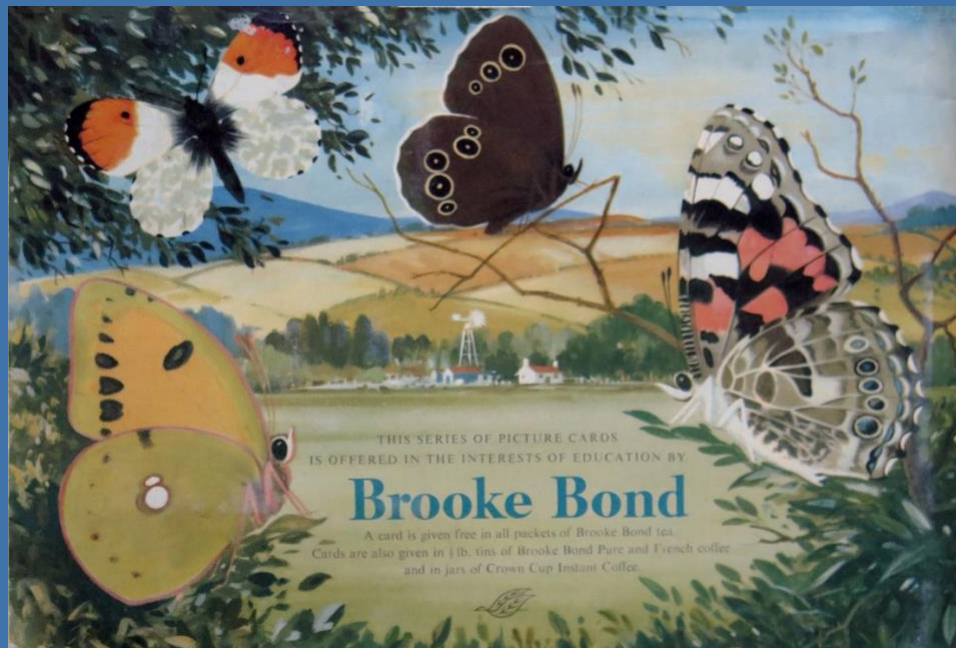


Brooke Bond Picture Cards

British Butterflies printed in 1963

No 11 of 59 that were printed in the UK between 1954 - 1999



The butterflies of the British Isles are slowly decreasing in number and variety, mainly owing to the widespread and often pointless use of chemical sprays which, though ridding crops of harmful pests, destroy caterpillars and butterflies' natural food plants. Similarly the ever-expanding growth of towns and factories eats into large tracts of rough and tilled land where many butterflies breed. Would-be butterfly collectors should always be mindful of the threat to our native varieties and be discriminating and careful when collecting.

Most British butterflies are depicted in this series but some of them will be seen in this country only on rare occasions. Overseas, where there is often a much wider variety, they may be quite commonplace. The Camberwell Beauty, a rare immigrant here, is common in Europe and North America where it is called Mourning Cloak. The Small Blue, our smallest butterfly, ranges from here to Japan, so that an exactly similar butterfly to the Small Blue you may observe flitting about on the South Downs, could be seen on the lower slopes of Fujiyama.

Richard Ward

SYMBOL OF THE
PLANET VENUS
DENOTES FEMALE



SYMBOL OF THE
PLANET MARS
DENOTES MALE





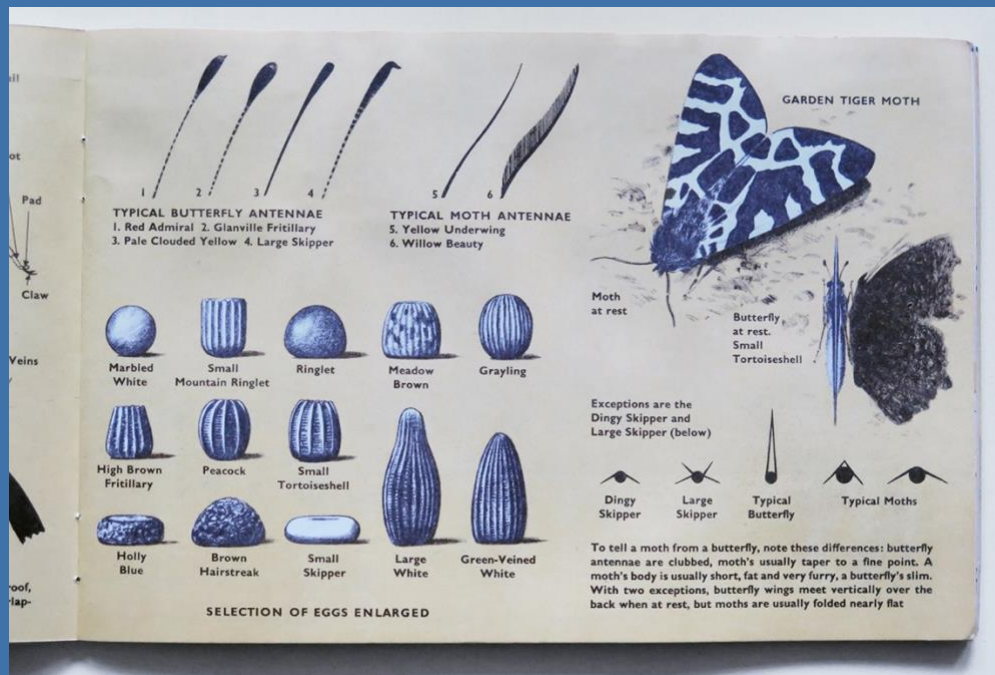
ADONIS BLUE

CHALKHILL BLUE

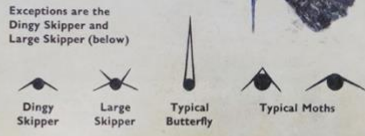
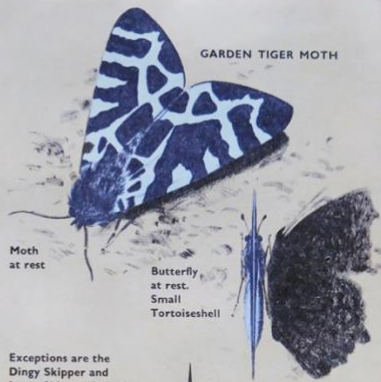


CHALKHILL BLUE *(Lycastra coridon)* LYCAENIDAE Only the male is blue, the female being a rather drab brown colour, and the size of both sexes varies quite a lot. Fairly common in the south of England in Hunts., Herts. and Oxfordshire, it is also found in Lancashire. From July to September it may be seen flying quickly and strongly, often in a group over open grasslands and rolling hillsides. The caterpillar is bright green with yellow marks and is covered with white hairs. It feeds on Horseshoe Vetch. Wingspan approx. 1 1/2-1 3/4 inches.

ADONIS BLUE *(Lycastra bellargus)* LYCAENIDAE The Adonis Blue is found only in the south of England, and even there very locally. The male may vary from a greenish to pale purple tint of blue, but the female is brown. It is a strong, swift flier and may be seen, singly or in a pack, on grassy rides and hillsides. There are two broods between May and September. The caterpillar is dark olive green marked with yellow and has white hairs. It feeds on Horseshoe Vetch. Wingspan approx. 1 1/2-1 3/4 inches.



SELECTION OF EGGS ENLARGED



To tell a moth from a butterfly, note these differences: butterfly antennae are clubbed, moth's usually taper to a fine point. A moth's body is usually short, fat and very furry, a butterfly's slim. With two exceptions, butterfly wings meet vertically over the back when at rest, but moths are usually folded nearly flat



PURPLE EMPEROR ♂ (*Apatura iris*) **NYMPHALIDAE** One of our largest butterflies, the Purple Emperor is found in the midland, western and southern counties and Wales, during July, August and September. Only the male has the purple sheen on the wings, the female being darker, brown and larger. Found in Oak woods, the male stays mainly in the tree tops, while the female flies lower near the ground. Eggs are laid singly on Sallow leaves which are the main food. The caterpillars are blue-green marked with thin white stripes, and flat in shape like young Sallow leaves. Wingspan approx. 2½-3 inches.



WHITE ADMIRAL ♀ (*Limenitis camilla*) **NYMPHALIDAE** This fast flying butterfly of the large woods of the midland and southern counties, is on the wing from the end of May to early September. There is little difference between male and female, though the latter is slightly larger and a darker brown. The underside of the wings is brilliant orange-brown with white markings. May often be found at rest on Bramble flowers, though it lays its eggs on Honeysuckle, the caterpillar's main food. The caterpillar is green with a white line along the body and tufts of yellowish spines on its back. Wingspan approx. 1½-2½ inches.



COMMA Underside variations and caterpillar



SWALLOW TAIL ♂ (*Papilio machaon*) **PAPILIONIDAE** The only Swallow-tail found in England is restricted to very local areas of the Norfolk and Cambridgeshire fens. The female is larger than the male, which often has heavier black markings. The underside of the wings is much paler but similarly marked to the upperside. It has a slow and uncertain flight and may be seen on the wing from June to October. The caterpillar is green with black and orange markings, and has two orange horns over the head. It feeds on Milk Parsley. Wingspan approx. 2½-3 inches.



ORANGE TIP ♂ (*Anthocharis cardamines*) **PIERIDAE** Common over all England and Wales but rare in Scotland. It will be seen during May and June in sunny lanes, hedges and woodsides. Only the male has the orange tip which may vary on the fore wings from pale yellow to deep orange. The underside of the hind wings is generally mottled green though somewhat yellowish on the female. The size of this butterfly varies considerably in both sexes. The caterpillar is a bluish-green covered with white and black hairs. It feeds on Cuckoo Flowers, Hedge Mustard and similar plants. Wingspan approx. 1½ inches.



PALE CLOUDED YELLOW ♀ (*Colias hyale*) **PIERIDAE** The Pale Clouded Yellow is a rare immigrant from the Continent where it is found on the shores of the Mediterranean. In appearance and markings it is very similar to the Clouded Yellow. The female is very pale cream approaching white and the male a pale yellow. The wings are only lightly marked with black—less than on the Clouded Yellow. Usually found in fields of Clover, the food plant of the caterpillar. Wingspan approx. 1½ inches.



CLOUDED YELLOW ♀ (*Colias croceus*) **PIERIDAE** The Clouded Yellow usually immigrates from the Continent but has been known to breed here. It is often found in Clover fields, Clover being the food plant of the caterpillar. The butterfly varies considerably from pale yellow to deep orange and may have more or less dark areas on the upper surface of the wings. The underside is inclined to be greenish, usually more so in the male. The caterpillar is dark blue-green covered with small dots and fine hairs, and has a yellow line, marked with pink, along the sides. Wingspan approx. 2-2½ inches.



DINGY SKIPPER
Rare in Central and North Scotland. The female is usually lighter and not so heavily marked

ESSEX SKIPPER
Slightly larger and darker than Small Skipper. Has black area below antennae tips: S. Skipper's are orange

Brooke Bond Picture Cards

Trees in Britain printed in 1966

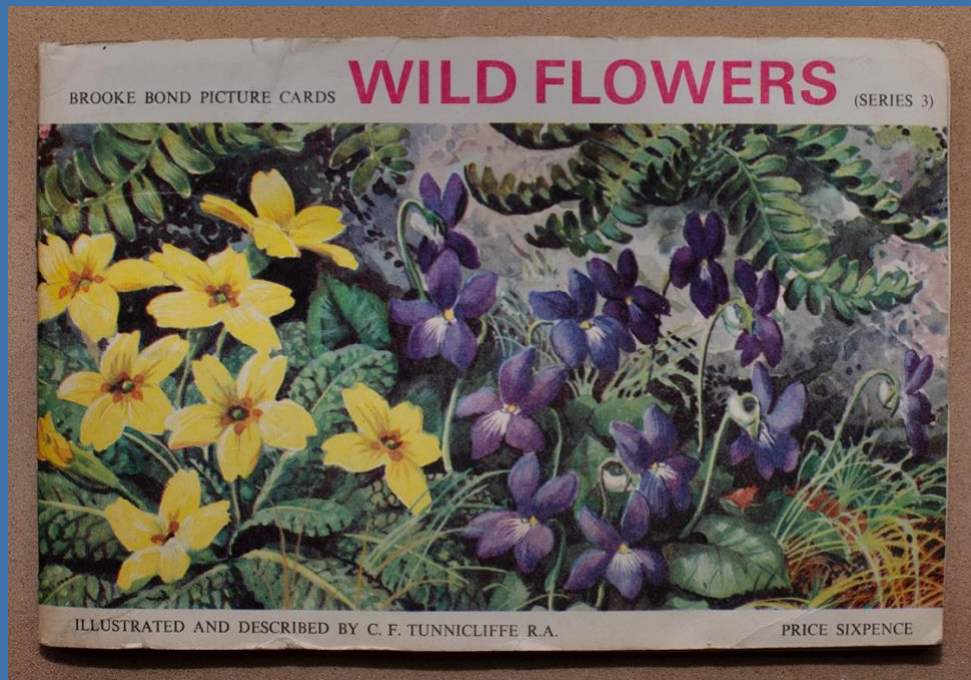
No 17 of 59 that were printed in the IK between 1954 - 1999



Brooke Bond Picture Cards

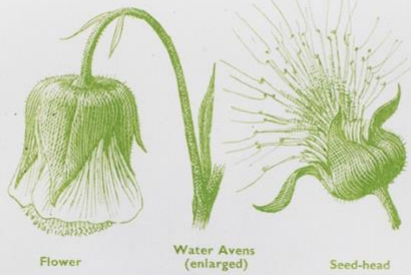
Wild Flowers printed in 1964

No 13 of 59 that were printed in the IK between 1954 - 1999





(14) **WATER AVENS:** *Gum rivale* L. This picture was made from the drawing of a plant found on the banks of the Derbyshire Derwent, and as the name implies, it likes to grow wherever there are wet shady places, preferably in the more northerly parts of the British Isles. The whole plant is hairy. The delicate, drooping flowers atop a tall reddish stem are an orange-pink. A hooped, feathery seed-head develops later, and this is as interesting as the flower. Insects and humble bees visit the flowers which are in bloom from May to September. Height up to two feet.



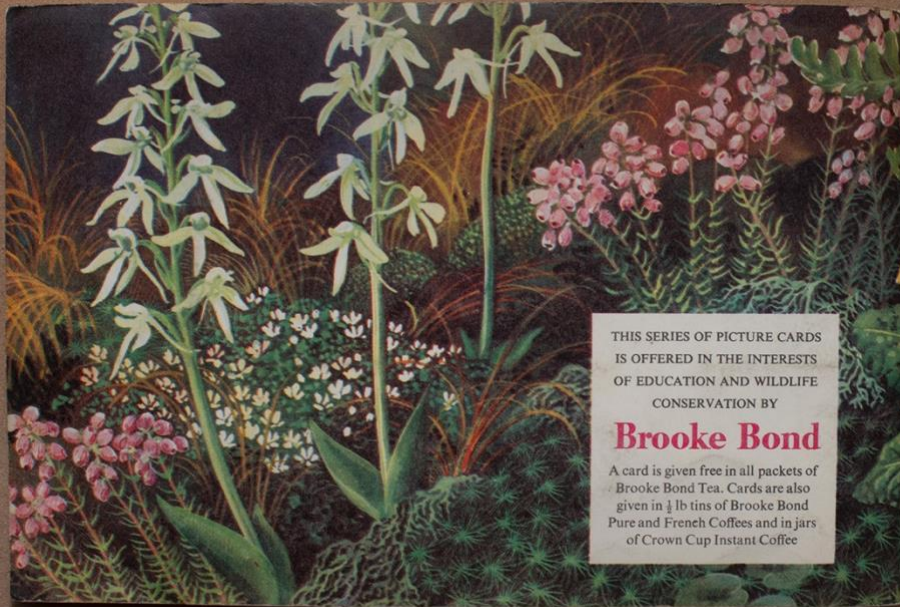
Flower Water Avens (enlarged) Seed-head



(16) **SCURVY GRASS:** *Cochlearia officinalis* L. This quite beautiful little plant acquired its unfortunate name because, at one time, its small fleshy leaves were eaten by sailors to prevent scurvy. These little leaves have a sharp acid taste, and contain Vitamin C. This plant flourishes close to the sea coasts of Britain—in salt marshes, low banks by the shore and tidal rivers, and even atop grass hedgebanks near the sea. It blooms from May to August.



(15) **GREATER CELANDINE:** *Chelidonium majus* L. This fragile and beautiful plant is not related in any way to the Lesser Celandine, but belongs to the Poppy family. It likes to grow in hedgebanks and against old buildings, and is about one to one and a half feet high. The orange-coloured juice from the broken stems is poisonous, but was reputed to cure warts. The seeds are contained in a long pod and foraging ants are fond of the fleshy crests attached to the seeds, and thus the ants help to disperse them. Flowers all summer.



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Wild Birds of Britain printed in 1965

No 13 of 59 that were printed in the IK between 1954 - 1999

