

Lycaenidae | Aphnaeinae | Aphnaeini | Aloeidina

Genus *Trimenia* Tite & Dickson, 1973

Silver-spotted Coppers

Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) (Entomology) **29**: 233 (227-280).

Type-species: *Zeritis wallengreni* Trimen, 1887, by original designation.

= *Argyrocupha* Tite & Dickson, 1973. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology) **29**: 234 (227-280). Type-species: *Cigaritis malagrida* Wallengren 1857, by original designation. Synonymized by Heath, 1997 (*Metamorphosis Occasional Supplement* No.2: 19 (1-60)).

The genus *Trimenia* belongs to the Family Lycaenidae Leach, 1815; Subfamily Aphnaeinae Distant, 1884; Subtribe Aloeidina Grishin, 2023a. The other genera in the Subtribe Aloeidina in the Afrotropical Region are *Argyraspodes*, *Erikssonia* and *Aloeides*.

Trimenia (Silver-spotted Coppers) is a purely Afrotropical genus, restricted to southern Africa, containing five species.

Species in the genus *Trimenia* Tite & Dickson, 1973

T. malagrida
T. wallengrenii

T. argyroplaga
T. macmasteri

T. wykehami

**Trimenia malagrida* (Wallengren, 1857)

Scarce Silver-spotted Copper (#)

Cygaritis [sic] *malagrida* Wallengren, 1857. *Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar. Stockholm* annis 1838-1845. Collecta (n.s.) **2** (4): 43 (55 pp.).

Zeritis malagrida Wallengren. Trimen, 1866a.

Zeritis malagrida (Wallengren, 1857). Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.

Phasis malagrida Wallengren, 1857. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Argyrocupha malagrida (Wallengren, 1857). Tite & Dickson, 1973 **comb. nov.**

Argyrocupha malagrida. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Argyrocupha malagrida. Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 181.

Trimenia malagrida (Wallengren, 1857). Heath, 1997 **comb. nov.**

Argyrocupha malagrida Wallengren, 1857. D'Abrera, 2009: 714. [genus invalid – Heath, 1997 ignored].



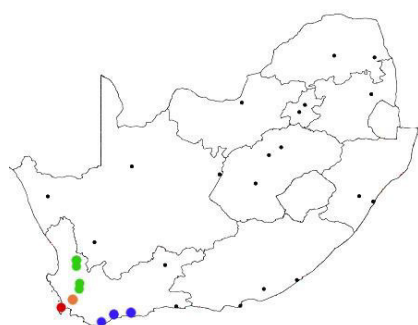
Trimenia malagrida malagrida. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lions Head, Cape Town, Western Cape Province. 17 February 1994. D. Edge.
Images H. Edge ex Edge Collection.



Trimenia malagrida malagrida. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lions Head, Cape Town, Western Cape Province. 21 February 1994. D. Edge.
Images H. Edge ex Edge Collection.

Type data: [South Africa]: “Caffraria”. [False locality].

Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/m).



Distribution of *Trimenia malagrida*

[ssp. *malagrida* – red dot] Western Cape Province.

[ssp. *cedrusmontana* – green dots] Western Cape Province.

[ssp. *maryae* – blue dots] Western Cape Province.

[ssp. *paarlensis* – salmon dot] Western Cape Province.

Distribution: South Africa.

Habitat: Dry slopes with short vegetation, in fynbos (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Habits: The flight is quite brisk, but close to the ground. Specimens settle frequently, on the ground or on low vegetation. Specimens may spend long periods resting on the ground, with closed wings. Both sexes are fond of the flowers of mesembryanthemums and those of *Cuscuta* species (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Flight period: The nominate subspecies has been recorded from January to April, with peak emergence from the second half of February to the end of March. The latter time-frame is the flight period for the other subspecies (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages:

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 212, plate 99 [as *Phasis malagrida malagrida*; Cape Peninsula, Western Cape].

“Egg: 1.25 mm diam. x 0.75 mm high. Laid singly, but occasionally in pairs, usually on the stems of the plants. Whitish when laid, later assuming a creamy colour with some pale green between the fine netting pattern. The compact mass of spinous scales at the end of the abdomen opens up like a brush during oviposition and at least the earlier eggs which are laid are densely covered with these scales. Eggs hatch some 30 days after they are laid. Larva: On emergence, 2.25 mm. Basically light yellowish or stone-coloured. Head dark brown. The large neck-shield and the small triangular-shaped anal-shield of a brownish-grey colour. The body is extensively marked with reddish-brown or rather dull vinous colouring, mainly in the form of somewhat undulating longitudinal lines. Tubercles are present in the 1st instar. Setae forming a prominent row on each side of and well away from the centre-line of the body are chiefly dark-coloured (lightening somewhat towards their ends), as are the long setae at the posterior end of the larva – those at the anterior end being comparatively light-coloured. The longer lateral setae are fairly dark and the numerous short ones light-coloured. The setae as a whole are very finely barbed. There are some minute, rather mushroom-shaped white setae immediately adjoining the tubercles. All larvae under observation died in the 1st instar. Recorded from eggs from the Cape Peninsula.”

Claassens & Dickson, 1980: 53.

Cottrell, 1984: 13.

Eggs are laid singly or in pairs on *Ifloga* (Asteraceae) and *Aspalathus* (Fabaceae). Newly hatched larvae fail to eat these plants and are therefore suspected of aphytophagy. Clark & Dickson (1971), Dickson & Clark (1940).

Heath & Brinkman, 1996: 167 [as *Argyrocupha malagrida maryae*; between Ouplaas and De Hoop Nature Reserve, near Bredasdorp, Western Cape]. [Final instar larva and pupa figured] (*Met.* 6 (4): 167-173).

“On the 28th January 1995, we decided to search for the early stages of *A. malagrida maryae* on the farm belonging to Mr. V. du Toit, situated between Ouplaas and De Hoop Nature Reserve, near Bredasdorp, in the southern Cape. We had found the butterfly to be very common there between January and March in previous years, hence the probability of finding larvae or pupae was good. Several large rocks were dug out or turned in our efforts to find early stages of *A. m. maryae*. We followed various ant trails leading down through cracks in the bedrock; this was achieved with the aid of a pick-axe and other similar implements. A final instar larva, fatally damaged during our excavations was preserved in alcohol for the purpose of detailed examination. A live final instar larva was placed in a plastic box, 25 x 16 x 12cm, containing part of an ant nest, together with some soil. Initially several fresh pieces of vegetation from the capture site were placed close to the larva, but after a week this was discontinued.

Searches for early stages were also carried out at Perdeberg for *A. m. paarlensis*, and at Cape Town for *A. m. malagrida*. A female of both *A. m. maryae* and *A. m. paarlensis* were captured and induced to oviposit, by each being placed in a small carton covered by netting and containing some pieces of buchu plant, together with three *Anoplolepis custodiens* (F. Smith, 1858) ants taken from their respective population sites. After a period of six weeks had elapsed without the eggs hatching, they were exposed to direct sunlight for short periods in an attempt to induce hatching. This process was repeated for 3 or 4 days only. Since the eggs were kept in a dry indoors environment, they were also subjected to water mist spray every 2 months [?] to allow for any moisture re-absorption which might need to take place”.

“Results: Initially, we paid considerable attention to two species of *Aspalathus* plant which were common in the vicinity, and at the base of which a few ants could be seen. Four of these plants were closely examined but no signs of *A. m. maryae* early stages were found, despite excavating beneath the roots. The first larva was discovered at about 5cm below bedrock; a pupa was later found at a similar depth a few metres away. A male *A. m. maryae* butterfly hatched from this pupa ten days later. Several more excavations were made, and on the following day another final instar larva was found. All three of the *A. m. maryae* specimens were found about 5cm beneath bedrock, with no vegetation within a metre of where they were found. The larva pupated on the 12th February 1995 and a female *A. m. maryae* imago emerged on the 2nd March 1995. When found, both larvae and the pupa were attended by 3 or 4 of the pugnacious ant *A. custodiens*. The larva took no interest in any of the plant species taken from near where it had been found, it moved about within a small space in one corner of the box in which it had been placed, sometimes tugging at some rootlets in the soil. It lay out of sight under a small clump of soil close to the side of the box and was attended by the smaller of the pugnacious ants. Attempts to study their interaction were thwarted by the ants and larva becoming alarmed by the movement of the soil and the light, however it was our impression that five or six of the smaller ants were gathered close to the head of the larva prior to them being disturbed. When the larva pupated, it was of a greenish colour but later changed to yellowish-brown. The ants maintained their interest in the pupa until it was removed from the box. After about two weeks, the pupal wing cases changed to a creamy colour. Two days later, the red and brown colouration of the wings could be seen. This condition lasted for three days. Having seen some distortion of the wings of the male which had hatched earlier, it was assumed that the humidity was incorrect, so a droplet of water was placed on some soil beside the pupa. A female imago of *A. m. maryae* emerged within an hour of this action. A female of *A. m. maryae* and of *A. m. paarlensis* were each induced to oviposit in the presence of a piece of buchu plant and three ants. The twelve or so eggs from each female were laid singly or in pairs mainly on the stems; very few were laid on the foliage. These were camouflaged by brown, ribbon-like setae from the end of the female's abdomen, adhering to the egg. None of the eggs laid had hatched at the time of writing. After three months, a carefully opened egg revealed a live larva inside. This was repeated after a total of six, and again after eight months had elapsed, with the same results. A search for the early stages of *A. m. paarlensis*, and of nominate *A. malagrida* proved to be unsuccessful”. “The *A. custodiens* ants which attended *A. m. maryae* at Ouplaas were also present at the spot where *A. m. paarlensis* flies on the Perdeberg. At Cape Town, it was noted that the small area where nominate *A. malagrida* normally flies, contained a buchu plant *Diosma hirsuta* L. and where its limits were, so also was the extent of the butterfly's small territory. Buchu plants are members of the Rutaceae family; they are aromatic plants having oil-producing glands and consist mostly of the genera *Diosma*, *Agathosma* and *Euchaetis*. All these buchu plants are known to depend upon the ant *A. custodiens* to disperse their seeds, taking them into their nests; the seeds germinate in the season immediately following a fire (Jan Vlok, pers. comm.). Some of the plants present at Ouplaas, where *A. m. maryae* flies, were also buchu plants, *Diosma sabulosa* Williams and *Euchaetis longibracteata* Schitl. Description of final instar larva of *A. malagrida maryae*. The larva was 18,4mm long, cylindrical in shape, with a slightly flattened posterior end (fig. 1). Segments 2 to 10 were well defined since each was very convex, especially when viewed dorsally. The larva was very similar to that of *Trimenia argyrolaga* (Dickson, 1967) as described by E.L. Pringle (Henning *et al.*, 1994). This was later confirmed when we examined photographic slides of a *T. argyrolaga* larva, taken by E.L. Pringle. The ground colour was pale duck-egg blue with darker pinkish-maroon markings.

These ‘reddish’ markings took the form of uneven and disjointed longitudinal stripes. The surface was devoid of visible setae except as described in the detail below. Where setae did occur they were mostly sturdy and spine-like, two thirds blackish but with a whitish tip bearing several small and fine lateral spikes (fig. 2). No dorsal nectary organ could be detected on the larva. A pair of narrow, disjointed reddish stripes extend along the dorsal surface, separated by an uninterrupted narrow strip of ground colour due presumably to the alimentary canal making it appear a darker blue. On either side of these dorsal stripes there was a broader, reddish stripe which was interrupted by yellow-orange mounds on segments 2 to 9. These mounds were positioned towards the posterior end of each segment. Each mound bore 3 to 5 spine-like setae emanating from a very small area and radiating in a ‘splayed out’ fashion. The stripes ventro-laterally to these were less well defined, narrow and very disjointed. Mounds similar to those described above, were also present ventro-laterally on each of segments 2 to 10. These mounds each bore 6 to 8 ‘splayed out’, spine-like setae. A black spiracle was located just above and anterior to each of these mounds, except for segments 2 and 3 which had no spiracles. A larger, black spiracle was also present on segment 1. Smaller, orange mounds with 4 to 5 setae each occurred on each of segments 2, 3 and 10; they were positioned two thirds of the way up the segment when viewed laterally and were placed close to the anterior extremity of the segment. Some more, smaller mounds with similar setae occurred lower down on each segment. The head was black and glabrous above whilst the lower third was equipped with 10 to 20 whitish, anteriorly projecting setae. The neck-shield on the first thoracic segment was bluish-grey and its anterior edge was yellowish and slightly raised to form a ridge on either side of the centre. The two ridges were each equipped with about 16 setae. Most of these setae pointed forwards but those close to the side of the segment pointed outwards at right angles to the body. A few, small, blackish markings were present near the centre of the neck-shield and a smallish teardrop shaped black mark was located on each side, just behind the yellow ridge of the shield. A pair of short club-shaped, specialised setae were positioned anteriorly on the dorsal surface of segment 2; these were black, with a whitish tip. Between segments 10 and 11, a raised, yellowish ridge was situated on either side of the central stripes and at an angle to them (fig. 3). Each ridge was equipped with about 16 sturdy setae, curved towards the rear end of the larva. The pair of ridges and their setae resembled a pair of eyelids with eyelashes. The anal shield on the last two segments was fairly flat, shield-shaped and generally of a greyish-blue colour, with a few black indentations close to its posterior margin. On either side of the shield there were two grey tubercles, each equipped with three, needle-like, black spines (fig.3). It is possible that earlier in the instar more of these spines were present. Just in front of the tubercles and mediad to them, were situated a pair of prominent black spiracles set in a smooth yellowish area, thereby making them conspicuous. The sides and posterior margins of the anal shield were equipped with many, dense, sturdy setae, those on the posterior margin being slightly shorter. Pupa of *A. malagrida maryae*. The length of the male pupa was 12mm and the female was 13,5mm (fig. 4). The shape was similar to that of allied genera, such as *Poecilmitis* Butler and *Oxychaeta* Tite & Dickson but differing in the posterior end which was slightly shorter, being curved round on the dorsal surface, giving a more rounded appearance when viewed laterally. The colour was yellowish-brown, being browner on the abdomen. The male pupa was found lying loose in soil without any apparent attachment. The female pupa (in captivity) was also unattached in loose soil. It is assumed

that the cremastral hooks are redundant, since very few were found and those which were present were very small. Discussion. It is conceivable that one or more years could be skipped in the larval or pupal state if conditions were unsuitable. The observation that larvae can remain alive within the egg for (at least) eight months, is interesting and poses the question whether this happens under natural conditions. This period is perhaps subject to favourable conditions existing for their hatching, however in view of the probability of frequent veld fires, it seems to be a poor survival mechanism. Further monitoring of the *A. m. maryae* and *A. m. paarlensis* eggs will continue. From what has been learned to date, *A. m. malagrida* does not appear to depend for its survival upon any vegetation directly, although the observations made in this study do suggest a possible link between the butterfly and the buchu plants, through the activities of the ants. The butterfly seems to thrive only where the vegetation is fairly short and it would appear that not only do occasional veld fires benefit the buchu and the ants but they might also be beneficial to the survival of this butterfly”.

Larval food:

Trichogyne ambigua (L.) Druce [Kroon, 1999]. [This is unlikely (MCW)].

Associated ant:

Anoplolepis custodiens Smith [Heath & Brinkman, 1995: 167; between Ouplaas and De Hoop Nature Reserve, near Bredasdorp, Western Cape; for subspecies *maryae*].

Trimenia malagrida malagrida (Wallengren, 1857)

Scarce Silver-spotted Copper (#)

Cygaritis [sic] *malagrida* Wallengren, 1857. *Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar. Stockholm* annis 1838-1845. *Collecta* (n.s.) 2 (4): 43 (55 pp.).



Trimenia malagrida malagrida. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lions Head, Cape Town, Western Cape Province. 17 February 1994. D. Edge.
Images H. Edge ex Edge Collection.



Trimenia malagrida malagrida. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lions Head, Cape Town, Western Cape Province. 21 February 1994. D. Edge.
Images H. Edge ex Edge Collection.

Type data: [South Africa]: “Caffraria”. [False locality].

Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/m).

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape Province – Cape Peninsula).

Specific localities:

South Africa –

Western Cape Province – Lion’s Head (Swanepoel; above Llandudno (Swanepoel (1953). Most of the known localities for this subspecies have been altered to such an extent that the butterfly has been extirpated. It is currently known from only a single, small population at a single locality (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Conservation status: Classified as Critically Endangered (Henning *et al.*, 2009: 37). Reclassified as Critically Endangered – Possibly Extinct by Mecenero *et al.*, 2013.

aglaspis Trimen, 1862 (as sp. of *Zeritis*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* (3) 1: 286 (279-291). [South Africa]: "Cape Town".

***Trimenia malagrida paarlensis* (Dickson, 1967)**
Paarl Scarce Silver-spotted Copper (#)

Phasis malagrida paarlensis Dickson, 1967. *Entomologist's Record and Journal of Variation* 79: 123 (123-125).
Argyrocupha malagrida paarlensis (Dickson, 1967). Tite & Dickson, 1973 **comb. nov.**
Argyrocupha malagrida paarlensis. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Argyrocupha malagrida paarlensis. Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 182.
Trimenia malagrida paarlensis (Dickson, 1967). Heath, 1997 **comb. nov.**
Argyrocupha malagrida paarlensis Dickson, 1967. D'Abrera, 2009: 714. [genus invalid – Heath, 1997 ignored].



Trimenia malagrida paarlensis. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Perdeberg, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 13 March 2010. A. Morton.
Images A. Morton ex Morton Collection.



Trimenia malagrida paarlensis. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Perdeberg Mountain, Western Cape Province. 20 February 1994. D. Edge.
Images H. Edge ex Edge Collection.

Type data: South Africa: "Cape Province: Paarl Mountain".

Diagnosis: Differs from the nominate subspecies in that the upperside of the wings is devoid of any dark veining and the ochreous orange ground-colour is more extensive. On the hindwing underside the light markings are less bright, having a light golden tint (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape Province).

Specific localities:

South Africa –

Western Cape Province – Paarl Mountain (TL). Perdeberg, north-west of Paarl (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Conservation status: Classified as Endangered (Henning *et al.*, 2009: 38).

***Trimenia malagrida cedrusmontana* (Dickson & Stephen, 1975)**
Cederberg Scarce Silver-spotted Copper (#)

Argyrocupha malagrida cedrusmontana Dickson & Stephen, 1975. *Entomologist's Record and Journal of Variation* 87: 129 (129-132).
Argyrocupha malagrida cedrusmontana Dickson & Stephen, 1975. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Argyrocupha malagrida cedrusmontana Dickson and Stephen, 1975. Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 182.
Trimenia malagrida cedrusmontana (Dickson & Stephen, 1975). Heath, 1997 **comb. nov.**
Argyrocupha malagrida cedrusmontana Dickson & Stephen, 1971. D'Abrera, 2009: 714. [genus invalid – Heath, 1997 ignored].



Trimenia malagrida cedrusmontana. Male (Wingspan 27 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Skurweberg, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 3 March 2010. H.E.T. Selb.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Trimenia malagrida cedrusmontana. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Algeria Forestry, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 17 February 1996. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.

Type data: South Africa: “Western Cape Province: Langberg, Cedarberg Mtns”.

Diagnosis: Compared to other subspecies the black borders of the upperside of the wings contrast sharply with the bright, more orange-red, ground-colour. On the hindwing underside the light markings are very silvery white (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape Province).

Specific localities:

South Africa –

Western Cape Province – high up in the Langberg, in the Cedarberg (TL; Honiball). Skurweberg, north of Ceres (Brinkman). Waaihoek Mountains, near Wolseley (Wykeham).

Trimenia malagrida maryae (Dickson & Henning, 1980)

De Hoop Scarce Silver-spotted Copper (#)

Argyrocupha malagrida maryae Dickson & Henning, 1980. *Entomologist's Record and Journal of Variation* **92**: 298 (297- 300).

Argyrocupha malagrida maryae Dickson and W.H. Henning, 1980. Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 182.

Trimenia malagrida maryae (Dickson & Henning, 1980). Heath, 1997 **comb. nov.**

Argyrocupha malagrida maryae Dickson & Henning, 1980. D'Abrera, 2009: 714. [genus invalid – Heath, 1997 ignored].



Trimenia malagrida maryae. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
De Hoop, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 18 February 1995. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.



Trimenia malagrida maryae. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
De Hoop, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 18 February 1995. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.

Type data: South Africa: “Western Cape Province: Struys Bay, nr. Cape Agulhas, 22.ii.1977 (I. Bampton).”

Holotype in the Natural History Museum, London.

Diagnosis: Differs from the other subspecies in its much larger size, more extensive orange-red ground-colour on the upperside of the wings, and the more prominent silvery markings on the hindwing underside (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape Province).

Specific localities:

South Africa –

Western Cape Province – Struisbaai (TL; Mary Smith and Bampton; has not been seen at the type locality since 1983). A low limestone ridge in the Bredasdorp district (the Pringles). Near Witsand (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Between Ouplaas and De Hoop Nature Reserve (Heath & Brinkman, 1996). Vermaaklikheid (Mecenero *et al.*, 2013).

****Trimenia wallengrenii* (Trimen, 1887)**

Swartland Silver-spotted Copper (#)

Zeritis wallengrenii Trimén, 1887. *South-African butterflies: a monograph of the extra-tropical species 2 Erycinidae and Lycaenidae* 192 (242 pp.). London.

Phasis wallengrenii Trimén, 1887. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Trimenia wallengrenii (Trimén, 1887). Tite & Dickson, 1973 **comb. nov.**

Trimenia wallengrenii (Trimén, 1887). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Trimenia wallengrenii (Trimén and Bowker, 1887). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 178.

Trimenia wallengrenii Trimén, 1887. D’Abrera, 2009: 714.



Trimenia wallengrenii wallengrenii. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mamre, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 16 October 1989. A. Marais.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.

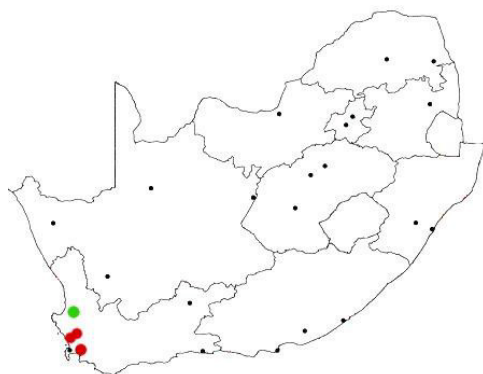


Trimenia wallengrenii wallengrenii. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mamre, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 1 November 1987. A. Marais.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.

Type data: [South Africa]: “Swellendam and Grahamstown [both false localities], Cape Colony”.

Original description:

“Exp. al., male 1 in. 2-6 lin.; female 1 in. 5.5-8.5 lin. Male. Fuscous-black, with a large dull-orange basidiscal patch in each wing; bases rather widely tinged with fuscous-grey; cilia fuscous-black, with small but conspicuous inter-nervular white interruptions. Fore-wing: costa edged narrowly with greyish yellow-ochreous, wider near base; orange patch commencing near base, occupying lower part of discoidal cell, covering median nervure and basal halves of its three nervules, and extending narrowly to inner margin about middle; extremity of discoidal cell marked by a pale ochreous-yellow narrow spot indenting the black above. Hind-wing: orange patch occupying costa to about middle, and crossing to inner margin, near which, beyond middle, it is usually confluent with a partly oblique submarginal orange band commencing on third median nervule and ending at anal angle; projection at extremity of first median nervule short, rather blunt, – that at anal angle much longer, slightly curved, rather broad, rounded at tip, ochrey-yellow tinged with lake. Under side: hind-wing and apical area and hind-marginal border of fore-wing yellow- or vinous-ochreous, clouded with brownish between nervures, and with numerous slender, mostly arrow-shaped, bright-silvery, very thinly black-edged marks. Fore-wing: costa narrowly bordered with ochreous, and near base edged with whitish; orange extends from base over whole of cell and almost to hind-margin, fading into whitish all along inner margin; two small round black-edged silvery spots in discoidal cell; a larger one externally angulated at extremity of cell; spots of apical area arranged as in *Argyraspis*, but the four spots along hind-marginal portion sagittiform; the lowest spot of these four interiorly touches a round one which is the first of an oblique row of three reaching to first median nervule (occasionally a fourth, nearer base, very faintly indicated beneath that nervule); outwardly bordering orange, between third median nervule and submedian nervule, a row of three large suffused fuscous sub-sagittiform spots, with silvery points externally. Hind-wing: neuration and a submarginal ray paler than rest of area; the following silvery markings, viz., a narrow spot close to costa and base; two oppositely sub-sagittiform marks between costal and subcostal nervures; two small round spots in discoidal cell; a large superiorly-acuminate spot at extremity of cell; three or four small spots below cell; a discal irregular row of eight or nine variously shaped marks, of which the two respectively between subcostal nervules and second and first median nervules are oppositely sagittiform; and a hind-marginal row, interrupted near costa and near anal angle, of sharply-sagittiform marks resembling those in the fore-wing. Cilia, mixed fuscous and ochreous, the white interruptions less conspicuous than on upper side. Female. Duller, paler. Fore-wing: a submacular narrow transverse orange ray from subcostal nervure, not far before apex, joins discal orange on third median nervule; costal ochreous more developed. Hind-wing: submarginal orange ray beginning on radial nervule, separated from discal orange by an irregular fuscous stripe; anal-angular projection much shorter than in male, but that at extremity of first median nervule rather better developed, – a deep excavation between the two. Under side: as in male.”



Distribution of *Trimenia wallengrenii*

[ssp. *wallengrenii* – red dots] Western Cape Province.

[ssp. *gonnemoui* – green dot] Western Cape Province.

Distribution: South Africa.

Habitat: Nominate subspecies in renosterbosveld and subspecies *gonnemoui* in mesic mountain fynbos (Ball, 1994). Subspecies *gonnemoui* is found on open, stony ground on the plateau and upper slopes of the Piketberg, at an altitude of 650 to 750 m (Ball, 1994).

Habits: Males have an irregular, low, fast flight pattern. Flights are short, the butterfly settling abruptly on the ground, with closed wings (Ball, 1994). Specimens are occasionally seen feeding from flowers (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Flight period: Recorded in November and December (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages:

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 208, plate 97 [as *Phasis wallengrenii*; near Mamre, Western Cape; subspecies *wallengrenii*].

"Egg: 1.3 mm diam. x 1 mm high and of bun-shaped form. Laid in pairs or small batches of three or possibly more, on stems or withered vegetation under the plant. The egg is initially of a pale bluish colour, but this changes in time to creamy-white. The surface-sculpturing is of the honeycomb type and is fine, the cells being mostly hexagonal but some five-sided, and they become very small towards the sunken micropyle and the base of the egg. Slender black spinous scales from the butterfly's abdomen adhere to the surface of the egg. The time taken for the egg to hatch was not noted. When the larva is ready to emerge it bites out an opening for its exit at the top of the egg; and in the case of two out of three eggs practically the entire shell was eventually devoured. Larva: On emergence, 2.5 mm. Pale-coloured, with the head black or nearly black, a large dark neck-shield and a rather lighter, small triangular anal-shield. There are double medio-dorsal longitudinal lines of a reddish or reddish-brown colour and other markings on the body of a similar colour, as represented by the shaded portions in the figure, these markings being most pronounced on the 10th and 11th segments. The external portion of the retractile tubercles is prominent, but there are no chitinized casings at this stage. The thoracic legs are very well developed. A series of dark or mainly dark setae which are fairly robust extend along the greater length of the body well to each side of the mid-dorsal line, with two considerably larger setae on each side of the 10th segment; while there are four main setae on the neck-shield, directed forwards, and a series of setae round the terminal end of the body. Relatively long, pale, slender setae occur laterally and towards the anterior end of the body (the series on each side of the larva not having been completed in the figure). All the larvae which were obtained from eggs died in the first instar, after failing to eat the plant which had been used for oviposition, and it is suspected that some substance which has not as yet been discovered constitutes the diet of the larvae – possibly available as the result of ant-association. Recorded from eggs from near Mamre, western Cape Province."

Cottrell, 1984: 13.

Eggs are laid in pairs or small batches on the stems of *Senecio* (Asteraceae). Newly hatched larvae will not eat *Senecio* and are suspected of aphytophagy. Sources: Clark & Dickson (1971), Dickson & Clark (1940).

Trimenia wallengrenii wallengrenii (Trimen, 1887)

Swartland Silver-spotted Copper (#)

Zeritis wallengrenii Trimen, 1887. *South-African butterflies: a monograph of the extra-tropical species 2 Erycinidae and Lycaenidae* 192 (242 pp.). London.



Trimenia wallengrenii wallengrenii. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mamre, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 16 October 1989. A. Marais.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.



Trimenia wallengrenii wallengrenii. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mamre, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 1 November 1987. A. Marais.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.

Type data: [South Africa]: “Swellendam and Grahamstown [both false localities], Cape Colony”.

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape Province).

Specific localities:

South Africa –

Western Cape Province – Stellenbosch (Trimen; apparently no longer extant in the Stellenbosch district according to Ball, 1994). Near Mamre (Clark & Dickson, 1971). On a hill some 50 km north of Cape Town (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Between Mamre and Darling at an altitude of between 200 and 350 m (Ball, 1994).

Conservation status: Classified as Critically Endangered (Henning *et al.*, 2009: 39).

Trimenia wallengrenii gonnemoui Ball, 1994

Piketberg Swartland Silver-spotted Copper (#)

Trimenia wallengrenii gonnemoui Ball, 1994. *Metamorphosis* 5 (3): 104 (104-106).



Trimenia wallengrenii gonnemoui. Male (Wingspan 32 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Piketberg, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 24 November 2009. O. Garvie.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Trimenia wallengrenii gonnemoui. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Piketberg, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 22 November 2000. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.

Type data: South Africa: “South Africa, Piketberg, 32°53'S 18°44'E, Cape Province, 28.xi.1992, J.B. Ball.”

Described from 46 males and nine females. Holotype in Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.

General remarks: First found on the Piketberg on 14th December 1949 by C.G.C. Dickson and A.J. Dickson.

Etymology: Named for the Khoi chief Gonnemo whose Cochoqua tribe was resident in the area in the sixteen hundreds.

Diagnosis: Differs from the nominotypical subspecies in the following respects: upperside dark markings blacker and more extensive, with a corresponding reduction in extent of orange coloration; underside ground colour generally darker; metallic hindwing underside markings usually larger and silvery (not golden); in some specimens, mainly females, some purplish-red scaling on underside of hindwing (Ball, 1994).

Original description:

“Male. Forewing length 14,1 – 18,2 mm, mean 16,2 mm (in nominotypical specimens 15,0 – 18,4 mm, mean 16,9 mm); antenna-wing ratio 0.52. Wings, upperside. Forewing with a roughly ovoid, rich orange central area

surrounded by a dark black border; area 1a and sometimes 1b totally black and tornal and other black marking more expansive than in nominate subspecies; heavy black scaling present in basal part of the orange area. Cilia black with white interneural coloration, the latter being more pure and thus more distinct than in *Renosterbosveld* specimens. Hindwing with extensive dark basal 'clouding' and dark apical area wider and extending further posteriorly than in nominotypical specimens; black postmedian streak running postero-medially from large apical patch more distinct, extending to anal angle and enclosing a smaller amount of orange than in nominotypical specimens. In some specimens there is virtually no orange coloration lateral to continuous post- median streak. Underside. Forewing similar to nominotypical *wallengrenii* but antero-lateral ground colour slightly darker. Hindwing with ground colour as in forewing and metallic markings silvery and slightly larger than in nominotypical subspecies. Genitalia. Not significantly different from nominate subspecies. Female. Forewing length 14.5 – 20.1mm, mean 17.6mm; (in nominate 18.7 – 20.7mm, mean 19.2mm) antenna-wing ratio 0,45. Wings, upperside. Wing shape as in nominotypical specimens, but with considerably more extensive black antero-lateral markings and basal black clouding considerable; orange-yellow mark at end of discoidal cell more prominent than in nominate subspecies. Underside. As in male except silvery marks not larger than those seen in nominate specimens; slight purplish-red scaling in half the population, mainly neural, in distal part of hindwing."

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape Province).

Known only from the type locality.

Specific localities:

South Africa –

Western Cape Province – Piketberg, 32°53'S 18°44'E (TL).

Conservation status: Classified as Vulnerable (Henning *et al.*, 2009: 40).

****Trimenia argyroplaga* (Dickson, 1967)**

Large Silver-spotted Copper (#)



Trimenia argyroplaga argyroplaga. Left: Male. Right: Female.
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Zeritis wallengrenii Var. A. Trimen, 1887.

Phasis argyroplaga Dickson, 1967. *Entomologist's Record and Journal of Variation* **79**: 268 (267-270).

Trimenia argyroplaga (Dickson, 1967). Tite & Dickson, 1973 **comb. nov.**

Trimenia argyroplaga (Dickson, 1967). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Trimenia argyroplaga (Dickson, 1967). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 178.

Trimenia argyroplaga Dickson, 1967. D'Abrera, 2009: 714.



Trimenia argyroplaga argyroplaga. Male (Wingspan 30 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Oudtshoorn, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 12 December 2007. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Tylopaedia argyroplaga argyroplaga. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Witberg 9, (33 21 50; 23 31 02), Western Cape Province, South Africa. 19 October, 2009. D.A. Edge.
Images M.C. Williams ex Edge Collection.

Type data: South Africa: “Western Cape Province: Karroo hills (western portion of Wagenbooms Bergen) between Matroosberg (formerly Triangle) Railway Station and Eendracht”.

Diagnosis: Easily distinguished from *Trimenia wallengrenii* by the much enlarged and very conspicuous silvery markings on the hindwing underside. The silvery markings lack the golden tone that is apparent in other species of the genus (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: South Africa.

Habitat: Karoo, with incursions into grassy Karoo and savanna (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Inhabits hill tops and rocky ledges (Woodhall, 2005a).

Habits: Similar to those of *Trimenia wallengrenii* (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Flight period: November and December (Woodhall, 2005a).

Early stages:

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 209, plate 98 [as *Phasis argyroplaga*; Cape Province (*sensu lato*)].

“Egg: 1.2 mm diam. x 0.7 mm high. Pure white when laid, partially concealed by abdominal spinous scales. The surface bears a network which forms pentagonal, hexagonal and quadrilateral shaped cells, arranged in about 30-35 very irregular involutes from a more closely compacted centre. The egg darkens before hatching, but the period of incubation was not recorded. Larva: On emergence, 2.5 mm. The whitish background of the body is largely obliterated by extensive reddish-brown marking, as in the figure. A black or blackish head and neck-shield and a small greyish-coloured anal-shield. The tubercles are present in this instar. There is a series of prominent dark setae, which lighten towards their ends, on each side of and well removed from the centre-line of the body. The fairly long setae at the anterior end are mainly light-coloured and those which spread out from the posterior end of the larva are dark, lightening towards their ends. Laterally, there is a somewhat dense fringe of fairly long, pale hair-like setae. The very small setae on the surface of the body are at least largely of a plain pointed type. Immediately adjoining the tubercles there are some minute, rather mushroom-shaped setae. The larva concerned died in the 1st instar. Recorded from eggs from the Cape Province [*sensu lato*], the precise locality not having been noted.”

Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 179 [as *Trimenia argyroplaga argyroplaga*; locality not noted].

“Final instar larva: The larva is of a roughly cylindrical shape, being very similar in shape to that of an *Aloeides* larva. It is of relatively even thickness throughout its length, with none of the characteristic flattening of most of the allied larvae behind the head, and only a gradual flattening evident towards the end of the abdominal portion. Segments 1 to 10 are circular in cross-section, being convex both dorsally and laterally, though somewhat flattened dorsally. Head: The head is black, and is covered with fine, pale yellowish setae. The neckshield protrudes over the head when the latter is retracted. There are adjoining setae, mainly dark, both dorsally and laterally, and the majority protrude forwards to partially cover the head. Like the setae over the remainder of the body, these are black from the base but yellowish white towards the tip. Body: The ground-colour of the larva is bluish green, and all the segments from 2 to 10 are similarly marked. These markings consist of a double mid-dorsal dull red line, running right through to segment 10, which is noticeably thickened at the division of each segment. On either side of this double line are two more somewhat thicker red lines: these are not continuous, but are distinctly broken towards the division of each segment. There is a series of further disjoint red streaks laterally that runs roughly parallel to the afore-going and is interspersed with tiny red

spots. On either side of the mid-dorsal double line there are a number of yellow spots. One of these is on the dorsal surface of each segment on which it occurs; and on segment 2 this spot is divided into two. There are also two more spots placed at even spaces between this spot and the ventral surface. The smallest of these is the spot between that on the dorsal surface and the one which is the lowest, on the lateral surface. Each yellow spot has four or five setae arising from it, thereby sparsely covering the dorsal and lateral surfaces of the larva with setae. There is a small black spiracle on the sides of the segments, with a pronounced thoracic spiracle on segment 1. A number of partly light-tipped black setae protrude backwards over the division of segments 10 and 11. Several of the setae are very long, and curve downwards. There are two rather light brownish, cylindrical tubercle-casings, one of which protrudes from either side of segment 11, with the dull whitish, apparently retractile, tubercles therein having their flattened tops about level with the rims of the casings. Each rim bears two upright fine spines, placed opposite to one another. There is a small black spiracle between each tubercle and the division with segment 10. Shield: The anal-shield, which is flattened and small, is light stone-coloured, with some minute dark processes on parts of its surface. There are moderately short, clubbed setae protruding upwards, round the terminal portion of the body. The anal-shield is the centre hereof; and there is one long seta on either side, below the surface of the anal-shield. Neck-shield: The neck-shield is greyish blue in colour, and with a yellow line running transversely immediately behind the head, in front of the shield. Legs: The thoracic legs are relatively long and acute, coloured with brown on the outside and bluish green on the inner side. The ventral surface is blue-green in colour. The prolegs are of the colour of the adjoining body-surface. Their hooklets are very well developed, golden brown in colour and claw-like, being 'miniatures' of the larva's thoracic legs. It would seem as if they were specially adapted to gripping something that was involved in the life-cycle of the species. A peculiar 'sucker' is protruded from the lower side of each proleg when the larva is at rest, and is pressed down onto the surface supporting the larva.

Habit: The larva has a characteristic habit of occasionally flicking up its posterior end suddenly; at other times it raises and vibrates this end of its body, rapidly, for a very short period. This behaviour could serve as a means of dislodging ants or other insects which were paying too much attention to the larva.

Remarks: A noteworthy feature of this larva is the absence of the small specialized type of seta which, in a number of allied genera (e.g. *Poecilmitis*, *Phasis*, *Crudaria*, etc.), is distributed densely over the upper surface of the body. Length: 21 mm.

Pupa: The shape is characteristically blunt and rounded. The abdominal portion remains relatively thick for most of its length and, when viewed laterally, has a pronounced downward curve dorsally. The thoracic portion is prominent dorsally, and there is a pronounced mid-dorsal dip between it and the abdominal portion. The wing-bases, antennae and eyes are well defined. There is a small row of seven brown lateral spots, abdominally, while mid-dorsally there is a disjoint dark green dorsal stripe. There is a small but pronounced brown streak laterally, between the head and thoracic portions of the pupa. The pupa is yellow ventrally, while the dorsal section of the thoracic and abdominal portions is light-green. Habitat: The pupae were found loosely secured to the underside of a stone, and were parasitized by Ichneumonid wasps."

Pringle et al., 1994: 180 [as *Trimenia argyroplaga cardouwae*; type locality].

"The females were seen ovipositing on dry twigs under bushes which appeared to be *Serruria* (Proteaceae) or those of an allied plant; but the species of *Trimenia* have appeared, up to the present, not to be phytophagous in the larval state although their specific diet has not, so far, been ascertained. It is assumed that there is very close association with ants in all such cases."

Heath & Fisher, 2010 [for the nominate subspecies].

***Trimenia argyroplaga argyroplaga* (Dickson, 1967)**
Large Silver-spotted Copper (#)

Zeritis wallengrenii Var. A. Trimen, 1887.



Trimenia argyroplaga argyroplaga. Male (Wingspan 30 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Oudtshoorn, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 12 December 2007. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Trimenia argyroplaga argyroplaga. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Witberg 9, (33 21 50; 23 31 02), Western Cape Province, South Africa. 19 October, 2009. D.A. Edge.
Images M.C. Williams ex Edge Collection.

Type data: South Africa: “Western Cape Province: Karroo hills (western portion of Wagenbooms Bergen) between Matroosberg (formerly Triangle) Railway Station and Eendracht”.

Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape Province, Western Cape Province, Northern Cape Province).

Specific localities:

South Africa –

Eastern Cape Province – near Grahamstown; Bedford district (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Western Cape Province – Western portion of Wagensboombergen (TL). Karoopoort, near Ceres;

Eendracht; Robertson Karoo; near Worcester; Montagu area; Oudtshoorn district; Swellendam; east of Riversdale; Keurbooms River; Kouebokkeveld Mountains (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Northern Cape Province – Wallekraal; Wolfhok; Garies; Roggeveld Escarpment; Hantamsberg, Calvinia (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Trimenia argyroplaga cardouwae Dickson & Wykeham, 1994

Mountain Large Silver-spotted Copper (#)

Trimenia argyroplaga cardouwae Dickson & Wykeham, 1994. *In*: Pringle, Henning, & Ball [eds]. *Pennington's butterflies of southern Africa* 2nd edition: 179 (800pp.). Struik-Winchester, South Africa.



Trimenia argyroplaga cardouwae. Male (Wingspan 32 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Dasklip Pass, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 20 November 2009. O. Garvie.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Trimenia argyroplaga cardouwae. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Dasklip Pass (32 54 00; 19 02 35), Western Cape Province, South Africa. 16 November, 1994. D.A. Edge.
Images M.C. Williams ex Edge Collection.

Type data: South Africa: “Western Cape Province: mountains above Porterville, 13 Nov. 1983 (C.W.W.).”

Holotype in the Natural History Museum, London.

Diagnosis: Differs from the nominate subspecies chiefly in the expansion of the blackish markings on the upperside of the wings and in the broadening of the blackish submarginal markings of the underside of the forewing. In the specimens from the Roodezand Mountains and Stettynskloof the blackish submarginal markings on the forewing underside are not broadened (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape Province).

Specific localities:

South Africa –

Western Cape Province – Olifantsrivierberge, above Porterville (TL; Wykeham). Roodezand Mountains, above Tulbaghkloof (Duke). Stettynskloof, above Brandvlei, south of Worcester (Dickson).

****Trimenia macmasteri* (Dickson, 1968)**

Karoo Silver-spotted Copper (#)

Phasis macmasteri Dickson, 1968. *Entomologist's Record and Journal of Variation* **80**: 89 (89-92).

Trimenia macmasteri (Dickson, 1968). Tite & Dickson, 1973 **comb. nov.**

Trimenia macmasteri (Dickson, 1968). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Trimenia macmasteri (Dickson, 1968). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 181.

Trimenia macmasteri Dickson, 1968. D'Abrera, 2009: 714.



Trimenia macmasteri macmasteri. Male (Wingspan 28 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Huisriver Pass, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 28 October 2007. H.E.T. Selb.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Trimenia macmasteri macmasteri. Female (Wingspan 32 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Huisriver Pass, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 28 October 2007. H.E.T. Selb.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: South Africa: “Eastern Cape Province: Vlekpoort, near Hofmeyr”.

Diagnosis: The silvery spotting on the underside of the hindwing is bolder and simpler than in other species of the genus, the ground colour of the upperside of the wings is generally lighter, and the forewing is also more rounded than it is in congenics (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: Namibia, South Africa.

Habitat: Nama and Succulent Karoo and, to a lesser extent, fynbos. Frequents dry river beds, rocky ledges, flatlands and wetlands (Woodhall, 2005a).

Habits: Flies rapidly, within a confined area, settling frequently on bushes or on the ground (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Flight period: October to December, with occasional records in September and January. Subspecies *mijburghi* is most abundant in October (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages:

Heath & Fisher, 2010 [for the nominate subspecies].

Trimenia macmasteri macmasteri (Dickson, 1968)

Karoo Silver-spotted Copper (#)

Phasis macmasteri Dickson, 1968. *Entomologist's Record and Journal of Variation* **80**: 89 (89-92).



Trimenia macmasteri macmasteri. Male (Wingspan 28 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Huisriver Pass, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 28 October 2007. H.E.T. Selb.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Trimenia macmasteri macmasteri. Female (Wingspan 32 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Huisriver Pass, Western Cape Province, South Africa. 28 October 2007. H.E.T. Selb.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: South Africa: “Eastern Cape Province: Vlekpoort, near Hofmeyr”.

Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape Province, Western Cape Province, Northern Cape Province).

Specific localities:

South Africa –

Eastern Cape Province – Vlekpoort, near Hofmeyr (McMaster; TL). Queenstown (Brauer). Eastpoort, near Cookhouse (McMaster). Between Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). King William’s Town (Mecenero *et al.*, 2013).

Western Cape Province – Outeniqua Pass (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Stellenbosch; Bitterfontein (Mecenero *et al.*, 2013).

Northern Cape Province – Calvinia (Mecenero *et al.*, 2013).

Trimenia macmasteri mijburghi Dickson, [1980]

Northern Karoo Silver-spotted Copper (#)

Trimenia macmasteri mijburghi Dickson, [1980]. In: Dickson, [1979-80]. *Entomologist's Record and Journal of Variation* **92**: 43 (**91**: 300-302; **92**: 1-6, 38-44).

Trimenia macmasteri mijburghi Dickson, 1980. Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 181. [spelling of specific name emended in].

Trimenia macmasteri mijburghi Dickson, 1980. D'Abrera, 2009: 714.



Trimenia macmasteri mijburghi. Male (Wingspan 27 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Stinkfonteinberge, Northern Cape Province, South Africa. 13 October 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Trimenia macmasteri mijburghi. Female (Wingspan 30 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Eksteenfontein, Northern Cape Province, South Africa. 12 October 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type data: South Africa: “Western [Northern] Cape Province: Blesbergmyn, between Steinkopf and Vioolsdrift”.

Diagnosis: Differs from the nominate subspecies in the more elongated forewing apex of the male, and a more acutely angled hindwing. Furthermore, the dusky markings on the upperside of the wings, in both sexes, are reduced and the ground-colour of the upperside of the wings in male specimens has a more reddish tone (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: Namibia (south), South Africa (Northern Cape Province).

Specific localities:

Namibia – Goodhouse se Poort (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

South Africa –

Northern Cape Province – Blesberg Mine (TL; Mijburgh). Bushmanland (Lightfoot). Orange River Mouth (Kettlewell).

**Trimenia wykehami* (Dickson, 1969)

Roggeveld Silver-spotted Copper (#)

Phasis argyroplaga wykehami Dickson, 1969. *Entomologist's Record and Journal of Variation* **81**: 285 (285-286).

Trimenia argyroplaga wykehami (Dickson, 1969). Tite & Dickson, 1973. **comb. nov.**

Trimenia wykehami (Dickson, 1969). Dickson & Kroon, 1978. **stat. rev.**

Trimenia wykehami (Dickson, 1969). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 180.

Trimenia wykehami Dickson, 1969. D'Abrera, 2009: 714.



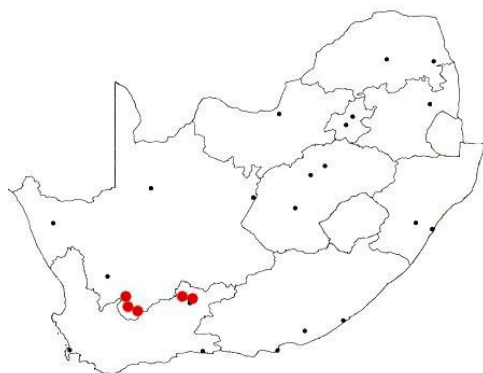
Trimenia wykehami. Male (Wingspan 28 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Verlatekloof Pass, Northern Cape Province, South Africa. 10 December 2005. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Trimenia wykehami. Female (Wingspan 32 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Verlatekloof Pass, Northern Cape Province, South Africa. 10 December 2005. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: South Africa: “Western Cape Province: Summit of Nieuwveld Mtns. (6000'), nr. Beaufort West”.

Diagnosis: Differs from *Trimenia argyroplaga* in having the ochreous orange on the upperside of the wings more suffused, with darker scaling, and the silvery markings on the underside more uniform in size. In addition, the forewing margin is less excurved than in *argyroplaga* (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).



Distribution of *Trimenia wykehami*

Western Cape Province, Northern
Cape Province.

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape Province, Northern Cape Province).

Specific localities:

South Africa –

Western Cape Province – Summit of the Nuweveld Mountains (TL; Dickson and Wykeham).

Northern Cape Province – Verlatekloof, near Sutherland (Dickson and Wykeham). Klein Roggeveld Mountains (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Habitat: Nama Karoo. Specimens occur on hill tops and along rocky ledges (Woodhall, 2005a).

Habits: Similar to other members of the genus (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Flight period: November and December (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).