

Genus *Eurema* Hübner, [1819] Grass Yellows

In Hubner, [1816-1826]. *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge* 107 (432 + 72 pp.).
Type-species: *Papilio delia* Cramer, by original designation.

The genus *Eurema* belongs to the Family Pieridae Swainson, 1820; Subfamily Coliadinae Swainson, 1821.

Eurema (Grass Yellows) is a genus with two subgenera: *Eurema* Hübner, [1819], which contains the Old World species and *Abaeis* Hübner, [1819] which contains the New World species. There are eight species found in the Afrotropical Region.

Relevant literature:

Kern *et al.*, 2015 [Meiotic drive and *Wolbachia* feminization].
Liseki & Vane-Wright, 2013 [Taxa on Mount Kilimanjaro].
Leong *et al.*, 2025 [Current taxonomic understanding].

Subgenus *Eurema* Hübner, [1819]

In Hubner, [1816-1826]. *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge* 107 (432 + 72 pp.).
Type-species: *Papilio delia* Cramer, by original designation.

= *Terias* Swainson, [1821] *in* Swainson, [1820-1821]. *Zoological illustrations, or original figures and descriptions of new, rare or interesting animals selected chiefly from the class of Ornithology, Entomology and conchology* (1) **1**: pl. 22 ([xxvii] pp.).
Type-species: *Papilio hecabe* Linnaeus, by original designation.

= *Maiva* Grose-Smith & Kirby, [1893] *in* Grose-Smith & Kirby, [1892-1897]. *Rhopalocera Exotica, being Illustrations of New, Rare, and Unfigured Species of Butterflies* **2**: 96. (261 pp.)
Type-species: *Maiva sulphurea* Grose-Smith & Kirby, by original designation.

Eurema (Eurema) brigitta (Stoll, [1780]) Broad-bordered Grass Yellow (#)



Eurema (Eurema) brigitta. Male.
Image courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Papilio brigitta Stoll, [1780] *in* Stoll, [1780-2]. *Die Uitlandsche Kapellen voorkomende in de drie waerreldeelen Asia, Africa en America* **4** [part]: 82 (29-252).
Terias pulchella Boisduval. Trimen, 1862c. [misidentification]

Terias brigitta Cramer. Trimen, 1862c.
Terias brigitta (Cramer, 1782). Trimen & Bowker, 1889.
Eurema brigitta Cramer. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Eurema brigitta (Cramer, 1780). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Terias brigitta Cramer. Berger, 1981.
Eurema (Eurema) brigitta (Stoll, 1780). Yata, 1989.
Eurema (Maiva) brigitta (Stoll, 1780). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 282.
Terias brigitta (Stoll, 1780). Zhang *et al.*, 2021.
Terias (Maiva) brigitta (Stoll, 1780). Grishin, 2023a.
Eurema (Eurema) brigitta (Stoll, 1780). Leong *et al.*, 2025.



Eurema (Eurema) brigitta brigitta. Male (wet season form) (Wingspan 32 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Sterkspruit N.R., Mpumalanga, South Africa. M. Williams.
 Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) brigitta brigitta. Female (wet season form). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Bunia, Ituri, DRC. 27 May 2017. T. Desloges.
 Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.

Type locality: Guinea: “La Côte de Guinée”.

Diagnosis: Differs from other species of *Eurema* in possessing more elongated forewings (Larsen, 2005a).

Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa, including Senegal, Gambia, Mali, Guinea Bissau (Bacelar, 1949), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin (Fermon *et al.*, 2002), Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon, Sao Tome and Principe Islands (Mendes & Bivar de Sousa, 2022), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho (Henning *et al.*, 1997: 262). Also in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Madagascar, Mauritius, Comoro Islands, Seychelles, Reunion, Cape Verde Islands.

Extralimitally in most of the Oriental Region, including Japan.

Habitat: Savanna and grassland. Also in clearings and along roads in forest (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania it occurs at altitudes from sea-level to 2 400 m (Kielland, 1990d). In Madagascar it is found in transformed grassland and anthropogenic environments (Lees *et al.*, 2003).

Habits: A very common butterfly that normally flies weakly, close to the ground but when dispersing it flies about a metre above the ground in a straight line, with a bouncing flight pattern (Williams, unpublished). Both sexes visit flowers, such as those of *Tridax*, (Larsen, 1991c) and males mud-puddle, sometimes congregating on damp sand in very large numbers. Males are regularly observed sucking moisture from wet herbivore dung, being especially partial to elephant droppings. Specimens sometimes rest under small bushes, hanging by one leg and fluttering in the slightest breeze. This is thought to make them resemble a dead leaf, thereby fooling potential predators (Henning, Henning, Joannou & Woodhall, 1997). Both sexes fly randomly and males do not show territorial behaviour. D. McDermott (pers. comm.) witnessed a massed dispersal of this species through the suburbs of Johannesburg in late April 2014.

Flight period: All year but more abundant in summer and autumn (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages:

Butler, 1880: plate vi [chrysalis skin of a Cape specimen of *E. brigitta* - see *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* for 1880].

Clark, in Van Son, 1949: 77.

“Egg 1 mm high and 0,35 mm in diameter; elongate-ovate; pure white; egg stage 4 to 5 days. Five larval instars taking about 20 days. First larval instar 1,75 mm in length; yellow, later changing to green. Final instar larva green with a broad red dorsal stripe, changing later to yellow; a white lateral line edged with purple below; body covered with slightly clubbed setae on white tubercles. Pupa pale green with pointed head and keeled wing-cases; pupal period 9 days.”

Clark, in Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 356; plate 9.

“The egg is 1 mm high by 0,35 mm in diameter and is pure white. The egg stage lasts four to five days. There are five larval instars lasting about 20 days in total. The pupa is attached by the cremastral hooks and a silken girdle around the middle. This stage lasts about nine days.”

Henning, Henning, Joannou, & Woodhall, 1997: 265 (photograph of final instar larva and pupa)



Eurema (Eurema) brigitta brigitta Left: egg. Right: first instar larva.
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall



Eurema (Eurema) brigitta brigitta Left: second instar larva. Middle: fourth instar larvae. Right: Pupa.
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall

Larval food:

Acacia species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 52].

Albizia species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 52].

Chamaecrista mimosoides (L.) Greene (Fabaceae) [Clark, *vide* Van Son, 1949: 77; Davis & Barnes, 1991: 153 (Mauritius); as species of *Cassia*].

Hypericum aethiopicum Thunb. subsp. *sonderi* (Bredell) N. Robson (Hypericaceae) [Platt, 1921].

Senna species (Fabaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 317; as *Cassia* spp.].

Sesbania species (Fabaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 317].

Tephrosia species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].

***Eurema (Eurema) brigitta* (Stoll, [1780])
Broad-bordered Grass Yellow (#)**

Papilio brigitta Stoll, [1780] in Stoll, [1780-2]. *Die Uitlandsche Kapellen voorkomende in de drie waerreldeelen Asia, Africa en America* 4 [part]: 82 (29-252).

Terias pulchella Boisduval. Trimen, 1862c. [misidentification]

Terias brigitta Cramer. Trimen, 1862c.

Terias brigitta (Cramer, 1782). Trimen & Bowker, 1889.

Terias brigitta brigitta (Stoll). Talbot, 1939.
Eurema brigitta brigitta Cramer. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Eurema brigitta brigitta (Cramer, 1780). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Terias brigitta brigitta Cramer. Berger, 1981.
Eurema (Eurema) brigitta brigitta (Stoll, 1780). Yata, 1989.
Eurema (Maiva) brigitta brigitta (Stoll, 1780). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 282.
Eurema (Eurema) brigitta brigitta (Stoll, 1780). Liseki & Vane-Wright, 2013.
Terias brigitta brigitta (Stoll, 1780). Zhang *et al.*, 2021.
Terias (Maiva) brigitta brigitta (Stoll, 1780). Grishin, 2023a.
Eurema (Eurema) brigitta brigitta (Stoll, 1780). Leong *et al.*, 2025.



Eurema (Eurema) brigitta brigitta. Male (Wingspan 32 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Sterkspruit N.R., Mpumalanga, South Africa. M. Williams.
 Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) brigitta brigitta. Female (wet season form). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Bunia, Ituri, DRC. 27 May 2017. T. Desloges.
 Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) brigitta brigitta. Female (wet season form). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Krugersdorp, Gauteng Province, South Africa; 22 November 2001. M. Williams.
 Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) brigitta brigitta. Female (dry season form) (Wingspan 33 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Gundani, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 30 April 2006. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) brigitta brigitta. Female (dry season form) (Wingspan 32 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Buffelsdrif Conservancy, Gauteng Province, South Africa. 27 April 2004. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type locality: Guinea: “La Côte de Guinée”.

Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa, including Senegal, Gambia, Mali, Guinea Bissau (Bacelar, 1949), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin (throughout), Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon, Sao Tome and Principe Islands (Mendes & Bivar de Sousa, 2022), Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Gabon, Congo, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, Free State Province, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province, Western Cape Province, Northern Cape Province), Swaziland, Lesotho (Henning *et al.*, 1997: 262). Also in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Cape Verde Islands.

Specific localities:

Cape Verde Islands – Fogo Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019).

Gambia – Fajara, Abuko, Pirang, Bijilo, Sanyang, Tintinto, Keneba, Basse (Jon Baker, pers. comm., May 2020).

Liberia – Wologizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Ghana – Krokosua Hills (Larsen, 2005a); Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2009).

Togo – Klouto [6°57'15.07"N 0°34'54.40"E] (Safian *et al.*, 2009).

Benin – Noyau Central, Lama Forest (Fermon *et al.*, 2001); Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016); see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Nyonie (Vande weghe, 2010); Pointe Pongara (Vande weghe, 2010); Iguele (Vande weghe, 2010); Gamba (Vande weghe, 2010); Tchimbele (Vande weghe, 2010); Lope (Vande weghe, 2010); Bitam (Vande weghe, 2010); Alembe (Vande weghe, 2010); Langoue (Vande weghe, 2010); Waka (Vande weghe, 2010); Franceville (Vande weghe, 2010); Bateke Plateau (Vande weghe, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

Kenya – Throughout (Larsen, 1991c); Kibwezi (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Throughout (Kielland, 1990d); Unyika (Thurau, 1903); Semdoe Forest Reserve (Doggart *et al.*, 2001); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006).

Malawi – Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).

Mozambique – Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Mecula [-12.0772 37.6297] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013); Maputo Special Reserve (Miles & Mulvaney, 2022).

Botswana – Widespread (Larsen, 1991); Seruli River (Westwood, 1881).

South Africa –

Limpopo Province – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Doorndraai Dam Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (“Malta Forest”); Highlands Wilderness (Bode & Bode, unpublished checklist); Soetdoring Farm [-24.561 28.233] (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015);

Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams & Dobson, unpub., 2015); Buzzard Mountain Retreat [-23.012 29.765] (Williams, unpub., 2015).
 Mpumalanga – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Verloren Vallei Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Sterkspruit Nature Reserve (Williams); Buffelskloof Nature Reserve (Williams); Pretoriuskop.
 North West Province – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Kgaswane Mountain Reserve (Williams); Mountain Sanctuary N.R. (Williams); Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006); Borakalalo Nature Reserve (J. Dobson, unpublished, 2009).
 Gauteng – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Witwatersrand Botanical Gardens (J. Dobson, unpublished checklist, 2001); Buffelsdrif Conservancy (Williams); Krugersdorp.
 Free State Province – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Cyferfontein [-30.3736 25.8131] (R. Griesel, unpublished).
 KwaZulu-Natal – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Ndumo Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002).
 Eastern Cape Province – Port Elizabeth (Swanepoel, 1953); Grahamstown (Swanepoel, 1953); King William’s Town (Swanepoel, 1953); Butterworth (Swanepoel, 1953); Bashee River (Swanepoel, 1953); Port St. Johns (Swanepoel, 1953); Tsomo River (Swanepoel, 1953).
 Northern Cape Province – Noupoot (Swanepoel, 1953); Carnarvon district (Swanepoel, 1953); Kimberley (Swanepoel, 1953); Kagaligadi Transfrontier Park (van Son, 1959).
Swaziland – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Mlawula N. R. (www.sntc.org.sz); Malolotja N. R. (www.sntc.org.sz).

zoe Hopffer, 1855 (as sp. of *Terias*). *Berichte über die zur Bekanntmachung geeigneten Verhandlungen der Königl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* **1855**: 640 (639-643). Mozambique: “Mossambique”.

caffra Felder and Felder, 1865 *in* Felder and Felder, 1865-7 (as sp. of *Terias*). *Reise der Österreichischen Fregatte Novara* 213 (549 pp.). Wien. South Africa: “Caffraria”.

candace Felder and Felder, 1865 *in* Felder and Felder, 1865-7 (as sp. of *Terias*). *Reise der Österreichischen Fregatte Novara* 213 (549 pp.). Wien. Ethiopia: “Abyssinia meridionalis”.

seruli Westwood, 1881 (as sp. of *Terias*). *In*: Oates, F., *Matabeleland and the Victoria Falls*, 1st edition: 342 (331-365). London. Botswana: “Seruli fluv.”.

sulphurea Grose-Smith and Kirby, 1893 *in* Grose-Smith and Kirby, 1892-7 (as sp. of *Maiva*). *Rhopalocera exotica, being illustrations of new, rare and unfigured species of butterflies* **2**: 86 (261 pp.). London. “Lake Nyassa”.

eximia Thureau, 1903 (as sp. of *Terias*). *Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift* **48**: 142 (117-143). Tanzania: “Unyika”.

***Eurema (Eurema) pulchella* (Boisduval, 1833)**
Malagasy Broad-bordered Grass Yellow

Xanthidia pulchella Boisduval, 1833. *Nouvelles Annales du Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris* **2**: 168 (149-270).
Terias brigitta f. pulchella (Boisduval). Aurivillius, 1909.
Terias brigitta pulchella (Boisduval). Aurivillius, 1910.
Eurema brigitta pulchella (Boisduval). Bernardi, 1951.
Eurema (Eurema) brigitta pulchella (Boisduval, 1833). Yata, 1989.
Terias brigitta pulchella (Boisduval, 1833). Zhang *et al.*, 2021.
Terias (Maiva) brigitta pulchella (Boisduval, 1833). Grishin, 2023a.
Eurema (Eurema) brigitta pulchella (Boisduval, 1833). Leong *et al.*, 2025.



Eurema (Eurema) brigitta pulchella. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ranomafana, Madagascar. 23 March 2016. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) brigitta pulchella. Female (dry season form). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ranomafana, Madagascar. 10-13 April 2018. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Madagascar: “Madagascar; Sainte Marie”.

Distribution: Madagascar, Mauritius, Comoro Islands, Seychelles (Island of Aldabra), Reunion.
Recorded, in error, from Angola by Druce (1875).

Specific localities:

Madagascar – Sainte Marie (TL).

Mauritius – Widespread and common, especially found in gardens (Davis & Barnes, 1991). Grand Gaube (Lawrence, 2016).

Seychelles – Aldabra Atoll (Lawrence, 2014).

Reunion – La Montagne (a single specimen in 1955 (Viette, 1957)).

Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii (Boisduval, 1833) Angled Grass Yellow (#)



Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii regularis. Male. Burman Bush, Durban, South Africa.
Image courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Xanthidia desjardinsii Boisduval, 1833. *Nouvelles Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris* **2**: 170 (149-270).

Terias desjardinsii (Boisduval). Boisduval, 1836.

Eurema (Terias) desjardinsii (Boisduval). Klots, 1933.

Terias (Maiva) desjardinsii (Boisduval). Van Son, 1949.

Eurema (Maiva) desjardinsii (Boisduval, 1833). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Terias desjardinsii Boisduval. Berger, 1981 [misspelling of species name]

Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii (Boisduval, 1833). Yata, 1989.

Eurema (Maiva) desjardinsii (De Boisduval, 1833). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 282.

Terias desjardinsii (Boisduval, 1833). Zhang *et al.*, 2021.

Terias (Terias) desjardinsii (Boisduval, 1833). Grishin, 2023a.

Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii (Boisduval, 1833). Leong *et al.*, 2025.



Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii desjardinsii. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ranomafana, Madagascar. 23 March 2016. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Madagascar.

Diagnosis: The elbowed hindwing is diagnostic (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa, including Senegal, Guinea-Bissau (Bacelar, 1949), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Swaziland. Also in Madagascar and the Comoro Islands (as the nominate subspecies).

Habitat: Forest edges and coastal bush; also in dense savanna (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). In Tanzania it is found at altitudes from 400 to 2 500 m, including open montane habitats (Kielland, 1990d). In Madagascar recorded from transformed grassland (Lees *et al.*, 2003).

Habits: Occurs in small, localized colonies (Larsen, 2005a). The flight is weak and close to the ground. Both sexes feed from flowers and males mud-puddle. Males occupy territories in sunny glades but there appears to be little interaction with conspecifics or other species of butterfly. Larsen (2005a) noted that large numbers of specimens may congregate in dry underbrush in the dry season, possibly indicative of communal roosting behaviour; similar behaviour has been seen by him in Indian *Terias*.

Flight period: All year, but commoner in summer and autumn. There are distinct seasonal forms (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages:

Clark & Dickson, 1965: 254.

Larval food:

Chamaecrista mimosoides (L.) Greene (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1965; Larsen, 2005a (Obudu Plateau)].

Hypericaceae [Condamin, *vide* Larsen, 2005a; Senegal].

Hypericum aethiopicum Thunb. subsp. *sonderi* (Bredell) N. Robson (Hypericaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1965].

Senna species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 52; as *Cassia* species].

Sesbania species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 52].

Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii desjardinsii (Boisduval, 1833)

Angled Grass Yellow

Xanthidia desjardinsii Boisduval, 1833. *Nouvelles Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris* **2**: 170 (149-270).

Eurema desjardinsii desjardinsii (Boisduval). Bernardi, 1951.

Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii desjardinsii (Boisduval, 1833). Yata, 1989.

Terias desjardinsii desjardinsii (Boisduval, 1833). Zhang *et al.*, 2021.

Terias (Terias) desjardinsii desjardinsii (Boisduval, 1833). Grishin, 2023a.

Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii desjardinsii (Boisduval, 1833). Leong *et al.*, 2025.



Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii desjardinsii. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ranomafana, Madagascar. 23 March 2016. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Madagascar.

Distribution: Madagascar, Comoro Islands.

Specific localities:

Madagascar – Fianarantsoa (Butler, 1880); Fanandara (Dufrane, 1947).

aliens Butler, 1880 (as sp. of *Terias*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (5) **5**: 337 (333-344, 384-395).
Madagascar: “Fianarantsoa, Madagascar”.

drueti Dufrane, 1947 (as ab. of *Terias desjardinsii*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **83**: 67 (46-73). Madagascar: “Fanandara, Madagascar”.

***Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii regularis* (Butler, 1876)**
African Angled Grass Yellow (#)

Terias desjardinsii Boisduval. Trimen, 1862c.

Terias regularis Butler, 1876. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (4) **18**: 486 (480-490).

Terias desjardinsii (Boisduval, 1833). Trimen & Bowker, 1889.

Terias regularis Butler, 1876. Trimen & Bowker, 1889.

Eurema desjardinsii Boisduval. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Eurema desjardinsii regularis (Butler). D’Abrera, 1980.

Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii regularis (Butler, 1898). Yata, 1989.

Eurema (Maiva) desjardinsii marshalli (Butler, 1898). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 282. [synonym of *regularis*]

Eurema (Maiva) regularis (Butler, 1876). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 282.

Eurema desjardinsii regularis (Butler, 1876). Larsen, 2005a: 89.

Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii marshalli (Butler, 1898). Liseki & Vane-Wright, 2013. [synonym of *regularis*]

Eurema (Eurema) regularis (Butler, 1876). Liseki & Vane-Wright, 2013.

Terias desjardinsii regularis (Butler, 1876). Zhang *et al.*, 2021.

Terias (Terias) desjardinsii regularis (Butler, 1876). Grishin, 2023a.

Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii regularis (Butler, 1876). Leong *et al.*, 2025.



Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii regularis. Male (wet season form). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ndola, Zambia. 24 April 1998.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii regularis. Male (Wingspan 37 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lekgalameetse N.R., Limpopo Province, South Africa. 8 April 2006. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii regularis. Male (dry season form). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Burma Valley, Vumba, Zimbabwe. 24 September 1996.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii regularis. Female (wet season form). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Burma Valley, Zimbabwe. 2 May 1998.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii regularis. Female (dry season form). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bomponi, Vumba, Zimbabwe. 8 May 1999.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) desjardinsii regularis. Female (extreme dry season form) (Wingspan 37 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside. Waterval N.R., Mpumalanga, South Africa. 8 April 2012. M. Williams. Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type locality: [Ethiopia]: “Atbara, Abyssinia”.

Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa, including Senegal, Guinea-Bissau (Bacelar, 1949), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (throughout), Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Gabon, Congo, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province, Western Cape Province – south-east), Swaziland.

Specific localities:

Ghana – Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen, 2005a).

Benin – Lokoli swamp forest (Tchibozo *et al.*, 2008); Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016); see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Nigeria – Obudu and Mambilla Plateaux (Larsen, 2005a).

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

Gabon – Nyonie (Vande weghe, 2010); Pointe Pongara (Vande weghe, 2010); Bitam (Vande weghe, 2010); Ipassa (Vande weghe, 2010); Bakouaka (Vande weghe, 2010); Franceville (Vande weghe, 2010); Ekouyi (Vande weghe, 2010); Camp PPG, Bateke Plateau (Vande weghe, 2010).

Angola – Landana (Mabille, 1877).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Lumbumbashi (Berger, 1981); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

Ethiopia – Atbara (TL).

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

Rwanda – Cyamudongo Forest (Uwizelimana *et al.*, 2021).

Burundi – Kitega (Berger, 1981).

Kenya – Istsare Nzoia (Stoneham, 1957); Gede (Stoneham, 1957); Kakamega Forest (Larsen, 1991c); Kibwezi (Larsen, 1991c); Malindi (Larsen, 1991c); Kitale (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – In most wooded parts of the country (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006).

Malawi – Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).

Mozambique – Mt Chipirone (Timberlake *et al.*, 2007); Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Zimbabwe – Witchwood.

South Africa –

Limpopo Province – Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (“Malta Forest”) (Swanepoel, 1953); Tzaneen (Swanepoel, 1953); Woodbush (Swanepoel, 1953); Duiwelskloof (Swanepoel, 1953); Houtbosdorp (Swanepoel, 1953); Sibasa (Swanepoel, 1953); Entabeni Forest (Swanepoel, 1953); Louis Trichardt (Swanepoel, 1953).

Mpumalanga – Barberton (Swanepoel, 1953); Graskop (Swanepoel, 1953); Mariepskop; Buffelskloof Nature Reserve (Williams).

KwaZulu-Natal – Malvern (Butler, 1898); Durban (Swanepoel, 1953); Verulam (Swanepoel, 1953); Pietermaritzburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Greytown (Swanepoel, 1953); St Lucia Bay (Swanepoel, 1953).

Eastern Cape Province – Humansdorp (Swanepoel, 1953); Hankey (Swanepoel, 1953); King William’s Town (Swanepoel, 1953); Butterworth (Swanepoel, 1953); Bashee River (Swanepoel, 1953).

Western Cape Province – Forest Hall, near Plettenburg Bay (Trimen); Wilderness (Donnelly).

Swaziland – Malolotja N. R. (www.sntc.org.sz).

oberthuri Mabille, 1877 (as sp. of *Terias*). *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* 2: 223 (214-240). Angola: “Landana”.

marshalli Butler, 1898 (as sp. of *Terias*). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1897: 851 (835-857). South Africa: “Malvern” [KwaZulu-Natal].

philonoe Stoneham, 1957 (as f. of *Terias desjardinsi*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (70): [3] ([3 pp.]). Kenya: “Istsare Nzoia”.

dulcinea Stoneham, 1957 (as f. of *Terias desjardinsi*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (70): [3] ([3 pp.]). Kenya: “Gede, Arubuka Forest, Kenya Coast”.

pseudoregularis Berger, 1981 (as f. of *Terias desjardinsi marshalli*). *Les Papillons du Zaire* 83 (543 pp.). Bruxelles. Burundi: “Kitega”. Holotype and allotype in the Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium.

plagiata Berger, 1981 (as f. of *Terias regularis*). *Les Papillons du Zaire* 84 (543 pp.). Bruxelles. Democratic Republic of Congo: “Lumbumbashi”. Holotype and allotype in the Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium.

***Eurema (Eurema) floricola* (Boisduval, 1833)**
African Grass Yellow (#)



Eurema (Eurema) floricola floricola. Near Port St Johns, South Africa.
Image courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Xanthidia floricola Boisduval, 1833. *Nouvelles Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris* 2: 169 (149-270).

Terias floricola (Boisduval). Boisduval, 1836.

Eurema floricola (Boisduval). D'Abrera, 1980.

Eurema (Terias) floricola (Boisduval, 1833). Yata, 1994.

Terias floricola (Boisduval, 1833). Zhang *et al.*, 2021.

Terias (Terias) floricola (Boisduval, 1833). Grishin, 2023a.

Eurema (Eurema) floricola (Boisduval, 1833). Leong *et al.*, 2025.



Eurema (Eurema) floricola floricola. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Andasibe, Madagascar. 27 March 2016. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) floricola floricola. Female (pale form). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ranomafana, Madagascar. 10-13 April 2018. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: [Reunion]: “Bourbon”; Mauritius: “Maurice”; Madagascar.

Diagnosis: Similar to *E. hecabe* but ground colour darker and smaller in size. *E. senegalensis* is larger and brighter, purer lemon yellow (Kielland, 1990d; Larsen, 2005a). In addition, the forewing margin is straight between veins 2 and 5 and slightly scalloped, while the hindwing never has a solid black margin (Larsen, 2005a). Larsen (2005a) gives the following differences from *E. hecabe*: yellow ground-colour of a softer tone; black margin not as strongly toothed along vein 4 and is generally broadest on vein 5 or between veins 4 and 5; hindwing never with a solid black margin but instead with small black dots at the ends of the veins; underside of wings in *E. hecabe* always with a faint dusting of black scales; in *hecabe* the upper part of the double marking in the cell of the hindwing underside only slightly larger than the lower – in *floricola* it is twice as wide. Gardiner (2015) gives the following differences between *floricola* and *hecabe*. In *floricola* “the marginal black “tooth” of the forewing apex is broadest above vein 4, rarely on vein 4. The hindwing margin has distinct spots at the end of each vein, they are not joined to one another and never form a band. On the underside hindwing the spot at the end of the cell is often bulging towards the apical end and the bulge is often twice the width of the narrow portion. In *E. floricola* the male uncus is long and sticks out from the base.” In *hecabe* “the marginal black “tooth” of the forewing apex is broadest at vein 4 or just above. The hindwing margin has a continuous black margin (wet season) or if it has spots (normally dry season), these are flattened indicating the remnants of the black margin. On the underside hindwing the spot at the end of the cell only on occasion bulges towards the apical end and when it does it is normally less than twice the width of the narrow portion. In *E. hecabe* the male uncus has a widened base and hence does not form a long narrow portion.”

Distribution: Guinea-Bissau (Bivar-de-Sousa *et al.*, 2016), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Principe Island (Mendes & Bivar de Sousa, 2022), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique (Timberlake *et al.*, 2007), Zimbabwe, South Africa (A. Gardiner, pers. comm., 2013), Madagascar, Comoro Islands, Mauritius, Reunion, Seychelles.

Recorded, in error, from the Cape Verde Islands (Tennent & Russel, 2019).

Habitat: In Tanzania ssp. *floricola* is found in lowland forest; common at altitudes from sea-level to 700 m, and scarcer between 700 and 1 200 m. Subspecies *leonis* is found at altitudes from 800 to 1 800 m (Kielland, 1990d). Larsen (2005a) states that it inhabits the forest/savanna transition zone. In Madagascar it occurs in forest (Lees *et al.*, 2003).

Habits: In Kenya and in West Africa *floricola* is much scarcer and more localized than *hecabe* (Larsen, 1991c; Larsen, 2005a). Males are known to mud-puddle (Larsen, 2005a). It is a weak flyer, rarely settles, and tends to keep close to the ground (Lawrence, 2016).

Larval food:

Caesalpinia bonduc (L.) Roxb. (Fabaceae) [Vinson, 1938; as *Caesalpinia bonducella* Fleming].

Desmanthus virgatus (L.) Willd. (Fabaceae) [Vinson, 1938].

Doratoxylon apetalum (Poir.) Radlk. (Sapindaceae) [Couteyen, 2008; Reunion; for *E. floricola ceres*].

Entada species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].

Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit (Fabaceae) [Vinson, 1938; as *Leucaena glauca* Benth].

Mimosa species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 122].

Eurema (Eurema) floricola floricola (Boisduval, 1833)
African Grass Yellow (#)

Xanthidia floricola Boisduval, 1833. *Nouvelles Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris* 2: 169 (149-270).
Terias floricola (Boisduval). Boisduval, 1836.
Terias hecabe floricola (Boisduval). Corbet, 1934.
Eurema floricola floricola (Boisduval). D'Abbrera, 1980.
Eurema (Terias) floricola floricola (Boisduval, 1833). Yata, 1994.
Terias floricola (Boisduval, 1833). Zhang *et al.*, 2021.
Terias (Terias) floricola (Boisduval, 1833). Grishin, 2023a.
Eurema (Eurema) floricola (Boisduval, 1833). Leong *et al.*, 2025.



Eurema (Eurema) floricola floricola. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Andasibe, Madagascar. 27 March 2016. J. Dobson.
 Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) floricola floricola. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Lekgalameetse N.R., Limpopo Province, South Africa. 20 October 2012. M. Williams.
 Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) floricola floricola. Female (pale form). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Ranomafana, Madagascar. 10-13 April 2018. J. Dobson.
 Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) floricola floricola. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lekgalameetse N.R., Limpopo Province, South Africa. 26 April 2016.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.

Type locality: [Reunion]: “Bourbon”; Mauritius: “Maurice”; Madagascar.

Distribution: Madagascar, Tanzania (east), Mozambique (Timberlake *et al.*, 2007), Zimbabwe, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga) (Gardiner, 2015), Swaziland (Gardiner, 2015).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – East Usambara (Kielland, 1990d); Kimboza Forest (Kielland, 1990d); lower part of the Uluguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Turiani (Kielland, 1990d); Kanga Mountain (Kielland, 1990d); Mwanihana Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Dendene Forest at Kisiju (Kielland, 1990d); Pugu Hills (Kielland, 1990d); Masagati Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Tukuyu (Kielland, 1990d); Pemba Island (Kielland, 1990d); Semdoe Forest Reserve (Doggart *et al.*, 2001).

Mozambique – Mt Chipirone (Timberlake *et al.*, 2007); Maputo (Gardiner, 2015); Maputo Special Reserve (Miles & Mulvaney, 2022).

Limpopo – Along the Levubu River (Gardiner, 2015).

Mpumalanga – 10 km west and 20 km east of Nelspruit (Gardiner, 2015).

smilacina Felder and Felder, 1865 *in* Felder and Felder, 1865-7 (as sp. of *Terias*). *Reise der Österreichischen Fregatte Novara* 208 (549 pp.). Wien. [Madagascar]: “Nova Grenada: Bogota”. [False locality.]

boisduvaliana Mabille, 1885 *in* Grandidier, [1885-7] (as sp. of *Terias*). *Histoire, Physique, Naturelle et Politique de Madagascar* pl. 32, p. 253 (**18** [1887]: 364 pp.; **19** [1885]: 55 pls.). Madagascar.

arisba Mabille, 1887 *in* Grandidier, [1885-7] (as sp. of *Terias*). *Histoire, Physique, Naturelle et Politique de Madagascar* 252 (**18** [1887]: 364 pp.; **19** [1885]: 55 pls.). Madagascar.

Eurema (Eurema) floricola aldabrensis (Bernardi, 1969) Seychelles African Grass Yellow

Eurema floricola aldabrensis Bernardi, 1969. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **1969**: 194 (112-113).

Eurema (Terias) floricola aldabrensis Bernardi, 1969. Yata, 1994.

Terias floricola aldabrensis (Bernardi, 1969). Zhang *et al.*, 2021.

Terias (Terias) floricola aldabrensis (Bernardi, 1969). Grishin, 2023a.

Eurema (Eurema) floricola aldabrensis (Bernardi, 1969). Leong *et al.*, 2025.

Type locality: Seychelles: “Aldabra”.

Distribution: Seychelles (Island of Aldabra).

Specific localities: Aldabra Atoll (Lawrence, 2014); Astove (Lawrence, 2014).

Eurema (Eurema) floricola anjuana (Butler, 1879) Comoro African Grass Yellow

Terias anjuana Butler, 1879. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (5) **3**: 189 (186-192).

Terias senegalensis f. *anjuana* Butler. Aurivillius, 1925.

Eurema (Teria) floricola (Butler, 1879). Yata, 1994.

Terias floricola anjuana Butler, 1879. Zhang *et al.*, 2021.

Terias (Terias) floricola anjuana Butler, 1879. Grishin, 2023a.
Eurema (Eurema) floricola anjuana Butler, 1879. Leong *et al.*, 2025.

Type locality: Comoro Islands: “Island of Joanna”.

Distribution: Comoro Islands (Anjouan, Grand Comore, Mayotte).

decipiens Butler, 1879 (as sp. of *Terias*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (5) **3**: 189 (186-192). Comoro Islands: “Island of Joanna”.

Eurema (Eurema) floricola ceres Butler, 1886
Mauritius African Grass Yellow

Terias ceres Butler, 1886. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (5) **17**: 218 (212-225).
Terias floricola f. *ceres* Butler. Aurivillius, 1925.
Eurema floricola ceres (Butler). Paulian & Bernardi, 1951.
Eurema (Terias) floricola ceres (Butler, 1883). Yata, 1994.
Terias floricola ceres Butler, 1886. Zhang *et al.*, 2021.
Terias (Terias) floricola ceres Butler, 1886. Grishin, 2023a.
Eurema (Eurema) floricola ceres Butler, 1886. Leong *et al.*, 2025.



Eurema (Eurema) floricola ceres. Male (Wingspan 35 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ramgoolam Botanical Gardens, Mauritius. 30 December 2006. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Mauritius.

Distribution: Mauritius, Reunion.

Specific localities:

Mauritius – Widespread and common (Davis & Barnes, 1991).

Eurema (Eurema) floricola leonis (Butler, 1886)
West African Grass Yellow

Terias leonis Butler, 1886. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (5) **17**: 222 (212-225).
Eurema (Terias) floricola leonis (Butler, 1886). Yata, 1994.
Terias floricola leonis Butler, 1886. Zhang *et al.*, 2021.
Terias (Terias) floricola leonis Butler, 1886. Grishin, 2023a.
Eurema (Eurema) floricola leonis Butler, 1886. Leong *et al.*, 2025.



Terias floricola leonis. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Rethy, Ituri, DRC. 30 March 2016. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.



Terias floricola leonis. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ivindo N.P., Gabon. 27 November 2017. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Terias floricola leonis. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Semuliki N.P., Uganda. 4-8 Jun. 2017. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Sierra Leone: “Sierra Leone”.

Distribution: Guinea-Bissau (Bivar-de-Sousa *et al.*, 2016), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin (south, central), Nigeria, Principe Island (Mendes & Bivar de Sousa, 2022), Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Gabon, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (widespread), Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania (west), Zambia (north-west).

Specific localities:

Guinea – Ziama (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Liberia – Wologizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020); Wonegizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

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

Benin – Lama Forest (Larsen *et al.*, 2009); see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Nigeria – Okwangwo (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Pointe Pongara (Vande weghe, 2010); Nyonie (Vande weghe, 2010); Mondah (Vande weghe, 2010); Malibe (Vande weghe, 2010); Iguela (Vande weghe, 2010); Alen Nkoma (Vande weghe, 2010); Tchimbele (Vande weghe, 2010); Waka (Vande weghe, 2010); Lope (Vande weghe, 2010); Masouna 2000 (Vande weghe, 2010); Langoue (Vande weghe, 2010); Ipassa (Vande weghe, 2010); Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Lusambo (Berger, 1981); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018).

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

Rwanda – Cyamudongo Forest (Uwizelimana *et al.*, 2021).

Kenya – Mount Elgon (Aurivillius, 1921); Mrima Hill (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Ntakatta Forest in Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Chala on the Ufipa Plateau (Kielland, 1990d); Kigoma District (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Hillwood, Inchila; Zambezi Bridge.

nivea Berger, 1981 (as ssp. of *Terias floricola*). *Les Papillons du Zaïre* 82 (543 pp.). Bruxelles. Democratic Republic of Congo: “Lusambo”. Holotype and allotype in the Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium.

***Eurema (Eurema) hapale* (Mabille, 1882)**
Marsh Grass Yellow

Terias hapale Mabille, 1882. *Naturaliste* 4: 99 (99-100).
Eurema (Maiva) hapale (Mabille). Van Son, 1949.
Eurema hapale (Mabille). Pinhey, 1965.
Eurema hapale (Mabille, 1887). Dickson & Kroon, 1978. [date of authorship erroneous]
Terias hapale Mabille. Berger, 1981.
Eurema (Terias) hapale (Mabille, 1882). Yata, 1991.
Eurema (Maiva) hapale (Mabille, 1887). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 282. [date of authorship erroneous]
Eurema (Terias) hapale (Mabille, 1882). Liseki & Vane-Wright, 2013.
Terias hapale Mabille, 1882. Zhang *et al.*, 2021.
Terias (Terias) hapale Mabille, 1882. Grishin, 2023a.
Eurema (Eurema) hapale (Mabille, 1882). Leong *et al.*, 2025.



Eurema (Eurema) hapale. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Ambe II, Mahagi Terr., Ituri, DRC. 28 October 2019. T. Desloges.
 Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.

Type locality: Madagascar.

Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa, including ?Gambia (Ottosen, *vide* Larsen, 2005a), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin (south, central), Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe (eastern border), Botswana (north). Also in Madagascar (TL).

Within its geographical range the distribution of populations is decidedly patchy (Larsen, 2005a).

Specific localities:

Guinea – Nimba Mountains (Berger, 1954).

Ivory Coast – Nimba (Larsen, 2005a); Nion (Larsen, 2005a).

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

Benin – Lokoli swamp forest (Tchibozo *et al.*, 2008); Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016); see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

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

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Katera (Stoneham, 1957); Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996).

Rwanda – Cyamudongo Forest (Uwizelimana *et al.*, 2021).

Tanzania – Throughout, except dry areas (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mpika (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kafue (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chingola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Mozambique – Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Zimbabwe – Mutare District (Van Son, 1949); Vumba (Barnes); Mount Selinda.

Botswana – Muhembo (Larsen, 1991; single specimen).

Habitat: Marshy areas in forest and moist savanna. Grassy banks of streams in or near forests (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Apparently it has an affinity for swamps and flooded areas (Kielland, 1990d; Larsen, 1991c). In Tanzania it occurs from sea-level to 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d). In Madagascar in unnatural grassland and marshlands (Lees *et al.*, 2003).

Habits: The flight is noticeably weaker than other species of *Eurema* (Larsen, 1991c). Often flies in dense vegetation but does mud-puddle (Larsen, 2005a).

Flight period: August-September and April-May (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Larval food:

Albizia species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 120; in captivity].

hibernia Neustetter, 1916 (as var. of *Terias hapale*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **30**: 96 (95-108). Uganda.

raritas Stoneham, 1957 (as female f. of *Terias hapale*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (70): [3] ([3 pp.]). Uganda: “Katera”.

Eurema (Eurema) hecabe (Linnaeus, 1758) Savanna Grass Yellow (#)

Papilio hecabe Linnaeus, 1758. *Systema Naturae* **1**, Regnum Animale, 10th edition : 470 (824 pp.).

Terias hecabe (Linnaeus). Swainson, 1821.

Eurema (Terias) hecabe (Linnaeus, 1758). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 281.

Eurema (Terias) hecabe (Linnaeus, 1758). Yata, 1995.

Terias hecabe (Linnaeus, 1758). Zhang *et al.*, 2021.

Terias (Terias) hecabe (Linnaeus, 1758). Grishin, 2023a.

Eurema (Eurema) hecabe (Linnaeus, 1758). Leong *et al.*, 2025.



Eurema (Eurema) hecabe solifera. Male (Wingspan 35 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nibela Peninsula, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 25 November 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) hecabe solifera. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Essex Valley, Vumba, Zimbabwe. 7 March 1994.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.

Type locality: “Asia”.

Diagnosis: Distinguished from other members of the genus by the apical band on the forewing upperside,

the inner margin of which is very irregular (evenly rounded in other species except the much paler *E. hapale*) (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa, including Senegal, Gambia, Mali, Guinea Bissau (Biver-de-Sousa & Passos-de-Carvalho, 1987), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin (Fermon *et al.*, 2002), Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, Principe Island (Mendes & Bivar de Sousa, 2022), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho (Henning *et al.*, 1997: 262). Also in Arabia, Comoro Islands, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko Island), Cape Verde Islands.

Extralimitally in India, south-east Asia, China, Japan, Melanesia, Australia. The nominate subspecies is extralimital.

Recorded from Madagascar, in error, by Paulian & Bernardi (1951: 154) (Yata, 1994: 97).

Habitat: Frost-free savanna, with some penetration of forest habitats, especially disturbed areas in the forest zone (Larsen, 2005a). Kielland (1990) gives grassland as a habitat in Tanzania, where it occurs at altitudes from sea-level to 2 200 m.

Habits: This is a common species, with a flight that is slow and bobbing. Seldom rises more than one metre above the ground. Both sexes feed from flowers and males mud-puddle, sometimes in large numbers. Males have been noted feeding from elephant dung (Larsen, 2005a). Males do not appear to be territorial and both sexes fly randomly in their favoured habitats. Small groups sometimes roost communally in a deeply-shaded place (Larsen, 1991c). Population irruptions and migrations of this species are not unusual (Larsen, 1991c; 2005a).

Flight period: All year. The summer and winter broods differ slightly (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages:

Horsfield & Moore, 1857: plate 1, figs 11 and 11a [*E. hecabe* subsp. from India - see *Catalogue of Lepidopterous Insects in the Museum of the H. H. India Company*].

Moore, 1881: plate 45, fig. 1c [Ceylon? (*Lepidoptera of Ceylon*)].

Waterhouse, 1932 [Australia (Waterhouse, G.A. *What Butterfly is that?*, Sydney)].

“Egg white, spindle-shaped, with very numerous longitudinal ribs connected by fine transverse ridges. Larva (in final instar) green with a whitish, lateral band, minutely hairy. Pupa. Green, with a conical cephalic process; thoracic keel moderately high; wing-cases very prominent, their ventral margin rounded posteriorly in side view.”

Clark & Dickson, 1965: 253 [*E. hecabe solifera*].

Henning, S.F., 1984: 36.

Henning, Henning, Joannou, & Woodhall, 1997: 262 (photograph of final instar larva and pupa).

Hiroki & Kato, 1998 [larva].

Ramana, Atluri & Reddi, 2003: 17 [*Eurema hecabe*; India]

Sharma, N., 2006: 423 [India]

Larval food:

Acacia species (Fabaceae) [Waterhouse, 1932; Australia].

Aeschynomene species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 52].

Albizia chinensis (Osbeck) Merr. (Fabaceae) [Sharma, 2006: 423; as *Albizia stipulate*; India]

Albizia gummifera (J.F.Gmel.) C.A.Sm. (Fabaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 317].

Caesalpinia species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 121].

Cassia species (Fabaceae) [Waterhouse, 1932; Australia].

Cassia sessia L. (Fabaceae) [Rose *et al.*, 2008; India].

Cassia siamea (Fabaceae) [Rose *et al.*, 2008; India].

Cassia tora L. (Fabaceae) [Ramana, *et al.*, 2003: 17 (India); Rose *et al.*, 2008 (India)].

Chamaecrista mimosoides (L.) Greene (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1965; Sharma, 2006: 423 (India)].

Delonix regia (Boj.) [Rose *et al.*, 2008; India].

Dichrostachys cinerea (L.) Wight & Am. subsp. *cinerea* (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 52; as *Dichrostachys glomerulata*].

Entada abyssinica Steud. Ex A.Rich. (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 52].

Faidherbia albida (Delile) A. Chev. (Fabaceae) [I. Sharp, 2017; Mpumalanga, South Africa].

Hypericum aethiopicum Thunb. subsp. *sonderi* (Bredell) N.Robson (Hypericaceae) [Platt, 1921].

Lespedeza species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 52].

Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit (Fabaceae) [Sharma, 2006: 423; India]

Medicago polymorpha L. (Fabaceae) [Kato, 2006 (Japan); Rose *et al.*, 2008 (India)].

Mimosa pudica L. (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 2005a; Kakum, Ghana].

Ormocarpum species [Kato, 2006; Japan].

Parkia filicoidea Welw. ex Oliv. (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 52].

Parkinsonia aculeata L. [Rose *et al.*, 2008; India].

Senna species (Fabaceae) [Kroon, 1999].
Sesbania species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 52].
Tamarindus indica L. [Rose *et al.*, 2008; India].
Trifolium alexandrinum L. [Rose *et al.*, 2008; India].

Note: In Asia, larvae have been recorded feeding on the following plant families: Rhamnaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Asteraceae, Theaceae, Rubiaceae, Santalaceae, Apocynaceae, Connaraceae, Cucurbitaceae, and Verbenaceae. There is even an unlikely record for *Cocos* (Arecaceae) (Vane-Wright & de Jong, 2003).

Relevant literature:

Davis *et al.*, 2014 [Cold tolerance and distribution].
White *et al.*, 2012 [Sexually dimorphic iridescence]
Narita *et al.*, 2011 [Wolbachia-induced feminisation; Japan].
Narita & Kageyama, 2009 [Wolbachia-induced sex reversal].
Narita *et al.*, 2009 [Gynandromorph from Japan].
Chen, Y.-R. *et al.*, 2009 [A new cell line derived from the species].
Rose *et al.*, 2008 [Host plants; life history; India].
Rutowksi *et al.*, 2007 [UV reflectance in females]
Kato, 2006 [Adult size; Japan].
Nishimura, 2005 [Geographical variation in Indo-China].
Hiroki *et al.*, 2004 [Responses to *Wolbachia* infection].
Kawasaki 2003 [Aberration].
Ramana *et al.*, 2003 [Biology].
Ramana *et al.*, 2003 [Life history, India].
Hiroki *et al.*, 2002 [*Wolbachia* infection; Japan].

***Eurema (Eurema) hecabe solifera* (Butler, 1875)
African Savanna Grass Yellow (#)**

Terias solifera Butler, 1875. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (4) **16**: 396 (394-420).
Eurema hecabe Linnaeus. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Eurema hecabe senegalensis Boisduval, 1836. Dickson & Kroon, 1978. [Misidentification]
Terias hecabe solifera Butler. Berger, 1981.
Eurema (Terias) hecabe solifera (Butler, 1875). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 281.
Eurema (Terias) hecabe solifera (Butler, 1875). Yata, 1995.
Terias hecabe solifera Butler, 1875. Zhang *et al.*, 2021.
Terias (Terias) hecabe Butler, 1875. Grishin, 2023a.
Eurema (Eurema) hecabe (Butler, 1875). Leong *et al.*, 2025.



Eurema (Eurema) hecabe solifera. Male (Wingspan 35 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nibela Peninsula, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 25 November 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) hecabe solifera. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Barberton, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 11 November, 1972. G. Henning.
Images M.C. Williams ex Henning Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) hecabe solifera. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Essex Valley, Vumba, Zimbabwe. 7 March 1994.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.

Type locality: Angola: “Ambriz”; Nigeria: “Old Calabar”.

Diagnosis: Similar to *T. floricola* – see the latter for differentiating features.

Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa, including Senegal, Gambia, Mali, Guinea Bissau (Bivar-de-Sousa & Passos-de-Carvalho, 1987), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin (throughout), Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, Principe Island (Mendes & Bivar de Sousa, 2022), Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Gabon, Congo, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana (north), Namibia (north), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, Gauteng, North-West, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Swaziland, Lesotho (Henning *et al.*, 1997: 262). Also in Arabia (west, east, south), Comoro Islands, Bioko Island (Equatorial Guinea), Cape Verde Islands.

Specific localities:

Cape Verde Islands – Brava Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019); Fogo Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019); Santiago Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019); Maio Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019); Boa Vista Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019); Sal Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019); Sao Nicolau Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019); Santo Antao Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019).

Gambia – Fajara, Farasutu, Abuko, Bijilo, Pirang, Tendaba, Tintinto, Walikunda, Janjanbureh Island, Basse (Jon Baker, pers. comm., May 2020).

Guinea – Ziama (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Liberia – Wologizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020); Wonegizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

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

Togo – Klouto [6°57'15.07"N 0°34'54.40"E] (Safian *et al.*, 2009).

Benin – Noyau Central, Lama Forest (Fermon *et al.*, 2001); Lokoli (Tchiboza *et al.*, 2008); Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016); see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Rwanda – Cyamudongo Forest (Uwizelimana *et al.*, 2021).

Malawi – Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).

Mozambique – Maputo Special Reserve (Miles & Mulvaney, 2022).

South Africa –

Mpumalanga – Loding (P. Ward in *African Butterfly News* 2023-3: 8).

Gauteng – Krugersdorp (L. Erasmus in *African Butterfly News* 2023-3: 8).

North-West Province – Hekpoort (A. Coetzer in *African Butterfly News* 2023-3: 8); Rooigrond, near Mafeking (Ian Smith in *African Butterfly News* 2023-4: 22).

bisinuata Butler, 1876 (as sp. of *Terias*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (4) **18**: 485 (480-490). [Ethiopia]: “Atbara, Abyssinia”.

bewsheri Butler, 1879 (as sp. of *Terias*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (5) **3**: 190 (186-192). [Comoro Islands]: “Island of Johanna”.

chalconiaeta Butler, 1879 (as sp. of *Terias*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (5) **3**: 190 (186-192). [Comoro Islands]: “Island of Johanna”.

dentilimbata Butler, 1879 (as sp. of *Terias*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (5) **3**: 190 (186-192). [Comoro Islands]: “Island of Johanna”.

orientis Butler, 1888 (as sp. of *Terias*). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1888**: 71 (56-85).

aethiopica Trimen, 1889 (as sp. of *Terias*). *South-African butterflies: a monograph of the extratropical species 3 Papilionidae and Hesperidae* **1889**: 21 (438 pp.). [South Africa]: “D’Urban, Natal”.

butleri Trimen, 1889 (as sp. of *Terias*). *South-African butterflies: a monograph of the extratropical species 3 Papilionidae and Hesperidae* **1889**: 23 (438 pp.). [South Africa]: “D’Urban, Natal”.

parva Rothschild, 1921 (as f. of *Terias floricola*). *Novitates Zoologicae* **28**: 152 (142-170). Nigeria.

***Eurema (Eurema) mandarinula* (Holland, 1892)**
Mountain Grass Yellow

Terias mandarinula Holland, 1892. *Entomologist Suppl.* **25**: 91 (89-95).

Eurema (Eurema) mandarinula (Holland, 1892). Liseki & Vane-Wright, 2013.

Terias mandarinula Holland, 1892. Zhang *et al.*, 2021.

Terias (Terias) mandarinula Holland, 1892. Grishin, 2023a.

Eurema (Eurema) mandarinula (Holland, 1892). Leong *et al.*, 2025.



Eurema (Eurema) mandarinula. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Rethy, Ituri, DRC. 29 March 2016. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) mandarinula. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Rethy, Ituri, DRC. 29 March 2016. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) mandarinula. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Juniper Forest, Nyika, Malawi. 27 October 2019. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: “Eastern Africa”.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Ituri, Kivu, Haut-Shaba, Haut-Lomani, Sankuru), Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (north-east), Mozambique.

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

Kenya – Kitale (Larsen, 1991c); Mount Elgon (Larsen, 1991c); Kakamega (Larsen, 1991c); Teita Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Chyulu Hills (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Uluguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Ukaguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); the Uzungwa Range and Southern Highlands (Kielland, 1990d); Tukuyu (Kielland, 1990d); Ufipa Plateau (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Mahale (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Meru (Kielland, 1990d); Kilimanjaro (Kielland, 1990d); Oldeani-Ngorongoro Highlands (Kielland, 1990d); Mbulu Forests (Kielland, 1990d).

Malawi – Kasungu Mountain (Butler, 1895); Kantorongondo Mountain (Butler, 1895); Viphya; Zomba Mountain (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).

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

Mozambique – Mt Inago (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); Mt Yao [-12.4432 36.5114] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013).

Habitat: Semi-montane, in grassy areas in and around forest (Larsen, 1991c). In Zambia in montane grassland above 1 800 m (Heath *et al.*, 2002) and in Tanzania in grassland and forest, at altitudes from 1 400 to 2 600 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Males are known to mud-puddle (Kielland, 1990d).

punctinotata Butler, 1895 (as sp. of *Terias*). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1895**: 633 (627-634).
Malawi: “Kasungu Mountain, Nyika, west of Lake Nyassa and Kantorongondo Mountain”.

Eurema (Eurema) senegalensis (Boisduval, 1836)

Forest Grass Yellow



Eurema (Eurema) senegalensis. Male. May 2019, Cameroon.
Image courtesy Jeremy Dobson.

Terias senegalensis Boisduval, 1836. *In*: [Roret, Suites à Buffon] *Histoire naturelle des Insectes. Species général des Lépidopteres* 1: 672 (690 pp.).

Eurema hecabe senegalensis (Boisduval, 1836). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Terias senegalensis Boisduval. Berger, 1981.

Eurema senegalesnsis Boisduval, 1836. Larsen, 1991.

Eurema (Terias) senegalensis (Boisduval, 1836). Yata, 1994.

Terias senegalensis Boisduval, 1836. Zhang *et al.*, 2021.

Terias (Terias) senegalensis Boisduval, 1836. Grishin, 2023a.

Eurema (Eurema) senegalensis (Boisduval, 1836). Leong *et al.*, 2025.



Eurema (Eurema) senegalensis. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Near Mbogi, Ituri, DRC. 22 April 2016. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) senegalensis. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Near Mbogi, Ituri, DRC. 22 April 2016. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.



Eurema (Eurema) senegalensis. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bunia, Ituri, DRC. 1 April 2014. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.

Type locality: Senegal. [*Patria falsa* (Larsen, 2005a)].

Distribution: Guinea-Bissau (Aurivillius, 1910), Guinea (Nimba Mtns), Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (throughout), Nigeria, Cameroon, Sao Tome and Principe Islands (Mendes & Bivar de Sousa, 2022), Equatorial Guinea (Mbini & Bioko), Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda (west), Rwanda, Kenya (west), Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia,

Angola, Mozambique (Timberlake *et al.*, 2007).

Erroneously recorded from southern Africa by Dickson & Kroon, 1978 (as *Eurema hecabe senegalensis*) (MCW). Recorded from the Comoro Islands by Turlin (1994) but this population is considered by Larsen (2005a) to possibly represent *Eurema hecabe*. Recorded, erroneously, as occurring in Senegal by Larsen, 1991c. Recorded, in error, from the Cape Verde Islands (Tennent & Russel, 2019).

Specific localities:

Guinea – Macenta (Dufrane, 1947); Nimba Mountains (Larsen, 2005a); Ziama (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Liberia – Wologizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020); Wonegizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Ivory Coast – Man (Dufrane, 1947); Abidjan.

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

Benin – Noyau Central, Lama Forest (Fermon *et al.*, 2001); Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016); see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Throughout (Vande weghe, 2010).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kamituga (Dufrane, 1945); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

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

Rwanda – Cyamudongo Forest (Uwizelimana *et al.*, 2021).

Kenya – Kitale (Larsen, 1991c); Kakamega (Larsen, 1991c); Cherangani Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Meru Forest? (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – In all parts of the country where there is evergreen forest (Kielland, 1990d); Semdoe Forest Reserve (Doggart *et al.*, 2001).

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

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Mozambique – Mt Chiperone (Timberlake *et al.*, 2007); Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Habitat: Forest. Also, to a lesser extent, in heavy woodland (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania at altitudes from sea-level to 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: A common forest butterfly that usually flies higher up than the closely-related *E. hecabe*, feeding from the flowers of trees and creepers (Larsen, 1991c; Larsen, 2005a). In forest clearings and along forest roads it may be seen flying together with *E. hecabe* (Larsen, 1991c). Males are known to form mud-puddling aggregations (Larsen, 2005a).

Larval food:

Acacia species (climbers in forest) (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].

Albizia gummifera (J.F.Gmel.) C.A.Sm. (Fabaceae) [Heath *et al.*, 2002: 28].

Cassia species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 122].

brenda Doubleday, 1847 *in* Doubleday and Westwood, [1846-52] (as sp. of *Terias*). *The genera of diurnal Lepidoptera*, London: 79 (1: 1-250 pp.; 2: 251-534 pp.). London. Sierra Leone; Ghana: “Ashanti”.

maculata Aurivillius, 1910 *in* Seitz, 1908-25 (as f. of *Terias brenda*). *Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde*, Stuttgart (2) 13 *Die Afrikanischen Tagfalter*: 64 (614 pp.). “West African forest region to Uganda and in Portuguese East Africa”.

mariae Dufrane, 1945 (as ab. of *Terias floricola* form *ceres*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* 81: 93 (90-143). Democratic Republic of Congo: “Kamituga”.

marginata Dufrane, 1947 (as ab. of *Terias brenda*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* 83: 68 (46-73). Ivory Coast: “Route de Séguéla à Man, Côte d’Ivoire”.

marginata Dufrane, 1947 (as ab. of *Terias floricola*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* 83: 68 (46-73). Guinea: “Macenta, Guinée”.

hylas Stoneham, 1957 (as replacement name for *marginata* Dufrane). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (70): [3] ([3 pp.]).

***Eurema (Eurema) upembana* (Berger, 1981)**
Tanzanian Grass Yellow

Terias upembana Berger, 1981. *Les Papillons du Zaïre* 83 (543 pp.). Bruxelles.
Eurema (Eurema) upembana (Berger, 1981). Liseki & Vane-Wright, 2013.

Terias upembana Berger, 1981. Zhang *et al.*, 2021.
Terias (Terias) upembana Berger, 1981. Grishin, 2023a.
Eurema (Eurema) upembana (Berger, 1981). Leong *et al.*, 2025.

Type locality: Democratic Republic of Congo: “Parc national de l’Upemba, riv. Dipidi, 1700 m”.
Holotype and allotype in the Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (upper Lomami), Tanzania.

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Dipidi River, Upemba National Park (TL).

Tanzania – Uluguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Ukaguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Rubeho Mountains, including Mount Mangalisa (Kielland, 1990d); the Uzungwa Range to Mufindi (Kielland, 1990d); Livingstone Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Njombe Highlands (Kielland, 1990d); Ufipa Plateau (Bizi Forest, Mbuji Mountain, Chala Mountain) (Kielland, 1990d); Mpanda District (Kampisa, Sitebi, Wanzizi) (Kielland, 1990d); Kigoma District (Mahale Mountains) (Kielland, 1990d); Ngara District (Ntungamo) (Kielland, 1990d).

Habitat: Montane grassland and forest (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania at altitudes between 1 100 and 2 600 m (Kielland, 1990d).