

Genus *Phalanta* Horsfield, [1829] Leopards

In: Horsfield, [1828-9]. *A descriptive catalogue of the lepidopterous insects contained in the museum of the Honourable East India Company* pl. 7 (1: 1-80; 2: 81-144). London.

Type-species: *Papilio phalantha* Drury, by monotypy.

= *Atella* Doubleday, 1847 *in* Doubleday & Westwood, [1846-52]. *The genera of diurnal Lepidoptera*, London: pl. 22 [1847]; 165 [1848]. (1: 1-250 pp.; 2: 251-534 pp.). London. Type-species: *Atella eurytis* Doubleday, by subsequent designation (Scudder, 1875. *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* 10: 123 (91-293).).

= *Albericia* Dufrane, 1945. *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* 81: 98 (90-143). Type-species: *Albericia gomensis* Dufrane, by original designation.

The genus *Phalanta* belongs to the Family Nymphalidae Rafinesque, 1815; Subfamily Heliconiinae Swainson, 1822; Tribe Vagrantini Pinratana & Eliot, 1996. The other genera in the Tribe Vagrantini in the Afrotropical Region are *Smerina* and *Lachnoptera*.

Phalanta (**Leopards**) is an Old World genus comprising six species, four of which are Afrotropical. One of these extends extralimittally.

**Phalanta eurytis* (Doubleday, [1847])# Forest Leopard



Forest Leopard (*Phalanta eurytis*). Left – males, Kibale Forest, Uganda. Right – female, Lake Sibaya, KwaZulu-Natal.
Images courtesy Raimund Schutte (left) and Steve Woodhall (right).

Atella eurytis Doubleday, [1847] *in* Doubleday & Westwood, [1846-52]. *The genera of diurnal Lepidoptera*, London: pl. 22 [1847]; 167 [1848] (1: 1-250 pp.; 2: 251-534 pp.). London.

Atella columbina (Cramer, 1782). Trimen & Bowker, 1887a.

Atella columbina Cramer. Swanepoel, 1953a. [The type of *columbina* is an aberrant specimen of *P. phalantha* (Larsen, 1991c: 356)]

Phalanta eurytis (Doubleday & Hewitson, 1848). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Phalanta eurytis (Doubleday, 1847). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 124.



Phalanta eurytis eurytis. Male (Wingspan 43 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Marieps Kop, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 21 March 2011. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Phalanta eurytis eurytis. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mbotyi, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. 18 March 2013.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.

Alternative common names: Forest Leopard Fritillary; African Leopard Fritillary.

Type locality: “W. Africa”.

Diagnosis: Wingspan – male 54 mm; female mm. Similar to *Phalanta phalantha* but the marginal line of the forewing is unbroken, the colour of the male is deeper orange and the female is a dull pale orange (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999).

According to Lees *et al.* (2003) *Phalanta eurytis* has been misattributed to the Madagascar fauna by various authors, including Carcasson (1981: 57) and Ackery *et al.* (1995). Also misattributed by Larsen (2005a). According to D’Abrera (2004 in Errata 2005), B. Turlin states that *eurytis* does not occur on the Comoro Islands.

Habitat: Forest of all types, degraded forest habitat, as well as riverine vegetation in Guinea savanna (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania the nominate subspecies flies from sea-level to 2 100 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Not as common as *Phalanta phalantha*, especially in the south of its range. In April it may swarm in the Arabuko-Sokoke Forest in Kenya (S.C. Collins, *vide* Larsen, 1991c). The flight is slower than that of *Phalanta phalantha* but is still fast, and the insect is very restless, seldom resting for long in a single spot.

Specimens are often seen fluttering among the branches of trees. Males defend territories from perches high up in trees. Both sexes readily come to flowers and males mud-puddle (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Specimens are attracted to fermenting fruit and sap oozing from tree wounds (Kielland, 1990d). Males are “addicted” to urine patches; these patches sometimes attract hundreds of males (Larsen, 2005a). Larsen (2005a) noted hundreds attracted to parts of a rotting wooden bridge and states that they may also visit excrement and carrion.

Flight period: All year, but more frequently seen from January to June (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages:

Trimen & Bowker, 1887, Vol. 1: 194 [as (probably) *Atella Columbina* (Cramer); (ssp. *eurytis*)].

“**Larva.** Greenish-black, varied yellowish-green and light-green subdorsally; a yellowish-white line above legs, slightly angulated upward on each segment. Top of head and of second segment yellowish-green; face with black markings on each side. Spines long, shining, set with alternating hairs; the second, third, and last segments having 4 (2 subdorsal and 2 lateral), and the remaining segments 6 (the additional 2 being infra-spiracular) spines each. Length about 11 lin. **Pupa.** Bright-green, with crimson streaks and spines and burnished golden spots. Inner- and hind-margin of wing-covers edged with raised golden streak, outwardly bounded by a crimson one. Five pairs of curved, thin, divergent, crimson spines on the back, springing from golden spots, viz., one pair on the head, one (shorter) on thorax, and three on abdomen. Also two pairs of dorsal small pointed crimson tubercles, one at hinder part of thorax, the other at base of abdomen. Pupal stage lasted eight days in the month of November.

I give the above description of the larva and pupa with some little doubt, as Mr. Gooch refers the pencil outline and notes from which (with two pupa skins) they are drawn up to *A. Phalantha*. He, however, was not at the time aware of the existence of two species of *Atella* [*Phalantha*] in Natal, and would naturally include *Columbina* under *Phalantha*. I subsequently saw both species together in his collection. The differences presented by this caterpillar and chrysalis from those of *Phalantha* are considerable, especially as respects the pupa; and it may almost be assumed that they are the early stages of *Columbina*.”

Clark, in Van Son, 1979: 8 (ssp. *eurytis*).

“Eggs are laid singly, generally partly concealed in young shoots, but may be laid on a stalk or leaf. Watery white with a touch of yellow when laid, the egg changes to yellow; 0,65 mm in diameter by 0,75 mm high; there are 25-28 longitudinal ribs braced by 14-15 circular indentations. The egg stage lasts four days. The young larva eats its way out near the top of the egg and generally devours the shell. It is 1,5 mm disregarding the spines and grows to 3 mm before moulting on about the third day. At first the larva is semitransparent watery yellow with some faint brown on segment 10, later turning to pale green, and pale brown markings gradually appear round what are to be the protuberances of the next instar. In the second instar the larva is pale chocolate with rows of spiny protuberances placed in the same position as in *Acraea* species. The instar lasts three days and the larva grows to 5 mm. It is a little darker in the third instar, with a touch of green and grows to 8 mm in three days. The colour is generally greener in the fourth instar, but there is a brown variety; the illustrations show an intermediate form. The instar lasts four days and the larva grows to 13 mm. In the final instar the colour ranges from chocolate with white markings and black protuberances, to green with whitish markings and white protuberances. Like the three previous instars, it feeds on the edge of the leaf and rests more or less concealed under it. The instar lasts five days and the larva grows to 24 mm. When huddled up at rest, the larva looks like a spider at the entrance to its silken nest. The pupa is suspended from a leaf or twig by cremastral hooks entangled in a silken mat. At first it is light green with yellow protuberances which soon turn red above a burnished gold base, and have a black point. There are red-edged gold markings on the edge of the wing cases and head. The pupa is 16-18 mm long. The imago emerges after about ten days.”

Larval food:

Canthium species (Rubiaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].

Dissomeria crenata Hook.f. ex Benth. (Flacourtiaceae) [Vuattoux & Blandin, 1979; Ivory Coast].

Dovyalis rhamnoides (Burch. ex DC.) Burch. & Harv. (Flacourtiaceae) [Dickson & Kroon, 1978: 80; subspecies *eurytis*].

Homalium dentatum (Harv.) Warb. (Flacourtiaceae) [Otto *et al.*, 2013: 72].

Homalium sarcopetalum Pierre (Flacourtiaceae) [Lees, 1989; Korup, Cameroon].

Ixora species (Rubiaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].

Maytenus ovata (Celastraceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 142]. This taxon could refer to two species of *Maytenus* as well as to two species of *Gymnosporia*.

Oncoba spinosa Forssk. (Flacourtiaceae) [Vuattoux & Blandin, 1979; Ivory Coast].

Populus species (Salicaceae) [Dickson & Kroon, 1978: 80; subspecies *eurytis*].

Salix species (Salicaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 356].

Scolopia species (Flacourtiaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 321; subspecies *eurytis*].

Theobroma cacao L. (Sterculiaceae) [Smith, 1965].

Trimeria species (Flacoutiaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 356].

Phalanta eurytis eurytis (Doubleday, [1847])#
Forest Leopard

Atella eurytis Doubleday, [1847] *in* Doubleday & Westwood, [1846-52]. *The genera of diurnal Lepidoptera*, London: pl. 22 [1847]; 167 [1848] (1: 1-250 pp.; 2: 251-534 pp.). London.

Atella columbina (Cramer, 1782). Trimen & Bowker, 1887a.

Atella columbina Cramer. Swanepoel, 1953a. [The type of *columbina* is an aberrant specimen of *P. phalantha* (Larsen, 1991c: 356)]

Phalanta eurytis (Doubleday & Hewitson, 1848). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Phalanta eurytis eurytis (Doubleday, 1847). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 124.



Phalanta eurytis eurytis. Male (Wingspan 43 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Marieps Kop, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 21 March 2011. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Phalanta eurytis eurytis. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mbotyi, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. 18 March 2013.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.

Type locality: “W. Africa”.

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south), Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Gabon, Congo, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal), Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999), Comoro Islands.

Specific localities:

Guinea – Parc National du Haut Niger (Larsen, 2005a); 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 – see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Equatorial Guinea – Biapa (Conception), Bioko (Martin, 2015).

Gabon – Practically throughout (Vande weghe, 2010).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).

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

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

Kenya – Arabuko-Sokoke Forest (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Widespread in forested areas (Kielland, 1990d); lower slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro (Liseki & Vane-Wright, 2018).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mutundu (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lumangwe Falls (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lufubu River (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Limpopo Province – Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (“Malta Forest”).

Mpumalanga – Mariepskop area (Henning, 1994c).

KwaZulu-Natal – Durban (Swanepoel, 1953); St Lucia Bay (Swanepoel, 1953); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Ndumo Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Hluhluwe (male illustrated above); Lake Sibaya (S. Woodhall, unpublished, 2009).

gomensis Dufrane, 1945 (as sp. of *Albericia*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **81**: 98 (90-143). Democratic Republic of Congo: “Goma”.

Phalanta eurytis microps (Rothschild & Jordan, 1903)

Northern Forest Leopard

Atella columbina microps Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. *Novitates Zoologicae* **10**: 507 (491-542).

Type locality: [Ethiopia]: “Walenso, Gillet Mts”.

Distribution: Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya.

Specific localities:

Ethiopia – Walenso, Gillet Mountains (TL).

**Phalanta madagascariensis* (Mabille, [1887])

Madagascar Leopard

Atella madagascariensis Mabille, [1887] *in* Grandidier, [1885-7]. *Histoire, Physique, Naturelle et Politique de Madagascar* 120 [1887]; pl.13 [1885] (**18** [1887]: 364 pp.; **19** [1885]: 55pls.).



Phalanta madagascariensis. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ranamofana, Madagascar. 10-13 April 2018. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Phalanta madagascariensis. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ranamofana, Madagascar. 10 April 2018. J. Lawrence.
Images M.C. Williams ex Lawrence Collection.

Type locality: Madagascar: “nord de l’île [Madagascar]”.

Diagnosis: Wingspan – male 50 mm; female mm.

Distribution: Madagascar.

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

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Phalanta phalantha* (Drury, 1773)#**
Leopard



Male (left) and female (right) African Leopards (*Phalanta phalantha*).
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Papilio phalantha Drury, 1773. *Illustrations of Natural History* 2: index et 41 (90 + 2 pp.). London.

Atella phalanta Drury. Trimen, 1862c. [misspelling of species name]

Atella phalantha (Drury, 1770). Trimen & Bowker, 1887a. [date of authorship erroneous]

Atella phalantha Drury. Swanepoel, 1953.

Phalanta phalantha (Drury, 1770). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 124. [date of authorship erroneous]

Alternative common names: Common Leopard; Common Leopard Fritillary.

Type locality: China.

Diagnosis: Wingspan – male 48 mm; female mm. Similar to *Phalanta eurytis* but the ground colour is paler orange-brown and the marginal and submarginal markings are less prominent; hindwing not angled at vein 4 as it is in *eurytis* (Kielland, 1990d). Generally *Phalanta phalantha* has more spots in the discal area of all four wings and the marginal and submarginal lunules are usually more wavy (Larsen, 1991c).

Distribution: The nominate subspecies is extralimital (Oriental Region). Subspecies *aethiopica* is found in Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau (Aurivillius, 1910), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (Fermon *et al.*, 2001), Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho, Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoro Islands, Mauritius, Reunion. Subspecies *granti* occurs in Yemen (island of Socotra).

Habitat: Savanna and clearings in forest. In Tanzania it is found from sea-level to 2 600 m (Kielland, 1990d). Dry habitats in Zambia (Heath *et al.*, 2002). In Madagascar in forest margins, transformed grassland, and anthropogenic environments (Lees *et al.*, 2003).

Habits: A common to very common species (Larsen, 1991c). The flight is very fast and restless; when perched the wings are constantly moved up and down. Specimens are sometimes seen in large numbers on the blossoms of cherry-pie bushes (*Lantana camara*) (Pringle *et al.*, 1994) and *Tridax* (Larsen, 2005a). Both sexes are attracted to fermenting fruit and males mud-puddle (Kielland, 1990d). Males also visit urine patches and will imbibe sweat on people (Larsen, 2005a). It is a strongly migratory species (Larsen, 1978).

Flight period: All year in frost-free areas and summer in cooler areas (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages:

Horsfield & Moore, 1857, Vol. 1: plate 5, figs 7, 7a [Java; (ssp. *phalantha*)].

Moore, 1881: 62 [Ceylon; ssp. *phalantha* ?].

Trimen & Bowker, 1887, Vol. 1: 191 [as *Atella Phalantha* (Drury); (ssp. *aethiopica*)].

“**Larva.** Green; a white stripe along each side above the legs; four spines of moderate length, set with hairs, on each segment from second to twelfth; only two spines on last segment; head brownish-red (Javanese: described from the figure in Horsfield and Moore’s *Cat. Lep. E.I.C. Mus.*, 1857, pl. v f. 7). Dark-brown; the spines black. Traces of the whitish lateral stripe on the five hinder segments. (Cingalese: described from the figure in Moore’s *Lepidoptera of Ceylon*, 1881, pl. 31, f. Ia). **Pupa.** Green, darker on the back, inclined to yellowish beneath. Margin of wing-covers laterally edged with blackish. A dorsal series of small pointed tubercular processes, apparently shining-blackish, arranged in pairs from head to penultimate segment. (Javanese: described from *op. sit. sup.* f. 7a). Yellowish-green; margin of wing covers white, edged on both sides with crimson; tubercular pointed processes white, ringed with crimson at base. (Cingalese: described from *op. sit. sup.* 1881, f. Ia). Pale-green. Eyes, a spot on back of head, inner and hind margins of wing-covers, and dorso-abdominal pointed tubercular spots, silvery-white edged with dark-red. (Natalian: described from a figure drawn by Captain H.C. Harford.)” “As I have elsewhere noted (*Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1870: p. 352), Colonel Bowker found the larvae very numerous in Basutoland [Lesotho] on the native willow (*Salix Gariensis*?); but he did not make any descriptions of them.”

Clark, in Van Son, 1979: 6 (Plate 29) (ssp. *aethiopica*).

“Eggs are laid singly between young shoots, on young shoots, or on the edge of a leaf. They are pale yellow, becoming a more salmon-yellow later, 0,7 mm in diameter by 0,8 mm high, and have 24-26 longitudinal ribs braced with 15-18 indentations in the case of those ribs which reach the micropyle. The egg stage is four to twelve days. On hatching the larva is 1,75 mm long and grows to 3,5 mm in four days. It is pale dull yellow, but assumes a greenish colour as soon as it feeds. The second instar lasts two to three days and the larva grows to 5 mm. In this instar it has three rows of spiny protuberances on each side. In the third instar colour variations begin to appear, varying between pinkish-brown and green; the markings are a deeper shade of the groundcolour; the head is brown. The instar lasts two to seven days and the larvae grow to 8 mm. The only change in the 4th instar is a lighter brown groundcolour inclined to salmon, and the body markings are more elaborate. The instar lasts some nine days and the larvae grow to 14 mm. The final instar shows development in the markings and the head is salmon. It lasts some 11 days and the larva reaches a length of 26 mm. The pupa is suspended by cremastral hooks. It varies considerably in colour. The groundcolour is green, but in some pupae jet-black encroaches, almost obliterating it. The moles are porcelain white with a black tip, and in the light varieties the base is encircled with bright red. In some others the groundcolour may be a yellowish-green. In all cases the pupa looks like a jewelled pendant than a living thing, it is 16 mm long. The

pupal stage lasts 20-21 days.”

Carcasson, 1981 [larva and pupa].

Larsen, 1991c: 356.

“The larvae are gregarious and many may drop off the food plant if a single one is manipulated.”



Early stages of *Phalanta phalantha*. Left – egg. Right – final instar larva.
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.



Early stages of *Phalanta phalantha*. Left – final instar. Right – pupa.
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall

Larval food:

Aberia species (Flacourtiaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 142; as *Alberia* species].

Canthium species (Rubiaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 356].

Dovyalis macrocalyx (Oliv.) Warb. (Flacourtiaceae) [Platt, 1921: 100; subspecies *aethiopica*].

Dovyalis rotundifolia (Thunb.) Thunb. & Harv. (Flacourtiaceae) [Platt, 1921: 100; subspecies *aethiopica*].

Dovyalis zeyheri (Sond.) Warb. (Flacourtiaceae) [Williams, 1996: 131; Klipfontein, Pretoria district, Gauteng, and Hartebeespoort Dam, North-west Province; subspecies *aethiopica*].

Flacourtia indica (Burm.f.) Merr. (Flacourtiaceae) [Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 124; Matyot, 2002 (Seychelles); subspecies *aethiopica*].

Flacourtia species (Flacourtiaceae) [Moore, 1881; Ceylon; subspecies *phalantha* ?; Davis & Barnes, 1991 (Mauritius)].

Gymnosporia species (Celastraceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 321].

Ixora species (Rubiaceae) [Horsfield & Moore, 1857: 152; Java; subspecies *phalantha*].

Maytenus species (Celastraceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 321].

Maytenus ovata (Celastraceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 142; subspecies *aethiopicus*]. This taxon could refer to

two species of *Maytenus* as well as to two species of *Gymnosporia*.
Oncoba spinosa Forssk. (Flacourtiaceae) [Vuattoux & Blandin, 1979; Ivory Coast].
Petalostigma species (Euphorbiaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 356].
Populus alba L. (Salicaceae) (exotic) [Platt, 1921: 100; subspecies *aethiopica*].
Populus deltoides Bartr. (Salicaceae) (exotic) [Ahluwalia, 2010; India].
Salix gariiepina Burch. (probably) (Salicaceae) [Bowker, *in* Trimen, 1870: 352 (*Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*); Lesotho (as Basutoland); subspecies *aethiopica*].
Salix species (Salicaceae) [Moore, 1881; Ceylon; subspecies *phalantha* ?].
Scolopia zeyheri (Nees) Harv. (Flacourtiaceae) [Nichols, 1995].
Smilax species (Smilacaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].
Trimeria grandifolia (Hochst.) Warb. (Flacourtiaceae) [Platt, 1921: 100; subspecies *aethiopica*].
Viola species (Violaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].
Xylosma species (Flacourtiaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].

Relevant literature:

Ahluwalia, 2010 [New host plant; India].
 Rose et al, 2010 [New host plant and pupal dimorphism].
 Kakati *et al.*, 2005 [Biology].

Phalanta phalantha aethiopica (Rothschild & Jordan, 1903)#
 African Leopard

Atella phalantha aethiopica Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. *Novitates Zoologicae* **10**: 505 (491-542).
Phalanta phalantha aethiopica (Rothschild & Jordan, 1903). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Phalanta phalantha aethiopica (Rothschild and Jordan, 1903). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 124.



Phalanta phalantha aethiopica. Male (Wingspan 42 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Kwamahlanga, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 2 April 2011. M. Williams.
 Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Phalanta phalantha aethiopica. Female (Wingspan 45 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Makatini Flats, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 23 May 2004. J. Dobson.
 Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: [Ethiopia]: “Gillet Mts., Somaliland”.

Distribution: Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau (Aurivillius, 1910), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (throughout), Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana (north and east), Namibia, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, Free State Province, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Swaziland, Lesotho, Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoro Islands, Mauritius, Reunion.

Specific localities:

Gambia – Fajara, Brufut, Abuko, Bijilo, Pirang, Kotu, Kartong, Gunjur, Mansa Konko, Dumbutu, Basse (Jon Baker, pers. comm, May 2020).

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

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

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

Uganda – Semuliki N.P. (S. Forbes, pers. comm., 2015); Mpanga Forest (Safian & Pyrcz, 2020).

Kenya – Widespread (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Throughout (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006); upper and lower slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro (Liseki & Vane-Wright, 2018).

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

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).

Botswana – Kasane (Larsen, 1991); Francistown (Larsen, 1991); Tswapong Hills (Larsen, 1991); Gaborone (Larsen, 1991); Otse (Larsen, 1991).

Limpopo Province – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Doorndraai Dam Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Percy Fyfe 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).

Mpumalanga – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Mariepskop area (Henning, 1994c); Buffelskloof Nature Reserve (Williams).

North West Province – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Kgaswane Mountain Reserve (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).

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); Enseleni River (male illustrated above).

Eastern Cape Province – Bathurst (Swanepoel, 1953); East London (Swanepoel, 1953); Bashee River (Swanepoel, 1953); Port St Johns (Swanepoel, 1953).

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

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

Seychelles – Aldabra (Lawrence, 2014); Astove (Lawrence, 2014).

Phalanta phalantha granti (Rothschild & Jordan, 1903)

Socotra Leopard

Atella phalantha granti Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. *Novitates Zoologicae* **10**: 505 (491-542).

Type locality: Yemen: “Sokotra”.

Distribution: Yemen (island of Socotra).

****Phalanta philiberti* (de Joannis, 1893)**
Seychelles Leopard

Atella philiberti de Joannis, 1893. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **62**: 51 (50-53).

Type locality: Seychelles: “Mahé, Praslin”.

Diagnosis: Wingspan – male 50 mm; female 56 mm.

Distribution: Seychelles. Not collected since 1953 (Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 327).

Specific localities: Mahe (Lawrence, 2014); Praslin (Lawrence, 2014); Silhouette (Lawrence, 2014).

Habitat: Flies at altitudes of 800 to 1000 feet and above, often in stream beds (Fletcher, 1910).

Habits: Flies over trees in the company of *Euploea mitra*, with an elegant sailing flight (Fletcher, 1910).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Notes: Fryer (1912) reported it as abundant in 1908-1909. Last collected in 1953 with more individuals seen between 1956 and 1960 (Legrand, 1965). It is now considered extinct (Lawrence, 2014).

seychellarum Holland, 1896 (as sp. of *Atella*). *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* **18**: 266 (265-273). No locality given.