A recent EUGENMAP study provided a first assessment of potential cryptic diversity in European butterflies and detected 14 species that displayed particularly deep intraspecific genetic divergence (at least 2.5%). These species are (illustrated from left to right): *Parnassius mnemosyne, Aricia nicias, Satyrium spini, Boloria euphrosyne, Melitaea athalia, Melitaea didyma, Limenitis camilla, Erebia pronoe, Arethusana arethusa, Hipparchia semele, Thymelicus lineola, Pyrgus armoricanus, Pyrgus cinarae, Spialia sertorius*. Photos: V. Dinca.

Spialia rosae, a species new for science discovered in Europe (Spain) with the contribution of EUGENMAP. Photo. V. Dinca