

Genus *Uranothauma* Butler, 1895

Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London **1895**: 631 (627-634).

Type-species: *Uranothauma crawshayi* Butler, by original designation.

= *Phlyaria* Karsch, 1895. *Entomologische Nachrichten. Berlin* **21**: 302 (289-322).

Type-species: *Lycaena cyara* Hewitson, 1876, by original designation.

Synonymized with *Uranothauma* by d'Abrera, 2009: 804 **syn. nov.** [spelt as *Phlyaria*]

The genus *Uranothauma* belongs to the Family Lycaenidae Leach, 1815; Subfamily Polyommatae Swainson, 1827; Tribe Polyommataini Swainson, 1827; Subtribe *incertae sedis*. The other genera in the Subtribe *incertae sedis* in the Afrotropical Region are *Cupidopsis*, *Pseudonacaduba*, *Catochrysops*, *Lampides*, *Cacyreus*, *Harpencyreus*, *Leptotes*, *Cyclyrius*, *Tuxentius*, *Tarucus*, *Zintha*, *Zizeeria*, *Zizina*, *Actizera*, *Zizula*, *Brephidium*, *Oraidium*, *Azanus*, *Eicochrysops*, *Euchrysops*, *Orachrysops*, *Lepidochrysops*, *Thermoniphas* and *Oboronia*.

Uranothauma (Hearts) is a purely Afrotropical genus containing 23 species.

**Uranothauma antinorii* (Oberthür, 1883)

Blue Heart

Lycaena antinorii Oberthür, 1883. *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (di Genova) Giacomo Doria* **18**: 731 (709-740).

Uranothauma antinorii (Oberthür, 1883). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 234.

Uranothauma antinorii Oberthür, 1883. d'Abrera, 2009: 806.

Alternative common name: Antinori's Branded Blue.

Type locality: [Ethiopia]: "Torrente di Sciotalit".

Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola (Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2007), Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe.

Habitat: The edges of sub-montane forest (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Usually found above 1 500 m (Larsen, 2005a). Forest and woodland (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania subspecies *felthami* is found at altitudes between 800 and 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: A common species (Kielland, 1990d). Larsen (1991c) reports that he has, on occasion, seen several dozen males assembled on damp patches in Kenya. At Kakamega, Kenya, and in Ethiopia he has seen it on carnivore scats (Larsen, 1991c; Larsen, 2005a). Both sexes feed from small flowers (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Flight period: The summer months (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Uranothauma antinorii antinorii (Oberthür, 1883)

Lycaena antinorii Oberthür, 1883. *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (di Genova) Giacomo Doria* **18**: 731 (709-740).

Uranothauma antinorii antinorii Oberthür, 1883. d'Abrera, 2009: 806.

Type locality: [Ethiopia]: “Torrente di Sciotalit”.

Distribution: Ethiopia (highlands).

Specific localities:

Ethiopia – Torrente di Sciotalit (TL).

Uranothauma antinorii bamendanus Libert, 1993

Uranothauma antinorii bamendanus Libert, 1993. *Bulletin de la Societe Entomologique de France* **97**(4): 329 (321-332).
Uranothauma antinorii bamendanus Libert, 1993. d’Abrera, 2009: 806.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Bamenda”.

Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon (highlands), Gabon.

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Obudu Plateau (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Bamenda (TL); Mount Tabenken (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Langoue (Vande weghe, 2010); Lastoursville (Vande weghe, 2010).

Uranothauma antinorii felthami (Stevenson, 1934)

Cupido felthami Stevenson, 1934. *Occasional Papers of the Rhodesia Museum* **1** (3): 16 (10-17).

Uranothauma antinorii form *felthami* (Stevenson, 1934). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Uranothauma antinorii felthami (Stevenson, 1934). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 234.

Uranothauma antinorii felthami Stevenson, 1934. d’Abrera, 2009: 806.



Uranothauma antinorii felthami. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 28mm. Laurenceville, Vumba, S. R. 25:10:63. D.M. Cookson.
(Transvaal Museum – TM3909).

Type locality: [Zimbabwe]: “Mt Selinda”.

Distribution: Angola (Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2007), Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya (west, central highlands), Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo (Lualaba, Shaba), Malawi, Zambia (north), Mozambique, Zimbabwe (eastern border).

Specific localities:

Angola – Gabela (Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2007).

Kenya – Lumbwa, Mau escarpment (Talbot, 1935); East Surrey Estates (Stoneham, 1937); Kakamega (Larsen, 1991c); Nandi (Larsen, 1991c); Kapsemoite (Larsen, 1991c); Meru (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Wetter parts in the east and whole of the west (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Mahale (Kielland, 1990d).

Malawi – Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kasempa (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lumangwe Falls (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Isoka (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al.*, 2002);

Makutu Mountains (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mafinga Mountains (Heath *et al.*, 2002).
Mozambique – Vila Gouveia (Pennington); Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Mecula [-12.0772 37.6297] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013).
Zimbabwe – Mount Selinda (TL); Nyanga (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Bikita (Mullin); Laurenceville, Vumba (male illustrated above).

Note: The single female recorded from Angola (Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2007) appears to represent an undescribed subspecies or species. More specimens are required for study before its status can be properly assessed (Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2007).

albicans Talbot, 1935 (as female f. of *Uranothauma antinorii*). *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **71**: 147 (69-78, 115-127, 147-153). [Kenya]: “Mau escarpment, Lumbwa, ca. 7000 ft.”.

splendens Stoneham, 1937 (as f. of *Uranothauma antinorii*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (34): 3 (3 pp.). Kenya: “East Surrey Estates”.

magnificans Stoneham, 1937 (as f. of *Uranothauma antinorii*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (34): 3 (3 pp.). Kenya: “East Surrey Estates”.

****Uranothauma artemenes* (Mabille, 1880)**

Lycaena artemenes Mabille, 1880 [February]. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique* **23**: 16 (16-27).
Uranothauma artemenes Mabille, 1880. d'Abreu, 2009: 806.

Type locality: [Madagascar]: “Malgassicorum”.

Distribution: Madagascar.

Specific localities:

Madagascar – Fianarantsoa (Butler, 1880).

Habitat: Forest (Lees *et al.*, 2003).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

auratus Butler, 1880 [April] (as sp. of *Castalius*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (5) **5**: 336 (333-344, 384-395). Madagascar: “Fianarantsoa”.

****Uranothauma belcastroi* Larsen, 1997**

Belcastroi's Branded Blue

Uranothauma belcastroi Larsen, 1997. *Lambillionea* **97** (1) (Tome I): 5 (5-6).
Uranothauma belcastroi Larsen, 1997. d'Abreu, 2009: 806.



Uranothauma belcastroi. Male, Guinea. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Images courtesy Torben Larsen.



Uranothauma belcastroi. Female, Ivory Coast, underside.
Image courtesy Torben Larsen.

Type locality: Ivory Coast: “Mt. Tonkoui, NW Côte d’Ivoire, 3. x. 1992 (C. Belcastro leg., coll. Natural History Museum, London).”

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast.

Specific localities:

Guinea – Nimba Mountains (Larsen, 2005a).

Sierra Leone – Loma Mountains (Larsen, 2005a).

Ivory Coast – Mount Tonkoui (TL); Man area, Nimba Mountains (Larsen, 2005a).

Habitat: Upland forest, usually above 1 100 m, but sometimes as low as 800 m (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: Males are often found mud-puddling (Larsen, 2005a).

Flight period: So far, only recorded in October (Larsen, 1997).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Uranothauma confusa* Kielland, 1989**

Uranothauma confusa Kielland, 1989. *Lambillionea* **89**: 54 (54-56).

Type locality: Malawi: “Mzomba Mt”.

Distribution: Tanzania (Livingstone Mountains), Malawi (mountains in the south).

Specific localities:

Malawi – Zomba Mountain (TL); Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Habitat: Montane vegetation (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Choristylis rhamnoides Harv. (Grossulariaceae) [Congdon & Bampton, in CRG database, 2016; Mlanje, Malawi].

Note: D’Abrera (2009: 805) avers that *confusa* is a synonym of *crawshayi* but makes no formal taxonomic changes.

****Uranothauma cordatus* (Sharpe, 1892)**

Hyreus cordatus Sharpe, 1892. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1891**: 636 (633-638).

Uranothauma cordatus (Sharpe, 1892). Kielland, 1990d.

Uranothauma cordatus Sharpe, 1892. d’Abrera, 2009: 806.

Type locality: [Kenya]: “Sotik, Kavirondo”.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (north-east – Kivu), Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania (north).

Specific localities:

Kenya – Sotik, Kavirondo (TL); Cherangani Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Mara (Larsen, 1991c); Kakamega (Larsen, 1991c); Nandi (Larsen, 1991c); Mount Elgon (Larsen, 1991c); Meru (Larsen, 1991c); Mau Escarpment (Larsen, 1991c); Katamayu (Larsen, 1991c); Chyulu Hills (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Mount Meru (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Kilimanjaro (Kielland, 1990d); North and South Pare Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); West Usambara Mountains (Kielland, 1990d).

Habitat: Montane forest (Kielland, 1990d). Occurs at altitudes above 1 500 m in Kenya (Larsen, 1991c). In Tanzania at altitudes from 1 800 to 2 800 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Males are most often encountered mud-puddling or on excrement (Larsen, 1991c). Females are attracted to flowers (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

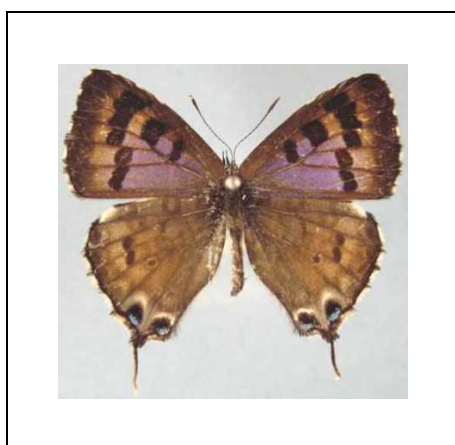
**Uranothauma crawshayi* Butler, 1895

Uranothauma crawshayi Butler, 1895. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1895**: 631 (627-634).

Uranothauma crawshayi Butler, 1895. d’Abrera, 2009: 805.



Uranothauma crawshayi. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 32mm. Luisenga N.R., nr. Mufindi, Tanzania. 04/iv/1995.
AJ & MW Gardiner. (Gardiner Collection).



Uranothauma crawshayi. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 33mm. Luisenga N.R., nr. Mufindi, Tanzania. 04/iv/1995.
AJ & MW Gardiner. (Gardiner Collection).

Type locality: [Malawi]: “Nyika, west of Lake Nyassa”.

Distribution: Tanzania (south), Malawi, Zambia (extreme east).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Lupembe (Kielland, *in* D’Abrera, 1980); Uzungwa Range (Kielland, 1990d); Luisenga Nature Reserve, near Mufindi (male and female illustrated above).

Malawi – Nyika (TL).

Zambia – Mafinga Mountains (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Nyika (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Habitat: Montane (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Habits: Common in montane habitats (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Choristylis rhamnoides Harv. (Escalloniaceae) [Congdon, *vide* Kielland, 1990d: 211].

pseudocrawshayi Kielland, 1980. *In*: d’Abrera, 1980 (as ?). *Butterflies of the Afrotropical region*: 542, 543 (593 pp.). Melbourne. Tanzania: “Lupembe”.

**Uranothauma cuneatum* Tite, 1958

Uranothauma cuneatum Tite, 1958. *Entomologist* **91**: 117 (115-118).

Uranothauma cuneatum Tite, 1958. d’Abrera, 2009: 806.



Uranothauma cuneatum. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 25mm. Nyika, Malawi. 1/1990. S.C. Collins.
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).



Uranothauma cuneatum. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 26mm. Nyika. Z. 26:X:76. A. Heath.
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).

Type locality: [Tanzania]: “Bom M’Singa, Nr. Magazine Hill, Escarpment, 5000 ft”.

Distribution: Uganda, Tanzania (south and west), Malawi, Zambia (extreme east).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Bom M’Singa near Magazine Hill (TL); Mount Rungwe, 2 900 m (Kielland, 1990d); Mufindi (Kielland, 1990d); Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Kanga Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Uluguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Mangalisa Mountain in the Rubehos (Kielland, 1990d); Mafwemiru Forest in the Rubehos (Kielland, 1990d); Ukaguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Uzungwa Range (Kielland, 1990d); Njombe Highlands (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Rungwe (Kielland, 1990d); Udzungwa Mountains (Bampton, 2003; unpublished).

Malawi – Nyika (male illustrated above).

Zambia – Nyika (Heath *et al.*, 2002; female illustrated above).

Habitat: Montane forests from 1 700 to 2 900 m in Tanzania (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Both sexes visit flowers (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Morella sp. (Myricaceae) [Congdon & Bampton, *in* CRG database, 2016; Mufindi, Tanzania].

Myrica sp. (Myricaceae) [Congdon, *vide* Kielland, 1990d: 211; Bampton, unpublished 2003; soft growing points; Udzungwa Mountains, Tanzania].

****Uranothauma cyara* (Hewitson, [1876])**

Pied Blue

Lycaena cyara Hewitson, [1876]. *In*: Hewitson, [1872-7]. *Illustrations of new species of exotic butterflies* 5: [88] (127 pp.). London.

Phlyaria cyara (Hewitson, 1876). Kielland, 1990d.

Uranothauma cyara Hewitson, 1876. d’Abrera, 2009: 808 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Angola.

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania.

Habitat: Forest. In Tanzania subspecies *tenuimarginata* is found at altitudes between 800 and 1 700 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Specimens are most often found while they are drinking at damp patches (Larsen, 2005a). Occasionally males are found in traps baited with prawns (Larsen, 2005a) or dead toads (J. Ciha, *vide* Larsen, 2005a). Females are much less often seen (Larsen, 2005a) but may be found settling on vegetation growing on river banks (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages:

Jackson, 1937: 228 [Kakamega, Kenya; subspecies *tenuimarginata*].

“The larva feeds on the young shoots of the food-plant. **Egg.** Unknown. **Larva.** General colour light brown with a darker patch on segments 6 and 7 and on the points of the dorsal process, the anal segments bright green. Running round the collar and for some way back along the sides is a fine black line. In shape, it is unusual; sloping upwards sharply from the flattened anal segments there are first two massive tent-like processes on segments 8 and 9, thereafter a depressed area as far as the thoracic segments, and lastly here again the same large dorsal prominences, becoming gradually smaller towards the head. The collar and carapace are in this species very well developed. On the flattened anal segments near the lateral edges and about midway along them are two minute tubercles, white, and exerted vertically, being even then only just visible; placed centrally between them is a gland. Length 15 mm. **Pupa.** Brown or light brown, and smooth with a dark dorsal line throughout its length. The abdominal segments are long and broad, the thorax small, narrow and slightly ridged, while the head-case is bluntly rounded, but hardly projects beyond the thorax. There is a distinct waist both laterally and dorsally between the latter and the abdominal segments. Length 12 mm.”

Larval food:

Albizia gummifera (J.F.Gmel.) C.A.Sm. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 228; Kenya].

Uranothauma cyara cyara (Hewitson, [1876])

Lycaena cyara Hewitson, [1876]. *In*: Hewitson, [1872-7]. *Illustrations of new species of exotic butterflies* 5: [88] (127 pp.). London.

Uranothauma cyara cyara Hewitson, 1876. d'Abrera, 2009: 808 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Angola.

Distribution: Nigeria (Cross River loop), Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (Mongala, Uele, Tshopo, Equateur, Sankuru, Lualaba).

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Bitam (Vande weghe, 2010); Lastoursville (Vande weghe, 2010); Ipassa (Vande weghe, 2010).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).

Uranothauma cyara stactalla Karsch, 1895

Phlyaria stactalla Karsch, 1895. *Entomologische Nachrichten. Berlin* 21: 302 (289-322).

Uranothauma cyara stactalla Karsch, 1895. d'Abrera, 2009: 808 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Togo: “Forschungsstation Misahöhe in Urwalde bei Tongbe in Togogebeite”.

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria (west).

Specific localities:

Guinea – Nimba Mountains (Larsen, 2005a).

Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007).

Togo – Misahohe (TL).

Uranothauma cyara tenuimarginata (Grünberg, 1908)

Cupido cyara var. *tenuimarginata* Grünberg, 1908. *Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin* 1908: 58 (50-62).

Uranothauma cyara tenuimarginata Grünberg, 1908. d'Abrera, 2009: 808 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Uganda.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (east – Ituri, North Kivu), Uganda, Kenya (west, central), Tanzania (west).

Specific localities:

Uganda – Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996).

Kenya – Kakamega Forest (Jackson, 1937); western forests (Larsen, 1991c); Meru (Larsen, 1991c); Limuru (Larsen, 1991c); Thomson's Falls (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Kasoge Forest, Mount Mahale, 900 m (Kielland, 1990d); Kasekera Forest at Gombe (Kielland, 1990d); Ngara District (Kielland, 1990d).

**Uranothauma delatorum* Heron, 1909

Uranothauma delatorum Heron, 1909. *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London* 19: 161 (141-178).

Uranothauma delatorum Heron, 1909. d'Abrera, 2009: 806.

Type locality: [Uganda]: “Ruwendzori”.

Distribution: Sudan (south), Ethiopia (Larsen, 1991c), Democratic Republic of Congo (east – Ituri, Kivu), Uganda, Burundi (Larsen, 1991c), Kenya (west, central highlands), Tanzania (west and north).

Specific localities:

Uganda – Ruwenzori (TL).

Kenya – Kakamega (Larsen, 1991c); Kericho (Larsen, 1991c); Kiptiget (Larsen, 1991c); Chepalungu (Larsen, 1991c); Kitale (Larsen, 1991c); Embu (Larsen, 1991c); Katamayu (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); Ufipa (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Mahale (Kielland, 1990d); Sitebi Mountain (Kielland, 1990d).

Habitat: Montane forest. In Tanzania at altitudes between 1 600 and 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: A fairly common species (Larsen, 1991c). Males are usually found when mud-puddling or coming to cow pats and horse manure (Larsen, 1991c).

Early stages:

Jackson, 1937: 229 [Mount Elgon, Kenya].

“The larvae feed on the young shoots of the food-plant, but are far more retiring than the other common species, i.e. *Anthene larydas*, which feeds on the same tree. They are usually found among the dense new growth of a coppiced sapling in forests or river beds. **Egg.** Unknown. **Larva.** Green or pink with a dark dorsal line, and is thickly coated with short hair. It is broad and rather flattened, evenly rounded over the dorsum. The margins of the carapace are pink or white, squarely scalloped, but not very well developed. The collar also is not as large as usual. Neither tubercles nor gland appear to be present. Length 14 mm. **Pupa.** Light reddish-brown dorsally, becoming darker on the wing-cases and thorax. In shape, elongate, tapering to the posterior extremity, with the thorax long and narrow. There is a fine dark dorsal line, and a black spot on either side of the junction of the thorax and abdominal segments, where there is a slight constriction. Surface hairy. Length 8-9 mm. Placed in cracks of bark or under it.”

Larval food:

Acacia species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 227].

Albizia gummifera (J.F.Gmel.) C.A.Sm. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 229; Kenya].

**Uranothauma falkensteinii* (Dewitz, 1879)

Lowland Branded Blue



Lowland Branded Blue (*Uranothauma falkensteinii*). Yangambi, DRC.
Image courtesy Bart Wursten.

Plebeius (Lampides) falkensteinii Dewitz, 1879. *Nova Acta Academiae Caesarea Leopoldino-Carolinae Germanicum Naturae Curiosorum* 4 (2): 204 (173-212).

Uranothauma falkensteinii (Dewitz, 1879). Kielland, 1990d. [Misspelling of species name].

Uranothauma falkensteinii Dewitz, 1879. d'Abreu, 2009: 806.



Uranothauma falkensteinii. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 15 June 2009. J. Dobson.
Images M.C.Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Uranothauma falkensteinii. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 26mm. Tanzania, Karatu. 1700 m. 1984-1989.
T.A. Grant. (Newport Collection).



Uranothauma falkensteinii. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 27mm. Tanzania, Karatu. 1700 m. 1984-1989.
T.A. Grant. (Newport Collection).

Type locality: [Angola]: “Guinea auf dem 10E S.B., zwischen dem 17-22E O.L. von Greenw.”.

Diagnosis: The facies are very similar to those of *Uranothauma vansomereni* but the genitalia are distinctive.

Distribution: Guinea-Bissau (Bivar-de-Sousa & Mendes, 1999), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria (south and Cross River loop), Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (widespread), Mozambique (Larsen, 2005a), Zimbabwe (Larsen, 2005a).

Specific localities:

Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2009).

Benin – Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016).

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Bitam (Vande weghe, 2010); Waka (Vande weghe, 2010); Ipassa (Vande weghe, 2010); Langoue (Vande weghe, 2010); camp Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010); Bakouaka (Vande weghe, 2010); Franceville (Vande weghe, 2010); camp PPG (Vande weghe, 2010); Ekouyi (Vande weghe, 2010).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).

Angola – Golungo Alto (Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2007); Salazar (Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2007); Roca Chitonde (Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2007); Inga, Vale do Loge (Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2007).

Uganda – Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996).

Kenya – Dabida (Talbot, 1935); East Surrey Estates (Stoneham, 1937); western forests (Larsen, 1991c); central highlands forests (Larsen, 1991c); Chyulu Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Teita Hills (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Northern Highlands (Kielland, 1990d); most submontane and montane forests in the east (Kielland, 1990d); Kasoge Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Gombe in Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Katuma River in Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); Karatu (male and female illustrated above); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006).

Malawi – Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Zomba (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mumbwa (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mazabuka (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lusaka (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Luangwa Valley (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Makutu Mountains (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mafinga Mountains (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Mozambique – Njesi Plateau (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Mecula [-12.0772 37.6297] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013).

Habitat: Forest at various altitudes. In Tanzania at altitudes from 800 to 2 200 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: A fairly common butterfly (Larsen, 2005a). Males are strongly attracted to damp patches and are also attracted to traps baited with fish, prawn or toad (Larsen, 1991c; Larsen, 2005a). Females are rarely seen but both sexes are occasionally found at flowers (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages:

Jackson, 1937: 230 [Mount Elgon, Kenya].

“The larvae feed on the young shoots of the food-plant. **Egg.** Unknown. **Larva.** Olive-green with short thick golden hair, a dark dorsal line, and rows of dark diagonal lateral stripes. Collar rather long and pointed anteriorly. The dorsum is double-ridged, but not prominently so, the segments well defined and the margins slightly scalloped. The anal segments are not much flattened and are evenly rounded posteriorly. Tubercles are present, placed rather further forwards than usual and near the extreme edges. They are thick and white, the extremities being bulbous, carried on a thin stalk, and quite different from any other that has been bred here so far. The gland is placed above these in the centre, the orifice being small and narrow. Length 12 mm. **Pupa.** Brown, lighter on abdominal segments and hairy, with a dark dorsal line and dark lateral abdominal marks. Head-case blunt, not bilobed, thorax ridged with a slight depression behind it. The pupa is narrow, rather small, and somewhat pointed posteriorly. Length 8 mm. **Parasites.** Three species of *Anilastus* (Hymen., Ichneumonidae) and also a tachinid were bred.”

Larval food:

Albizia adianthifolia (Schumach.) W.Wight (Fabaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 329].

Albizia gummifera (J.F.Gmel.) C.A.Sm. (Fabaceae) [Congdon, *vide* Kielland, 1990d: 211].

Vachellia abyssinica (Hochst. ex Benth.) Kyal. & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 230; as sp. of *Acacia*; Kenya].

umbra Talbot, 1935 (as female f. of *Uranothauma falkensteini*). *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **71**: 148 (69-78, 115-127, 147-153). Kenya: “Dabida, ca. 100 miles north-west of Mombasa, Wusi, ca. 4,200 ft”.

albescens Stoneham, 1937 (as f. of *Uranothauma falkensteini*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (34): 3 (3 pp.). Kenya: “East Surrey Estates”.

****Uranothauma frederikkae* Libert, 1993**

Cameroon Branded Blue

Uranothauma frederikkae Libert, 1993. *Bulletin de la Societe Entomologique de France* **97** (4): 324 (321-332).

Uranothauma frederikkae Libert, 1993. d'Abrera, 2009: 808.

Type locality: Cameroon.

Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon.

Habitat: Sub-montane forest at altitudes above 1 300 m (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: A scarce species, at least in Nigeria (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Uranothauma frederikkae frederikkae Libert, 1993

Uranothauma frederikkae Libert, 1993. *Bulletin de la Societe Entomologique de France* **97** (4): 324 (321-332).
Uranothauma frederikkae frederikkae Libert, 1993. d'Abrera, 2009: 808.

Type locality: Cameroon.

Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon.

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Mambilla Plateau (Larsen, 2005a); Obudu Plateau (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Bamenda Highlands (TL).

Uranothauma frederikkae manengoubensis Libert, 1993

Uranothauma frederikkae manengoubensis Libert, 1993. *Bulletin de la Societe Entomologique de France* **97** (4): 325 (321-332).

Uranothauma frederikkae manengoubensis Libert, 1993. d'Abrera, 2009: 808.

Type locality: Cameroon.

Distribution: Cameroon.

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Mount Manengouba (TL).

Note: Larsen (2005a) is not convinced that this subspecies is necessary. D'Abrera (2009: 808) concurs. Neither author, however, makes any formal taxonomic changes.

**Uranothauma heritsia* (Hewitson, [1876])

Light Branded Blue

Lycaena heritsia Hewitson, [1876]. *In*: Hewitson, [1872-7]. *Illustrations of new species of exotic butterflies* **5**: [88] (127 pp.). London.

Uranothauma heritsia Hewitson, 1876. d'Abrera, 2009: 808.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Cameroons”.

Distribution: Nigeria (south-east), Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia.

Habitat: Sub-montane forest. Also in wooded habitats (Heath *et al.*, 2002). In Tanzania subspecies *intermedia* occurs at altitudes from 800 to 1 700 m, subspecies *virgo* from 1 000 to 2 300 m and subspecies *chibonotana* at 1 400 m (Kielland, 1990d). In Nigeria it does not occur below 1 200 m (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: A fairly common butterfly (Kielland, 1990d). Males are known to mud-puddle but females are rarely seen (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages:

Jackson, 1937: 228 [Mount Elgon, Kenya; subspecies *intermedia*].

“The larva feeds on the young leaves of the food-plant, resting on the underside of the leaves. **Egg.** White, circular, and very small. It is laid on the very young shoots and is usually well hidden. **Larva.** A beautiful shell pink with a thick green dorsal line flanked on either side by fine irregular yellow lines. It is hairy, and the margins are squarely scalloped. In shape, it is broad and very much flattened, thicker, however, along the midline of the dorsum; a cross-section would therefore be a much flattened triangle. The outline tapers from the centre to each extremity. Just before pupation the colour changes to orange-red with a dark dorsal stripe. There appear to be neither tubercles or gland. Length 13 mm, breadth 4 mm. **Pupa.** Long and narrow and reddish-brown with two black spots on the shoulders of the abdominal segments, and a thin black dorsal line. The thorax is small but ridged, leaving a slightly depressed area between it and the abdominal segments, both laterally and dorsally. Placed among dead leaves or on the bark. Length 11 mm.”

Larval food:

Bridelia micrantha (Hochst.) Baill. (Euphorbiaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 228; Kenya].

Note: D’Abrera (1980), Berger (1981), Kielland (1990d) and Larsen (1991c) informally treated this taxon as a species of *Uranothauma* Butler. Heath *et al.* (2002: vii, 110) formally placed it in *Uranothauma*.

Uranothauma heritsia heritsia (Hewitson, [1876])

Lycaena heritsia Hewitson, [1876]. *In*: Hewitson, [1872-7]. *Illustrations of new species of exotic butterflies* 5: [88] (127 pp.). London.

Uranothauma heritsia heritsia Hewitson, 1876. d’Abrera, 2009: 808.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Cameroons”.

Distribution: Nigeria (south-east), Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Angola (north), Democratic Republic of Congo (west and central).

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Obudu Plateau (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Rumpi Hills (Helps, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).

Equatorial Guinea – Santa Isabel, Bioko (Martin, 2015).

Gabon – Ipassa (Vande weghe, 2010); Bitam (Vande weghe, 2010); camp Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010).

Angola – Duque de Braganca (Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2007); Inga (Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2007).

Uranothauma heritsia chibonotana (Aurivillius, 1910)

Cupido chibonotana Aurivillius, 1910. *In*: Sjöstedt, B. Y., *Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Schwedischen zoologischen Expedition nach dem Kilimandjaro, dem Meru und den umgebenen Massaisteppeen Deutsch-OstAfrikas 1905-1906*. 2 (9): 9 (56 pp.). Stockholm.

Uranothauma heritsia chibonotana Aurivillius. d’Abrera, 2009: 808. [date of authorship omitted]

Type locality: [Tanzania]: “Kilimandjaro: Kibonoto zwischen 1300 und 1900 m”.

Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/c).

Distribution: Tanzania (north).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Kibonoto, Mount Kilimanjaro (TL); Mount Meru (Kielland, 1990d).

Uranothauma heritsia intermedia (Tite, 1958)

Phlyaria heritsia intermedia Tite, 1958. *Entomologist* 91: 115 (115-118).

Uranothauma heritsia intermedia Tite, 1958. d’Abrera, 2009: 808.

Type locality: Uganda: “Mabera Forest, Kyagwe, Mulange, 4000 ft”.

Distribution: Sudan (south), Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo (east), Kenya (west, central highlands), Tanzania (west).

Specific localities:

Uganda – Mabera Forest (TL).

Kenya – Mount Elgon (Jackson, 1937); Tiriki (Larsen, 1991c); Kakamega (Larsen, 1991c); Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c); Meru (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); South Pare Mountains (Kielland, 1990d).

Uranothauma heritsia virgo (Butler, 1896)

Hyreus virgo Butler, 1896. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1896**: 121 (108-136).
Uranothauma heritsia virgo Butler, 1896. d'Abrera, 2009: 808.



Uranothauma heritsia virgo. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 25mm. Mwekera Kitwe, Zambia. 10 January, 1982.
A.J. Gardiner. (Gardiner Collection).



Uranothauma heritsia virgo. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 27mm. Lisombo, Mwinilunga dist., Zambia. 11/X/2000.
A.J. Gardiner. (Gardiner Collection).

Type locality: [Malawi]: “Cheni-Cheni Mt., 4500 feet alt., Nyika”.

Distribution: Tanzania (south and east), Democratic Republic of Congo (south - Shaba), Malawi, Zambia (north).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Uluguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Uzungwa Range (Kielland, 1990d); Njombe (Kielland, 1990d); Kitesa Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Tukuyu (Kielland, 1990d).

Malawi – Cheni-Cheni Mountain, Nyika (TL).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lusaka (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lumangwe Falls (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mpongwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwekera, Kitwe (male illustrated above); Lisombo, Mwinilunga (female illustrated above).

**Uranothauma kilimensis* Kielland, 1985

Uranothauma kilimensis Kielland, 1985. *Lambillionea* **84**: 86 (67-92).
Uranothauma kilimensis Kielland, 1985. d'Abrera, 2009: 808.

Type locality: Tanzania: “W-Kilimanjaro (2700 m)”.

Distribution: Tanzania.

Known only from the type locality.

Specific localities:

Tanzania – West Kilimanjaro (TL).

Habitat: Heath country at 2 700 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

**Uranothauma lukwangule* Kielland, 1987

Uranothauma lukwangule Kielland, 1987. *Lambillionea* **87**: 39 (38-45, 75-79).

Uranothauma lukwangule Kielland, 1987. d’Abrera, 2009: 806.

Type locality: Tanzania: “Morogoro, S. Uluguru Mts., Lukwangule Plateau, 2400 m”.

Distribution: Tanzania.

Known only from the type locality.

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Lukwangule Plateau, Uluguru Mountains (TL).

Habitat: Forest margins (Kielland, 1990d). Flies at altitudes from 2 300 to 2 600 m (Kielland, 1990d: 213).

Habits: Both sexes fly along the edges of forest, frequently visiting flowering bushes (Kielland, 1990d).

Flight period: Peak emergence appears to be in late November (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Choristylus rhamnoides Harv. (Grossulariaceae) [Congdon & Bampton, in CRG database, 2016; Lukwangule, Tanzania].

Note: D’Abrera (2009: 805) avers that *lukwangule* is a synonym of *crawshayi* but makes no formal taxonomic changes.

**Uranothauma lunifer* (Rebel, 1914)

Cupido lunifer Rebel, 1914. *Annalen des (K.K.) Naturhistorischen Museums. Wien* **28**: 268 (219-294).

Uranothauma lunifer Rebel, 1914. d’Abrera, 2009: 808.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Bukoba – Usumbura”.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (east – Kivu), Uganda (south-west), Rwanda, Tanzania (west).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Bukoba – Usumbura (TL).

Tanzania – Mount Mahale, Kigoma District (Kielland, 1990d).

Habitat: Montane habitats (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania at altitudes above 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Males visit wet sand on river banks (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

**Uranothauma nguru* Kielland, 1985

Uranothauma nguru Kielland, 1985. *Lambillionea* **84**: 77 (67-92).

Uranothauma nguru Kielland, 1985. d’Abrera, 2009: 806.

Type locality: Tanzania: “Nguru Mt., Mambega Mt., (2000 m)”.

Distribution: Tanzania (east).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Mambega Mountain in the Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d).

Habitat: Montane forest and forest margins at altitudes from 2 000 to 2 300 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Flies on high ridges and on mountain tops. Both sexes visit flowering herbs and bushes (Kielland, 1990d).

Flight period: Peak emergence from September to November and in March (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Choristylus rhamnoides Harv. (Grossulariaceae) [Congdon & Bampton, in CRG database, 2016; Nguru, Tanzania].

Note: D’Abrera (2009: 805) avers that *nguru* is a synonym of *crawshayi* but makes no formal taxonomic changes.

****Uranothauma nozolinoi* Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2007**

Uranothauma nozolinoi Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2007. *Boletín Sociedad Entomológica Aragonesa* no. 41: 74 (73-76).

Type locality: Angola: “Huambo Province: Nova Lisboa, 18/IV/1965, NA, male holotype (CZ-5266)”.

Diagnosis: Most similar to *Uranothauma nubifer*. The wings are lighter but the ventral pattern is not substantially different to that of *Uranothauma nubifer*. However, the brown elements of the hindwing pattern are less distinctly individualized. The androconial patch is smaller in the new species and the shape of the valves and the development of the apical teeth of the valves are distinct from those of *Uranothauma nubifer* (Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2007).

Description:

“Fore wing: 14.0 mm; wingspan: 30 mm. Wings (dorsal) general colour golden brown, uniform, with a light violet tinge. A subtriangular, velvety black androconial patch extends from R₂ to Cu₁ on the subapical/discal area of the forewing. Ventrally the brown maculation is not very dark and clearly approaches that of *U. nubifer*; there is a short tail. Genitalia as in Figs 9-12, the valves ending on one strong and long tooth plus 1-2 much smaller, more proximal, teeth.”

Etymology: Dedicated to Armando Nozolino de Azevedo, the collector of the only known male.

Distribution: Angola.

Known only from the male holotype (Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2007).

Specific localities:

Angola – Nova Lisboa, Huambo Province (TL).

Habitat: Nothing published.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Uranothauma nubifer* (Trimen, 1895)#**

Black-heart Branded Blue



Black Heart (*Uranothauma nubifer*) female (left) and mud-puddling male (right).
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall (left) and L & R Heyns (right).

Lycaena nubifer Trimen, 1895. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1895**: 187 (181-194).

Uranothauma nubifer Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Uranothauma nubifer (Trimen, 1895). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Uranothauma nubifer (Trimen, 1895). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 235.

Uranothauma nubifer Trimen, 1895. d'Abrera, 2009: 806.



Uranothauma nubifer nubifer. Male (Wingspan 24 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Rustenburg Kloof, North West, South Africa. 1 January 1976. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Uranothauma nubifer nubifer. Female (Wingspan 25 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Stoffberg, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 26 October 2003. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Alternative common name: Black Heart.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “Natal, Newcastle and Biggarsberg; Van Reenen’s Pass, Drakensberg”.

Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Swaziland.

Habitat: Forest and along well-wooded streams in savanna, at high altitudes. In Tanzania at altitudes between 1 000 and 2 200 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Males are usually encountered while mud-puddling. Specimens are also often seen fluttering quite rapidly around acacia trees, settling regularly on the leaves or flowers (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Larsen (1991: 226) observed males feeding from fresh horse manure near Nandi, Kenya. A specimen

was collected at light by A.R. Pittaway (Larsen, 1991c).

Flight period: All year but more common in midsummer (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages:

Jackson, 1937: 229 [Mount Elgon, Kenya].

“The larva feeds on the young shoots of the food-plant, preferring the secondary to the terminal buds, and resting by day along the stems. **Egg.** White, circular, and flattened, with a dark, slightly depressed, central spot. The edges are boldly fluted. It is laid lower down the branches than other *Acacia*-feeding lycaenids, on the old leaflets, stems or bark, or in the nodes of the secondaries or spines, and always singly. Diameter 0.75 mm. **Larva.** Pale green in the early stages and when mature light brown. The dorsum is double-ridged and broadly toothed, the space between the ridges being chocolate and broader anteriorly. Collar broad and rounded. Along the sides are darker diagonal stripes ending each in a small black spot, and the edges of the carapace are strongly scalloped and fringed with hair. An unusual character in this species is that the scalloped lateral edges continue throughout the length to the posterior extremity, the actual extremity forming the final lobe. The anal segments therefore, although flattened as usual, have a scalloped lateral outline, and the dorsal ridge also continues further into them than in most other species. There is no sign of tubercles or gland and ants do not appear to be in attendance. Length 13 mm. **Pupa.** Blackish to brown, narrow, broadening gradually across the abdominal segments. Thorax somewhat elevated with a depression between it and the abdomen. Head-case square. There is a dark dorsal line, and the surface is hairy. Length 8-9 mm. **Parasites.** The Hymenoptera bred comprised three species of *Anilastus* and a *Mesochorus* (Hymen., Ichneumonidae), three *Apanteles* (Hymen., Braconidae), and *Tetrastichus sculpturatus* Waterst. (Hymen., Chalcididae).”



Egg, final instar larva and pupa of *Uranothauma nubifer*. Images courtesy Allison Sharp.

Larval food:

Albizia coriaria Welw. ex Oliv. (Fabaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 329].

Albizia gummifera (J.F.Gmel.) C.A.Sm. (Fabaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 329].

Vachellia abyssinica (Hochst. ex Benth.) Kyal. & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 229; as sp. of *Acacia*].

Vachellia karroo (Hayne) Banfi & Galasso (Fabaceae) [Williams, *in* Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 235; as sp. of *Acacia*].

Uranothauma nubifer nubifer (Trimen, 1895)#

Lycaena nubifer Trimen, 1895. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1895**: 187 (181-194).

Uranothauma nubifer Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Uranothauma nubifer (Trimen, 1895). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Uranothauma nubifer nubifer (Trimen, 1895). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 235.

Uranothauma nubifer nubifer Trimen, 1895. d'Abreu, 2009: 806.



Uranothauma nubifer nubifer. Male (Wingspan 24 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Rustenburg Kloof, North West, South Africa. 1 January 1976. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Uranothauma nubifer nubifer. Female (Wingspan 25 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Stoffberg, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 26 October 2003. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “Natal, Newcastle and Biggarsberg; Van Reenen’s Pass, Drakensberg”.
Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon, Uganda, Kenya (west, central, Teita Hills), Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (east), Tanzania, Zambia (north), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal), Swaziland.

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Obudu Plateau (Larsen, 2005a); Mambilla Plateau (R. Warren, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).

Kenya – Mount Elgon (Jackson, 1937); Teita Hills (Larsen, 1991c); central highlands (Larsen, 1991c); forests in the west (Larsen, 1991c); Nandi (Larsen, 1991c); Naivasha (Larsen, 1991c); Ol Jogi Ranch near Nanyuki (Williams, unpublished).

Tanzania – Widespread (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Kilimanjaro (Karsch, 1895); Usambara Mountains (Kielland, 1990d; very common); Northern Highlands (Kielland, 1990d).

Malawi – Mt Zomba (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Zambia – Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lofu (Lufubu) River (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Makutu Mountains (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mafinga Mountains (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Mozambique – near Vila Gouveia [Posto de Catandica] (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Penhalonga; Njesi Plateau (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Limpopo Province – Makapan’s Caves (Swanepoel, 1953); Houtbosdorp (Swanepoel, 1953); Munnik (Swanepoel, 1953); Letaba – Farm Isoavina (Swanepoel, 1953); Louis Trichardt (Swanepoel, 1953); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (“Malta Forest”); Soetdoring Farm [-24.561 28.233] (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015).

Mpumalanga – Waterval Onder (Swanepoel, 1953); Stoffberg (Williams).

North West Province – Rustenburg Kloof (Williams); Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006); Breednek (25 52S; 27 27E) (Williams 30 Nov. 2008).

Gauteng – Heidelberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Johannesburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Pretoria (Swanepoel, 1953); Honeydew (Hennings); Witwatersrand Botanical Gardens (J. Dobson, unpublished checklist, 2001); Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve.

KwaZulu-Natal – Newcastle (TL; Hunt); Van Reenen’s Pass (Morrison; Trimen, 1895); Biggarsberg (Trimen, 1895); Durban (Swanepoel, 1953); Muden (Swanepoel, 1953); Umkomaas (Swanepoel, 1953); near Utrecht (Kroon).

pelotus Karsch, 1895 (as sp. of *Lampides*). *Entomologische Nachrichten. Berlin* **21**: 300 (289-322). [Tanzania]: “Mt Kilimanjaro”.

Uranothauma nubifer distinctesignatus (Strand, 1911)

Cupido nubifer var. *distinctesignatus* Strand, 1911. *Entomologische Rundschau* **28**: 138 (137-141).

Uranothauma nubifer distinctesignatus (Strand, 1911). Larsen, 2005a.
Uranothauma nubifer distinctesignatus Strand, 1911. d’Abrera, 2009: 806.

Type locality: [Ethiopia].

Distribution: Ethiopia.

abyssinica Libert, 1993 (as ssp. of *Uranothauma nubifer*). *Bulletin de la Societe Entomologique de France* **97** (4): 330 (321-332). Formally synonymized with *Uranothauma nubifer distinctesignatus* (Strand, 1911) by Larsen, 2005a, **syn. nov.**

****Uranothauma poggei* (Dewitz, 1879)**
Striped Heart

Plebeius (Lampides) poggei Dewitz, 1879. *Nova Acta Academiae Caesarea Leopoldino-Carolinae Germanicum Naturae Curiosorum* **4** (2): 205 (173-212).

Uranothauma poggei (Dewitz, 1879). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Uranothauma poggei (Dewitz, 1879). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 234.

Uranothauma poggei Dewitz, 1879. d’Abrera, 2009: 806.



Uranothauma poggei. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 27mm. Bomponi, Vumba, S. R. H. Cookson.
(Transvaal Museum – TM3909).

Type locality: [Angola]: “Guinea auf dem 10E S.B., zwischen dem 17-22E O.L.”.

Distribution: Congo, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (Kivu, Lualaba, Shaba), Uganda, Kenya (west), Tanzania (west), Malawi, Zambia (north), Mozambique, Zimbabwe (east).

Misattributed to the fauna of Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Cameroon due to confusion with *U. frederikkae* or *U. belcastroi* (Larsen, 2005a).

Specific localities:

Angola – Quiriri (Weymer, 1901); Longa (Weymer, 1901); Onschingue, near Kuito (Weymer, 1901); Cassoalala (Ladeiro, 1956); Cacolo (Ladeiro, 1956).

Kenya – Kaimosi (Kakamega) (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Tukuyu (Kielland, 1990d); Rubeho Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Uzungwa Range (Kielland, 1990d); Ruaha National Park (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Lolkisale (Kielland, 1990d); Kwaraha Mountain (Kielland, 1990d).

Malawi – Mt Zomba (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); 40 km east of Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lusaka (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chalimbana (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mpongwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kawambwa (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mporokoso (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kasama (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Mozambique – Vila Gouveia (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Zimbabwe – Trelawney (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Bomponi, Vumba (male illustrated above).

Habitat: Especially found in *Brachystegia* woodland (Heath *et al.*, 2002). Also occurs on the edges of forests (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). In Tanzania at altitudes from 800 to 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: A common species (Kielland, 1990d). Flies restlessly around the tops of msasa trees (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Both sexes visit flowers and males mudpuddle (Kielland, 1990d).

Flight period: Flies year round in Tanzania (Kielland, 1990d). In southern Africa it appears to be double-brooded, flying from August to October and from February to May. Occasional specimens are seen in December and January (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Albizia gummifera (J.F.Gmel.) C.A.Sm. (Fabaceae) [Bampton, *in* Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 235].

****Uranothauma uganda* Kielland, 1980**

Uranothauma uganda Kielland, 1980. *In*: d'Abbrera, 1980. *Butterflies of the Afrotropical region*: 543 (593 pp.). Melbourne.
Uranothauma uganda Kielland, 1980. d'Abbrera, 2009: 806.

Type locality: [Tanzania]: "Uganda". [False locality].

Distribution: Tanzania (Uluguru Mountains), Malawi (south).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Bondwa Mountain, Uluguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Lupanga Mountain in North Uluguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d).

Malawi – Mount Mulanje.

Habitat: Forest at high altitudes (1 700 to 2 140 m) (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Males have been seen settling on the surface of roads through the forest (Kielland, 1990d).

Flight period: December to March (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Uranothauma usambarae* Kielland, 1980**

Uranothauma usambarae Kielland, 1980. *In*: d'Abbrera, 1980. *Butterflies of the Afrotropical region*: 542, 543 (593 pp.). Melbourne.

Uranothauma usambarae Kielland, 1980. d'Abbrera, 2009: 805.

Type locality: Tanzania: "Usambara, Lushoto, Magamba Forest, 5000 ft."

Distribution: Tanzania (north-east).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Magamba Forest, West Usambara Mountains (TL).

Habitat: Montane forest at 1 800 to 2 200 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Not a very common species (Kielland, 1990d). Males have been seen settling on roads, sucking up moisture following rains (Kielland, 1990d). Both sexes attracted to flowers (Kielland, 1990d).

Flight period: December to March (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Choristylis rhamnoides Harv. (Grossulariaceae) [Congdon & Bampton, *in* CRG database, 2016; Magamba, Tanzania].

****Uranothauma vansomereni* Stempffer, 1951**

Pale Heart

Uranothauma vansomereni Stempffer, 1951. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **56**: 128 (119-128).

Uranothauma sp. near *U. vansomereni* Stempffer, 1951. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Uranothauma vansomereni Stempffer, 1951. Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 235.

Uranothauma vansomereni Stempffer, 1951. d'Abbrera, 2009: 806.



Uranothauma vansomereni. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 25mm. Laurenceville, Vumba, S. R. 25.1.1966. D.M. Cookson.
(Transvaal Museum – TM3911).

Type locality: Kenya: “Makueni, 3.500 pieds, 80 miles au sud de Machakos, district de l’Ukamba”.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (south-east – Shaba), Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe (east).

Specific localities:

Kenya – Makueni, in the Ukambani (TL); Lake Baringo (Larsen, 1991c); Chiasimbe.

Tanzania – Nyumbenitu Mountain (Kielland, 1990d); Ruaha National Park (Kielland, 1990d); Madibira near Mufindi (Kielland, 1990d); Ilenga.

Malawi – Mt Zomba (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Zambia – Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mpongwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chalimbana (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Mozambique – Vila Gouveia (Pennington; single male); Mt Mecula [-12.0772 37.6297] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013); Mt Yao [-12.4432 36.5114] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013).

Zimbabwe – Laurenceville, Vumba Mountains (Barnes; male illustrated above); Sabi Valley (Carcasson); Mount Selinda (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Mazowe Dam (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Dichwe Farm near Chinhoyi (Mullin).

Habitat: Savanna (Larsen, 1991c). In Tanzania at altitudes from 800 to 1 300 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Apparently a relatively scarce species (Kielland, 1990d; Larsen, 1991c). This species appears to fly higher up in the trees than other species of the genus. Both sexes have recorded mud-puddling (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Flight period: There seem to be spring and autumn broods (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages: Nothing published.

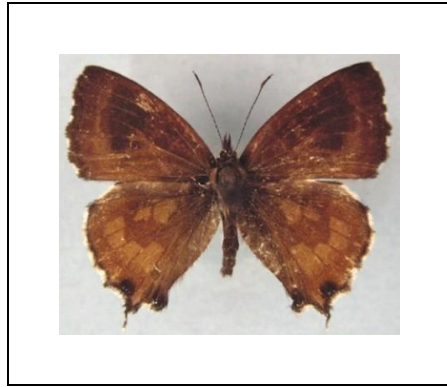
Larval food:

Albizia species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 213].

Note: Kielland (1990d: 213) notes that the populations of this taxon from the Democratic Republic of Congo, western Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe may belong to an undescribed species distinct from *vansomereni*.

****Uranothauma williamsi* Carcasson, 1961**

Uranothauma williamsi Carcasson, 1961. *Occasional Papers. Coryndon Memorial Museum, Nairobi* 7: 21 (1-23).
Uranothauma williamsi Carcasson, 1961. d’Abrera, 2009: 806.



Uranothauma williamsi. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 32mm. Tanzania, Uluguru Mtns, 1500 m. 1980's.
T.A. Grant. (Newport Collection).



Uranothauma williamsi. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 25mm. Kitulo, Mufindi, 2300m. 2.3.86. T.C.E. Congdon.
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).

Type locality: [Tanzania]: “Mbeya, Mt. Rungwe”.

Distribution: Tanzania (Usambara Mountains and southern highlands), Malawi, Zambia.

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Mbeya, Mount Rungwe (TL); West Usambara Mountains (Kielland, 1990d; very common); Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); near the Kitulo Plateau near Mount Rungwe (Congdon, *vide* Kielland, 1990d); Uluguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d; male illustrated above); Mangalisa Mountain in the Rubehos (Kielland, 1990d); Uzungwa Range (Kielland, 1990d); Njombe Highlands (Kielland, 1990d); Kitulo, Mufindi (female illustrated above).

Zambia – Nyika (Heath, *et al.*, 2002).

Habitat: Montane forest. In Tanzania at altitudes from 1 300 to 2 500 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Males locally quite common in Tanzania, but females very rarely seen (Kielland, 1990d). Males are greatly attracted to moisture on the surface of unpaved roads following showers of rain (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.