

Genus *Hollandus* Larsen & Collins, 2015

Metamorphosis 26: 7 (4-11).

Type-species: *Pardaleodes xanthopeplus* Holland, 1892.

The genus *Hollandus* belongs to the Family HesperIIDae Latreille, 1809; Subfamily HesperIIDae Latreille, 1809, *incertae sedis*. Other genera in the Subfamily HesperIIDae, *incertae sedis* are *Tsitana*, *Lepella*, *Astictopterus*, *Arnetta*, *Prosopalpus*, *Kedestes*, *Fulda*, *Gorgyra*, *Gyrogra*, *Teniorhinus*, *Herila*, *Ceratrachia*, *Ceraticula*, *Flandria*, *Pardaleodes*, *Ankola*, *Xanthodisca*, *Acada*, *Rhabdomantis*, *Osmodes*, *Parosmodes*, *Osphantes*, *Acleros*, *Paracleros*, *Semalea*, *Hypoleucis*, *Meza*, *Paronymus*, *Andronymus*, *Malaza*, *Perrotia*, *Ploetzia*, *Moltena*, *Chondrolepis*, *Zophopetes*, *Gamia*, *Artitropa*, *Mopala*, *Gretna*, *Pteroteinon*, *Leona*, *Caenides*, *Monza*, *Melphina*, *Melphinyet*, *Noctulana*, *Fresna*, *Platylesches*, and *Erionota*.

Hollandus (Rare Pathfinder Skipper) is a monobasic Afrotropical genus.

**Hollandus xanthopeplus* (Holland, 1892)

Rare Pathfinder Skipper

Pardaleodes xanthopeplus Holland, 1892. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (6) 10: 289 (284-294).

Hollandus xanthopeplus (Holland, 1892). Larsen & Collins, 2015. **comb.nov.**



Hollandus xanthopeplus xanthopeplus. Left – male upperside, Cameroon. Right – male underside, Cameroon. Images courtesy Torben Larsen.

Type locality: Gabon: “Valley of the Ogové” (Ackery *et al.*, 1995). This is incorrect, the correct type locality being Benito in Equatorial Guinea (Larsen & Collins, 2015). The holotype and allotype are in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.

Distribution: Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast (Warren-Gash, pers. comm., 2002), Ghana, Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic.

Habitat: Wetter forest in good condition (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: A very scarce skipper that is easily missed because of its resemblance to the common *Pardaleodes tibullus* (Larsen, 2005a). Usually found in ones and twos, perched on leaves a metre above the ground (Larsen & Collins, 2015). Also sometimes found nectaring along forest paths or in forest clearings (Larsen & Collins, 2015).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Hollandus xanthopeplus xanthopeplus (Holland, 1892)

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Hollandus xanthopeplus xanthopeplus. Left – male upperside, Cameroon. Right – male underside, Cameroon.
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Distribution: Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast (Warren-Gash, pers. comm., 2002), Ghana, Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (extreme west).

Specific localities:

Ivory Coast – Yeale (H. Warren-Gash, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).

Ghana – Kukurantumi (Maessen, *vide* Larsen, 2005a); Tarkwa (Maessen, *vide* Larsen, 2005a);
Konongo (Maessen, *vide* Larsen, 2005a); Atewa Range (Belcastro, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).

Nigeria – Okwangwo (Larsen, 2005a); Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a).

Equatorial Guinea – Benito (TL).

Gabon – Waka National Park (Vande weghe, 2010).

Hollandus xanthopeplus botambi Larsen & Collins, 2015

Hollandus xanthopeplus botambi Larsen & Collins, 2015. *Metamorphosis* **26**: 9 (4-11).

Type locality: Central African Republic: “Bombabia, Bangui area [04.06N 18.26E] (ix.1997)”.
Holotype (female) in the African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi (Larsen & Collins, 2015).

Distribution: Central African Republic, ?Democratic Republic of Congo.

Specific localities:

Central African Republic – Bombabia, near Bangui (TL); Botambi (Larsen & Collins, 2015); Yakoli
(Larsen & Collins, 2015); Yombo (Larsen & Collins, 2015); Boukoko (Larsen & Collins,
2015); Bimon (Larsen & Collins, 2015); Bangui (Larsen & Collins, 2015); Doulabo (Larsen &
Collins, 2015).

?Democratic Republic of Congo – Lukolela (Larsen & Collins, 2015).