

## Genus *Aslauga* Kirby, 1890 Purples

*Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (6) **6**: 261 (261-274).

Type-species: *Aslauga marginalis* Kirby, by original designation (Libert, 2016: 21).

= *Egumbia* Bethune-Baker, 1924. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (9) **14**: 135 (130-135). Type-species: *Egumbia catori* Bethune-Baker, by original designation.

Synonymized with *Aslauga* by Libert, 1994 (*Lambillionea* **94** (3) (Tome II): 412 (411-435)).

Reinstated by d'Abrera, 2009: 600. **stat. rev.** Re-synonymized with *Aslauga* Kirby, 1890 by Collins *et al.*, 2013: 45. **syn. nov.**

= *Paraslauga* Bethune-Baker, 1925. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1924**: 206 (199-238). Type-species: *Aslauga kallimoides* Schultze, by original designation. Recognized as a monobasic genus by Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 537 but regarded as a synonym of *Aslauga* by Libert, 1994 (*Lambillionea* **94** (3) (Tome II): 412 (411-435)). Reinstated [**Gen. rev.**] as a valid genus by d'Abrera, 2009: 602. Re-synonymized with *Aslauga* Kirby, 1890 by Collins *et al.*, 2013. **syn. nov.**

= *Euliphyrodes* Romieux, 1937. *Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft* **17**: 120 (119-140). Type-species: *Euliphyrodes katangana* Romieux, by original designation. Treated as a synonym of *Egumbia* by d'Abrera, 2009: 600.

The genus *Aslauga* belongs to the Family Lycaenidae Leach, 1815; Subfamily Liphyrinae Doherty, 1889; Tribe Liphyrini Doherty, 1889. The other genus in the Tribe Liphyrini in the Afrotropical Region is *Euliphyra*.

*Aslauga* (**Purples**) is a purely Afrotropical genus containing 43 species. The genus was most recently updated taxonomically by Libert (2016). *Aslauga modesta* Schultze, 1923 [*in* Schultze & Aurivillius, 1923. *Ergebnisse der Zweiten Deutschen Zentral-Afrika Expedition* **1**(17): 1192 (1113-1242).] is regarded by Libert (2016: 23) as a *nomen nudum*.

Oviposition is on the extreme tips of branches of *Albizia*, *Acacia* and other trees, near colonies of homopteran prey. The relationships of the early stages with ants are unlikely to be even genus specific. Larvae and pupae occur on trees infested with Homoptera that may be tended by various ants including *Crematogaster*, *Pheidole* and *Camponotus*. The larvae are not assiduously tended by ants though sometimes slightly so by *Pheidole*. The larvae are protected from hostile ant attack by a limpet-shaped carapace. The DNO is absent, TOs are present and there are eversible tentacles in at least one species. Pupation is on bark or leaves. The larval food for early instar larvae is unknown. Later instars are predatory on Homoptera (membracids, psyllids, coccids). One species is stated to be cannibalistic and also carnivorous on other caterpillars, such as *Lachnocnema*, if at all starved in captivity. Adult emergence is characterized by an absence of a vestiture of temporary deciduous scales (sources, by species (see Cottrell, 1984): *A. atrophifurca* Cottrell (Cottrell, unpubl.); *A. lamborni* Bethune-Baker (Lamborn, 1914); *A. latifurca* Cottrell (Cottrell, 1981; Jackson, 1937); *A. orientalis* Cottrell

(Cottrell, 1981); *A. purpurascens* Holland (Boulard, 1968); *A. sp.* (nr *purpurascens*) (Le Pelley, 1959, 1968; Ritchie, 1936); *A. vininga* Hewitson (anonymous, 1957; Donald, 1956; Lamborn, 1914a).

**Relevant literature:**

Libert, 2016 [taxonomic update of genus].

Libert, 2005b [Male genitalia].

**SPECIES-GROUPS AND SPECIES COMPLEXES OF THE GENUS *ASLAUGA***

(Follows Libert, 2016: 20)

***Aslauga lamborni* species-group**

***Aslauga lamborni* species-complex**

*Aslauga lamborni* Bethune-Baker, 1914

*Aslauga guineensis* Collins & Libert, 1997

*Aslauga prouvesti* Libert & Bouyer, 1997

*Aslauga cathyae* Collins & Libert, 2016

*Aslauga kwakui* Libert, 2016

*Aslauga similis* Libert, 2016

*Aslauga confusa* Libert, 1994

*Aslauga perspicua* Libert, 2016

*Aslauga ducarme* Libert, 2016

*Aslauga abri* Collins & Libert, 1997

*Aslauga abri abri* Collins & Libert, 1997

*Aslauga abri kivuana* Libert, 2016

*Aslauga maxime* Collins & Libert, 2016

***Aslauga imitans* species-complex**

*Aslauga imitans* Libert, 1994

*Aslauga siouxi* Collins & Libert, 2016

*Aslauga perimitans* Libert, 2016

*Aslauga collinsi* Libert, 2016

*Aslauga hybrida* Libert, 2016

*Aslauga bouyeri* Libert, 1994

*Aslauga bouyeri bouyeri* Libert, 1994

*Aslauga bouyeri congdoni* Libert & Collins, 1997

***Aslauga vininga* species-group**

*Aslauga vininga* (Hewitson, 1875)

*Aslauga marginata* (Plötz, 1880)

*Aslauga marginata marginata* (Plötz, 1880)

*Aslauga marginata marginalis* Kirby, 1890

*Aslauga camerunica* Stempffer, 1969

*Aslauga reducta* Libert, 2016

*Aslauga reducta reducta* Libert, 2016

*Aslauga reducta angulosa* Libert, 2016

*Aslauga kiellandi* Libert, 1997

**SPECIES-GROUPS AND SPECIES COMPLEXES OF THE GENUS *ASLAUGA***

(continued)

***Aslauga aura* species-group**

- Aslauga aura* Druce, 1913
- Aslauga bella* Bethune-Baker, 1914
- Aslauga michellae* Libert, 2016
- Aslauga pandora* Druce, 1913
- Aslauga amieti* Libert, 2016

***Aslauga purpurascens* species-group**

- Aslauga purpurascens* (Holland, 1890)
  - Aslauga purpurascens purpurascens* (Holland, 1890)
  - Aslauga purpurascens levantis* Libert, 2016
- Aslauga tanga* Libert & Collins, 1997
- Aslauga bitjensis* Bethune-Baker, 1925
  - Aslauga bitjensis bitjensis* Bethune-Baker, 1925
  - Aslauga bitjensis ginettae* Libert, 2016

***Aslauga marshalli* species-complex**

- Aslauga marshalli* Butler, 1898
  - Aslauga marshalli marshalli* Butler, 1899
  - Aslauga marshalli adamaoua* Libert, 1994
- Aslauga latifurca* Cottrell, 1981
  - Aslauga latifurca latifurca* Cottrell, 1981
  - Aslauga latifurca congoensis* Libert, 2016
- Aslauga atrophifurca* Cottrell, 1981
- Aslauga orientalis* Cottrell, 1981
- Aslauga australis* Cottrell, 1981
- Aslauga gallmannae* Collins & Libert, 2013

***Aslauga ernesti* species-group**

- Aslauga ernesti* (Karsch, 1895)
- Aslauga katangana* (Romieux, 1937)
- Aslauga karamoja* (Libert, 1994)
- Aslauga febe* (Libert, 1994)
- Aslauga larseni* Sáfián, 2015

***Aslauga kallimoides* species-group**

- Aslauga kallimoides* Schultze, 1912

***Aslauga satyroides* species-group**

- Aslauga satyroides* Libert, 1994

## *Aslauga lamborni* species-group

### *Aslauga lamborni* species-complex

#### \**Aslauga lamborni* Bethune-Baker, 1914

##### Royal Purple

*Aslauga lamborni* Bethune-Baker, 1914 *in* Lamborn, 1914. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1913**: 499 (436-526).

*Aslauga lamborni* Bethune-Baker, 1914. d'Abrera, 2009: 600.

*Aslauga lamborni* Bethune-Baker, 1914. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Nigeria: “Oni, near Lagos”. Holotype (male) in the O.U.M.N.H., Oxford.

**Distribution:** Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria (south), Cameroon (west).

Recorded, in error, from Tanzania by Kielland (1990d) and, by various authors, from Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda (west).

**Specific localities:**

Sierra Leone – Moyamba (Libert, 2016).

Liberia – Putu Range (Libert, 2016).

Ivory Coast – Banco (Libert, 2016), Issia (Libert, 2016), Mt Peko (Libert, 2016), Tiassale (Libert, 2016).

Ghana – Atewa Range (Larsen, 2005a); Amedzofe (Libert, 2016); Biakra Avatime (Libert, 2016); Likpe (Libert, 2016); Tano Ofin (Libert, 2016); Mole N.P. (Libert, 2016).

Togo – Danyi (Libert, 2016).

Nigeria – Oni Creek, 110 km east of Lagos (TL); Olokemeji Forest (Larsen, 2005a); Bia National Park (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Bimbia (Libert, 2016).

**Diagnosis:** Male fw length 14-18.5 mm; outer margin of fw almost straight with pointed apex in most males; fw upp. mostly blue; hw with spaces 1-6 blue. Underside lightly speckled; ground colour variable – pinkish to dark greyish (not reddish as in *A. kwakui*); basal half often darker; discocellular pale spots often faintly visible on both wings; fw sometimes with dark submarginal band; some males with broad paler margin on hw. Female upp. brown, with no trace of blue. (Libert, 2016).

**Habitat:** Primary forest.

**Habits:** An uncommon butterfly. Males defend perches from a few metres above the ground, taking short, furious flights (Larsen, 2005a).

**Flight period:** Recorded in June, November, February and March by Lamborn (1914).

**Early stages:**

Lamborn, 1914: 446 [Oni Camp, 110 km east of Lagos, Nigeria].

A larva was found on the stem of *Bridelia micrantha* Baill. (Euphorbiaceae), which harboured a colony of the coccid *Stictococcus sjoestedti* Cockerell. The ants [tending the homopterans] often constructed a shelter for these coccids from bark and vegetable debris. This convex chamber fitted down on all sides, around the enclosed insects. The shelters were about the size and shape of a “half hazel-nut”. The larva was brown in colour and resembled the ‘coccid-shelters’.

Larva [final instar?] oblong on dorsal view with the lateral surfaces sloping downwards and outwards. Covered by a tough toad-coloured skin covered with coarse rough tubercles, which extends down as a fold on all sides in carapace fashion, thus protecting the softer lateral and ventral surfaces. Lower margin of fold bearing a fringe of very fine hairs. Segmentation of larva only apparent because of the presence of spiracles but more than halfway to the anal extremity there is a deep transverse groove, allowing flexion of the larva. The cuticle is so hard that a larva placed on its back was unable to right itself. Tubercles are present but placed closer to the dorsal midline (medial to the spiracles) than in most lycaenids (lateral to the spiracles). Head small in proportion to size of larva, with a long-neck that can be extended, tortoise-like, beyond the edge of the carapace. A dorsal gland is absent.

The first larva found pupated soon after being found and its diet was therefore not ascertained. Larvae discovered subsequently were found to feed on the coccids. Pupal period 14 to 19 days (n = 6). A pupa was found on the leaf of the plant *Culcasia scandens*, near *Crematogaster* ants.

Eltringham, 1921b: 473 [Oni, Nigeria; pupa ex Lamborn].

“**Pupa** (Fig. 5). A small much-contracted pupa attached by posterior extremity to a leaf, with the ventral surface in contact with the support. Chiefly remarkable for the presence on the pupa of chitinous growths of very remarkable formation. Such growths in one form or another are found on many lycaenid larvae and pupae. They are of the same nature as the interlocking plates forming the armour of the larva of *Euliphyra mirifica* described by me. As they are so marked a feature in Lycaenidae, and their structure is in many cases so elaborate, I propose the name ‘chitinanth’, a word kindly given me by Prof. Gilbert Murray to whom Prof. Poulton referred the matter. The meaning is of course ‘chitin flower’ and is singularly appropriate. In the present species comparatively few remain on the pupa, but from an examination of the larval skin, it would appear that the larva itself is entirely covered with them. One of the structures highly magnified is shown at Fig. 4. Length of pupa 8 mm.”

Bethune-Baker, 1925.

**Larval food:**

*Stictococcus sjoestedti* Cockerell (Coccidae) [Lamborn, 1914: 447; Nigeria].

**Associated ant:**

*Crematogaster buchneri* For. race *winkleri* For. (Formicidae) [Lamborn, 1914: 447; Nigeria].

**\**Aslauga guineensis* Collins & Libert, 1997**  
**Guinea Purple**

*Aslauga guineensis* Collins & Libert, 1997. *Lambillionea* 97 (4) (Tome I): 550 (543-556).

*Aslauga guineensis* Collins & Libert, 1997. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Guinea: “Mont Loma, Mati, Labe, Guinée, 20 X 1994 (S.C. Collins). Described from a female, which is in ABRI, Nairobi. A male neallotype from Diari River, Labe, Guinea was designated by Libert (2016: 32) and is in ABRI, Nairobi.

**Diagnosis:** Males smaller than those of *lamborni* (fw length 15 mm); fw more rounded and hw lobed; blue less extensive on fw (restricted to base in space 4); hw almost entirely blue with narrow black margin; uns grey with a hint of pink, similar to *lamborni* but darker and more pinkish than *imitans* and much lighter than *kwakui*. Female fw length 17-18 mm; similar to male but blue reduced on fw.

**Distribution:** Guinea, Liberia (east).

**Specific localities:**

Guinea – Mount Loma, Labe (TL); Mamou (Larsen, 2005a).

Liberia – East Nimba N.R. (Libert, 2016).

**Diagnosis:** Male smaller than those of *A.lamborni*; fw length 15 mm; fw more rounded than *lamborni*;

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**\**Aslauga prouvosti* Libert & Bouyer, 1997**  
**Midnight Purple**

*Aslauga prouvosti* Libert & Bouyer, 1997. *Lambillionea* 97 (4) (Tome I): 546 (543-556).

*Aslauga prouvosti* Libert & Bouyer, 1997. Libert, 2016.



*Aslauga prouvosti*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
No label data. J. Dobson Collection.  
Images M.C. Williams.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Ebogo, XI.1995 (S.C. Collins)”. In ABRI, Nairobi.

**Diagnosis:** Male smaller (fw length 14-16 mm) than *lamborni*; fw usually rounded with falcate apex; hw also usually rounded; blue of upp bright and restricted but well demarcated from the black on fw upp; androconial patch grey to black and of variable size; hw with spaces 1-6 blue; scattered blue scales in basal half of space 7; black margin usually narrow; anal lobe not pronounced; uns dark red-brown to violet or grey; often a dark submarginal band on fw uns and sometimes on hw uns. (Libert, 2016).

**Distribution:** Cameroon, Congo, Central African Republic.

Recorded, in error, by various authors from Ghana, Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania.

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Ebogo (TL); Korup (Larsen, 2005a; single specimen); Maan (Libert, 2016); Sangmelima (Libert, 2016); Bitje (Libert, 2016); Ekomtolo (Libert, 2016); Mt Febe (Libert, 2016); Malap (Libert, 2016); Ndokon (Libert, 2016).

Congo – Mt Fougoti (Libert, 2016).

Central African Republic – Boukoko (Libert, 2016).

**Habitat:** Forest.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### \**Aslauga cathyae* Collins & Libert, 2016 Wak Purple

*Aslauga cathyae* Collins & Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 37 (128pp.).



*Aslauga cathyae*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Ngaoundere, Cameroon. May 2019. Simon Lika.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: Wak, northern Cameroon, IX 2007 (*ABRI leg.*). Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Known from onlt three males (Libert, 2016).

**Diagnosis:** Male slightly smaller than *prouvosti* but with same shape; blue on upp paler; uns grey to dark reddish. (Libert, 2016).

**Distribution:** Cameroon.

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Wak (TL).

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Habits:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.



**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**\**Aslauga kwakui* Libert, 2016**  
**Ghana Purple**

*Aslauga kwakui* Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 37 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Ghana: Amedzofe, XII 2003 (*ABRI leg.*). Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Diagnosis:** Male smaller (fw length 13-15 mm) than *lamborni*; fw more rounded; blue on fw upp reduced with no blue in space 4 and restricted to the base in space 3; blue and black portions more clearly demarcated; uns brown with lighter margin on hw. Female similar to that of *lamborni*. (Libert, 2016).

**Distribution:** Ivory Coast, Ghana (east), Nigeria.

**Specific localities:**

Ivory Coast – Mt Peko (Libert, 2016).

Ghana – Amedzofe (TL); Likpe (Libert, 2016); Gbledy (Libert, 2016).

Nigeria – Oni (Libert, 2016); Ikom (Libert, 2016).

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Habits:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**\**Aslauga similis* Libert, 2016**  
**Maan Purple**

*Aslauga similis* Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 39 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Cameroon: Maan, southern Cameroon, XI 2000 (*ABRI leg.*). Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Diagnosis:** Male slightly smaller (fw length 14-15.5 mm) than *prouvosti*; fw shape similar but but hw more distinctly angular in space 3; blue and black on fw upp not distinctly demarcated; shape of discal blue zone different to *prouvosti*; hw black margin slightly wider; uns similar to *prouvosti*; blue discal zone smaller than in *kwakui*. (Libert, 2016).

**Distribution:** Cameroon, Congo, Central African Republic.

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Maan (TL); Ebogo (Libert, 2016); Sangmelima (Libert, 2016); Douala (Libert, 2016); Bipindi (Libert, 2016); Lolodorf (Libert, 2016); Edea (Libert, 2016); Buea (Libert, 2016); Bertoua (Libert, 2016).

Congo – Mambili (Libert, 2016).

Central African Republic – Mambe (Libert, 2016).

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Habits:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**\**Aslauga confusa* Libert, 1994**  
**Mount Messa Purple**

*Aslauga confusa* Libert, 1994. *Lambillionea* **94** (3) (Tome II): 417 (411-435).

*Aslauga confusa* Libert, 1994. d'Abreera, 2009: 602.

*Aslauga confusa* Libert, 1994. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Mt Messa, 1000 m, (Yaoundé), Cameroun, 7.X.1987 (M. Libert).” Holotype (female) in M.N.H.N., Paris. Description of the male by Bouyer, 1998 (*Entomologia Africana* 3 (1): 28 (28-30)). Neallotype (male), Ebogo, central Cameroon (*T. Bouyer*), designated by Libert (2016: 40). The neallotype is in the M.R.A.C., Tervuren, Belgium.

**Diagnosis:** Male size similar (fw length 14-16.5 mm) to *prouvosti*; fw less rounded and hw angular at space 3; blue zone slightly more extensive; blue and black divide less well demarcated than *prouvosti* but better than in *lamborni*; blue is darker than in both species; hw with thin black margin; underside usually dark grey but may be brownish or reddish; a pale spot at end of cell in both wings; most males with darker median zone (2-3 mm wide) on hw. Female fw length 16-19 mm; similar to male; hw margin wider than in male. (Libert, 2016).

**Distribution:** Cameroon, Gabon, Congo.

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Mount Messa, Yaounde (TL); Maan (Libert, 2016); Ebogo (Libert, 2016); Sangmelima (Libert, 2016); Mekas (Dja) (Libert, 2016); Bule Country (Libert, 2016).

Gabon – Ogowé (Libert, 2016).

Congo – Kuilu (Libert, 2016).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### **\**Aslauga perspicua* Libert, 2016** **Falcate Purple**

*Aslauga perspicua* Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 41 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Democratic Republic of Congo: Maliva, Kivu, IX 2013 (*ABRI leg.*). Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Diagnosis:** Male smaller (fw length 13.5-15.5 mm) than *prouvosti*; fw strongly rounded with falcate apex; blue on fw upp more extensive (almost reaches margin of wing in space 1 and occupies at least half of space 2); no blue in space 3. Female brown; similar to *prouvosti*. (Libert, 2016).

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Tanzania.

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Maliva (TL); Beni (Libert, 2016); Biakatu (Libert, 2016); Cantine (Libert, 2016); Epulu (Libert, 2016); Kithokolo (Libert, 2016); Mamove (Libert, 2016); Mapimbi (Libert, 2016); Isiro (Libert, 2016); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Mongiro (Libert, 2016); Itwara Forest (Libert, 2016); “Kagera-Masaka” (Libert, 2016).

Tanzania – Minziro (Libert, 2016); Kasekera (Libert, 2016); Ntakatta (Libert, 2016).

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Habits:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### **\**Aslauga ducarmei* Libert, 2016** **Kasungu Purple**

*Aslauga ducarmei* Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 43 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Democratic Republic of Congo: Kasungu, 2000 m, north Kivu, 27 II 2003 (*R. Ducarme*). Holotype (female) in the M.R.A.C., Tervuren, Belgium. Allotype (male), Kasungu, 2000 m, north Kivu, III 2004 (*R. Ducarme*). Allotype in the M.R.A.C., Tervuren, Belgium.

**Diagnosis:** Male size (fw length 14-16 mm) similar to *confusa*; fw slightly more rounded; blue discal zone of fw upp smaller (same as in *prouvosti*); uns grey with white post-cellular spots; in some males yellow brown with grey margins on hw. Female similar but larger (fw length 15-18 mm). (Libert,



2016).

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kasungo (TL); Mt Mitumba, near Lubero (Libert, 2016); Kasuo (Libert, 2016); Kanyatsi (Libert, 2016); Mambungu (Libert, 2016); Maliva (Libert, 2016).

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Habits:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### \**Aslauga abri* Collins & Libert, 1997

#### Minziro Purple

*Aslauga abri* Collins & Libert, 1997. *Lambillionea* **97** (4) (Tome I): 548 (543-556).

*Aslauga abri* Libert, 1997. d'Abbrera, 2009: 602. [misattribution of authorship]

*Aslauga abri* Collins & Libert, 1997. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Minziro forest, nr. Bukoba, N.W. Tanzania, VI 1997 (*I. Bampton*).”

Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (female), Minziro Forest, nr. Bukoba, N.W. Tanzania, VI 1997 (*T.C.E. Congdon*). Allotype in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Diagnosis:** Male large (fw length 15-18 mm); fw markedly falcate with pointed apex; hw elongated; upp blue with greenish hue; extent of blue on fw upp similar to *lamborni* and poorly demarcated from black; space 7 on hw blue (black in *lamborni*); uns dark with paler reddish margins (4 mm wide) on hw. Female similar but blue on upp less extensive. (Libert, 2016).

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

**Habitat:** Forest.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### *Aslauga abri abri* Collins & Libert, 1997

#### Minziro Purple

*Aslauga abri* Collins & Libert, 1997. *Lambillionea* **97** (4) (Tome I): 548 (543-556).

*Aslauga abri* Libert, 1997. d'Abbrera, 2009: 602. [misattribution of authorship]

*Aslauga abri abri* Collins & Libert, 1997. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Minziro forest, nr. Bukoba, N.W. Tanzania, VI 1997 (*I. Bampton*).”

Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (female), Minziro Forest, nr. Bukoba, N.W. Tanzania, VI 1997 (*T.C.E. Congdon*). Allotype in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Distribution:** Tanzania (north-west).

**Specific localities:**

Tanzania – Kere Hill, Minziro Forest (TL; Congdon & Collins, 1998). Known only from the type series from the type locality.

### *Aslauga abri kivuana* Libert, 2016

#### Western Minziro Purple

*Aslauga abri kivuana* Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 45 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Democratic Republic of Congo: Mamove, North Kivu, VII 2012 (*ABRI leg.*). Allotype (female), Mamove, North Kivu, VII 2012 (*ABRI leg.*). Holotype and allotype in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Diagnosis:** Male usually smaller than nominate (fw length 14-17 mm); fw not as falcate and hw not as elongated; darker on both wing surfaces; blue without greenish tint; discal zone on fw upp less

extensive. Female similar to male. (Libert, 2016).

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Mamove (TL); Beni (Libert, 2016); Mabalako (Libert, 2016); Afarama (Libert, 2016); Biakatu (Libert, 2016); Cantine (Libert, 2016); Kasugho (Libert, 2016); Kasuo (Libert, 2016); Kithokolo (Libert, 2016); Lubango (Libert, 2016); Mapimbi (Libert, 2016); Mt Hoyo (Libert, 2016); Musasa (Libert, 2016); Pateka (Libert, 2016); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

### \**Aslauga maxime* Collins & Libert, 2016

#### Ebogo Purple

*Aslauga maxime* Collins & Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 46 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Cameroon: Ebogo, V 1998 (*S. Collins*). Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Known only from the male holotype (Libert, 2016).

**Diagnosis:** Male large (fw length 19 mm); blue darker than in *abri*; hw without distinct anal lobe; fw up almost entirely blue; androconial patch larger (more than 4 mm); uns similar to *abri*. (Libert, 2016).

**Distribution:** Cameroon (central).

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Ebogo (TL).

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Habits:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### *Aslauga imitans* species-complex

### \**Aslauga imitans* Libert, 1994

#### Mimic Purple

*Aslauga imitans* Libert, 1994. *Lambillionea* **94** (3) (Tome II): 421 (411-435).

*Aslauga imitans* Libert, 1994. d'Abrebra, 2009: 602.

*Aslauga imitans* Libert, 1994. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Ghana: “Likpe, 1.I.1975 (Th. Maessen).” Holotype (female) in Allyn Museum, Sarasota (Florida, U.S.A.). First description of male by Libert (1997) in *Lambillionea* **97**(4) (Tome I): 550.

Neallotype (male) designated by Libert (2016: ), Amedzofe, Ghana, 2 V 1973 (*Th. Maessen*).

Neallotype in the Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.

**Diagnosis:** Male usually smaller (fw length 14-16 mm) than *lamborni*; blue zone on fw up less extensive and blue is paler; uns light grey and strongly speckled. Female fw more or less rounded; up light grey with blue basal zone; veins on fw up prominent; cell and most of space 1 blue; scattered blue scales over most of hw up. (Libert, 2016).

**Distribution:** Ghana (Volta Region), Cameroon (west), Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Specific localities:**

Ghana – Amedzofe, Likpe (TL); Kyabobo National Park (Larsen, 2005a); Mpasaso (Libert, 2016);

Anfoega (Libert, 2016); Mate (Libert, 2016); Kyabobo N.P. (Libert, 2016).

Cameroon – Maan (Libert, 2016).

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Habits:** A rare butterfly (Larsen, 2005a). Now known from about 140 specimens from Ghana (Libert, 2016).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Note:** Populations in Cameroon are probably not conspecific with *imitans* (Libert, 2016).

### **\**Aslauga siouxi* Collins & Libert, 2016**

#### **Mabira Purple**

*Aslauga siouxi* Collins & Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 49 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Uganda: Mabira Forest, 0°23'N, 33°01'E, 03 VI 2010 (*P.R.F. Ward*). Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Known only from five males (Libert, 2016).

**Diagnosis:** Male small (fw length 14 mm); wing shape similar to *imitans*; blue is paler; on hw blue almost reaches margin; uns dark grey, speckled with brown scales; costal area of fw darker; place marks at end of cells. (Libert, 2016).

**Distribution:** Uganda.

**Specific localities:**

Uganda – Mabira Forest (TL).

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Habits:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### **\**Aslauga perimitans* Libert, 2016**

#### **Small Purple**

*Aslauga perimitans* Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 50 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Cameroon: Ebogo, XI 1995 (*S. Collins*). Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Diagnosis:** Male smaller (fw length 14 mm) than *imitans*; blue is darker; dark margin on fw upp narrower in space 1 (< 1 mm vs > 2 mm); more blue at base of space 3; no blue in space 6 of hw upp; uns darker grey, with hint of purple. (Libert, 2016).

**Distribution:** Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo? (Libert, 2016).

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Ebogo (TL); Sanmelima (Libert, 2016); Ntoudahoun (Libert, 2016); Ndanga (Libert, 2016).

Democratic Republic of Congo – ?Pania Forest (Libert, 1994); ?Isiro (Libert, 2016).

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Habits:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Note:** Populations in the Democratic Republic of Congo are perhaps conspecific with *perimitans* (Libert, 2016).

### **\**Aslauga collinsi* Libert, 2016**

#### **Violet Purple**

*Aslauga collinsi* Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 52 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Cameroon: Ebogo, IX 1999 (*S. Collins*). Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Known only from two males (Libert, 2016). The female is not known with certainty; the putative female is

illustrated by Libert (2016).

**Diagnosis:** Male small (fw length 14 mm); fw regularly rounded; hw slightly drawn out at anal angle; upp dark blue with violet hue; blue zone extensive and well defined; androconial patch on hw small; uns grey but darker and purplish basally; speckled; a short pale grey line at end of cell in both wings. (Libert, 2016).

**Distribution:** Cameroon.

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Ebogo (TL).

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Habits:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### **\**Aslauga hybrida* Libert, 2016**

#### **Dark Blue Purple**

*Aslauga hybrida* Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 53 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Cameroon: Maan, VIII 2014 (*ABRI Coll.*). Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

Allotype (female), Maan, VIII 2007 (*ABRI Coll.*). Allotype in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Diagnosis:** Male slightly smaller (fw length 14-16 mm) than *lamborni*; fw margin usually straight (as in *lamborni*) but sometimes rounded; hw not lobed at anal angle (cf. *prouvosti* and *bouyeri*); blue darker and blue zone more extensive than in *prouvosti* (blue in *bouyeri* more extensive with greenish hue); hw entirely blue, usually without a black margin; uns red-brown, only slightly speckled, similar to *bouyeri* but much paler than *prouvosti*. (Libert, 2016).

**Distribution:** Cameroon.

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Maan (TL); Ebogo (Libert, 2016).

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Habits:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### **\**Aslauga bouyeri* Libert, 1994**

#### **Green Purple**

*Aslauga bouyeri* Libert, 1994. *Lambillionea* **94** (3) (Tome II): 420 (411-435).

*Aslauga bouyeri* Libert, 1994. d'Abbrera, 2009: 602.

*Aslauga bouyeri* Libert, 1994. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Ebogo, Cameroun, X.1993 (*T. Bouyer*).” Holotype (female) in M.R.A.C., Tervuren, Belgium. Neallotype (male), Ebogo, Cameroon, VII 1994 (*T. Bouyer*). Neallotype in the M.R.A.C., Tervuren, Belgium.

**Diagnosis:** Male large (fw length 15.5-17 mm for males and 15-18 mm for females); fw strongly falcate; blue with greenish hue; blue and black zones not well demarcated; hw with some blue in space 7 and usually without black margin; uns pinkish and very lightly speckled and devoid of darker marginal markings. Female size variable (fw length 15-18 mm); fw strongly falcate and hw rounded (cf *vininga*); large yellow-orange discal zones; margin 2-3 mm wide and not as variable as in *vininga*; uns with brown margins (absent in *vininga*). (Libert, 2016).

**Distribution:** Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

## *Aslauga bouyeri bouyeri* Libert, 1994

### Green Purple

*Aslauga bouyeri* Libert, 1994. *Lambillionea* **94** (3) (Tome II): 420 (411-435).

*Aslauga bouyeri* Libert, 1994. d'Abbrera, 2009: 602.

*Aslauga bouyeri bouyeri* Libert, 1994. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Ebogo, Cameroun, X.1993 (T. Bouyer).” In M.R.A.C., Tervuren.

**Distribution:** ? Nigeria (east), Cameroon (central), Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic (south-west), Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda.

**Specific localities:**

?Nigeria – Uzuakoli, near Umuhaia (Libert, 2016).

Cameroon – Ebogo (TL); Mt Febe (Libert, 2016); Sanaga River (Libert, 2016); Sangmelima (Libert, 2016); Maan (Libert, 2016).

Gabon – Iguela, Loango N.P. (Vande weghe, 2010).

Congo – Etoumbi (Libert, 2016).

Central African Republic – Sangha (Libert, 2016).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Flandria (Libert, 2016); Biakatu (Libert, 2016); Mambasa (Libert, 2016); Pateka (Libert, 2016); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Bwamba (Libert, 2016); ?Budongo (Libert, 2016).

## *Aslauga bouyeri congdoni* Libert & Collins, 1997

### Eastern Green Purple

*Aslauga bouyeri congdoni* Libert & Collins, 1997. *Lambillionea* **97** (4) (Tome I): 549 (543-556).

*Aslauga bouyeri congdoni* Libert & Collins, 1997. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Kele, Minziro forest (1250 m), nr. Bukoba, N.W. Tanzania, 8 IV 1994 (T.C.E. Congdon).” Holotype (female) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (male), Minziro Forest (1250m), Bukoba, N.W. Tanzania, III 1994 (*I. Bampton*). Allotype in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Diagnosis:** Compared to the nominate subspecies the males have a more acuminate forewing (Congdon & Collins, 1998). Both sexes smaller than nominate (fw length 13-15 mm for males and 15-16mm); males darker with reduced blue discal area on fw; blue/black demarcation less distinct; hw with narrow (< 2 mm) black margin; uns more reddish. Female yellower than nominate; black margin on hw slightly narrower (Libert, 2016).

**Distribution:** Uganda, Tanzania.

**Specific localities:**

Uganda – Bundjako Forest (near Mpigi) (Libert, 2016); Zika Forest, Kisubi (Libert, 2016).

Tanzania – Kele, Minziro Forest (TL); Kere Hill, Minziro Forest (rare) (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

**Note:** d'Abbrera (2009: 602) implies (“?” =”) that *congdoni* Libert & Collins, 1997 may be a synonym of *bouyeri* Libert, 1994. This is rejected by Libert (2016).

## *Aslauga vininga* species-group

## \**Aslauga vininga* (Hewitson, 1875)

### Angular Purple

*Liphyra vininga* Hewitson, 1875. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **11**: 183 (182-184).

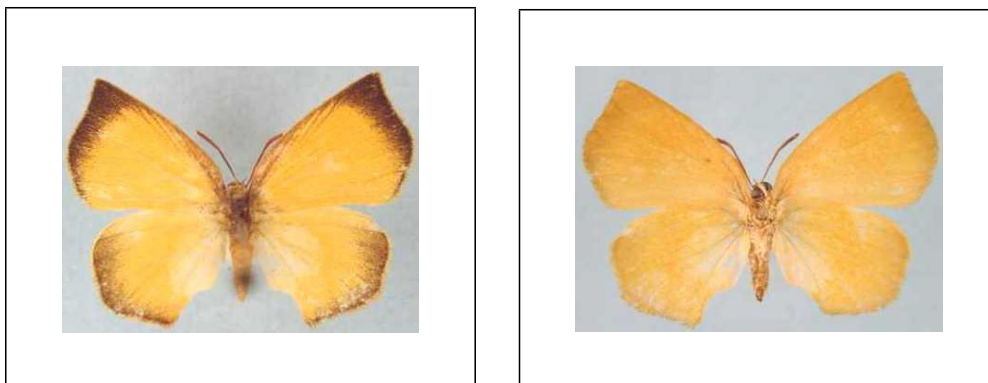
*Aslauga vininga* Hewitson, 1875. d'Abbrera, 2009: 600.

*Aslauga vininga* (Hewitson, 1875). Libert, 2016.





*Aslauga vininga*. Female. Left – upperside; right- underside.  
Libreville, Gabon. 21 June 2016. J. Dobson.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



*Aslauga vininga* undescribed subspecies Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Wingspan: 24mm. Isombu, Ikelenge, Zambia. 28.VIII.76. A. Heath.  
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).

**Type locality:** [Equatorial Guinea]: “Fernando Po”. Holotype (male) in the N.H.M., London.

**Diagnosis:** Both sexes only separable from *Aslauga marginalis* by genitalic examination (Larsen, 2005a). Male fw length variable (11-16 mm). (Libert, 2016). All the males in the group have a variably developed tonal and anal lobes on the hw (personal obs. MCW).

**Distribution:** Benin (Tchibozo *et al.*, 2018), Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Zambia.

Recorded, in error, from west of Nigeria by Kielland, 1990d.

**Specific localities:**

Benin – Pahou Forest (Tchibozo *et al.*, 2018).

Nigeria – Old Ekuri, Oban Hills (Libert, 2016).

Cameroon – Ebogo (Libert, 2016); Yaounde (Libert, 2016); Bango (Libert, 2016); Deuk (Libert, 2016); Sangmelima (Libert, 2016); Bitje (Libert, 2016); Dja (Libert, 2016); Ebolowa (Libert, 2016); Lolodorf (Libert, 2016); Mt Cameroon (Libert, 2016); Ndoupe (Libert, 2016); Ebodje (Libert, 2016); Bule Country (Libert, 2016); Maan (Libert, 2016).

Equatorial Guinea – Bioko (TL).

Gabon – upper reaches of Ogove River (Holland, 1890); Lambarene (Vande weghe, 2010); Nyonie (Vande weghe, 2010); Libreville (J. Dobson, unpub. 2016); Fougamou (Libert, 2016); Kangwe (Libert, 2016); Ogowe (Libert, 2016); Lope (Libert, 2016).

Congo – Etoumbi (Libert, 2016); Ketta (Libert, 2016); Kulu (Libert, 2016); Sembe (Libert, 2016).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Mbata Siala (Libert, 2016); Kimuenza (Libert, 2016); ?Kapanga (Libert, 2016); ?Katako-Kombe (Libert, 2016).

Zambia – ?Lisombo, near Ikelenge (Libert, 2016).

**Habitat:** Forest (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** An apparently rare butterfly, at least in Tanzania and Nigeria (Kielland, 1990d; Larsen, 2005a).

**Flight period:** March (Lamborn, 1914).

**Early stages:**

Lamborn, 1914: 446 [Oni Camp, 110 km east of Lagos, Nigeria].

The larvae were found to be carnivorous, feeding on two species of Coccidae, viz *Dactylopius longispinus* Targ.-Tozz. and *Lecanium punctuliferum* var. *lamborni* Newstead. Both of these coccids were tended by ants viz *Crematogaster buchneri* For. race *laurenti* For. The *Dactylopius longispinus* coccids occurred in large numbers on the underside of leaves, at their base and on the stem proximal to the petiole. The colonies of *Lecanium punctuliferum* were found on, especially, kola trees. The ants often built shelters for both species of coccids, the construction of these shelters being described by Newstead on p. 524. The pupal period of a single female specimen was 11 days and of a male specimen 15 days.

Bethune-Baker, 1925.

**Larval food:**

*Dactylopius longispinus* Targ.-Tozz. (Coccidae) [Lamborn, 1914: 446; Nigeria].

*Lecanium punctuliferum* var. *lamborni* Newstead (Coccidae) [Lamborn, 1914: 446; Nigeria].

**Associated ant:**

*Crematogaster buchneri* For. race *laurenti* For. (Formicidae) [Lamborn, 1914: 446; Nigeria].

**Note:** The Zambian populations probably represent an undescribed subspecies of *Aslauga vininga* (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

*subfulvida* Holland, 1890 (as sp. of *Epitola*). *Psyche, a Journal of Entomology. Cambridge, Mass. 5:* 423 (423-431). Gabon: “upper waters of the River Ogove”.

**\**Aslauga marginata* (Plötz, 1880)**

**Orange Purple**

*Deloneura marginata* Plötz, 1880. *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* **41:** 204 (189-206).

*Aslauga marginata* (Plötz, 1880). Libert, 2016.



*Aslauga marginata marginalis*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Nimba Mountains, Liberia. January 2014. Jeremy Dobson.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



*Aslauga marginata marginata*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Monagaga, near San Pedro, Ivory Coast. 23 July 1996. A. Gardiner.  
Images M. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

**Type locality:** Togo: “Agove”. Types lost (Libert, 2016). Libert (2016) designated a neotype and a neallotype. Neotype (female), Kibi, Ghana, II 2014 (*ABRI leg.*); in A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Neallotype (male), Bibiani, Ghana, IV 2011 (*ABRI leg.*); in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Diagnosis:** Both sexes only separable

**Distribution:** Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon.

**Habitat:** Open places in forest and on forest edges (Larsen, 2005a).

**Habits:** An uncommon species, usually met with singly, by chance (Larsen, 2005a). Males appear to defend territories from perches on shrubs a few metres above the ground. Females are sometimes seen flying slowly inside forest (Larsen, 2005a).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### *Aslauga marginata marginata* (Plötz, 1880)

#### Orange Purple

*Deloneura marginata* Plötz, 1880. *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* **41**: 204 (189-206).

*Aslauga marginata marginata* (Plötz, 1880). Libert, 2016.



*Aslauga marginata marginata*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Monagaga, near San Pedro, Ivory Coast. 23 July 1996. A. Gardiner.  
Images M. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

**Type locality:** Togo: “Agove”. Types lost (Libert, 2016). Libert (2016) designated a neotype and a neallotype. Neotype (female), Kibi, Ghana, II 2014 (*ABRI leg.*); in A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Neallotype (male), Bibiani, Ghana, IV 2011 (*ABRI leg.*); in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Distribution:** Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south), Nigeria, Cameroon (west).

**Specific localities:**

Ivory Coast – Azagney (Libert, 2016); Banco (Libert, 2016); Bayota (Libert, 2016); Ganyonyo (Libert, 2016); Issia (Libert, 2016); Kounougou (Libert, 2016); Lamto (Libert, 2016); Marahou (Libert, 2016); Niangon (Libert, 2016).

Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007); Bibiani (Libert, 2016); Amedzofe (Libert, 2016); Anfoega (Libert, 2016); Begoro (Libert, 2016); Bia (Libert, 2016); Fwidiem (Libert, 2016); Ho (Libert, 2016); Kakum (Libert, 2016); Kumasi (Libert, 2016); Kwamekyemkrom (Libert, 2016); Likpe (Libert, 2016); Mparaeso (Libert, 2016); Ongwam (Libert, 2016).

Togo – Agove (TL); Kloto (Libert, 2016).

Benin – Pahou Forest (Libert, 2016); Niali Forest (Libert, 2016); see Coache *et al.*, 2017).

Nigeria – Onitsha (Larsen, 2005a); Ubiaja (Larsen, 2005a); Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a); Calabar (Libert, 2016); Elesha (Libert, 2016); Lagos (Libert, 2016); Nsukka (Libert, 2016); Olle (Libert, 2016); Omuo (Libert, 2016); Oni (Libert, 2016); Warri (Libert, 2016).

Cameroon – Barombi (Libert, 2016).

***Aslauga marginata marginalis* Kirby, 1890**  
**Western Orange Purple**

*Aslauga marginalis* Kirby, 1890. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (6) 6: 261 (261-274).  
Synonym of *Aslauga vininga* (Hewitson). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 537.  
*Aslauga marginalis* Kirby, 1890. Libert, 1994: 424.  
*Aslauga marginata marginalis* Kirby, 1890. Libert, 2016. **Stat. rev.**



*Aslauga marginata marginalis*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Nimba Mountains, Liberia. January 2014. Jeremy Dobson.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

**Type locality:** Sierra Leone: “Sierra Leone”. Holotype (female) in N.H.M., London. Neallotype (male) designated by Libert (2016): Mt Jideh Ridge, Grand Gedeh County, Putu Range, Liberia, 7-13XII 2012 (Sz. Sáfián, R. Tropek); in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Diagnosis:** Males of *Aslauga marginalis* cannot be told from those of *Aslauga vininga* and *Aslauga camerunica* without genitalic dissection (Larsen, 2005a).

**Distribution:** Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia.

**Specific localities:**

Guinea – Dubreka, near Conakry (Libert, 2016); Diari (Libert, 2016); Diontou (Libert, 2016); Labe (Libert, 2016); Pita, in the Fouta Djallon (Libert, 2016); Mamou (Libert, 2016); Macenta (Libert, 2016); Ziama (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Sierra Leone – Freetown (Libert, 2016); Guma (Libert, 2016); Kholifa (Libert, 2016); Moyamba (Libert, 2016); Panguma (Libert, 2016); Yana (Libert, 2016); Bumbuna (Libert, 2016); Gola South (Libert, 2016).

Liberia – Ganta (Libert, 2016); Harbel (Libert, 2016); Monrovia (Libert, 2016); Putu (Libert, 2016); Vanyempa (Libert, 2016); Wanau (Libert, 2016); Gola (Libert, 2016); Lake Piso (Libert, 2016); Nimba (Libert, 2016); Putu Range (Libert, 2016); Sapu N.P. (Libert, 2016); Wologizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020); Wonegizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

*leoniae* Aurivillius, 1920 *in* Seitz, 1908-25 (as ?). *Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde*, Stuttgart (2) 13 *Die Afrikanischen Tagfalter*: 343 (614 pp.). Sierra Leone: “Sierra Leone”. [False locality?]. Types missing (Libert, 2016).

**\**Aslauga camerunica* Stempffer, 1969**  
**Cameroon Purple**

*Aslauga camerunica* Stempffer, 1969. *Bulletin de l’Institut Fondamental de l’Afrique Noire* (A) 31: 88 (87-101).  
*Aslauga camerunica* Stempffer, 1969. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “ex-anglais, Mamfe”. Holotype (male) in the M.N.H.N., Paris.

**Diagnosis:** Males are only separable from those of *Aslauga marginalis* and *Aslauga vininga* by genitalic dissection.

**Distribution:** Nigeria, Cameroon.

**Specific localities:**

Nigeria – Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a; single male); Cross River loop (Libert, *vide* Larsen, 2005a); Ubiaja (Libert, 2016); Uzuakoli (Libert, 2016); Uwet (Libert, 2016).

Cameroon – Mamfe (TL); Johann Albrechts Hohe and Barombi, near Kumba (Libert, 2016); Kribi (Libert, 2016); Mbidou (Libert, 2016).

**Habitat:** Forest (Larsen, 2005a).

**Habits:** A very scarce butterfly (Larsen, 2005a).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Note:** d'Abrera (2009: 600) states that *camerunica* is a synonym of *vingina* but does not formally place it in synonymy. Libert (2016: 65) treats it as a valid species.

**\**Aslauga reducta* Libert, 2016****Reduced Purple**

*Aslauga reducta* Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 66 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Central African Republic: Bookoko, VI 1996 (*S. C. Collins*). Holotype (female) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (male), Botambi, Central African Republic, X 1996 (*S.C. Collins*); in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Distribution:** Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Habits:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

***Aslauga reducta reducta* Libert, 2016****Reduced Purple**

*Aslauga reducta reducta* Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 66 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Central African Republic: Bookoko, VI 1996 (*S. C. Collins*). Holotype (female) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (male), Botambi, Central African Republic, X 1996 (*S.C. Collins*); in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Distribution:** Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Specific localities:**

Central African Republic – Bookoko (TL); Botambi (Libert, 2016); Bimon (Libert, 2016).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Lukolela (Libert, 2016); Kuma (Libert, 2016); Kwokoro (Libert, 2016); Ubangi (Libert, 2016); Ekombe, south of Mbandaka (Libert, 2016); Baliko-Basayo (Libert, 2016); Bangupa, near Kisangani (Libert, 2016).

***Aslauga reducta angulosa* Libert, 2016****Angled Reduced Purple**

*Aslauga reducta angulosa* Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 66 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Democratic Republic of Congo: Pateka, north Kivu, I 2011 (*ABRI leg.*). Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (female): Pateka, north Kivu, I 2011 (*ABRI leg.*); in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Specific localities:**



Democratic Republic of Congo. – Pateka (TL); Lindi-Tshuapa watershed (Libert, 2016); Beni (Libert, 2016); Biakatu (Libert, 2016); Epulu (Libert, 2016); Isiro (Libert, 2016); Lume (Libert, 2016); Mabalako (Libert, 2016); Manzumbu (Libert, 2016); Teturi (Libert, 2016); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

**\**Aslauga kiellandi* Libert, 1997**  
**Kemfu Purple**

*Aslauga vininga kiellandi* Libert, 1997. *Lambillionea* **97** (4) (Tome I): 554 (543-556).  
*Aslauga kiellandi* Libert, 1997. Libert, 2016: 66. **Rev. stat.**



*Aslauga kiellandi*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Wingspan: 25mm. Kemfu, Kigoma, W. Tanzania. 3/1973. J. Kielland.  
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).

**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Kemfu for., Kigoma dist, Tanzanie, IV 1972 (*I. Kielland*).” Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Distribution:** Tanzania (north-west), Zambia.

**Specific localities:**

Tanzania – Kemfu Forest, Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d; male illustrated above). The Kemfu Forest has been completely destroyed subsequent to the capture of the small series of individuals that were used to describe the subspecies (Kielland, 1990d).

**Note:** D’Abrera (2009: 600) does not list *kiellandi*.

***Aslauga aura* species-group**

**\**Aslauga aura* Druce, 1913**  
**Eyed Purple**

*Aslauga aura* Druce, 1913. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (8) **11**: 358 (358-360).  
*Aslauga aura* Druce, 1913. d’Abrera, 2009: 600.  
*Aslauga aura* Druce, 1913. Libert, 2016.





*Aslauga aura*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mamove, South Kivu, DRC. March 2010. ABRI.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: Bitje, Ja River 2000 ft., IV-V 1912 (*G.L. Bates*). Holotype (female) in N.H.M., London. Neallotype (male): Oyem, Gabon, VI 1962 (*Rougeot*); coll. H. Stempffer, M.N.H.M., Paris.

**Distribution:** Cameroon, Gabon.

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Bitje, Ja River (TL); Ebodje, south of Kribi (Libert, 2016); Akonolinga (Libert, 2016); Bikoman (Libert, 2016); Mt Febe, near Yaounde (Libert, 2016); Ebogo (Libert, 2016).

Gabon – Oyem (Vande weghe, 2010).

**Habits:** Extremely scarce (Larsen, 2005a).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**\**Aslauga bella* Bethune-Baker, 1914**  
**Large Purple**

*Aslauga bella* Bethune-Baker, 1914 *in* Lamborn, 1914. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1913**: 500 (436-526).

*Aslauga bella* Bethune-Baker, 1914. Libert, 1997b.

*Aslauga bella* Bethune-Baker, 1914. Larsen, 2005a.

*Aslauga bella* Bethune-Baker, 1914. Libert, 2016.



*Aslauga bella*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
No label data. J. Dobson Collection.  
Images M.C. Williams.

**Type locality:** Nigeria: Oni, near Lagos, ex pupa, 30 VI 1912, em. 5 VII 1012 (*W.A. Lamborn*). Holotype (female) in O.U.M.N.H., Oxford. Neallotype (male): Eastern Nigeria (*T.F. Davey*); in N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Nigeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Specific localities:**

Nigeria – Oni Creek, near Lagos (TL; Lamborn); Abiriba, near Umuhaia (Libert, 2016).  
Cameroon – Ebogo (Libert, 2016); Afanesele (Libert, 2016); Mt Febe (Libert, 2016); Mekas (Dja) (Libert, 2016); Mt Mille, near Lolodorf (Libert, 2016); Sangmelima (Libert, 2016); Mt Kupe (Libert, 2016).

Central African Republic – Yakoli (Libert, 2016); Ndolobo (Libert, 2016).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Bamanya, near Mbandaka (Libert, 2016).

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Habits:** Extremely scarce (Larsen, 2005a).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Note:** Treated as specifically distinct from *Aslauga aura* by Libert (1997b). *Aslauga bella* and *Aslauga aura* have been taken sympatrically in Cameroon by Bouyer (Larsen, 2005a). d’Abrera (2009: 600) states that *bella* Bethune-Baker, 1914 is a synonym of *aura* Druce, 1913 but does not formally place it in synonymy and, in addition, fails to comment on Libert (1997b) or Larsen (2005a), both of whom treat *bella* and *aura* as valid species.

### \**Aslauga michelae* Libert, 2016

#### Beni Purple

*Aslauga michelae* Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 71 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Democratic Republic of Congo: Beni, north-eastern DRC, 12 XI 2002 (*R. Ducarme*). Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi. /allotype (female): Beni, north Kivu, 1150m, DRC, 30 VII 2003 (*R. Ducarme*); in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda.

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Beni (TL); Biakatu (Libert, 2016); Kasuo (Libert, 2016); Mapimbi (Libert, 2016); Mamove (Libert, 2016); Mbau (Libert, 2016); Lume (Libert, 2016); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Bwamba (Libert, 2016).

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Habits:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### \**Aslauga pandora* Druce, 1913

#### Large sickle Purple

*Aslauga* (?) *pandora* Druce, 1913. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (8) **11**: 359 (358-360).

*Aslauga pandora* Druce, 1913. d’Abrera, 2009: 602.

*Aslauga pandora* Druce, 1913. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** [Uganda]: Budongo Forest, Unyoro, 3400 ft., 11-15 XII 1911 (*S.A. Neave*). Holotype (female) in the N.H.M., London. Neallotype (male): Biakatu, 1050 m, Province Oriental, DRC, II 2006 (*R. Ducarme*); in the N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda (Unyoro).

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Biakatu (Libert, 2016); Baliko-Basayo (Libert, 2016); Bangupa (Libert, 2016); Isiro (Libert, 2016); Blukwa (Libert, 2016); Mambasa (Libert, 2016); Makusa (Libert, 2016); Makele (Libert, 2016); Manzumba (Libert, 2016); Mangina (Libert, 2016); Mapimbi (Libert, 2016); Teturi (Libert, 2016); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Budongo Forest, Unyoro (TL).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Note:** d'Abbrera (2009: 602) states that *Aslauga pandora* Druce, 1913 may belong in the genus *Paraslauga* Bethune-Baker, 1925 or may require the erection of a new genus. This is on account of the large androconial patches on the recto of the male hindwing. However, he makes no taxonomic changes and includes it in his book as *Aslauga pandora* Druce, 1913.

### **\**Aslauga amieti* Libert, 2016**

#### **Dja Purple**

*Aslauga amieti* Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 75 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Cameroon: Ekali II, Mbalmayo, IV 2000 (*S. Collins*). Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (female): Dja Forest, VI 1993 (*S. Collins*); in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Distribution:** Cameroon, Gabon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Ekali II, Mbalmayo (TL); Mt Cameroon (Libert, 2016); Mt Messa (Libert, 2016); Mt Nkolbisson (Libert, 2016); Okolo (Libert, 2016); Akonolinga (Libert, 2016); Ebogo (Libert, 2016); Zamakoe (Libert, 2016); Lolodorf (Libert, 2016).

Gabon – Mimongo (Vande weghe, 2010); Makokou (Libert, 2016).

Central African Republic – Bimon (Libert, 2016); Botambi (Libert, 2016); Yakoli (Libert, 2016).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kasai: Lusumba (Libert, 2016); Dekese (Libert, 2016); Thsikunia (Libert, 2016).

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Habits:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### ***Aslauga purpurascens* species-group**

### **\**Aslauga purpurascens* (Holland, 1890)**

#### **Dark Purple**

*Epitola purpurascens* Holland, 1890. *Psyche, a Journal of Entomology. Cambridge, Mass.* 5: 424 (423-431).

*Aslauga purpurascens* Holland, 1890. d'Abbrera, 2009: 602.

*Aslauga purpurascens* (Holland, 1890). Libert, 2016.



*Aslauga purpurascens purpurascens*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mosa Hill, East Lumwana, Zambia. 18 March 2007. A. Gardiner.  
Images M. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



*Aslauga purpurascens purpurascens*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Zika Forest, Uganda. June 2015. J. Dobson.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

**Type locality:** Gabon: Kangwe, (A.C. Good). Holotype (female) in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, U.S.A. Neallotype (male) designated by Libert (2016: 78): Dja Forest, Cameroon, II 1999 (*S. Collins*); in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Distribution:** Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, ?Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia.

Erroneously recorded from South Africa by Swanepoel, 1953a (misidentification for *Aslauga australis* Cottrell, 1981).

**Habitat:** Forest.

**Habits:** A very uncommon species (Kielland, 1990d).

**Early stages:**

Jackson, 1937: 207 [Mount Elgon, 18 miles s.w. of Kitale, Kenya].

The early stages were found mainly on *Valchellia stenocarpa* (as *Acacia stenocarpa* Hochst. (Fabaceae)), feeding on Membracidae. When catching a membracid it moves nearer slowly. When near enough the anterior portion of the carapace is raised slightly then lowered over the prey. The **egg** is laid flat on the leaflets at the extreme tips of the branches, near a colony of membracids. It is very small, white, and oval, with a slight central depression less than 0.5 mm long. **Larva.** Shaped like a limpet shell, and coloured in mottled greys and greens to represent lichen or moss on bark. The skin is rough and leathery, the carapace being extraordinarily heavy, completely protecting the legs, head and ventral portion. The outline of the carapace is nearly oval with slight central indentations. From here, on all sides, but especially from the front, it slopes very abruptly upwards to a broad dorsal ridge, 2.5 mm in breadth and centrally depressed. At the extreme posterior end of the ridge are two small external tubercles. Head small and black, and is protruded, when feeding or moving, from under the carapace, similar to that in a tortoise. The tubercles were never seen to be exerted. **Pupa.** Brown, mottled with black. Placed flat on bark or under it, and attached by the posterior extremity. Abdominal segments very broad and contracted, sloping very sharply to the posterior extremity and more gradually to the head case. Thorax slightly ridged and shoulders rather prominent, the pupa as a whole being squat and roughly oval in outline. At each extremity, low down on the lateral surfaces, are small depressions, one on each side like eye-spots, and coloured black which, together with a small black line above the head case and a black spot in the centre of the posterior stalk, gives a very good impression of another insect when looked at from above.

Boulard, 1968.

Cottrell, 1981.

The eggs are laid among membracids on *Albizia* and *Dichrostachys*.

**Larval food:**

*Oxyrachis* species (Membracidae) [Larsen, 1991c: 174].

*Mesohomotoma* species (Psyllidae) [Larsen, 1991c: 174; in captivity].

*Stictococcus* species (Coccidae) [Larsen, 1991c: 174; in captivity].

*Aslauga purpurascens purpurascens* (Holland, 1890)

**Dark Purple**

*Aslauga purpurascens* Holland, 1890. d'Abrera, 2009: 602.

*Aslauga purpureascens purpurascens* (Holland, 1890). Libert, 2016.



*Aslauga purpurascens purpurascens*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mosa Hill, East Lumwana, Zambia. 18 March 2007. A. Gardiner.  
Images M. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



*Aslauga purpurascens purpurascens*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Zika Forest, Uganda. June 2015. J. Dobson.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

**Type locality:** Gabon: Kangwe, (A.C. Good). Holotype (female) in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, U.S.A. Neallotype (male) designated by Libert (2016: 78): Dja Forest, Cameroon, II 1999 (S. Collins); in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Distribution:** Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia.

Erroneously recorded from South Africa by Swanepoel, 1953a (misidentification for *Aslauga australis* Cottrell, 1981).

**Specific localities:**

Nigeria – Mambilla Plateau (Libert, 2016).

Cameroon – Ngaoundere (Libert, 2016); Wak (Libert, 2016); Koutaba (Libert, 2016); Kounden Plateau (Libert, 2016); Dja (Libert, 2016); Kribi (Libert, 2016); “Bule Country” (Libert, 2016); Maan (Libert, 2016).

Gabon – Upper reaches of Ogove River (TL).

Congo – Foulakari River (Libert, 2016).

Central African Republic – Boukoko (Libert, 2016).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Djelo Binza, near Kinshasha (Libert, 2016); Eala (Libert, 2016).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kaloko (Heath *et al.*, 2002); 10 km east of Mwinilunga (male specimen illustrated above).

**Note:** The population in north-western Zambia is not attributable to either of the subspecies of *purpurascens* according to Libert (2016: 80).

*Aslauga purpurascens levantis* Libert, 2016



### Eastern Dark Purple

*Aslauga purpurascens levantis* Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 80 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Democratic Republic of Congo: Mamove, Kivu, XI 2013 (*ABRI leg.*). Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (female): Lume, north Kivu, III 2010 (*ABRI leg.*); in A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo (north-east), Uganda, Kenya (west), Tanzania, ?Rwanda.

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Mamove (TL); Beni (Libert, 2016); Biakatu (Libert, 2016); Isale (Libert, 2016); Kanyambukasa (Libert, 2016); Kanyatsi (Libert, 2016); Kithokolo (Libert, 2016); Lume (Libert, 2016); Muleke (Libert, 2016); Pateka (Libert, 2016); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Nakasongola Hill, north of Kampala (Libert, 2016); Kome Island, Lake Victoria (Libert, 2016).

Kenya – Gwasi Hills (Libert, 2016); Kakamega Forest (Libert, 2016); Lugari (Libert, 2016); Malakisi (Libert, 2016); Naitiri (Libert, 2016); Shimba Hills (Libert, 2016).

Tanzania – Sanje (Libert, 2016); Muhulu Forest (Libert, 2016).

?Rwanda – Lake Tshohoha (Libert, 2016); a single female from Nyungwe is “slightly different” (Libert, 2016).

### \**Aslauga tanga* Libert & Collins, 1997 Tanzania Purple

*Aslauga tanga* Libert & Collins, 1997. *Lambillionea* **97** (4) (Tome I): 552 (543-556).

*Aslauga tanga* Libert & Collins, 1997. d’Abrera, 2009: 602.

*Aslauga tanga* Libert & Collins, 1997. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Amani, Usambara Mts (3000 ft), Tanzania, III 1977 (S.C. Collins).” In ABRI, Nairobi.

**Distribution:** Tanzania (Usambara and Nguru Mountains).

**Specific localities:**

Tanzania – Amani, East Usambara Mountains (TL; single male); Mkombola in the Nguru Mountains (two females) (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Note:** d’Abrera (2009: 602), by means of a question mark and equals sign implies that *Aslauga tanga* Libert & Collins, 1997 may be a synonym of *Aslauga purpurascens* Holland, 1890. However, he makes no taxonomic changes and includes it in his book as a valid species.

### \**Aslauga bitjensis* Bethune-Baker, 1925 Bitje Purple

*Aslauga bitjensis* Bethune-Baker, 1925. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1924**: 211 (199-238).

*Aslauga bitjensis* Bethune-Baker, 1925. d’Abrera, 2009: 600.

*Aslauga bitjensis* Bethune-Baker, 1925. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Bitje”.

**Distribution:** Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### *Aslauga bitjensis bitjensis* Bethune-Baker, 1925



### Bitje Purple

*Aslauga bitjensis* Bethune-Baker, 1925. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1924**: 211 (199-238).

*Aslauga bitjensis* Bethune-Baker, 1925. d'Abbrera, 2009: 600.

*Aslauga bitjensis bitjensis* Bethune-Baker, 1925. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Bitje”.

**Distribution:** Cameroon (central plateau).

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Bitje (TL); Maan (Libert, 2016); “80 km S. of Mintom” (Libert, 2016).

### *Aslauga bitjensis ginettae* Libert, 2016

#### Eastern Bitje Purple

*Aslauga bitjensis ginettae* Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 81 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Democratic Republic of Congo: Kasugho, 2000 m, Territoire de Lubero, Nord-Kive, VIII 2014 (*R. Ducarme*). Known only from the male holotype, which is in the M.R.A.C., Tervuren, Belgium.

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

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kasugho (TL); Mt Mitumba (*Ducarme*, 2018).

### *Aslauga marshalli* species-complex

### \**Aslauga marshalli* Butler, 1899

#### Dusky Purple

*Aslauga marshalli* Butler, 1899. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1898**: 908 (902-912).

*Aslauga marshalli* Butler, 1898. Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 138. [date of authorship erroneous]

*Aslauga marshalli* Butler, 1899. d'Abbrera, 2009: 602.

*Aslauga marshalli* Butler, 1899. Libert, 2016.



*Aslauga marshalli marshalli*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

95 km east of Solwezi, Zambia. 13 October 2000. A. Gardiner.

Images M. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



*Aslauga marshalli marshalli*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
95 km east of Solwezi, Zambia. 17 March 2007. A. Gardiner.  
Images M. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

**Type locality:** [Zimbabwe]: “Salisbury”.

**Diagnosis:** Characterized by its comparatively small size, more prominent cilia, and distinctive genitalia. Easily distinguished from *Aslauga purpurascens* by its more evenly curved wing shape, especially in males. It also has a pale streak, rather than a dark marking, at the end of the discal cell on the underside of the forewing and the oblique transverse line on the underside of the hindwing meets the inner margin further towards the distal margin (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Distribution:** Cameroon, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe.

**Habitat:** Savanna. In Zimbabwe in *Brachystegia-Julbernardia* woodland (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Cottrell, *vide* Pringle *et al.* (1994) noted that colonies are often associated with marshes and shallow lakes. In Tanzania at altitudes between 800 and 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** One of the commonest species of the genus (Kielland, 1990d). Parker, *vide* Pringle *et al.* (1994) found a colony of the insect on the edges of a marsh south of Harare in Zimbabwe. He noted that specimens perched on stunted specimens of *Syzygium* bushes and small *Terminalia* trees. When disturbed they were very sluggish in their habits. Kielland remarked that the flight was rapid and erratic, individuals whirling around bushes and small trees (Kielland, 1990d). Cottrell, *vide* Pringle *et al.* (1994) noted that *Aslauga marshalli* males do not appear to show hilltopping behaviour.

**Flight period:** All year (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### *Aslauga marshalli marshalli* Butler, 1899

#### Dusky Purple

*Aslauga marshalli* Butler, 1899. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1898**: 908 (902-912).

*Aslauga purpurascens marshalli* Butler, 1898. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Aslauga marshalli* Butler, 1899. d’Abrera, 2009: 602.

*Aslauga marshalli marshalli* Butler, 1899. Libert, 2016.



*Aslauga marshalli marshalli*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
95 km east of Solwezi, Zambia. 13 October 2000. A. Gardiner.  
Images M. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



*Aslauga marshalli marshalli*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
95 km east of Solwezi, Zambia. 17 March 2007. A. Gardiner.  
Images M. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

**Type locality:** [Zimbabwe]: “Salisbury”.

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo (south), Angola, Uganda, Kenya, Zambia (Libert, 2016), Mozambique, Zimbabwe.

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Tshinkolobwe (Libert, 2016).

Uganda – Lamogi Camp, Gulu District (Talbot, 1937); Mubende, north of Kampala (Libert, 2016).

Kenya – Kakamega (Larsen, 1991c); South Kavirondo (Larsen, 1991c); Kisumu (Larsen, 1991c); Rabai (Larsen, 1991c); Busia (Libert, 2016); Kabras (Libert, 2016); Katatoi (Libert, 2016); Naitiri (Libert, 2016); Ortum (Libert, 2016); Siakago (SE Embu) (Libert, 2016); Kwale (Libert, 2016); Shimba Hills (Libert, 2016).

Zambia – Leopard’s Hill (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kaloko (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chambezi Valley (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Alala Plateau near Mkushi (Oxford) (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Solwezi 95 km E Kingovwa Sc (male and female illustrated, above); Hillwood (Libert, 2016); Ikelenge (Libert, 2016); Mutinondo (Libert, 2016).

*marginaria* Talbot, 1937 (as ssp. of *Aslauga purpurascens*). *Transactions of the Royal Entomological Society of London* **86**: 61 (59-72). Uganda: “Gulu District (north-east of Lake Albert), Lamogi Camp”.

### *Aslauga marshalli adamaoua* Libert, 1994

#### Western Dusky Purple

*Aslauga marshalli adamaoua* Libert, 1994. *Lambillionea* **94** (3) (Tome II): 426 (411-435).

*Aslauga marshalli adamaoua* Libert, 1994. d’Abrera, 2009: 602.

*Aslauga marshalli adamaoua* Libert, 1994. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Ngaoundéré, Cameroun, 5.V.1988 (M. Libert).” In M.N.H.N., Paris. Known only from the male and female types (Larsen, 2005a).

**Distribution:** Cameroon.

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Ngaoundere (TL).

**Note:** Known, with certainty, only from the type locality. A specimen from the Mambilla Plateau, in Nigeria, taken by Knoop, probably belongs to this subspecies (Larsen, 2005a). Libert (2016: 79) states that the Knoop specimen is a female of *A. purpurascens purpurascens*.

### \**Aslauga latifurca* Cottrell, 1981

#### Hill-top Purple

*Aslauga latifurca* Cottrell, 1981. *Systematic Entomology* **6**: 27 (5-45).

*Aslauga latifurca* Cottrell, 1981. d’Abrera, 2009: 602.

*Aslauga latifurca* Cottrell, 1981. Libert, 2016.



*Aslauga latifurca latifurca*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Kakamega Forest, Kenya. 16 June 1996. A. Gardiner.  
Images M. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

**Type locality:** Zambia: “Ndola”.

**Distribution:** Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia.

**Habits:** Males are known to be avid hilltoppers (Larsen, 1991c). Congdon and Kielland noted a number of specimens of both sexes flying around, and periodically settling on, miombo tree saplings (Kielland, 1990d).

**Early stages:**

Jackson, 1937 [according to Larsen, 1991c: 174].

Cottrell, 1981.

Eggs are laid on leaflets of *Vachellia hockii*, close to colonies of membracids.

**Larval food:**

Membracids (Membracidae) [Jackson, 1937, *vide* Larsen, 1991c: 174].

**Note:** The disjunct populations in Kenya may not be conspecific with those in Malawi and Zambia (Larsen, 1991c: 174). Libert (2016) states that all belong to the nominate subspecies.

*Aslauga latifurca latifurca* Cottrell, 1981  
**Hill-top Purple**

*Aslauga latifurca* Cottrell, 1981. *Systematic Entomology* 6: 27 (5-45).

*Aslauga latifurca* Cottrell, 1981. d’Abrera, 2009: 602.

*Aslauga latifurca* Cottrell, 1981. Libert, 1981.

*Aslauga latifurca latifurca* Cottrell, 1981. Libert, 2016.



*Aslauga latifurca latifurca*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Kakamega Forest, Kenya. 16 June 1996. A. Gardiner.  
Images M. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



**Type locality:** Zambia: “Ndola”.

**Distribution:** Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia.

**Specific localities:**

Uganda – Busitoma, near Tororo (Libert, 2016); Nakasongola Hill (Libert, 2016).

Kenya – Chepalungu (Cottrell, 1981); Kitale (Cottrell, 1981); Mount Elgon (Cottrell, 1981); Kakamega Forest (male illustrated above); Rangwe, near Sindo (Libert, 2016); Sergoit Rock, near Eldoret (Libert, 2016); Karen, near Nairobi (Libert, 2016); Ngelesha, near Nyahururu (Libert, 2016).

Tanzania – Along the road to Madibira, at 1 250 to 1 300 m (Kielland, 1990d); Sitebi (Libert, 2016).

Zambia – Ndola (TL); Lusaka (Heath *et al.*, 2002); 45 km south of Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

### *Aslauga latifurca congoensis* Libert, 2016

#### Congo Hill-top Purple

*Aslauga latifurca congoensis* Libert, 2016. *African Liphyrini: updating the taxonomy (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae)*, ABRI, Nairobi: 85 (128pp.).

**Type locality:** Congo: Foulakari River, 85 km SW Brazzaville, V 1992 (*S. Collins*). Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I., Nairobi. The female is unknown (Libert, 2016).

**Distribution:** Congo (south).

**Specific localities:**

Congo – Foulakari River (TL).

### \**Aslauga atrophifurca* Cottrell, 1981

#### Zimbabwe Purple

*Aslauga atrophifurca* Cottrell, 1981. *Systematic Entomology* 6: 36 (5-45).

*Aslauga atrophifurca* Cottrell, 1981. Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 138.

*Aslauga atrophifurca* Cottrell, 1981. d’Abrera, 2009: 602.

*Aslauga atrophifurca* Cottrell, 1981. Libert, 2016.



*Aslauga atrophifurca*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Botanical Gardens, Harare. 9 March 1982. C.B. Cottrell.

Images M. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



*Aslauga atrophifurca*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Botanical Gardens, Harare. 28 February 1982. C.B. Cottrell.  
Images M. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

**Type locality:** Zimbabwe: “Bromley”.

**Diagnosis:** Close to *Aslauga marshalli* but the genitalia are distinctive and the wings are comparatively smoothly curved, especially the hindwing (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Distribution:** Zimbabwe.

**Specific localities:**

Zimbabwe – Bromley (TL); Kwe Kwe (Villet, 1986); Christon Bank (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Warren Hills near Harare (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Mutare (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Vumba (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Mapembi (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Butler North (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Gweru (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Habitat:** Savanna.

**Habits:** Males show marked hilltopping behaviour. They arrive at the summit after midday and vigorously chase other butterflies, from perches on the top of the tallest trees. The flight is swift and erratic (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Pennington found the females on the slopes of hills but the Cooksons also recorded them from hill-tops (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Flight period:** August to April (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). September and February to April are, apparently, the best months (the Cooksons, *vide* Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Early stages:**

Villet, 1986: 166 [as *Aslauga atrophifurca*; Kwe Kwe, Zimbabwe].

Bampton, *in* Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 139 [as *Aslauga atrophifurca*; Harare, Zimbabwe].

“A pupa was collected by I. Bampton from a tree trunk in Harare. It was cryptically coloured and resembled an *Iolais* pupa.”

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### \**Aslauga orientalis* Cottrell, 1981

#### Eastern Purple

*Aslauga orientalis* Cottrell, 1981. *Systematic Entomology* 6: 32 (5-45).

*Aslauga orientalis* Cottrell, 1981. d’Abrera, 2009: 602.

*Aslauga orientalis* Cottrell, 1981. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Tanga”.

**Distribution:** Kenya (coast), Tanzania (coast), ??Zambia.

**Specific localities:**

Kenya – Rabai (Larsen, 1991c); Shimba Hills (Libert, 2016).

Tanzania – Tanga (TL); Lindi (Larsen, 1991c; Libert (2016: 83) is doubtful about this locality).

Zambia – Hillwood Farm, Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002; Libert (2016: 83) is doubtful about this locality).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:**

Coccids (Coccidae) [Cottrell, 1981].

**Note:** d’Abrera (2009: 602) avers that *Aslauga orientalis* Cottrell, 1981 may be conspecific with *Aslauga latifurca* Cottrell, 1981 but makes no formal taxonomic changes and lists it in his book as a valid taxon.

### \**Aslauga australis* Cottrell, 1981#

#### Southern Purple





Southern purple female, Mbulu, Eastern Cape Province.  
Image courtesy Jeremy Dobson.

*Aslauga purpurascens* Holland. Swanepoel, 1953a. [Misidentification]  
*Aslauga purpurascens marshalli* Butler, 1898 [1899]. Dickson & Kroon, 1978: 87. [Misidentification]  
*Aslauga australis* Cottrell, 1981. *Systematic Entomology* 6: 39 (5-45).  
*Aslauga australis* Cottrell, 1981. Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 139.  
*Aslauga australis* Cottrell, 1981. d’Abrera, 2009: 602.  
*Aslauga australis* Cottrell, 1981. Libert, 2016.



*Aslauga australis*. Male (Wingspan 24 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Cintsa East, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. 23 December, 2000. J. Dobson.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

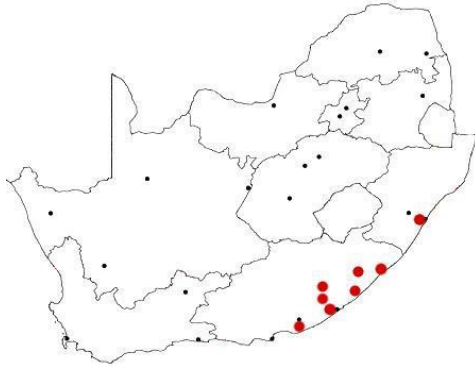


*Aslauga australis*. Female (Wingspan 27 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mbulu, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. 22 December, 2010. J. Dobson.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

**Type locality:** South Africa: “Cape Province, Kowie River”.

**Diagnosis:** In both sexes, but especially in males, the extensive blue scaling on the upperside of the wings is distinctive; the genitalia are also diagnostic (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Notes:** Discovered in 1891 (Pringle *et al.*, 1994) but only recognized as a species different from *A. purpurascens* in 1981 (Cottrell, 1981).



### Distribution of *Aslauga australis*

South Africa – KwaZulu-Natal,  
Eastern Cape Province.

**Distribution:** South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province).

**Specific localities:**

KwaZulu-Natal – Durban (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Eastern Cape Province – Kowie River (= Port Alfred) (TL); East London (Swanepoel, 1953); Port St Johns (Swanepoel, 1953); Keiskammahoek (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Amabele (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Buffalo Pass, near East London (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Embotyi (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Cintsa East (the Dobsons; male illustrated above); Mbulu (the Dobsons; female illustrated above); Xolobe (R. Mijburgh *vide* Libert, 2016).

**Habitat:** Coastal bush. Most of the specimens encountered have been on the edges of forests or along forest roads (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Habits:** Irving, *vide* Pringle *et al.*, 1994 noted that the male that he captured was fluttering in the shade of trees while Quickelberge found a female specimen “hovering around a small tree in the fashion of an *Iolaus* searching for *Loranthus*”. Some butterfly collectors have described the behaviour as ‘moth-like’ (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Conservation status:** Classified as Near Threatened by Mecenero *et al.*, 2013.

**Relevant literature:**

Dobson, 2001 [New locality record].

### \**Aslauga gallmannae* Collins & Libert, 2013 Kenya Purple

*Aslauga gallmannae* Collins & Libert, 2013. *Metamorphosis* **24**: 3 (3-6).

*Aslauga gallmannae* Collins & Libert, 2013. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Kenya: “Ngelesha Forest, Ol Ari Nyiro, 50 km NW Nyahururu; 00°28.55'N, 36°17.15'E, 1780m; 7/8 June 2008. (ABRI *leg.*); genitalia Libert 112-370; BOLD: MLIB-0772.” Holotype (female) in ABRI, Nairobi, Kenya).

**Etymology:** Named for Kuki Gallmann, for her contributions to nature conservation in the Laikipia district of central Kenya.

**Distribution:** Kenya.

**Specific localities:**

Kenya – Ngelesha Forest (TL).

**Habitat:** Mixed deciduous forest in rocky grassland.

**Habits:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### *Aslauga ernesti* species-group

**\**Aslauga ernesti* (Karsch, 1895)**

**Western Purple**

*Epitola ernesti* Karsch, 1895. *Entomologische Nachrichten. Berlin* **21**: 290 (289-322).  
*Egumbia ernesti* (Karsch, 1895). Bethune-Baker, 1924.  
*Aslauga ernesti* (Karsch, 1895). Libert, 1994a.  
*Egumbia ernesti* Karsch, 1895. d’Abrera, 2009: 600. **stat. rev. comb. rev.**  
*Aslauga ernesti* (Karsch, 1895). Collins *et al.*, 2013: 45. **stat. rev.**  
*Aslauga ernesti* (Karsch, 1895). Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Togo: “Landschaft Agome, Station Misahöhe, vom Gemmigipfel, 817 m”.

**Diagnosis:** Characterized by the silvery white underside in both sexes (Larsen, 2005a).

**Distribution:** Ghana (Volta Region), Togo, Nigeria (west).

Recorded, in error, from Uganda by Davenport, 1996.

**Specific localities:**

Ghana – Anfoega (Maessen, *vide* Larsen, 2005a); Likpe (P. Walwanda, *vide* Larsen, 2005a); Amedzofe (Libert, 2016); Mate (Libert, 2016).

Togo – Misahohe (TL); Bismarckburg (Libert, 2016).

Nigeria – Egumbi (near Kano), Kabba Province (Bethune-Baker, 1924).

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Habits:** A decidedly scarce butterfly (Larsen, 2005a). Males are known to hill-top (Maessen, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

*catori* Bethune-Baker, 1924 (as sp. of *Egumbia*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (9) **14**: 135 (130-135). Nigeria: “Egumbe, Kabba Province”.

**\**Aslauga katangana* (Romieux, 1937)**

**Pointed Purple**

*Euliphyrodes katangana* Romieux, 1937. *Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft* **17**: 123 (119-140).  
Synonym of *Egumbia ernesti* (Karsch). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 535.  
*Aslauga katangana* (Romieux, 1937). Libert, 1994: 42.  
*Egumbia katangana* Romieux, 1937. d’Abrera, 2009: 600. **comb. nov.**  
*Aslauga katangana* (Romieux, 1937). Collins *et al.*, 2013: 45. **stat. rev.**  
*Aslauga katangana* (Romieux, 1937). Libert, 2016.

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

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

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Tshinkolobwe (TL).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**\**Aslauga karamoja* (Libert, 1994)**

**Uganda Purple**

*Egumbia karamoja* Libert, 1994. *Lambillionea* **94** (1) (Tome I): 43 (39-45).  
*Aslauga karamoja* (Libert, 1994). Libert, 1994b.  
*Egumbia karamoja* Libert, 1994. d’Abrera, 2009: 600. **comb. nov.**  
*Aslauga karamoja* (Libert, 1994). Collins *et al.*, 2013: 45. **stat. rev.**  
*Aslauga karamoja* (Libert, 1994). Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Uganda: “Labwor Hills, Karamoja, Ouganda, VI.1954 (Van Someren).” In NHM, London.

**Distribution:** Cameroon (Safian, 2015), Uganda.

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Wak, north of Ngaoundere (Libert, 2016).

Uganda – Labwor Hills, Karamoja (TL); Mt Utukey (Libert, 2016); Serere (Libert, 2016); Soroti (Libert, 2016).

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### **\**Aslauga febe* (Libert, 1994)**

#### **Mount Febe Purple**

*Egumbia febe* Libert, 1994. *Lambillionea* **94** (1) (Tome I): 43 (39-45).

*Aslauga febe* (Libert, 1994). Libert, 1994b.

*Egumbia febe* Libert, 1994. d'Abredera, 2009: 600. **comb. nov.**

*Aslauga febe* (Libert, 1994). Collins *et al.*, 2013: 45. **stat. rev.**

*Aslauga febe* (Libert, 1994). Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Mont Fébé (Yaoundé), 1000 m. Cameroun, 11.VI.1982 (M. Libert).” In M.N.H.N., Paris.

**Distribution:** Cameroon (central).

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Mount Febe, Yaounde (TL).

**Habitat:** Nothing published.

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

### **\**Aslauga larseni* Safian, 2015**

#### **Nimba Purple**

*Aslauga larseni* Safian, 2015. *Metamorphosis* **26**: 27 (27-30).

*Aslauga larseni* Safian, 2015. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Liberia: “Liberia Cell Radio Mast, Nimba Mountains, East Nimba Nature Reserve, Liberia. Leg.: Sáfián, Sz. 22.viii.2013. Coordinates: 07°32'6.39"N; 08°31'37.95"W.” Holotype (male) in A.B.R.I. collection, Nairobi.

**Distribution:** Liberia (east).

**Specific localities:**

Liberia – Nimba Mountains (TL). Known only from the type series from the type locality.

**Habitat:** Forest above 1100 m (Safian, 2015).

**Habits:** Males were noted hilltopping (Safian, 2015).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

## ***Aslauga kallimoides* species-group**

### **\**Aslauga kallimoides* Schultze, 1912**

#### **Tailed Purple**

*Aslauga kallimoides* Schultze, 1912. *Entomologische Rundschau* **29**: 43 (43).

*Paraslauga kallimoides* (Schultze, 1912). Bethune-Baker, 1925. **comb. nov.**

*Paraslauga kallimoides* (Schultze, 1912). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 537.

*Aslauga kallimoides* Schultze, 1912. Libert, 1994: 430.

*Paraslauga kallimoides* Schultzze, 1912. D'Abrera, 2009: 602.  
*Aslauga kallimoides* Schultzze, 1912. Collins *et al.*, 2013: 45. **stat. rev.**  
*Aslauga kallimoides* Schultzze, 1912. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Molundu, (Südost-Kamerun)”. Libert (1994:430) designated a neotype.  
**Distribution:** Nigeria (east), Cameroon (south), Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (north-east).  
**Specific localities:**  
Nigeria – Uzuakoli, near Umuhaia (Libert, 2016).  
Cameroon – Molundu (TL); Bitje, Ja River (Druce, 1913); Ebogo (Libert, 2016).  
Democratic Republic of Congo – Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018).  
**Early stages:** Nothing published.  
**Larval food:** Nothing published.

*cephren* Druce, 1913 (as sp. of *Aslauga*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (8) **11**: 358 (358-360). Cameroon: “Bitje, Ja River”.

### *Aslauga satyroides* species-group

#### **\**Aslauga satyroides* Libert, 1994** **Rounded Purple**

*Aslauga satyroides* Libert, 1994. *Lambillionea* **94** (3) (Tome II): 412 (411-435).  
*Aslauga satyroides* Libert, 1994. d'Abrera, 2009: 602.  
*Aslauga satyroides* Libert, 1994. Libert, 2016.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Nalassi (environ 50 km au nord de Yaoundé), Cameroun, 11.X.1988 (M. Libert).” In M.N.H.N., Paris.  
**Distribution:** Cameroon.  
**Specific localities:**  
Cameroon – Nalassi, 50 km north of Yaounde (TL).  
**Early stages:** Nothing published.  
**Larval food:** Nothing published.