

## Genus *Afriodinia* d'Abrera, 2009 Judys

d'Abrera, 2009. *Butterflies of the Afrotropical Region. Part III*: 848.  
Type-species: *Abisara (Papilio) gerontes* Fabricius, 1781, by original designation.  
Synonymised with *Abisara* by Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.  
Re-instated by Espeland *et al.*, 2015.



Neave's Judy (*Afriodinia neavei neavei*).  
Image courtesy Jeremy Dobson.

The genus *Afriodinia* belongs to the Family Riodinidae Grote, 1895; Subfamily Nemiobiinae Bates, 1869; Tribe Abisarini Stichel, 1928; Subtribe Abisarina Stichel, 1928. The other genus in the Subtribe Abisarina in the Afrotropical Region is *Saribia*.

*Afriodinia* (**Judys**) is an Afrotropical genus of 13 species. The genus was reviewed by Callaghan (2003) (as *Abisara*). All blue-banded species of *Afriodinia* have convex forewing inner margins covering the scent patches on the costa of the hindwing; in addition a single white-banded species (*Afriodinia gerontes*) also has this convexity (Callaghan, 2003). The blue-banded *Afriodinia* are generally western lowland species while the white-banded ones are mostly found in eastern sub-montane forests and forest edges (Sáfián, 2016).

Group 1 – species with blue bands (Callaghan, 2003).

### \**Afriodinia tantalus* (Hewitson, [1861]) Obscured Blue-spot Judy

*Sospita tantalus* Hewitson, [1861] *in* Hewitson, [1857-61]. *Illustrations of new species of exotic butterflies* 2: 91 (124 pp.). London.

*Afriodinia tantalus* Hewitson, 1861. d'Abrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara tantalus* (Hewitson, 1861). Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia tantalus* (Hewitson, 1861). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** [Ghana]: "Ashanti". Holotype (female) in the Natural History Museum, London; illustrated in D'Abrera (1980) (Callaghan, 2003).

**Distribution:** Guinea (Callaghan, 2003), Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Congo

(Callaghan, 2003), Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Habitat:** Humid forest (Callaghan, 2003); dense forest in good condition (Larsen, 2005a).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### *Afriodinia tantalus tantalus* (Hewitson, [1861])

#### Obscured Blue-spot Judy

*Sospita tantalus* Hewitson, [1861] *in* Hewitson, [1857-61]. *Illustrations of new species of exotic butterflies* 2: 91 (124 pp.). London.

*Afriodinia tantalus tantalus* Hewitson, 1861. d’Abrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara tantalus tantalus* (Hewitson, 1861). Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia tantalus tantalus* (Hewitson, 1861). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** [Ghana]: “Ashanti”.

**Distribution:** Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana.

**Specific localities:**

Guinea – N’Zo (Callaghan, 2003); Nimba (Larsen, 2005a).

Liberia – Ganta (Clench, 1965).

Ivory Coast – Nimba (Larsen, 2005a).

Ghana – Ashanti (TL), Knisa (Callaghan, 2003).

*iberiana* Clench, 1965 (as ssp. of *Abisara caerulea*). *In* Fox *et al.*, 1965. *Memoirs of the American Entomological Society* No. 19: 401 (438 pp.). Liberia: “Ganta”. New synonym, Callaghan, 2003.

### *Afriodinia tantalus caerulea* (Riley, 1932)

#### Blue-spot Judy

*Abisara tantalus* male form *caerulea* Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* 37: 185 (181-188).

*Abisara caerulea* Carpenter & Jackson, 1950. *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London* (B) 19: 106 (97-108).

Synonym of *Abisara tantalus* (Hewitson, 1861). Callaghan, 2003.

*Abisara tantalus caerulea* Carpenter & Jackson, 1950. Larsen, 2005a.

*Abisara tantalus caerulea* Riley, 1932. G. Lamas, pers. comm., 2007. [ICZN 45.6.4.1.]

*Abisara tantalus caerulea* Riley, 1932. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia tantalus caerulea* (Riley, 1932). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Lower Congo Valley”.

**Distribution:** Nigeria (south and Cross River loop), Cameroon, Congo, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Specific localities:**

Nigeria – Lagos (Callaghan, 2003); Kagoro (Larsen, 2005a); Oban (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Diaf (ABRI); Mount Mengele, Lolodorf (ABRI); Mount Cameroon (ABRI); Maan (ABRI); Bitje, Ja River (Callaghan, 2003).

Congo – Ouessou (ABRI); Etoumbi (ABRI); Mbe Kala (ABRI); Kelle (ABRI); Diba Mbomo (ABRI).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Buta, Yopale, 3500 feet (Carpenter & Jackson, 1950?); Luebo, Kassai River (Riley, 1932); Deni (ABRI).

**Note:** D’Abrera (2009: 850) treats *Afriodinia tantalus caerulea* as a synonym of *tantalus* but does not formalize this taxonomic emendation. Despite this he omits it from his book.

*uniformis* Riley, 1932 (as female f. of *Abisara tantalus*). *Novitates Zoologicae* 37: 185 (181-188). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Luebo, Kassai R.”.

## *Afriodinia tantalus cyanis* (Callaghan, 2003)

### Cyan-spot Judy

*Abisara tantalus cyanis* Callaghan, 2003. *Metamorphosis* **14** (4): 129 (118-164).

*Afriodinia tantalus cyanis* Callaghan, 2003. d'Abbrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara tantalus cyanis* Callaghan, 2003. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia tantalus cyanis* (Callaghan, 2003). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** Democratic Republic of Congo: “Beni, Kivu, December, coll ABRI”. Holotype (male) in the African Butterfly Research Institute [in error as in the Natural History Museum, London in the original publication].

**General remarks:** The name *cyanis* is in reference to the blue scaling on the hindwing upperside of the male (Callaghan, 2003).

**Diagnosis:** Differs from the nominate subspecies as follows: forewing apex more pointed; distal margins of both wings straighter; reduced white markings on underside; male with more extensive blue scaling on discal area of hindwing upperside; female with lighter bluish hue on hindwing upperside (Callaghan, 2003).

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo (east).

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Beni, Kivu (TL); Isiro (Berger, 1981); Rwindi (ABRI); Bucha (ABRI); Irangi, Kivu, 700 m (ABRI); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

*metallicus* Berger, 1981 (as male f. of *Abisara tantalus*). *Les Papillons du Zaïre* 215 (543 pp.). Bruxelles. [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Isiro..., Haut-Uele”. Unavailable name (ICZN Article 45.5).

## \**Afriodinia intermedia* (Aurivillius, 1895)

### Plain Blue Judy

*Abisara intermedia* Aurivillius, 1895. *Entomologisches Nachrichten. Berlin* **21**: 381 (379-382).

Synonym of *Abisara tantalus* (Hewitson, 1861). Callaghan, 2003.

*Abisara intermedia* Aurivillius, 1895. Larsen, 2005a: 271, **stat. rev.**

*Abisara intermedia* Aurivillius, 1895. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia intermedia* (Aurivillius, 1895). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Kamerun, Yaunde”.

**Distribution:** Ghana, Nigeria (south), Cameroon, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Specific localities:**

Ghana – Kumasi (Larsen, 2005a); Ashanti (Larsen, 2005a).

Nigeria – Ondo country (Larsen, 2005a); Abua (Larsen, 2005a); Kagoro (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Yaounde (TL).

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

**Habits:** A very scarce butterfly in West Africa. Has the usual habits of the genus (Larsen, 2005a).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Note:** D'Abbrera (2009: 850) treats *intermedia* as a synonym of *tantalus* but does not formally change its status. Despite this he omits it from his book.

## \**Afriodinia talantus* (Aurivillius, 1891)

### Streaked Blue Judy

*Abisara talantus* Aurivillius, 1891. *Entomologisk Tidskrift* **12**: 217 (193-228).

*Afriodinia talantus* Aurivillius, 1895. d'Abbrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.** [date of authorship erroneous; should be 1891]

*Abisara talantus* Aurivillius, 1891. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia talantus* (Aurivillius, 1891). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Camerun”. Place of deposition of holotype (male) uncertain; probably in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (Callaghan, 2003). Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at [www2.nrm.se/en/lep\\_nrm/t](http://www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/t)).

**Distribution:** Nigeria (south and Cross River loop), Cameroon.

Larsen (2005a) states that this species is restricted to Nigeria and Cameroon, implying that records from Gabon, Congo and Angola (Callaghan, 2003), and from Ghana (Accra) are misattributions.

**Specific localities:**

Nigeria – Warri (Callaghan, 2003); Calabar (Callaghan, 2003).

Cameroon – Vieus-Malabar, R. Muana (Dufrane, 1953); Mount Mengale, Lolodorf (ABRI); Mount Kala (ABRI).

**Habitat:** Primary, dense forest (Larsen, 2005a).

**Habits:** This is a rare species (Callaghan, 2003; Larsen, 2005a).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

*muanensis* Dufrane, 1953 (as f. of *Abisara talantus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **89**: 47 (41-57). Cameroon: “Vieus-Malabar, R. Muana”.

### \**Afriodinia caeca* (Rebel, 1914) Rounded Blue Judy

*Abisara talantus caeca* Rebel, 1914. *Annalen des (K.K.) Naturhistorischen Museums. Wien* **28**: 261 (219-294).

*Abisara caeca* Rebel, 1914. Callaghan, 2003, **stat. rev.**

*Afriodinia caeca* Rebel, 1914. d’Abrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara caeca* Rebel, 1914. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia caeca* (Rebel, 1914). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.



*Afriodinia caeca caeca*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Ex Colin Congdon.

Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Afriodinia caeca semicaeca*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Ex Colin Congdon.  
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Urwalde bei Beni, Moera, Mawambi und Ukaika”. Type probably in the Naturhistorischen Museums Wien, Vienna, Austria (Callaghan, 2003).  
**Distribution:** Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Tanzania.  
**Habitat:** Swamp forest (Kielland, *vide* Congdon & Collins, 1998).  
**Habits:** Appears to occur in small localized colonies. Specimens flit about, low down, in heavy forest undergrowth. Occasionally specimens settle on forest paths (Kielland, *vide* Congdon & Collins, 1998).  
**Early stages:** Nothing published.  
**Larval food:** Nothing published.

*Afriodinia caeca caeca* (Rebel, 1914)  
Rounded Blue Judy

*Abisara talantus caeca* Rebel, 1914. *Annalen des (K.K.) Naturhistorischen Museums. Wien* **28**: 261 (219-294).  
*Abisara caeca* Rebel, 1914. Callaghan, 2003, **stat. rev.**  
*Afriodinia caeca caeca* Rebel, 1914. d’Abrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**  
*Abisara caeca caeca* Rebel, 1914. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.  
*Afriodinia caeca caeca* (Rebel, 1914). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.



*Afriodinia caeca caeca*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Ex Colin Congdon.  
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Urwalde bei Beni, Moera, Mawambi und Ukaika”. Type probably in the Naturhistorischen Museums Wien, Vienna, Austria (Callaghan, 2003).  
**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo (Uele, Ituri, Kivu), Uganda (south-west), Tanzania (north-west).  
**Specific localities:**  
Democratic Republic of Congo – Beni, Kivu (TL); Butahu River (Joicey & Talbot, 1921); Moera (Rebel, 1914); Mawambi (Rebel, 1914); Ukaika (Rebel, 1914); Qwindi (ABRI); Bucha/Taturi (ABRI); Mount Hoyo (ABRI); Irangi, 700 m (ABRI); Rutshuru, Kivu (Callaghan, 2003); 90 km west of Lake Albert (Callaghan, 2003); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).  
Uganda – Kazinzu, 1 500 m (ABRI) western Ankole, 4 500 m (Callaghan, 2003).  
Tanzania – MIII, in Minziro Forest (Congdon & Collins, 1998); Bulembe, Bukoba (ABRI).

*barnsi* Joicey & Talbot, 1921 (as sp. of *Abisara*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 77 (40-166). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Butahu River, Semliki Valley, 1000 m”.

*Afriodinia caeca semicaeca* (Riley, 1932)

**Western Rounded Blue Judy**

*Abisara talantus semicaeca* Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* **37**: 185 (181-188).

*Abisara caeca semicaeca* Riley, 1932. New combination, Callaghan, 2003.

*Afriodinia caeca semicaeca* Riley, 1932. d'Abrebra, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara caeca semicaeca* Riley, 1932. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia caeca semicaeca* (Riley, 1932). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.



*Afriodinia caeca semicaeca*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Ex Colin Congdon.

Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Afriodinia caeca semicaeca*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Ex Colin Congdon.

Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Niari-Quouillou, Station de Loudema, Route de Loango à Brazzaville”. Type in the Natural History Museum, London.

**Distribution:** Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (west).

Recorded, in error, from Angola.

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Ebogo, Nyong River (ABRI); Akololinga, May (ABRI); Bitje, Ja River (Callaghan, 2003); Messam (Libert); Bela (Libert).

Gabon – Ogowe River (Callaghan, 2003); camp PPG (Vande weghe, 2010); Lambarene (Vande weghe, 2010).

Congo – Niari, Queuillo Londema (Callaghan, 2003).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Niari-Quouillou (TL).

**Note:** Larsen (2005a) states that Cameroon populations possibly constitute a subspecies distinct from *semicaeca*.

**\**Afriodinia rutherfordii* (Hewitson, 1874)**  
Scalloped Blue Judy



Scalloped Blue Judy, *Afriodinia rutherfordii rutherfordii* male. Bouamir, Cameroon. Images courtesy Jeremy Dobson.

*Abisara rutherfordii* Hewitson, 1874. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **11**: 56 (56-58).

*Afriodinia rutherfordii* Hewitson, 1874. d'Abrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara rutherfordii* Hewitson, 1874. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia rutherfordii* (Hewitson, 1874). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** [Nigeria]: "Cross River, West Africa". The type could not be located in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

**Distribution:** Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania.

Records from Guinea and Ivory Coast refer to *Afriodinia tantalus* (Larsen, 2005a).

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

**Habits:** A scarce butterfly (Larsen, 2005a). A female was noted "hopping" from one sunlit leaf to another, each time walking around agitatedly after alighting, with the wings held half open (Larsen, 2005a).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### *Afriodinia rutherfordii rutherfordii* (Hewitson, 1874)

#### Scalloped Blue Judy

*Abisara rutherfordii* Hewitson, 1874. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **11**: 56 (56-58).

*Afriodinia rutherfordii rutherfordii* Hewitson, 1874. d'Abrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara rutherfordii rutherfordii* Hewitson, 1874. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia rutherfordii rutherfordii* (Hewitson, 1874). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** [Nigeria]: "Cross River, West Africa". The type could not be located in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

**Distribution:** Nigeria (south and Cross River loop), Cameroon (west).

**Specific localities:**

**Nigeria** – Cross River (TL); Okwangwo (Larsen, 2005a); Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a); Calabar (Larsen, 2005a); Ikom (Larsen, 2005a).

**Cameroon** –Bitje, Ja River (Callaghan, 2003); Nyazanga (ABRI); Akoloinga (ABRI); Mount Kala (ABRI; Libert); Mount Cameroon (ABRI); Maan (ABRI); Djnf (ABRI); Ebogo, Nyong River (ABRI); Ekonjo, Mount Cameroon (ABRI); Ngankelle, Yaounde (ABRI); Biojap, Mount Cameroon (ABRI); Mount Eloumden, Yaounde (ABRI); Mekas, Dja River (ABRI); Djoum (ABRI); Ndoupe, 110 km west of Yinde (ABRI); Mount Mengale, Lolodorf (ABRI); Messam (Libert); Mount Kupe 1 200-1 300 m (Libert); Mount Kouje (Chovet); Kake Anzingol (Callaghan, 2003); Korup (Larsen, 2005a). [The localities above, in eastern Cameroon, refer to subspecies *herwigii*, below].

### *Afriodinia rutherfordii herwigii* (Dewitz, 1887)

#### Central Scalloped Blue Judy

*Abisara rutherfordii herwigii* Dewitz, 1887. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **30**: 429 (427-430).  
Synonym of *Abisara rutherfordii* Hewitson, 1874. Callaghan, 2003.  
*Abisara rutherfordii herwigii* Hewitson, 1874. Larsen, 2005a.  
*Afriodinia rutherfordii herwigii* Dewitz, 1887. d'Abbrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov., stat. rev.**  
*Abisara rutherfordii herwigii* Dewitz, 1887. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.  
*Afriodinia rutherfordii herwigii* (Dewitz, 1887). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Mukenge”. Type in the ZMHU, Berlin (Callaghan, 2003).

**Distribution:** Cameroon (east), Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Specific localities:**

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

Gabon – Zechibanga (Callaghan, 2003); Kinguele (Vande weghe, 2010); Tchimbele (Vande weghe, 2010); Waka (Vande weghe, 2010); Langoue (Vande weghe, 2010); camp Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010); Bakouaka (Vande weghe, 2010).

Congo – San Benito (Callaghan, 2003).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Mukenge (TL).

### *Afriodinia rutherfordii cyclops* (Riley, 1932) One-eyed Scalloped Blue Judy

*Abisara rutherfordii cyclops* Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* **37**: 185 (181-188).  
*Afriodinia rutherfordii cyclops* Riley, 1932. d'Abbrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**  
*Abisara rutherfordii cyclops* Riley, 1932. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.  
*Afriodinia rutherfordii cyclops* (Riley, 1932). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “9 days from Fort Beni”.

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo (Uele, Ituri, Tshopo, Sankuru, Lualaba), Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania.

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – 9 days from Fort Beni (TL); Stanley Falls (Riley, 1932); Kamituga (Dufrane, 1945); Katakumba, Katanga (Callaghan, 2003); Mount Hoyoy, Ituri, 1 300m (ABRI); Irangi, 700 m (ABRI); Bucha/Tetori (ABRI); Beni, Kivu (ABRI); Mayumba, Loango (Callaghan, 2003); Olinga, 6 days from Fort Beni (Callaghan, 2003); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Burumbi (ABRI).

Rwanda – Nyine (ABRI).

Tanzania – Bukoba (Callaghan, 2003).

*caecata* Riley, 1932 (as female f. of *Abisara rutherfordii cyclops*). *Novitates Zoologicae* **37**: 186 (181-188). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Stanley Falls”.

*lunula* Dufrane, 1945 (as male ab. of *Abisara rutherfordii herwigii*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **81**: 112 (90-143). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Kamituga”.

Group 2 – species with white bands (Callaghan, 2003).

### *\*Afriodinia gerontes* (Fabricius, 1781) Dark Banded Judy

*Papilio gerontes* Fabricius, 1781. *Species Insectorum* **2**: 117 (499 pp.). Hamburgi & Kilonii.  
*Afriodinia gerontes* Fabricius, 1781. d'Abbrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**



*Abisara gerontes* (Fabricius, 1781). Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.  
*Afriodinia gerontes* (Fabricius, 1781). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** [West Africa]: “Africa aequinoctiali”. Type is in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

**Distribution:** Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Recorded, in error, from Angola by Druce (1875).

**Habitat:** Tropical humid forest (Callaghan, 2003); lowland forest in hilly terrain (Larsen, 2005a).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Note:** Larsen (2005a) suspects that, as suggested by Clench (1965), the Nigerian and west Cameroon populations may represent an undescribed subspecies that is distinct from both the nominate subspecies found west of the Dahomey Gap and from subspecies *gabunica*, to the east.

### *Afriodinia gerontes gerontes* (Fabricius, 1781)

#### Dark Banded Judy

*Papilio gerontes* Fabricius, 1781. *Species Insectorum* 2: 117 (499 pp.). Hamburgi & Kilonii.

*Afriodinia gerontes gerontes* Fabricius, 1781. d’Abreu, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara gerontes gerontes* (Fabricius, 1781). Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia gerontes gerontes* (Fabricius, 1781). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** [West Africa]: “Africa aequinoctiali”. Type is in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

**Distribution:** Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria (south and Cross River loop), Cameroon (west).

**Specific localities:**

Sierra Leone – Pujehun (Callaghan, 2003); Loma Mountains (Larsen, 2005a).

Liberia – Monrovia (Callaghan, 2003); Gantu (Larsen, 2005a); Wanau Forest (Larsen, 2005a); Fisabu (Larsen, 2005a).

Ivory Coast – Tiassale (Larsen, 2005a).

Ghana – Kibi (ABRI); Atewa Range (Larsen, 2005a).

Nigeria – Calabar (Callaghan, 2003); Lagos (Callaghan, 2003); Warri (Callaghan, 2003); Itu (ABRI); Ubiaja (Larsen, 2005a); Obudu Plateau (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Mount Messa, north Younde (ABRI); Ebogo, Mberl Mayo, Nyong River (ABRI); Mount Kala, north Younde, 1 000 m (ABRI); Lolodorf (ABRI); Mbalmayo (ABRI); Ngoakelle, Yaounde (ABRI); Djaf (ABRI); Mount Eloumden, Younde (ABRI); Mount Mengale, Lolodorf (ABRI); Nyazanga, Sangmelima (Callaghan, 2003); Ndormedzop, east Cameroon (ABRI); Mekes (ABRI); Bitje (Callaghan, 2003); Ja River (Callaghan, 2003); Korup (Larsen, 2005a). [Localities in southern Cameroon refer to subspecies *gabunica*].

*baucis* Drury, 1782 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Illustrations of Natural History* 3: index et 15 (76 pp.). London. Sierra Leone: “Sierra Leon”.

### *Afriodinia gerontes gabunica* (Riley, 1932)

#### Gabonese Dark Banded Judy

*Abisara gerontes gabunica* Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* 37: 181 (181-188).

*Afriodinia gerontes gabunica* Riley, 1932. d’Abreu, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara gerontes gabunica* Riley, 1932. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia gerontes gabunica* (Riley, 1932). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** Gabon: “Gabun”.

**Distribution:** Cameroon (south), Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Specific localities:**

Gabon – Libreville (Callaghan, 2003); Hunongo (ABRI); Ogowi River (Callaghan, 2003); Abanga River (Callaghan, 2003); Kuilu (Callaghan, 2003).

Congo – Ogowi (Callaghan, 2003); Niari-Quouillou, Route de Loango a Brazzaville (Callaghan, 2003); Bopoto (Callaghan, 2003).

**\**Afriodinia dewitzi* (Aurivillius, [1899])**

**Veiled Banded Judy**

*Abisara dewitzi* Aurivillius, 1899 *in* Aurivillius, 1898-9. *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapakademiens Handlingar* **31** (5): 250 (1-561).

*Afriodinia dewitzi* Aurivillius, 1898. d'Abbrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.** [date of authorship erroneous; should be 1899]

*Abisara dewitzi* Aurivillius, 1899. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia dewitzi* (Aurivillius, 1898). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.



*Afriodinia dewitzi*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Wingspan: 35mm. Hillwood Farm, Mwililunga, N.W. Zambia. April/May '00. TCEC/IB/MR/PW.  
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).



*Afriodinia dewitzi*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Wingspan: 35mm. Hillwood Farm, Mwinilunga, N.W. Zambia. April/May '00. TCEC/IB/MR/PW.  
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Congogebiet: Mukenge”. Type in ZMHU, Berlin (Callaghan, 2003).

**General remarks:** Quite a rare species (Callaghan, 2003).

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo (Sankuru, Lomami, Lualaba), Zambia (north-west), Angola.

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Mukenge (TL); Lulua-Sankuru, Haut Kasai (Callaghan, 2003);

Katanga (Callaghan, 2003).  
Zambia – Sakeji, Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Hillwood Farm, Mwinilunga (male and female illustrated above).

Angola – Libollo (Callaghan, 2003).

**Habitat:** Forest.

**Habits:** Male displaying behaviours are described by Sáfián, 2016.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:**

Probably *Maesa* species (Myrsinaceae) [Heath *et al.*, 2002: 120].

### *\*Afriodinia rogersi* (Druce, 1878)

#### Light Banded Judy

*Abisara rogersi* Druce, 1878. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **15**: 101 (101-102).

*Afriodinia rogersi* Druce, 1878. d'Abbrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara rogersi* Druce, 1878. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia rogersi* (Druce, 1878). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.



*Afriodinia rogersi rogersi*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Nsobe, Zambia. 16 October 2019. M. Williams.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



*Afriodinia rogersi rogersi*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Nsobe, Zambia. 16 October 2019. M. Williams.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

**Type locality:** Angola: “Angola”. Holotype in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

**Distribution:** Nigeria, Cameroon (Callaghan, 2003), Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia.

**Habitat:** The shady parts of forest (Heath *et al.*, 2002); open parts of submontane forest (Larsen, 2005a).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:**

Probably *Maesa* species (Myrsinaceae) [Heath *et al.*, 2002: 119].

*Afriodinia rogersi rogersi* (Druce, 1878)  
Light Banded Judy

*Abisara rogersi* Druce, 1878. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **15**: 101 (101-102). Holotype in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

*Afriodinia rogersi rogersi* Druce, 1878. d'Abreu, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara rogersi rogersi* Druce, 1878. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia rogersi rogersi* (Druce, 1878). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.



*Afriodinia rogersi rogersi*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Nsobe, Zambia. 16 October 2019. M. Williams.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



*Afriodinia rogersi rogersi*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Nsobe, Zambia. 16 October 2019. M. Williams.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

**Type locality:** Angola: “Angola”.

**Distribution:** Nigeria, Cameroon, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia.

**Specific localities:**

Nigeria – Obudu Plateau (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Bana Batcha, 1 500 m (Libert).

Angola – Cuanza Sul (ABRI); Ndala Tonga, 2 700 feet (Callaghan, 2003); Canhoca (Callaghan, 2003).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Butuhe Zaire (ABRI); Kasonga, Shaba (ABRI); Kibomboma, Shaba (ABRI); Matadi (Callaghan, 2003).

Zambia – Mwinilunga (ABRI); Hillwood Farm, Ikelenge (ABRI); Luanshuya, 4 000 feet (ABRI); Mufulira, Ndola (ABRI).

*geryon* Staudinger, 1888 *in* Staudinger & Schatz, 1884-8 (as sp. of *Abisara*). *Exotischer Schmetterlinge*

***Afriodinia rogersi simulacris* (Riley, 1932)**  
**Sinuuous Light Banded Judy**

*Abisara simulacris* Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* **37**: 182 (181-188).  
*Abisara rogersi simulacris* Riley, 1932. Callaghan, 2003, **comb. nov.**  
*Afriodinia rogersi simulacris* Riley, 1932. d’Abrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**  
*Abisara rogersi simulacris* Riley, 1932. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.  
*Afriodinia rogersi simulacris* (Riley, 1932). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** Uganda: “West shores of Victoria Nyanza, Buddu, 3700 ft.”. Holotype in Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo (Ituri), Uganda, Tanzania (north-west).

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Ituri (Rogers, 1981, cited by Callaghan (2003); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Buddu, 3 700 feet (TL); Katera (ABRI); Isolt (Wamala), 3 800 feet (Callaghan, 2003); Entebbe, 5 800 feet (Callaghan, 2003); Monyonya, Unyoro (Callaghan, 2003); Kampala/Entebbe (Callaghan, 2003); Mondo (Callaghan, 2003).

Tanzania – Kaishiza, Bukoba (ABRI); Kikuro, Bukoba (ABRI); Minziro, Bukoba (ABRI).

***\*Afriodinia cameroonensis* (Callaghan, 2003)**  
**Cameroonian Banded Judy**

*Abisara cameroonensis* Callaghan, 2003. *Metamorphosis* **14**: 154 (118-164).  
*Afriodinia cameroonensis* Callaghan, 2003. d’Abrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**  
*Abisara cameroonensis* Callaghan, 2003. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.  
*Afriodinia cameroonensis* (Callaghan, 2003). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Bana Bacha, 1 500 m ABRI coll”. Holotype in the African Butterfly Research Institute collection [in error as the Natural History Museum, London in the original publication].

**Distribution:** Nigeria, Cameroon.

**Specific localities:**

Nigeria – Obudu Plateau, 1 500 m (Callaghan, 2003).

Cameroon – Bana Bacha (TL); Santa, north-west Cameroon (ABRI); Banbutus, west Cameroon (ABRI); Toko, 1, 100 m, in Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

**Habitat:** Montane secondary forest, along streams (Callaghan, 2003).

**Habits:** Have been found flying in the open, moving constantly from leaf to leaf. When perched, the wings are held half raised (Callaghan, 2003). Larsen (2005a) found it numerous in Korup, flying low down in dense forest; when in flight only the white wing bands were visible in the gloom.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

***\*Afriodinia neavei* (Riley, 1932)**  
**Blind Banded Judy**



Perching male of Neave's Banded Judy (*Afriodinia neavei*).  
Image courtesy Bart Wursten.

*Abisara neavei* Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* 37: 183 (181-188).

*Afriodinia neavei* Riley, 1932. d'Abrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara neavei* Riley, 1932. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia neavei* (Riley, 1932). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.



*Afriodinia neavei neavei*. Male (Wingspan 36 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 15 June 2009. J. Dobson.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



*Afriodinia neavei neavei*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Kibale Forest, Uganda. October 2014. J. Dobson.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

**Type locality:** Uganda: “Entebbe”. Holotype in the Natural History Museum, London.

**Distribution:** Nigeria, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia.

**Habitat:** Primary forest. Subspecies *congdoni* is found in gallery forest along streams that pass through the tea estates at Mufindi, in Tanzania (Callaghan, 2003). In Nigeria subspecies *latifasciata* is found on the fringes of submontane forest, usually above 1 300 m (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania the following subspecies fly at various altitudes: *neavei* at 1 200 m, *mahale* from 800 to 1 600 m and *congdoni* at 1 100 m (Kielland, 1990d). In Zambia subspecies *dollmani* occurs on Riparian edge (Gardiner, 2010b).

**Habits:** Specimens keep to paths and tracks in the densest parts of the forest. Males are very restless, perching for a few seconds before flying to another leaf. When settled the wings are usually held half

open. Flowers are visited rarely, if at all (Larsen, 1991c). Male displaying behaviours of subspecies *neavei* and *dollmani* are described by Sáfián, 2016.

**Early stages:**

Congdon & Collins, *vide* Callaghan, 2003.

Egg: Diameter 0.7 mm; height 0.4 mm; hemispherical with smooth sides and round micropyle; dorsally surrounded by an octagonal figure. Fifth instar larva: Length 11 to 18 mm; dorsally compressed; segments T2-A8 protruding laterally; long setae basally; head with small setae on frontal part of facial disc; head capsule 2.0 mm wide; thoracic shield covering T1 dorsally with small setae along cephalic edge and lateral spiracle; T2-A8 with small setae, spiracles on A1-A8; anal shield rounded, fleshy, with long setae dorsally and on caudal edge. Pupa: Length 17 mm, greatest width 8.0 mm; attached by cremaster and a girdle crossing dorsum at A1; dorsally compressed with two lateral protrusions on each segment, bearing barbed setae, spiracles on A2-A7; T1 with indented crest and small setae laterally.

**Larval food:**

*Maesa lanceolata* Forssk. (Myrsinaceae) [Sevastopulo, 1975].

***Afriodinia neavei neavei* (Riley, 1932)  
Blind Banded Judy**

*Abisara neavei* Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* 37: 183 (181-188).

*Afriodinia neavei neavei* Riley, 1932. d'Abreu, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara neavei neavei* Riley, 1932. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia neavei neavei* (Riley, 1932). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.



*Afriodinia neavei neavei*. Male (Wingspan 36 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 15 June 2009. J. Dobson.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



*Afriodinia neavei neavei*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Kibale Forest, Uganda. October 2014. J. Dobson.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

**Type locality:** Uganda: “Entebbe”. Holotype in the Natural History Museum, London.

**Distribution:** Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya (west), Democratic Republic of Congo (Kasai,

Lomami, Lualaba, Tanganika, Maniema), Tanzania (north-west).

**Specific localities:**

Uganda – Entebbe (TL); Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996); Kalinzu (ABRI); Tororo (ABRI); Mabira, Jinja (ABRI); Kibage (ABRI); Katero Sanga (ABRI); Kayonza Kigezi (ABRI); Kapanga (Callaghan, 2003); Malunge (Callaghan, 2003); Bwamba (Callaghan, 2003); Bugoma Forest (Callaghan, 2003).

Rwanda – Rangiro Nyungwe (ABRI); Cymudongo Forest, 2 000 m (ABRI).

Burundi – Teza (ABRI).

Kenya – Kakamega Forest (Larsen, 1991c); Nandi (Larsen, 1991c); Mara River (Larsen, 1991c).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Haut Kasai-Lomami (Berger, 1981); Lualaba (Berger, 1981); Kongur Forest Manyema (Callaghan, 2003).

Tanzania – Minziro, Bukoba (ABRI); Kikuru, Bukoba (ABRI).

*Afriodinia neavei dollmani* (Riley, 1932)  
**Zambian Blind Banded Judy**

*Abisara rogersi dollmani* Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* 37: 183 (181-188).

*Abisara neavei dollmani* Riley, 1932. Callaghan, 2003, comb. nov.

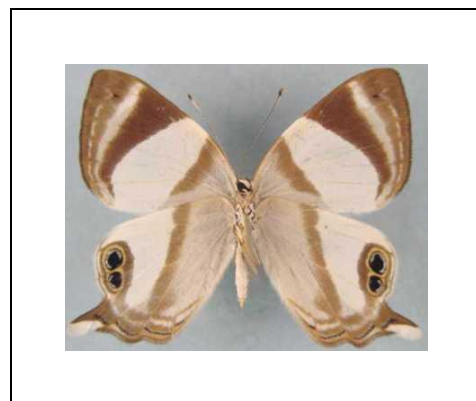
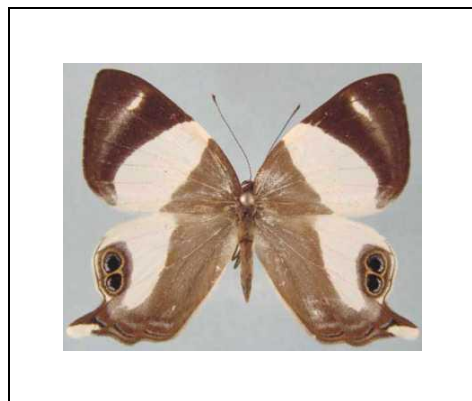
*Afriodinia neavei dollmani* Riley, 1932. d’Abrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara neavei dollmani* Riley, 1932. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia neavei dollmani* (Riley, 1932). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.



*Afriodinia neavei dollmani*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Wingspan: 33mm. Hillwood Nchila, Mwinilunga dist., Zambia. 8/X/2000.  
A.J. Gardiner. (Gardiner Collection).



*Afriodinia neavei dollmani*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Wingspan: 36mm. Lisombo, Mwinilunga dist., Zambia. 7/X/2000.  
A.J. Gardiner. (Gardiner Collection).



**Type locality:** Zambia: “North-west Rhodesia, Solwesi”. Type in the NHM, London (Callaghan, 2003).

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo (south – Lualaba, Shaba), Zambia (north).

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Lupweshi, Katanga (Callaghan, 2003); Kambove, Katanga, 4 000-5 000 feet (Callaghan, 2003).

Zambia – Ikelenge; Copperbelt; Kakoma; Kabompo Gorge; Mbala (Heath, *et al.*, 2002); Rinwe Zaluaba (Callaghan, 2003); Hillwood Nchila, Mwinilunga district (male illustrated above); Lisombo, Mwinilunga district (female illustrated above).

### *Afriodinia neavei congdoni* (Kielland, 1985)

#### Tukuyu Blind Banded Judy

*Abisara neavei congdoni* Kielland, 1985. *Lambillionea* **85** (11-12): 96 (95-112).

*Afriodinia neavei congdoni* Kielland, 1985. d’Abrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara neavei congdoni* Kielland, 1985. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia neavei congdoni* (Kielland, 1985). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Tukuyu, Masekera, 1100 m”. Type in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

**Distribution:** Tanzania. Known only from the type locality.

**Specific localities:**

Tanzania – Masekera, Tukuyu (TL).

### *Afriodinia neavei kivuensis* (Riley, 1932)

#### Kivu Blind Banded Judy

*Abisara neavei kivuensis* Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* **37**: 184 (181-188).

*Afriodinia neavei kivuensis* Riley, 1932. d’Abrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara neavei kivuensis* Riley, 1932. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia neavei kivuensis* (Riley, 1932). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Kwidgwi Island, Lake Kivu, 1500-2000 feet”. Type in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo (north-east – Uele, Ituri, Kivu).

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kwidgwi Island, Lake Kivu (TL); Lake Wiro, 1 700 m (ABRI); Kibati, 2 000 m (ABRI); Irangi, Kivu, 700 m (ABRI); Mount Hoyo (Walwanda); Beni, Kivu (ABRI); Mulage (Callaghan, 2003); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

### *Afriodinia neavei latifasciata* (Riley, 1932)

#### Western Blind Banded Judy

*Abisara neavei latifasciata* Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* **37**: 184 (181-188).

*Afriodinia neavei latifasciata* Riley, 1932. d’Abrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara neavei latifasciata* Riley, 1932. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia neavei latifasciata* (Riley, 1932). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Banyo, Cameroons, 3000 ft”. Type in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

**Distribution:** Nigeria, Cameroon (north-west).

**Specific localities:**

Nigeria – Obudu Plateau (Larsen, 2005a); Mambilla Plateau (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Banyo (TL); Bamenojou (ABRI); Tobenkem (ABRI); Massif du Mbamb (ABRI); Bana/Batcha, 1 500 m (ABRI); Banyo, 2 000 feet (Callaghan, 2003).

*Afriodinia neavei mahale* (Kielland, 1978)

**Tanzanian Blind Banded Judy**

*Abisara neavei mahale* Kielland, 1978. *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie* **121** (4): 192 (147-237).

*Afriodinia neavei mahale* Kielland, 1978. d'Abbrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara neavei mahale* Kielland, 1978. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia neavei mahale* (Kielland, 1978). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Kigoma, Kasoge”. Type is supposed to be in Natural History Museum, London but, apparently, is not (Callaghan, 2003).

**Distribution:** Tanzania (west).

**Specific localities:**

Tanzania – Kasoge, Kigoma, 1 500 feet (TL); Mahale mountains, especially western slopes of Mount Kungwe (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Kapalagulu (Kielland, 1990d); Mtonzo, Kigoma (ABRI); Misanga, 1 100 m (ABRI); Sitetu Manale (ABRI).

*\*Afriodinia delicata* (Lathy, 1901)

**White Judy**

*Abisara delicata* Lathy, 1901. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1901**: 28 (19-36).

*Afriodinia delicata* Lathy, 1901. d'Abbrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara delicata* Lathy, 1901. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia delicata* (Lathy, 1901). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** [Malawi]: “Zomba”. Type in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

**Distribution:** Tanzania, Malawi.

**Habitat:** Sub-montane forest (Kielland, 1990d). Subspecies *tanzania* occurs at altitudes between 800 and 1 400 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** The flight is rapid and flitting, specimens frequently alighting on the leaves of bushes with the wings half opened.

**Habits:** Occurs in localized colonies (Kielland, 1990d).

**Early stages:**

Congdon *et al.*, 2017 [final instar larva].

**Larval food:**

*Maesa lanceolata* Forssk. (Myrsinaceae) [Congdon *et al.*, 2017; Sanje, Tanzania].

*Afriodinia delicata delicata* (Lathy, 1901)

**White Judy**

*Abisara delicata* Lathy, 1901. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1901**: 28 (19-36).

*Afriodinia delicata delicata* Lathy, 1901. d'Abbrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara delicata delicata* Lathy, 1901. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia delicata delicata* (Lathy, 1901). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** [Malawi]: “Zomba”. Type in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

**Distribution:** Malawi (highlands).

**Specific localities:**

Malawi – Zomba (TL); Mount Mlanje (Callaghan, 2003); Kuche River (ABRI); Mzuzu (ABRI); Ruo Valley (Callaghan, 2003); Lichebya, Magunda Estate, Muchenza (Callaghan, 2003).

*Afriodinia delicata tanzania* (Kielland, 1986)

Tanzanian White Judy

*Abisara delicata tanzania* Kielland, 1986. *Lambillionea* **86**: 150 (137-154).

*Afriodinia delicata tanzania* Kielland, 1986. d'Abbrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara delicata tanzania* Kielland, 1986. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia delicata tanzania* (Kielland, 1986). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Ifakara, Mwanihana, Sanje, 800 m”. Although the type is supposed to be in the Natural History Museum, London, Callaghan (2003) could not find it there.

**Distribution:** Tanzania (east).

**Specific localities:**

Tanzania – Mwanihana Forest (TL); Amani, eastern Usambaras (Kielland, 1990d); Usambara Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Kilombero (Kielland, 1990d); Morogoro (Kielland, 1990d); Udzungwa Mountains (ABRI); Sanje, 1 000 m (ABRI); Ifakara, Mwanihana (ABRI); Iringa, Mwanihana, 1 200 m (ABRI); Nguru Mountains, Mbokombola, 1 000 m (ABRI); Usambara Mountains, Allani (ABRI); Kihansi (Bayliss *et al.*, 2022).

*\*Afriodinia zanzibarica* (Collins, 1990)

Small White Judy

*Abisara zanzibarica* Collins, 1990 *in* Kielland, 1990d. *Butterflies of Tanzania*: 339 (363 pp.). Melbourne.

*Abisara delicata zanzibarica* Collins, 1990. Callaghan, 2003 **stat. nov.**

*Afriodinia delicata zanzibarica* Collins, 1990. d'Abbrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

*Abisara delicata zanzibarica* Collins, 1990. Collins *et al.*, 2014: 114.

*Afriodinia delicata zanzibarica* (Collins, 1990). Espeland *et al.*, 2015.

*Afriodinia zanzibarica* (Collins, 1990). Bayliss *et al.*, 2022. **stat. rev. comb. nov.**

**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Jozani F. Zanzibar, 8/88, M. Pierson”. Holotype in African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi.

**Original description:**

“Holotype Male. Recto forewing length 15 mm. The apex and subapex is black with the slightest suggestion of a pale bar. *A. delicata* always has a white bar in this black apical area. The basal patch is white but the underside markings show through to the upper surface suggesting the base and giving a median band of greyish appearance much wider than *delicata*. On the hindwing two well-developed eyespots are on the median vein submargin. The margin to the cubital veins is white. There is a submarginal grey band running to the anal angle. The margin at the anal angle is ochreous yellow. Verso: The basal band is greyish and extends to the middle of the wing. The apex and subapex are dark with a whitish suffusion. Female. As male; forewing length 16 mm. All dark areas more grey and the more rounded wing shape of the female.”

**Diagnosis:** Differences between the facies and male genitalia of *Afriodinia zanzibarica*, *A. lico* and *A. delicata* are given by Bayliss *et al.*, 2022.

**Distribution:** Tanzania (Zanzibar).

**Specific localities:**

Tanzania – Jozani Forest, Zanzibar (TL).

**Habitat:** Forest.

**Habits:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

*\*Afriodinia lico* (Collins, 1990)

Small White Judy



*Afriodinia lico*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Ex Colin Congdon.  
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Mozambique: Mount Lico, Zambezia Province; 15°47.538'S 37°21.783'E; 1000m asl, 15–16.v.2018; leg. J. Bayliss. Holotype (male) in African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi (ABRI-2018-4648).

**Diagnosis:** The primary character that clearly distinguishes *Afriodinia lico* from all other species is the unique form of the aedeagus (Bayliss *et al.*, 2022). Differences between the facies of *A. lico* and *A. delicata* are given by Bayliss *et al.*, 2022.

**Distribution:** Mozambique.

**Specific localities:**

Mozambique – (TL).

**Habitat:** Submontane forest at 1 000m (Bayliss *et al.*, 2022).

**Habits:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.