

Genus *Harma* Doubleday, [1848] Angled Glider

In: Doubleday & Westwood, [1846-52]. *The genera of diurnal Lepidoptera*, London: pl. 40 (1: 1-250 pp.; 2: 251-534 pp.). London. [1:-:1]

Type-species: *Harma theobene* Doubleday, by monotypy.

The genus *Harma* belongs to the Family Nymphalidae Rafinesque, 1815; Subfamily Limenitidinae Behr, 1864; Tribe Cymothoini Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018; Subtribe Cymothoina Dhungel & Wahlberg, 2018. The other genera in the Tribe Cymothoini in the Afrotropical Region are *Harma* and *Kumothales*. The Oriental genus *Bhagadatta* Moore, 1898 is sister to *Cymothoe* + *Harma* and the Afrotropical genus *Kumothales* is sister to the other three genera (Wahlberg *et al.*, 2020).

Harma (**Angled Glider**) is an Afrotropical genus containing a single species. The validity of the genus has been questioned but *Harma theobene* appears to be supported by recent molecular studies as the sister species to all the *Cymothoe* (Larsen, pers. comm., 2007).

Harma theobene Doubleday, [1848] Angled Glider



Left: Male Angular Glider (*Harma theobene superna*) feeding on fermented tree sap. Kibale Forest, Uganda. Image courtesy Raimund Schutte.

Right: Female Angular Glider underside. Busi, Ghana. Image courtesy Pamela Sai.



Female Angular Glider. Petit Savanna, Cameroon. May 2019'
Image courtesy Jeremy Dobson.

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Harma theobene theobene. Female (Wingspan 69 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Biakpa Mountain Paradise, Ghana. 24 November 2011. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: [Ghana]: “Ashanti”.

Diagnosis: Females are variable (Kielland, 1990d).

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, to Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Habitat: Forest and heavy woodland, including somewhat degraded forest (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania subspecies *superna* is found at altitudes from 800 to 1 800 m (seldom at 1 600 to 1 800 m); subspecies *blasi* from 800 to 1 400 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: A common species, with a weaker flight than the closely-related *Cymothoe* (Larsen, 2005a). Males show perching behaviour, while females are often noted investigating foliage on the edges of the forest (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages:

Amiet, 2000. (larva and pupa).

Larval food:

Buchnerodendron species (Achariaceae) [Fontaine, 1982; Democratic Republic of Congo].

Dovyalis species (Achariaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 314].

Lindackeria species (Achariaceae) [Bampton *et al.*, 1991; Congo].

Oncoba gilgiana Sprague (Achariaceae) [Vuattoux & Blandin, 1979; Ivory Coast; as *Caloncoba gilgiana*].
Oncoba schweinfurthii (Gilg) Hul & Breteler (Achariaceae) [Heath *et al.*, 2002: 64; as *Lindackeria schweinfurthii*].

Rinorea species (Violaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 116; Larsen, 1991c: 314 (requires confirmation – Ed.)].

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Harma theobene theobene. Female (Wingspan 69 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Biakpa Mountain Paradise, Ghana. 24 November 2011. J. Dobson.
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Type locality: [Ghana]: “Ashanti”.

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin (south), Nigeria.

Specific localities:

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

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

Ghana – Sunyani Forest (Joicey & Talbot, 1921); Coomassie (Joicey & Talbot, 1921); Ashanti (Joicey & Talbot, 1921); Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2009).

Benin – see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Nigeria – Kagoro (Larsen, 2005a).

umbrina Joicey & Talbot, 1921 (as female f. of *Cymothoe theobene*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* 1: 56 (40-166). Ghana: “Sunyani Forest, Coomassie, Ashanti”.

Harma theobene blassi (Weymer, 1892)

Cymothoe blassi Weymer, 1892. *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* 53: 90 (79-125).

Type locality: “Ostafrika”.

Diagnosis: Smaller than the other subspecies; distal areas in male with more orange intruding into forewing median band; female without a brown form; hind wing distal border not strongly angled at vein 4 (Kielland, 1990d).

Distribution: Kenya (coast), Tanzania (east).

Specific localities:

Kenya – coastal forests (Larsen, 1991c); Shimba Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Mrima Hill (Larsen, 1991c); Vipingo, north of Mombasa (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Mhonda (Suffert, 1904); North Pare Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Ukaguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Tukuyu (Kielland, 1990d).

nebetho Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Cymothoe theobene*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 115 (108-123). Tanzania: “Mhonda”.

Harma theobene superna (Fox, 1968)

Cymothoe theobene superna Fox, 1968. *Bulletin de l'Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (A)* **30**: 1237 (1236-1280).



Harma theobene superna. Male (Wingspan 51 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 28 December 2008. P. Ward.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Harma theobene superna. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ipassa, Gabon. 16 June 2016. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson collection.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Efulen, Cameroons”.

Diagnosis: Hindwing distal border strongly toothed at vein 4 (Kielland, 1990d).

Distribution: Nigeria (Cross River loop), Cameroon, Gabon, equatorial Africa, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya (west), Tanzania (west), Malawi, Zambia (north-

east), Mozambique (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Oni (Poulton, 1922); Moor Plantation (Poulton, 1922); Ikom (Fox, 1968).

Cameroon – Efulen (TL); Duala (Strand, 1914); N’Kore (Schultze, 1916).

Gabon – Probably throughout (Vande weghe, 2010).

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).

Uganda – Kalinzu Forest (van Someren, 1939); Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996).

Tanzania – Ufipa to the Ugandan border (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006).

Malawi – Nyika N.P.

Zambia – Luongo River (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kawambwa-Nchelenge Road (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lumangwe Falls (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Sumbu (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

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

dualana Strand, 1914 (as ab. of *Cymothoe theobene*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **80** (A.1.): 41 (41-49). Cameroon: “Duala”.

sordida Schultze, 1916 (as female ab. of *Cymothoe theobene*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **81** (A.12.): 136 (136-142). Cameroon: “N’Kore im Gebiet des oberun Crossflusses (Nord-West-Kamerun)”.

lutescens Poulton, 1922 (as f. of *Cymothoe theobene*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1921**: 469 (469-472). Nigeria: “Oni”.

nigrolutescens Poulton, 1922 (as f. of *Cymothoe theobene*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1921**: 469 (469-472). Nigeria: “Moor Plantation”.

nigrescens Poulton, 1922 (as f. of *Cymothoe theobene*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1921**: 470 (469-472). Nigeria: “Oni”.

jacksoni van Someren, 1939 (as female f. of *Cymothoe (Harma) theobene*). *Journal of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society* **14**: 90 (15-100). Uganda: “Kalinzu forest, western Ankole”.