

Genus *Evena* Westwood, [1850] Pathfinders

Evena Westwood, 1850 *in* Doubleday & Westwood, [1846-52]. *The genera of diurnal Lepidoptera*, London: 269 (1: 1-250 pp.; 2: 251-534 pp.). London.). Type-species: *Papilio crithea* Drury, by subsequent designation (Hemming, 1941). *Journal of the Society for the Bibliography of Natural History* 1: 428 (413-464.).

According to Ackery *et al.* (1995) this name (*Evena*) is unavailable as it was first introduced into synonymy and not made available prior to 1961. However, according to Andrew Brower (see <http://tolweb.org>) the generic name *Evena* was published in synonymy (of *Jaera* Hübner) by Westwood, and viewed as unavailable under ICZN Art. 11.6 by Hemming (1967), who considered *Catuna* to be the valid name for the genus. However, Cowan (1970)¹ pointed out that Hemming himself (1941)² made *Evena* available by employing it as the senior name for the genus (ICZN Art 11.6.1). This synonymy is reflected in Bridges' (1988)³ catalogue, but not in more recent works [on Afrotropical butterflies], namely Pierre *et al.*, 1995; Ackery *et al.*, 1995 and Larsen, 2005a.

¹ Cowan, C.F. 1970. *Annotationes Rhopalocerologicae* 1970. Clunbury Press, Berkhamsted, Herts.

² Hemming, F. 1941. *Journal of the Society for the Bibliography of Natural History* 1: 428.

³ Bridges, C.A. 1988. *Catalogue of family-group and genus-group names (Lepidoptera: Rhoplaocera)*. Charles A. Bridges, Urbana, IL.

= *Catuna* Kirby, 1871. *In*: Kirby, 1871, 1877. *A synonymic catalogue of diurnal lepidoptera* 238 (690 pp. (1871); Suppl. 691-883 (1877). London.

[Replacement name for *Euomma* Felder & Felder.]

= *Jaera* Hübner, 1819 *in* Hübner, [1816-[1826]]. *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge* 38 (432 + 72 pp.). Augsburg. Type-species: *Papilio crithea* Drury, by subsequent designation (Hemming, 1943. *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London* (B) 12: 28 (23-30)). [Invalid; junior homonym of *Jaera* Leech, 1815.]

= *Euomma* Felder & Felder, 1867 *in* Felder & Felder, [1865-7]. *Reise der Österreichischen Fregatte Novara* 425 (549 pp.). Wien. [Replacement name for *Jaera* Hübner.] [Invalid; junior homonym of *Euomma* Boheman, 1858.]

The genus *Evena* belongs to the Family Nymphalidae Rafinesque, 1815; Subfamily Limenitidinae Behr, 1864; Tribe Adoliadini Doubleday, 1845; Subtribe Evenaina Grishin, 2023. (Zhang *et al.* 2023. Butterfly classification and species discovery using genomics. *The taxonomic report of the international Lepidoptera survey* 11(3): 17-18. The Subtribe Evenaina only includes the type genus *Evena*.

Evena (**Pathfinders**) is an Afrotropical genus containing five species. Generic review by Pierre *et al.*, 1995 (*Bulletin de la Societe Entomologique de France* 100 (4): 421-430).

****Evena angustatum* (Felder & Felder, [1867])**

Large Pathfinder

Euomma angustatum Felder & Felder, [1867] *in* Felder & Felder, [1865-7]. *Reise der Österreichischen Fregatte Novara* 425 (549 pp.). Wien.



Evena angustatum. Male (Wingspan 52 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Biakpa Mountain Paradise, Ghana. 24 November 2011. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: [Nigeria]: “Guinea: Calabar vetus”.

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola (Mendes *et al.*, 2018), Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda (west – Bwamba), Rwanda, Tanzania (Berger, 1981).

Specific localities:

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

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

Ivory Coast – Bingerville (Rothschild, 1918).

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

Nigeria – Calabar (TL); Ushire (Rothschild, 1918); Warri (Rothschild, 1918).

Cameroon – Bitje, Ja River (Rothschild, 1918); Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Tchimbele (Vande weghe, 2010); Waka (Vande weghe, 2010); Langoue (Vande weghe, 2010);
Ipassa (Vande weghe, 2010); Kongou (Vande weghe, 2010); camp Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010);
Bakouaka (Vande weghe, 2010); camp PPG (Vande weghe, 2010).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).

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

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

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

Habits: A relatively scarce species (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages:

Amiet, 2003a [Cameroon].

Amiet, 2019: 198. (egg, larva, pupa; as *Catuna angustatum*)

Larval food:

Manilkara obovata (Sabine & G.Don) J.H.Hemsl. (Sapotaceae) [Vuattoux & Blandin, 1979; Ivory Coast].

Mimusops kummel Bruce ex A.DC. (Sapotaceae) [Vuattoux & Blandin, 1979; Ivory Coast].

Pouteria alnifolia (Baker) Roberty var. *alnifolia* (Sapotaceae) [Vuattoux & Blandin, 1979; Ivory Coast; as
Malacantha alnifolia].

Pouteria aningeri Baehni (Sapotaceae) [Vuattoux & Blandin, 1979; Ivory Coast; as *Aningueria robusta*].

Note: Most of the same plants recorded for *crithea* were also recorded for *angustatum* by Pierre *et al.*, 1995

in Cameroon.

albidior Rothschild, 1918 (as ssp. of *Catuna angustatum*). *Novitates Zoologicae* 25: 341 (338-345). Type locality: Ivory Coast: “Bingerville”; Ghana: “Gold Coast”; Cameroon: “Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons”; [Nigeria]: “Ushire, Niger Coast Protectorate; Warri, Niger”. Synonymized with *angustatum* by Pierre *et al.*, 1995.

****Evena crithea* (Drury, 1773)**
Common Pathfinder



Common Pathfinder (*Evena crithea*). Female. Ipassa, Gabon.
Image courtesy Raimund Schutte.

Papilio crithea Drury, 1773. *Illustrations of Natural History* 2: index et 29 (90 pp.). London.



Evena crithea. Male (Wingspan 48 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Biakpa Mountain Paradise, Ghana. 24 November 2011. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Evena crithea. Male (pale form). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ivindo N.P., Gabon. 19 November 2017. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Evena crithea. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Coldwater, Liberia. 9 January 2014. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: “part of Africa situated in about six degrees of North latitude”.

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south, central), Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Gabon, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia (north and west).

Specific localities:

Guinea – Conakry (Larsen, 2005a); Ziama (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

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

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

Benin – see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Nigeria – Ogruga (Hall, 1935).

Cameroon – Bitje, Ja River (Rothschild, 1918); N’guffi Forest (Schultze, 1920); M’peum (Schultze, 1920); Malén (Schultze, 1920); Mapfub (Schultze, 1920); Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Equatorial Guinea – Caldera de Luba, Bioko (Martin, 2015).

Gabon – Probably throughout (Vande weghe, 2010).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kimuenza (Schultze, 1920); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

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

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

Kenya – Malaba (Aurivillius, 1922); South Kavirondo (Larsen, 1991c); Kakamega Forest (Larsen, 1991c; male and female illustrated above).

Tanzania – Kigoma District (Kielland, 1990d).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mpongwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kasama (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kalungwishi Valley (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lufubu Valley (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Habitat: Dense lowland forest (Kielland, 1990d). Riverine forest floor (Heath *et al.*, 2002). In Tanzania it occurs at altitudes from 800 to 1 300 m but, occasionally, up to 1 850 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: This is the most common species in the genus (Larsen, 2005a). Flits, with a gliding flight, close to the ground (Kielland, 1990d). Rests with expanded wings in sunny spots in thick, shaded vegetation (Heath *et al.*, 2002). Incessantly patrols forest paths and comes to fallen fruit of, especially, *Cola* and *Ficus* species (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages:

Amiet, 2003a [Cameroon].

Amiet, 2019: 194. (egg, larva, pupa; as *Catuna crithea*)

Larval food:

Apocynaceae [Larsen, 2005a].

Bequaertiodendron species (Sapotaceae) [Collins, *vide* Larsen, 1991c: 314; Kenya].

Bersama abyssinica Fresen. (Melianthaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 321].

Chrysophyllum species (Sapotaceae) [Owen & Owen, 1973; Freetown, Sierra Leone].

Englerophytum species (Sapotaceae) [Pierre *et al.*, 1995; Cameroon].

Gambeya species (Sapotaceae) [Pierre *et al.*, 1995; Cameroon].

Manilkara obovata (Sabine & G.Don) J.H.Hemsl. (Sapotaceae) [Vuattoux & Blandin, 1979; Ivory Coast].

Mimusops kummel Bruce ex A.DC. (Sapotaceae) [Vuattoux & Blandin, 1979; Ivory Coast].

Ochnaceae [Larsen, 2005a].

Pachystela species (Sapotaceae) [Pierre *et al.*, 1995; Cameroon].

Pouteria alnifolia (Baker) Roberty var. *alnifolia* (Sapotaceae) [Vuattoux & Blandin, 1979; Ivory Coast; as *Malacantha alnifolia*].

Pouteria aningeri Baehni (Sapotaceae) [Vuattoux & Blandin, 1979; Ivory Coast; as *Aningeria robusta*].

Pouteria species (Sapotaceae) [Heath *et al.*, 2002: 71].

Synsepalum species (Sapotaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].

Vincentella species (Sapotaceae) [Pierre *et al.*, 1995; Cameroon].

Wildemaniodoxa species (Sapotaceae) [Pierre *et al.*, 1995; Cameroon].

pallidior Rothschild, 1918 (as ssp. of *Catune* [sic] *crithea*). *Novitates Zoologicae* **25**: 341 (338-345). Cameroon: "Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons 2,000 ft". Synonymized with *crithea* by Pierre *et al.*, 1995.

reticulata Schultze, 1920 (as var. of *Catuna crithea*). *Ergebnisse der Zweiten Deutschen Zentral-Afrika-Expedition* **1** (14): 777 (639-829). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: "Belg. Kongo: Kimuenza"; Cameroon: "Süd-Kamerun: N'guffi-Urwald; M'peum; Malén; Mapfub".

conjug Aurivillius, 1922 (as var. of *Catune crithea*). *In*: Rothschild, M., *Extrait du voyage de M. le Baron Maurice de Rothschild en Ethiopie et Afrique Orientale Anglaise* 355 (333-386). Paris. Uganda.

conjuncta Aurivillius, 1922 (as var. of *Catuna crithea*). *Arkiv för Zoologi* **14** (5): 10 (27 pp.). *Arkiv för Zoologi* **14** (5): 10 (27 pp.). Kenya: "Malaba". Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/c). Synonymized with *crithea* by Pierre *et al.*, 1995.

ogrugae Hall, 1935 (as ssp. of *Catuna crithea*). *Entomologist* **68**: 224 (221-227). Type locality: Nigeria: "Ogruga". Synonymized with *crithea* by Pierre *et al.*, 1995.

canui Hecq, 1988 (as ssp. of *Catuna crithea*). *Lambillionea* **88**: 152 (151-152). Type locality: Equatorial Guinea: "Fernando Po". Synonymized with *crithea* by Pierre *et al.*, 1995.

****Evena niji* (Fox, 1965)**

Small Pathfinder

Catuna niji Fox, 1965 *in* Fox *et al.*, 1965. *Memoirs of the American Entomological Society* No. 19: 243 (438 pp.).



Evena niji. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Coldwater, Liberia. 9 January 2014. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Liberia: “Fish Lake”.

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana (west), Cameroon (west), Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo (Mayoumbe region).

Specific localities:

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

Sierra Leone – Loma Mountains (Belcastro, 1990); Kambui (Belcastro, 1990); Tiwai Island (Belcastro, 1990).

Liberia – Fish Lake (TL); Wologizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Ivory Coast – Banco (Larsen, 2005a); Lamto (Larsen, 2005a).

Ghana – Ankasa Camp (Larsen, 2005a); Krokosua Hills (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Kinguele (Vande weghe, 2010); Mpivie River (Vande weghe, 2010).

Habitat: Forest.

Habits: A decidedly scarce species, with a patchy distribution (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages:

Amiet, 2003a [Cameroon].

Amiet, 2019: 196. (egg, larva, pupa; as *Catuna niji*)

Larval food:

Afrosersalisia species (Sapotaceae) [Amiet, 2003; Cameroon].

Englerophytum species (Sapotaceae) [Amiet, 2003; Cameroon].

Manilkara species (Sapotaceae) [Amiet, 2003; Cameroon].

Vincentella species (Sapotaceae) [Amiet, 2003; Cameroon].

rectecostata Büttikofer, 1890 (as sp. of *Catuna*). *Reisebilder aus Liberia. Resultate Geographischer, Naturwissenschaftlicher und Ethnographischer Untersuchungen Während der Jahre 1881-1882 und 1886-1887* 2: 482 (510 pp.). Leiden. [*Nomen nudum.*]

**Evena oberthueri* (Karsch, 1894)

Pointed Pathfinder

Catuna oberthueri Karsch, 1894. *Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift* 39: 4 (1-16).



Evena oberthueri. Male (Wingspan 51 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bobiri Forest, Ghana. 22 November 2011. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Yaúnde-Station”.

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda (S. Forbes, pers. comm., 2017), Tanzania (west). Recorded, in error, from Angola by Bacelar (1958).

Specific localities:

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

Liberia – Kambui Hills (Larsen, 2005a); Wologizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020); Wonegizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Ghana – Ankasa (Larsen, 2005a); Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007).

Nigeria – Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Yaounde (TL); Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Throughout (Vande weghe, 2010).

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

Uganda – Semuliki N.P. (S. Forbes, pers. comm., 2017).

Habitat: Forest.

Habits: A relatively common species of *Evena* (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Evena sikorana* (Rogenhofer, 1889)**

Tanzania Pathfinder

Catuna sikorana Rogenhofer, 1889. *Verhandlungen der Zoologisch-Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien* **39**: 76 (76).

Type locality: [Tanzania]: “Africa orientalis, Usagara”.

Distribution: Tanzania (east), Malawi (north).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Usagara (TL); East Usambara Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Uluguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Uzungwa scarp (Kielland, 1990d); Masagati Forest, south of Ifakara (Kielland, 1990d); Semdoe Forest Reserve (Doggart *et al.*, 2001).

Habitat: Lowland forest. In Tanzania it occurs at altitudes from 250 to 1 200 m, occasionally up to 1 600 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Flies low down, just above the ground, frequently settling on the ground or low vegetation in sunny patches. Often found flying along forest paths (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

? Melianthaceae [Kielland, 1990d: 122].

