

## Genus *Anthene* Doubleday, 1847

### Hairtails

*List of the specimens of lepidopterous insects in the collection of the British Museum* **2**: 27 (57 pp.).

Type-species: *Papilio larydas* Cramer, by subsequent designation (Hemming, 1935. *In*: Carpenter, 1935 (*Transactions of the Royal Entomological Society of London* **83**: 435 (313-447)).).

= *Lycaenesthes* Moore, 1866. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1865**: 773 (755-823).

Type-species: *Lycaenesthes bengalensis* Moore, by monotypy [extralimital].

The genus *Anthene* belongs to the Family Lycaenidae Leach, 1815; Subfamily Polyommatae Swainson, 1827; Tribe Lycaenesthinae Toxopeus, 1929.

*Anthene* (**Hairtails**) is a largely Afrotropical genus, with weak extension into the Oriental Region. There are 73 species in the Afrotropical Region. The genus was revised by Libert in 2010.

Note: Two extralimital species of *Anthene* have been misattributed to the Afrotropical (Madagascan) fauna. These are the Indo-Malasian *Anthene emolus* (Godart) (see Stempffer, 1954) and the Bornean taxon *Anthene lycaenina miya* (see Lees *et al.*, 2003). Trimen (1866a) erroneously recorded *Lycaena emolus* Godart (= *Anthene emolus*) from South Africa.

#### Species groups in the genus *Anthene* (Libert, 2010: 26).

<b><i>A. larydas</i> group:</b>	<i>A. larydas</i> , <i>A. crawshayi</i> , <i>A. suquala</i>
<b><i>A. ligures</i> group:</b>	
<i>A. ligures</i> subgroup:	<i>A. ligures</i> , <i>A. agumatsa</i> , ( <i>A. sylvanus</i> complex: <i>A. sylvanus</i> , <i>A. ukerewensis</i> , <i>A. lemnos</i> , <i>A. indefinita</i> )
<i>A. butleri</i> subgroup:	<i>A. butleri</i> , <i>A. livida</i> , <i>A. definita</i> , <i>A. perspicua</i> , ( <i>A. montana</i> complex: <i>A. montana</i> , <i>A. uzungwae</i> , <i>A. bamptoni</i> , <i>A. congdoni</i> )
<i>A. afra</i> subgroup:	<i>A. afra</i> , <i>A. yevui</i> , <i>A. alberta</i> , <i>A. hobleyi</i>
<b><i>A. rubrimaculata</i> group:</b>	<i>A. rubrimaculata</i>
<b><i>A. rubricinctus</i> group:</b>	
<i>A. rubricinctus</i> subgroup:	( <i>A. rubricinctus</i> complex: <i>A. rubricinctus</i> , <i>A. jeanneli</i> , <i>A. ituria</i> , <i>A. ochreofascia</i> , <i>A. lasti</i> , <i>A. anadama</i> ), ( <i>A. nigropunctata</i> complex: <i>A. nigropunctata</i> , <i>A. starki</i> , <i>A. mpanda</i> )
<i>A. princeps</i> subgroup:	<i>A. princeps</i> , <i>A. smithi</i>
<i>A. lunulata</i> subgroup:	<i>A. lunulata</i>
<i>A. liodes</i> subgroup:	<i>A. liodes</i>
<b><i>A. hodsoni</i> group:</b>	<i>A. hodsoni</i> , <i>A. usamba</i>
<b><i>A. amarah</i> group:</b>	<i>A. amarah</i>
<b><i>A. otacilia</i> group:</b>	
<i>A. otacilia</i> subgroup:	( <i>A. otacilia</i> complex: <i>A. otacilia</i> , <i>A. pitmani</i> ), ( <i>A. kikuyu</i> complex: <i>A. kikuyu</i> , <i>A. confusa</i> , <i>A. talboti</i> , <i>A. kenyensis</i> , <i>A. robertsi</i> , <i>A. opalina</i> , <i>A. benadirensis</i> )
<i>A. dulcis</i> subgroup:	<i>A. dulcis</i> , <i>A. contrastata</i>
<b><i>A. chojnackii</i> group:</b>	<i>A. chojnackii</i>
<b><i>A. minima</i> group:</b>	<i>A. minima</i> , <i>A. lindae</i> , <i>A. rhodesiana</i> , <i>A. gardineri</i>
<b><i>A. levis</i> group:</b>	
<i>A. levis</i> subgroup:	<i>A. levis</i> , <i>A. preussi</i> , <i>A. leonina</i> , <i>A. akoae</i>
<i>A. irumu</i> subgroup:	<i>A. irumu</i> , <i>A. eliasi</i> , <i>A. mocquerysi</i> , <i>A. vorgasi</i>
Note: <i>A. sangha</i> (Takano, 2024) was assigned to this group without placement in either subgroup.	
<b><i>A. millari</i> group:</b>	<i>A. millari</i> , <i>A. wilsoni</i> , <i>A. warrengashi</i> , <i>A. merioli</i> , <i>A. maesseni</i> , <i>A. arnoldi</i> , <i>A. cottrelli</i>
<b><i>A. ysobelae</i> group:</b>	<i>A. ysobelae</i> , <i>A. pungusei</i>
<b><i>A. quadricaudata</i> group:</b>	<i>A. quadricaudata</i>

***A. larydas* group**

***Anthene larydas* (Cramer, [1780])**

**Forest Hairtail (#)**



*Anthene larydas*. Left: Male. Burman Bush, Durban, South Africa. Right: Male. Ipassa, Gabon.  
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall (left) and Raimund Schutte (right).

*Papilio larydas* Cramer, [1780]. *In*: Cramer, [1779-80]. *Die Uitlandsche Kapellen voorkomende in de drie waerreldeelen Asia Africa en America* 3: 160 (176 pp.).

*Hesperia pericles* Fabricius, 1793.

*Lycaena kersteni* Gerstaecker, 1871. *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* 1871 (1): 359 (345-363).

*Lycaenesthes larydas* (Cramer, 1782). Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.

*Anthene larydas* Cramer, 1780. Swanepoel, 1953a.

*Anthene larydas* (Cramer, 1780). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Anthene kersteni* (Gerstaecker, 1871). Carcasson, 1981.

*Anthene kersteni* (Gerstaecker, 1871). Pringle et al., 1994: 230.

*Anthene larydas* Cramer, 1780. d'Abrera, 2009: 792.

*Anthene kersteni* Gerstaecker, 1871. d'Abrera, 2009: 792.

= *Lycaena kersteni* Gerstaecker, 1871. Libert, 2010: 29 **n. syn.**.

*Anthene larydas* (Cramer, 1780). Libert, 2010: 28.



*Anthene larydas*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 15 June 2009. J. Dobson.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



*Anthene larydas*. Male (Wingspan 27 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
La Lucia, Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. March, 2000. M. Williams.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



*Anthene larydas*. Female (Wingspan 27 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
La Lucia, Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. March, 2000. M. Williams.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

**Type locality:** Ghana: “Côte d’or de l’Afrique; Sierra Leone: “à la Sierra Leona”. Neotype (male), Papase, Ghana (Th. Maessen); M.N.H.N., Paris (designated by Libert, 2010: 30). Neallotype (female), Kpandu, Ghana, 15 XI 1949 (Th. Maessen); M.N.H.N., Paris (designated by Libert, 2010: 30).

**Distribution:** Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau (Larsen, 2005), Guinea, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (throughout), Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (north), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa (Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal – coast, Eastern Cape Province), Swaziland (Duke et al., 1999) [Libert, 2010].

**Specific localities:**

Gambia – Bijilo, Abuko, Pirang, Brufut, Kartong, Finto Minareg, Janjanbureh Island, Walikunda, Janjanbureh Island (Jon Baker, pers. comm., May 2020).

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

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

Ghana – ‘Cote d’Or’ (TL); Mole National Park (Larsen, 2005a); Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2009); Papase (Libert, 2010); Kpandu (Libert, 2010).

Benin – Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016); see Coache *et al.* (2017).

Nigeria – Kaduna area (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Yaounde-Bezirk (TL of *abruptus*); Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Practically throughout (Vande weghe, 2010).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).

Ethiopia – Koulala (TL for *rothschildi*).

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

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

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

Kenya – Mount Elgon (Jackson, 1937); Kakamega Forest (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – In most parts, except very dry areas (Kielland, 1990d); Mbaramu (TL of *kersteni*); Eastern, central and northern parts (Kielland, 1990d); Tukuyu (Kielland, 1990d).

Malawi – Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lusaka (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwekera (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mpongwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mafinga Mountains (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Mozambique – Maputo (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Dondo (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Vila Gouveia (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Maputo Special Reserve (Miles & Mulvaney, 2022).

Zimbabwe – Victoria Falls (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

South Africa –

KwaZulu-Natal – Port Shepstone (Swanepoel, 1953); Umkomaas (Swanepoel, 1953); Durban (Swanepoel, 1953); Eshowe (Swanepoel, 1953); St. Lucia (Swanepoel, 1953); Umhlanga Rocks (Clark & Dickson, 1971); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Ndumo Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); La Lucia near Durban (Williams; male and female illustrated above).

Eastern Cape Province – Sileka Reserve, Port St Johns (Pringle, 2021: 58).

**Habitat:** Forest extending into the Guinea savanna (Larsen, 2005a). Also in heavy woodland (Kielland, 1990d). From near sea-level to 1 800 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** This is a common species in West Africa (Larsen, 2005a) but rare in [western] Kenya (Larsen, 1991c). Both sexes may be found perching on leaves or visiting flowers. Males are also avid mud-puddlers, arriving at damp patches as early as 07h30 (Larsen, 1991c; Larsen, 2005a). Males are also attracted to sand soaked by urine, as well as by human sweat (Larsen, 2005a). Females rarely stray far from forest (Larsen, 2005a). For “*kersteni*” – Usually found at the edges of forest, often perching low down on vegetation in shady spots (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Specimens may also be seen feeding from flowering bushes (Kielland, 1990d).

**Flight period:** For “*kersteni*” – All year but commoner during the warmer months (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Early stages:**

Lamborn & Poulton, 1911: civ [Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911].

Lamborn, 1914: 477.

Larva green and onisciform and ate leaves. Both DNO and active TO's are present. Pupal period 7 to 9 days.

Jackson, 1937: 226 [as *Anthene larydas*; Mount Elgon, Kenya].

“The larva feeds on the young terminal shoots of the food-plant, resting on the undersides of the leaflets. **Egg.** Very pale green, circular and flattened above with fluted sides and a small dark central dot. Diameter 0.5 mm. Laid singly on the upper or under surface of the leaflets, always near the end of a shoot. **Larva.** The larva is onisciform, coloured pale green with pink or reddish markings, exactly resembling the coloration of the food-plant. The dorsum is ridged, though only bluntly so, with the segment divisions clearly defined, and it has a red dorsal line. The sides are faintly striped with yellow and darker green, the edges of the carapace being pink and squarely scalloped. The anal segments are flattened and shield-shaped and carry tubercles, placed rather far anteriorly and near the outside edges of the shield. The tubercles are about 0.5 mm long, whitish, with a large, spiny, terminal rosette, and are exerted laterally to the vertical. The gland is plainly visible as a small darkened patch with raised lips, placed about half-way between and just above the tubercles. Length 15 mm. **Pupa.** Dirty green with minute black speckling and a well-defined black dorsal line which encloses a white triangular spot at the junction of the thorax and abdominal segments. The latter are much contracted, being short and broad, and much pointed posteriorly. The thorax is ridged. The pupa is placed horizontally on the bark or stems of the tree. Length 10 mm. **Parasites.** *Neotyphus intermedius* Mocs. (Hymen., Ichneumonidae) was bred.”

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 108 [as *Anthene larydas larydas*; south of Umhlanga Rocks, KwaZulu-Natal].

“**Egg.** 0.5 mm diam. x 0.25 mm high. Pure white. Laid singly on a leaf or stem, hatching after 6 days. The discarded shell is not eaten. **Larva.** 1st instar 0.8 mm, growing to 1.6 mm in 5 days; 2nd instar growing to 3.6 mm in 5 days; 3rd instar growing to 7 mm in 7 days; 4th instar growing to 14 mm in 7days. The honey-gland is present from the 3rd to final instars, and the tubercles are present in the 3rd and 4th instars. Larvae feed on the leaves of the food-plant. There is a wide colour variation in larvae. The ground colour, in all cases, is green but the diagonal stripes may vary from a white-edged green to whitish green. The subspiracular line may be whitish green to white, sometimes with a red edge above. The colour-patch on the side of the dorsum varies from a pinkish white to whitish green. The species is multibrooded, with hibernation occurring possibly in the pupa-state. **Pupa.** 9 mm. Secured to a twig by the cremastral hooks, which are entangled in a silken mat, and by a silken girdle. Emergence takes place after 12-14 days. **Parasites.** Egg parasitized by small chalcids. Larva presumed killed by Diptera, ichneumonids and braconids.”

Fontaine, 1988: 16

Kielland, 1990: 204

Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 230

Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 624

Heath *et al.*, 2002: 105

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

**Larval food:**

*Acacia brevispica* Harms (Fabaceae) [Congdon *et al.*, 2017; Nguru, Tanzania].

*Azelia* species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 204].

*Albizia adianthifolia* (Schumach.) W. Wight (Fabaceae) [Woodhall, 2005a].

*Albizia gummifera* (J.F.Gmel.) C.A.Sm. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 226; Kenya].

*Albizia* species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 222].

*Albizia zygia* (DC.) J.F.Macbr. (Fabaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 329].

*Dichrostachys cinerea* (L.) Wight & Arn. subsp. *cinerea* (Fabaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 329; as

*Dichrostachys glomerata* Hutch.].

*Hypericum* species (Clusiaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 221].

*Parkia* sp. (Fabaceae) [Congdon *et al.*, 2017; Nguru, Tanzania].

*Senegalia kraussiana* (Meisn. ex Benth.) Kyal & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 108; as sp. of *Acacia*].

*Vachellia farnesiana* (L.) Wight & Arn. (Fabaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 329; as sp. of *Acacia*]

**Associated ants:**

*Camponotus akwapimensis* Mayr. var. *poultoni* For. (Formicidae) [Lamborn, 1914: 477; Nigeria].

*Crematogaster (Sphaerocrema) striatula* Em. Var. *horati* Sants. (Formicidae) [Jackson, 1937: 226; Kenya].

*Pheidole aurivillii* Mayr. race *kasaiensis* For. (Formicidae) [Lamborn, 1914: 477; Nigeria].

*perides* Fabricius, 1793 (as sp. of *Hesperia*). *Entomologia Systematica emendata et aucta* **3** (1): 273 (488 pp.). “Habitat in Indiis”. [False locality].

*kersteni* Gerstaecker, 1871 (as sp. of *Lycaena*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **1871** (1): 359 (345-363). **Type locality**: [Tanzania]: “Mbaramu”. Synonymized with *Anthene larydas* (Cramer, 1780) by Libert, 2010: 29 **n.syn.**

*abruptus* Gaede, 1915 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Internationale Entomologische Zeitschrift* **9**: 72 (38-40, 71-74). **Type locality**: Cameroon: “Jaunde-Bezirk”. D’Abrera (2009: 794) avers that *abruptus* is a synonym of *crawshayi* but makes no formal taxonomic emendations. Treated as a synonym of *Anthene larydas* (Cramer, 1780) by Libert, 2010: 29.

### *Anthene crawshayi* (Butler, 1899) Three-barred Hairtail (#)

*Lycaenesthes crawshayi* Butler, 1899. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (7) **4**: 342 (341-344).

*Anthene crawshayi* (Butler, 1899). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 231.

*Anthene crawshayi* Butler, 1899. d’Abrera, 2009: 792.

*Anthene crawshayi* (Butler, 1899). Libert, 2010: 34.



*Anthene crawshayi crawshayi*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
No label data. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2401).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene crawshayi crawshayi*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Kibi, Atewa, Ghana. July 2006. SY & RV. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2402).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality**: [Malawi]: “Nyasaland”. Lectotype (male), Malawi (R.H. Johnston); N.H.M., London; designated by Libert, 2010: 35. Paralectotype (female), Stevenson Rd on the plateau between Tanganyika and Nyassa (A. Dewar); N.H.M., London; designated by Libert, 2010: 35.

**Distribution**: Mauritania, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau (Larsen, 2005), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa.

**Habitat**: Savanna, including dry savanna, and, to a lesser degree, open forest (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania the nominate subspecies occurs at altitudes of from 800 to 1 500 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits**: May be common in savanna habitats (Larsen, 2005a). It is an alert, fast-flying species that seems to spend most of the time flying around the tops of trees. Males are known to mud-puddle (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Both sexes are attracted to the flowers of acacia trees (Larsen, 2005a). Females fly rapidly around

their foodplants, 2-3 m or higher above the ground (Coetzer & Gardiner, 2013). Eggs are laid singly on the leaves and stems of the foodplant, from under a metre to nearly three metres above the ground.

(Coetzer & Gardiner, 2013)

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

**Early stages:**

Farquharson, 1921: 386 [ssp. *vuattouxi*]

Jackson, 1937: 227 [Mount Elgon, Kenya; pertains to the nominate subspecies].

“The larva feeds on the young terminal shoots of the food-plants. **Egg.** White or very pale green, circular and flattened above. It is heavily embossed with a minute network pattern, and is centrally depressed with a small black spot in the depression. Diameter 0.5 mm. It is laid among the young shoots of the tree. **Larva.** The larva is very similar to that of *A. larydas*, being onisciform, green with a dark dorsal line, and with dark diagonal lateral stripes. The only differences are that the collar is not so massive, being, though well developed, much narrower, the anal segments are shorter and narrower, and the tubercles are therefore nearer to the extremity than in *A. larydas*. In shape, size, and relative position, the tubercles and gland are almost identical with those of that species. The lateral edges of the carapace are white and squarely scalloped. On examination through a lens, with ants in attendance, the orifice of the gland can be distinctly seen to open, emit a drop of secretion, and then close again. Length 15 mm. **Pupa.** Placed among the leaves or in cracks of the bark. It is exactly similar in shape to that of *A. larydas*, except that the thorax is slightly less ridged. The dorsal line is black, enclosing a white diamond-shaped spot as before, and the spiracles are white and rather conspicuous. Length 10 mm.”

Paré, 1987: 3 [as *Anthene crawshayi*; Zimbabwe; pertains to the nominate subspecies] (*Metamorphosis* 1(20): 3-4).

Henning & Henning, 1993 [pertains to ssp. *juanitae*]

Pupae were found under a flat rock lying amongst gravel and sand. They were pale reddish brown mottled with black, and on the dorsum of the thorax there was a large creamy-white, diamond-shaped mark.

Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 231 [pertains to the nominate subspecies]

Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 622 [pertains to the nominate subspecies]

Heath *et al.*, 2002: 106 [pertains to the nominate subspecies]

Libert, 2010: 39 [ssp. *vuattouxi*]

Coetzer & Gardiner, 2013: 35-37 [pertains to subspecies *juanitae*]

Eggs are laid singly on the leaves (pinnae) and stems of the foodplant, at a height from under a metre to nearly 3 m. Several larvae of various instars were found on small bushes less than a metre above the ground, as well as higher up. They were tended by *Lepisiota* ants but a specific identification could not be made. The single final instar larva recorded pupated within a week of being collected. The captive larvae fed on leaves of *Acacia polyacantha*. They would not take other *Acacia* species, including *A. robusta*, but this is a known problem in breeding as larvae cannot always be moved over to an alternative foodplant. The pupae were either light brown with darker brown markings, or green with a similar row of dark spots running down the lateral side. The pupation phase was short, specimens emerging 6–8 days after pupation.



*Anthene crawshayi juanitae*. Left: Egg. Right: Larva.

Ex Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province, South Africa. Images courtesy Andre Coetzer.



*Anthene crawshayi juanitae*. Left: Green pupal morph. Right: Brown pupal morph

Ex Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province, South Africa. Images courtesy Andre Coetzer.

**Larval food:**

*Cassia alata* L. (Fabaceae) [Farquharson, 1921: 386; Nigeria; for ssp. *vuattouxi*].

*Entada abyssinica* Steud. ex A.Rich. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 227; Kenya; for nominate ssp.].

*Milletia thoningei* (Fabaceae) [Libert, 2010: 39; for ssp. *vuattouxi*].

*Senegalia polyacantha* (Willd.) Seigler & Ebinger subspecies *campylacantha* (Hochst. ex A.Rich.) Kyal. & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Paré, 1987: 4; as sp. of *Acacia*; Zimbabwe; for nominate ssp.].

*Vachellia abyssinica* (Hochst. ex Benth.) Kyal. & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 227; as sp. of *Acacia*; Kenya; for nominate ssp.].

*Vachellia robusta* (Burch.) Kyal. & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Coetzer & Gardiner, 2013: 35; as sp. of *Acacia*; based only on oviposition]

**Associated ants:**

*Lepisiota* sp. (Formicidae) [Coetzer & Gardiner, 2013].

*Anthene crawshayi crawshayi* (Butler, 1899)

**Three-barred Hairtail**

*Lycanesthes crawshayi* Butler, 1899. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (7) 4: 342 (341-344).

*Anthene crawshayi crawshayi* (Butler, 1899). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 231.

*Anthene crawshayi crawshayi* Butler, 1899. d'Abreu, 2009: 792.

*Anthene crawshayi crawshayi* (Butler, 1899). Libert, 2010: 34.



*Anthene crawshayi crawshayi*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
No label data. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2401).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene crawshayi crawshayi*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Kibi, Atewa, Ghana. July 2006. SY & RV. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2402).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Malawi]: “Nyasaland”. Lectotype (male), Malawi (R.H. Johnston); N.H.M., London; designated by Libert, 2010: 35. Paralectotype (female), Stevenson Rd on the plateau between Tanganyika and Nyassa (A. Dewar); N.H.M., London; designated by Libert, 2010: 35.

**Distribution:** Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (Uele, Ituri, Kinshasa, Sankuru, Lualaba, Lomani, Shaba, Maniema, Kivu), Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Sudan (south), Ethiopia, Kenya (west), Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (widespread), Mozambique, Zimbabwe (north-east).

**Specific localities:**

Angola – Benguela (Libert, 2010); Braganca Falls (Libert, 2010); Cagandala (Libert, 2010); Mount Mocco (Libert, 2010); Dalla Tando (Libert, 2010); Pungo Andango (Libert, 2010); Lumeje (Libert, 2010).

Central African Republic – Fort Sibut (Libert, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Dungen-Njangara-Doruma (Hulstaert, 1924); Doruma-Sili (Hulstaert, 1924); Lubumbashi (Libert, 2010); Kapanga (Libert, 2010); Kindu (Libert, 2010); Bili (Libert, 2010); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018).

Rwanda – Lake Ihema, Kagera (Libert, 2010).

Burundi – Bujumbura (Libert, 2010); Kisenyi, Musinga Territory (Libert, 2010).

Uganda – Masindi (Libert, 2010); Kalinzu (Libert, 2010); Loyoro (Libert, 2010); Tororo (Libert, 2010); Semuliki N.P. (H. Selb, unpublished, 2016).

Sudan – Yambio (Libert, 2010).

Ethiopia – Hokiss (Libert, 2010); Ouama (Libert, 2010); Tchellea (Libert, 2010); Tchhirri (Libert, 2010); Youbdou (Libert, 2010); Dire Dawa (Libert, 2010); Harar (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Kerio Valley (Talbot, 1935); Mount Elgon (Jackson, 1937); Kacheliba (Jackson, 1947); Kisumu (Larsen, 1991c); Nandi (Larsen, 1991c); Soy (Larsen, 1991c); Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c); Kibwezi (Larsen, 1991c); Garissa (Larsen, 1991c); Kavirondo (Libert, 2010); Kitale (Libert, 2010); Taveta (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Mpanda to Ugandan border (Kielland, 1990d); Ulanga District (Kielland, 1990d); Rau Groundwater Forest Reserve, Moshi (Cordeiro, 1995); Minziro (Libert, 2010); Kigonsera (Libert, 2010); Turiani (Libert, 2010); Mahenge (Libert, 2010).

Malawi – Viphya Mountains (Libert, 2010); Mlanje (Libert, 2010); Thyolo (Libert, 2010).

Zambia – Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kabompo River (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chisamba (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lusaka (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chingola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Luongo River (Heath *et al.*, 2002); upper Luangwa Valley (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kalambo Falls (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ikelenge (Libert, 2010); Mafinga Mountains (Libert, 2010).

Mozambique – Marrupa (Libert, 2010); Mount Mabu (S. Collins, *vide* Libert, 2010).

Zimbabwe – Mazowe River in the Shamva district (Paré); Farm Uronga South, 15 km from Nyamapanda (Paré).

*parallela* Aurivillius, 1923. *In*: Seitz, 1908-25 (as ab. of *Lycaenesthes crawshayi*). *Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde*, Stuttgart (2) **13** *Die Afrikanischen Tagfalter*: 450 (614 pp.). [Tanzania]: “Deutsch-Ostafrika”. Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at [www2.nrm.se/en/lep\\_nrm/c](http://www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/c)).

*marginata* Hulstaert, 1924 (as ssp. of *Lycaenesthes crawshayi*). *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaine* **12**: 182 (112-122, 173-194). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Dungen-Njangara-Doruma; Doruma-Sili”. **Note**: Treated as a subspecies of *crawshayi* by d’Abrera, 2009: 794.

*albilunata* Ungemach, 1932 (as f. of *Lycaenesthes crawshayi*). *Mémoires de la Société des Sciences Naturelles (et Physiques) du Maroc* **32**: 88 (1-122). [Ethiopia]: “le Centre-Ouest”.

### *Anthene crawshayi juanita* Henning & Henning, 1993 Dark Three-barred Hairtail (#)



*Anthene crawshayi juanita*. Males.

Left: Manoutsa Park, Limpopo, South Africa. Right: Lekgalameetse N.R., Limpopo, South Africa.  
Images courtesy Reinier Terblanche (left) and Allison Sharp (right).





*Anthene crawshayi juanita*. Left & Right: Females. Lekgalameetse N.R., Limpopo, South Africa. Images courtesy Andre Coetzer

*Anthene juanita* Henning & Henning, 1993. *Metamorphosis* 4 (4): 156 (156-158).

*Anthene juanita* Henning & Henning, 1993. d'Abrera, 2009: 792.

*Anthene crawshayi juanita* Henning & Henning, 1993. Libert, 2010: 39 **stat. rev.**.



*Anthene crawshayi juanita*. Male (Wingspan 25 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside. Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 5 January 2012. M. Williams. Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



*Anthene crawshayi juanita*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside. Lekgalameetse N.R., Limpopo Province, South Africa. 26 April 2016. M. Williams. Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

**Type locality:** South Africa: “South Africa: Manoutsa Park, below Strydom Tunnel, N.E. Transvaal, em. 25.xi.1990 (ex pupa), R.F. Terblanche.”

Described from one male and five females, all from the type locality. Holotype in the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.

**Diagnosis:** Male: Most similar to *Anthene crawshayi* (Butler) on upperside but the colour is a darker more purplish-blue and without distinct black submarginal spots in areas CuA1 and CuA2. Underside also closest to *A. crawshayi* but all markings darker and better defined. Basal spots dark brown to black; hindwing with postdiscal markings more basal, leaving a distinct submarginal brownish-grey area. Genitalia similar to *A. crawshayi* but with valve shorter and rounder; distal process much shorter and corona-shaped not elongated as in *A. crawshayi*; teeth on distal process longer and thinner. Female: Most similar to *A. crawshayi* on the upperside, but with more extensive blue colouring basally on both wings; forewing with more extensive white scaling in discal and postdiscal areas. Hindwing with larger white

postdiscal lunules. Hindwing underside with basal and subcostal spot in discal area black; other markings darker brown and better developed; submarginal area of hindwing as in male but submarginal lunules extending into this area (Henning & Henning, 1993).

**Etymology:** Named for Juanita Terblanche.

**Distribution:** South Africa (Limpopo Province).

**Specific localities:**

South Africa –

Limpopo Province – Manoutsa Park (24°25'57.8"S; 30°37'11.4"E – A. Gardiner and 24°25'57.1"S; 30°37'09.5"E – R. Terblanche) (TL); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (Williams, figured above).

**Habitat:** Dense riverine vegetation on the Olifants River, where it emerges from the Manoutsa Mountains (Henning & Henning, 1993).

**Conservation status:** Classified as Vulnerable (Henning *et al.*, 2009: 49). Reclassified as Critically Endangered by Mecenero *et al.*, 2013: 380.

*Anthene crawshayi vuattouxi* Libert, 2010  
Western Three-barred Hairtail



*Anthene crawshayi vuattouxi*. Male. Likpe Hills, Ghana.  
Image courtesy Pamela Sai.

*Anthene crawshayi vuattouxi* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 38 (420 pp.).

**Type locality:** Ivory Coast: Lamto, Ivory Coast. Holotype (male) and allotype (female), March 1995, Roger Vuattoux. Both in the M.N.H.N., Paris.

**Etymology:** Dedicated to Roger Vuattoux who raised the individuals of this subspecies leading to its recognition (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Mauritania (south), Gambia, Guinea-Bissau (east), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin (throughout), Nigeria, Cameroon (north).

**Specific localities:**

Mauritania – Kiffa (Libert, 2010); Tidjidja (Libert, 2010).

Gambia – Kundam (Libert, 2010); Farasutu, Sanyang, Tintinto, Bijilo, Pirang, Berending, Kundam (Jon Baker, pers. comm., May 2020).

Guinea-Bissau – Buba (Libert, 2010); Contabane (Libert, 2010).

Guinea – Labe (Libert, 2010); Fouta Djalou (Libert, 2010); Nimba Massif (Libert, 2010).

Sierra Leone – Kholifa (Libert, 2010); Moyamba (Libert, 2010); Panguma (Libert, 2010); Bumbuna (Libert, 2010).

Ivory Coast – Lamto (TL); Danane (Libert, 2010); Yeale (Libert, 2010).

Burkina Faso – Folonzo (Libert, 2010); Kou Forest (Libert, 2010); Poundou (Libert, 2010); Loumbila (Libert, 2010).

Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2009); Bole (Libert, 2010); Enchi (Libert, 2010); Kumasi (Libert, 2010); Anfoega (Libert, 2010); Ho (Libert, 2010); Lipke (Libert, 2010); Kpandu (Libert, 2010).

Togo – Badou (Libert, 2010); Hahoutoe (Libert, 2010).

Benin – Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016); see Coache *et al.* (2017).

Nigeria – Omo (Larsen, 2005a); Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a); Ibadan (Libert, 2010); Shaki (Libert, 2010); Kadi (Libert, 2010); Kaduna (Libert, 2010); Vom (Libert, 2010); Obudu (Libert, 2010).

Cameroon – Yoko (Libert, 2010); Adamaoua Plateau (Libert, 2010); Ngaoundere (Libert, 2010); Mayo Louti (Libert, 2010); Mokolo (Libert, 2010).

***Anthene suquala* (Pagenstecher, 1902)**  
**Compact Hairtail**

*Lycaenesthes suquala* Pagenstecher, 1902. *Jahrbuch des Nassauischen Vereins für Naturkunde* **55**: 155 (113-204).

*Anthene suquala* (Pagenstecher, 1902). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 627.

*Anthene suquala* Pagenstecher, 1902. d'Abbrera, 2009: 791.

*Anthene suquala* (Pagenstecher, 1902). Libert, 2010: 40.



*Anthene suquala*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Nanyuki, Kenya. Emerged May 2014. M. Roberts. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2403).

Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene suquala*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Nanyuki, Kenya. Emerged May 2014. M. Roberts. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2404).

Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Ethiopia]: “Suquala”. Holotype (female), 15 November 2000 (v. Erlanger); genitalia Libert 107-164; Wiesbaden Natural History Museum collection (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (male), Dilling, Sudan, 16 November 1904 (R.S. Wilson); Oxford University N.H.M., Oxford (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo (north-east), Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania (north-west).

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Beni (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018).

Sudan – Dilling (Bethune-Baker, 1916); Tira Mandi (Bethune-Baker, 1916); Nuba Mountains (Libert, 2010); Yambio (Libert, 2010); Imatong Mountains (Libert, 2010); Ingessana Hills (Libert, 2010).

Ethiopia – Suquala (TL); Koulala (Aurivillius, 1922); Karsa (Libert, 2010); Kistana (Libert, 2010); Karacori (Libert, 2010); Lake Tana (Libert, 2010); Harar (Libert, 2010); Negelle (Libert, 2010).

Uganda – Ara (Libert, 2010); Lake Edward (Libert, 2010); Masindi (Libert, 2010); Karamoja (Libert, 2010); Jinja (Libert, 2010); Tororo (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Kerio Valley (Talbot, 1935); Kacheleba (Libert, 2010); Kisumu (Libert, 2010); Ortum (Libert, 2010); Suam River (Libert, 2010); Rumuruti (Libert, 2010); Isiolo (Libert, 2010); Thika (Libert, 2010); Nairobi (Libert, 2010); Garissa (Libert, 2010).

Somalia – (probably) Bender Ziada (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Kikuru (Libert, 2010).

**Early stages:**

Jackson, 1947: 48 [as *Anthene sobrina*; Suk, Kacheleba, Kenya].

“**Egg.** Not known. **Larva.** Much narrower than and obviously distinct from its allies, *pitmani* Stempffer and *otacilia kikuyu* Bethune-Baker. Dorsum almost smooth, not corrugated as in the species cited. Body green or dark red with a dorsal series of diagonal sagittate marks in red, carmine and white. A dorsal fine dark line, broader along the anterior segments, ending at segment 9. Spiracles sharply lined in white with a dark red border. There is much minute black papillation. The larva is constantly ant-attended, and both tubercles and gland are present. The gland is placed centrally on segment 10, between and in front of the two tubercles; orifice narrowly oval. The tubercles are carried on raised shoulders on either side of segment 11; they are short, thick, translucent white organs with terminal spiny rosette. Length 18 mm, breadth 2 mm. **Pupa.** Greyish or green with a dorsal fine black line, lateral black spots and a short black dash on the head-case. At the junction of the thoracic and abdominal segments is a white diamond-shaped mark. General shape similar to that of other *Anthene*, regular, with a very slight waist; head-case small. Length 7 mm.”

*minuta* Bethune-Baker, 1916 (as var. of *Lycaenesthes crawshayi*). *In*: Longstaff, 1916. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1916**: 277 (269-288). **Type locality**: Sudan: “Dilling; Tira Mandi”. Given as *Anthene crawshayi minuta* Bethune-Baker, 1916 by d’Abrera, 2009: 794. Given as a synonym of *Anthene suquala* (Pagenstecher, 1902) by Libert, 2010: 40 **n. syn.**

*rothschildi* Aurivillius, 1922 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *In*: Rothschild, M., *Extrait du voyage de M. le Baron Maurice de Rothschild en Ethiopie et Afrique Orientale Anglaise*: 364 (333-386). Paris. **Type locality**: [Ethiopia]: “Koulala”. Synonymized with *Anthene larydas* (Cramer, [1780]) by d’Abrera (2009: 792) **syn. nov.** Given as a synonym of *Anthene suquala* (Pagenstecher, 1902) by Libert, 2010: 40 **n. syn.**

*sobrina* Talbot, 1935 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Entomologist’s Monthly Magazine* **71**: 208 (202-209). Kenya: “West Kenya Colony, 3,000 ft., leading into Kerio Valley. Suk”. Given as a synonym of *Anthene suquala* (Pagenstecher, 1902) by Libert, 2010: 40.

## A. *ligures* group

### A. *ligures* sub-group

## *Anthene ligures* (Hewitson, 1874) Violet Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes ligures* Hewitson, 1874. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 1874: 349 (343-355).  
*Anthene ligures* Hewitson, 1874. d’Abrera, 2009: 788.  
*Anthene ligures* (Hewitson, 1874). Libert, 2010: 42.



*Anthene ligures ligures*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Tororo, Uganda. May 1995. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2405).  
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene ligures ligures*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.

**Type locality:** Angola. Holotype (male), (Rogers); N.H.M., London. Neallotype (female), Mount Febe, Yaounde, Cameroon, February 1983 (M. Libert); genitalia Libert 106-116; N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe.

Recorded, in error, from Ghana and Togo (Libert, 2010: 42).

**Habitat:** Forest and heavy woodland. In Tanzania at altitudes from 600 to 1 700 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** Rare in West Africa (Larsen, 2005a), but commoner in the east, along shady forest roads, males coming to damp patches, sometimes in large numbers (Larsen, 1991c). Females are scarce in comparison to males (Larsen, 2005a).

**Early stages:**

Jackson, 1937:221 [Kabras-Kakamega, Kenya; for the nominate ssp.].

“**Egg.** The eggs are white and very flattened and laid on the under surfaces of the leaves. Diameter 0.5 mm. **Larva.** The larva is very broad and flat. Green with darker green dorsal line, flanked on either side with yellow. It carries short hair especially fringing the scalloped margins. Collar unusually large and broad. Dorsum rounded and spiracles white. There are apparently neither tubercles nor gland, and no ants were in attendance. Length 15 mm, breadth 5 mm. **Pupa.** The pupa differs from those of other *Anthene* in that the abdominal segments are centrally very broad and much flattened. It is placed horizontally on the underside of a leaf and attached with silk, both on the surface of the leaf and over the dorsum. In colour it is greenish-brown with fine dark dorsal line, and a white triangular spot between the thorax and abdominal segments, and with the same white spiracles as in the larva. The head-case is narrow, sloping sharply outwards to the broadest part midway along the abdominal segments and then abruptly back again to the extremity, the shape being, therefore, roughly that of a diamond. Length 9 mm, breadth 6 mm.”

**Larval food:**

*Celtis* species (Ulmaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 221; Kabras-Kakamega, Kenya; for the nominate ssp.].

*Anthene ligures ligures* (Hewitson, 1874)  
Violet Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes ligures* Hewitson, 1874. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 1874: 349 (343-355).

*Anthene ligures* Hewitson, 1874. d’Abrera, 2009: 788.

*Anthene ligures ligures* (Hewitson, 1874). Libert, 2010: 42.



*Anthene ligures ligures*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Tororo, Uganda. May 1995. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2405).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene ligures ligures*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.

**Type locality:** Angola. Holotype (male), (Rogers); N.H.M., London. Neallotype (female), Mount Febe, Yaounde, Cameroon, February 1983 (M. Libert); genitalia Libert 106-116; N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Sudan (south), Kenya, Tanzania (west), Malawi (north), Zambia (north-west).

**Specific localities:**

Nigeria – Gambari (Larsen, 2005a); Okwangwo (Larsen, 2005a); Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a); Rhoko Forest (Libert, 2010).

Cameroon – Barombi (Libert, 2010); Bascho (Libert, 2010); Bibundi (Libert, 2010); Mundame (Libert, 2010); Ako (Libert, 2010); Deng Deng (Libert, 2010); Yokadouma (Libert, 2010).

Gabon – Ipasa (Libert, 2010); Lake Asebbe (Libert, 2010); Mouila (Libert, 2010); N’Goumie River (Libert, 2010); Ogooue (Libert, 2010); Pongara (Vande weghe, 2010); Safala (Vande weghe, 2010); Waka (Vande weghe, 2010).

Congo – Odzala (Libert, 2010); Fort Rousset (Libert, 2010); Kelle (Libert, 2010) Brazzaville (Libert, 2010).

Angola – N’Dalla Tando (Libert, 2010).

Central African Republic – Bangui (Libert, 2010); Batalimo (Libert, 2010); Mambe (Libert, 2010); Yakoli (Libert, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Mayumbe, Kivu (Libert, 2010); Oubangi, Shaba (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

Burundi – Kitega (Libert, 2010).

Rwanda – Cyamudongo Forest (Libert, 2010); Cyanguu (Libert, 2010).

Uganda – Bugalla Island (Talbot, 1935); Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996); Mount Elgon (Libert, 2010).

Sudan – Tembura, Imatong Mountains (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Kabras-Kakamega (Jackson, 1937); widespread in western Kenya (Larsen, 1991c); lower Meru Forest (Larsen, 1991c); Nyambeni Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Kitale (Libert, 2010); Mount Kenya (Libert, 2010); Kibwezi (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Amani (Strand, 1909); Port Muansa (Strand, 1909); Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Uzungwa Range (Kielland, 1990d); Ukaguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Uluguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Usambaras (Kielland, 1990d); Rau Forest at Moshi (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Meru (Kielland, 1990d); Bukoba (Libert, 2010).

Malawi – Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).

Zambia – Lisombu Stream (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

*bjoernstadi* Collins & Larsen, 1991 (as sp. of *Anthene*). *In*: Larsen, 1991. *The butterflies of Kenya and their natural history*: 440, 215 (490 pp.). Oxford. **Type locality:** Kenya: “Kakamega Forest, 18.x.1984 (A. Bjørnstad leg.)”. The holotype (male) is in the National Museum, Nairobi (collector’s index no. 5020). Omitted by d’Abrera, 2009. Synonymized with *Anthene ligures* (Hewitson, 1874) by Libert, 2010: 42.

**Diagnosis:** Male more brilliant purple on upperside than other Kenyan *Anthene*; all wings with narrow marginal black border and black cilia; black margin broader towards apex; anal fold of hindwings black; underside rusty brown with lighter striae (similar to *Anthene ligures*) (Larsen, 1991c: 215). **Description:** “This species differs strongly from all other members of the genus and is unmistakable. The forewing is 1.6 cm, the average size of the genus. The upperside is a brilliant purple, as brilliant as that of *A. liodes*, but much deeper purple. The margins of the wings is very finely black (two or three rows of scales), so fine that it merges imperceptibly with the coal-black cilia. Toward the tip of the forewing the black margin widens to 0.5 mm. On the hindwings there is an indistinct black submarginal spot in space 1b. The entire anal fold (spaces 1 and 1a) is coal-black, and this is the case also for the costal area above the cell and from the middle of space 6. These characters are all absent from the duller *A. ligures* which it resembles on the underside. There are the usual three tails. The underside ground colour is a light chestnut with the normal complement of light striae, though not in the basal area or the forewings as in the *A. larydas* group. The underside comes closest to that of *A. ligures*. There are no dark costal or basal spots on the hindwings. The male genitalia are typical of the *Anthene* and are somewhat similar to those of *A. ligures*. However, the valves are rounded and carry an even stronger complement of sclerotized teeth at the apex. The whole valve is dome shaped to the extent that it is difficult to fit under a normal microscope cover slip. The penis is large and long, with a very different shape from that of *A. ligures*.” Male genitalia figured on p. 440. **Etymology:** Named for Anders Bjørnstad, who collected the only known specimen. **Distribution:** Kenya (west). Known only from the male holotype.

*Anthene ligures amanica* (Strand, 1909)  
Eastern Violet Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes amanica* Strand, 1909. *Entomologische Zeitschrift. Frankfurt a. M.* **23**: 125 (124-127).  
*Anthene ligures amanica* (Strand, 1909). Kielland, 1990d: 204.  
Synonym of *Anthene ligures* (Hewitson, 1874). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.  
*Anthene ligures amanica* (Strand, 1909). Libert, 2010: 47 **stat. rev.**

**Type locality:** [Tanzania]: “Amani”. Holotype (male), 12 February 1907 (G. Mosseler); Z.M.H.U., Berlin.

**Distribution:** Tanzania (east), Malawi (south), Mozambique, Zimbabwe (east).

**Specific localities:**

Tanzania – Amani (TL); Usambara Mountains (Libert, 2010); Moshi (Libert, 2010); Ngorongoro (Libert, 2010); Mount Meru (Libert, 2010); Usa River (Libert, 2010); Mkombola, Nguru Mountains (Libert, 2010); Turiani, Nguru Mountains (Libert, 2010); Kaguru (Libert, 2010); Mwanihana, Udzungwa Mountains (Libert, 2010); Sanje, Udzungwa Mountains (Libert, 2010).

Malawi – Mount Cholo (Libert, 2010); Mlanje (Libert, 2010); Zomba (Libert, 2010).

Mozambique – Maronga Forest (Libert, 2010).

Zimbabwe – Mount Selinda (Libert, 2010).

*sheppardi* Stevenson, 1940 (as sp. of *Anthene*). *Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa* **3**: 103 (88-108). Treated as *Anthene sheppardi* Stevenson, 1940 by Dickson & Kroon, 1978, Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 230 and d’Abreu, 2009: 788. Formally synonymized with *Anthene ligures amanica* (Strand, 1909) by Libert, 2010: 47 **n. syn.**  
**Type locality:** [Zimbabwe]: “Chirinda Forest”. **Distribution:** Mozambique, Zimbabwe (east). **Specific localities:** Mozambique – Maronga Forest (Kroon and Pennington). Zimbabwe – Chirinda Forest (TL; Sheppard). **Habitat:** Forest. **Habits:** This is a taxon of the forest canopy. Both sexes have been observed feeding from the white flowers of a shrub growing on the fringes of forest. Specimens are frequently seen mud-puddling (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). **Flight period:** Throughout the summer months (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). **Note:** Recorded from the Usambara Mountains in Tanzania, but the facies and male genitalia are similar to those of *Anthene ligures amanica*, so it may be that taxon (Kielland, 1990d: 207).

*Anthene ligures insularis* Libert, 2010  
Sesse Island Violet Hairtail

*Anthene ligures insularis* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 45 (420 pp.).

**Type locality:** Uganda: Bugalla, Sesse Island. Holotype (female), September-October 1958 (T.H.E. Jackson); genitalia Libert 106-075; M.N.H.N., Paris. Allotype (male) same data but genitalia Stempffer 5772.

**Distribution:** Uganda (Sesse Island).

**Specific localities:**

Uganda – Bugalla, Sesse Island (TL).

*Anthene agumatsa* Libert, 2010  
Brown-banded Hairtail

*Anthene agumatsa* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 48 (420 pp.).



*Anthene agumatsa agumatsa*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Sagamase, Kibi, Ghana. September 2003. Vorgas & Yevu. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2406).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene agumatsa agumatsa*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Kibi, Atewa, Ghana. July 2006. SY & RV. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2407).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Ghana: Pampawi. Holotype (male) 30 November 1961, Th. Maessen; genitalia, Libert 106-079; M.N.H.N., Paris. Allotype (female) Ghana; genitalia, Libert 106-089; N.H.M., London.

**Etymology:** Named for the Agumatsa Wildlife Sanctuary, Ghana, where several specimens have been collected (Wli Falls) (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Guinea, Liberia, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea.

*Anthene agumatsa agumatsa* Libert, 2010  
**Brown-banded Hairtail**

*Anthene agumatsa* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 48 (420 pp.).



*Anthene agumatsa agumatsa*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Sagamase, Kibi, Ghana. September 2003. Vorgas & Yevu. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2406).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.





*Anthene agumatsa agumatsa*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Kibi, Atewa, Ghana. July 2006. SY & RV. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2407).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Ghana: Pampawi. Holotype (male) 30 November 1961, Th. Maessen; genitalia, Libert 106-079; M.N.H.N., Paris. Allotype (female) Ghana; genitalia, Libert 106-089; N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Guinea (east), Liberia, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south).

**Specific localities:**

Guinea – Ziama Forest, Sereidou (Libert, 2010).

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

Ghana – Pampawi (TL); Ankasa (Libert, 2010); Bia (Libert, 2010); Cape Three Points (Libert, 2010); Amedzofe (Libert, 2010); Ho (Libert, 2010); Hohoe (Libert, 2010); Lipke (Libert, 2010); Sagamase (Libert, 2010); Wli Falls (Libert, 2010); Loloby (Libert, 2010); Todoma (Libert, 2010).

Togo – Kloto (Libert, 2010). Benin – see Coache *et al.* (2017).

*Anthene agumatsa nigeriensis* Libert, 2010  
Nigerian Brown-banded Hairtail

*Anthene agumatsa nigeriensis* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 49 (420 pp.).

**Type locality:** Nigeria: Awka, Mamu Forest. Holotype (male) May-June 1959, T.H.E. Jackson; genitalia, Libert 106-102; M.N.H.N., Paris. Allotype (female), same provenance, April 1960, T.H.E. Jackson; M.N.H.N., Paris.

**Distribution:** Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko Island).

**Specific localities:**

Nigeria – Isheri (Libert, 2010); Lagos (Libert, 2010); Uwet (Libert, 2010); Rhoko (Libert, 2010).

Equatorial Guinea – Bioko Island (Libert, 2010).

*Anthene sylvanus* (Drury, 1773)  
Sylvan Hairtail

*Papilio sylvanus* Drury, 1773. *Illustrations of Natural History 2*: index et 5 (90 pp.). London.

*Anthene sylvanus* Drury, 1773. d'Abreva, 2009: 790.

*Anthene sylvanus* (Drury), [1773]. Libert, 2010: 49.



*Anthene sylvanus*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Bonkro, Ghana. November 2005. RV & SY. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2408).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene sylvanus*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Suhin, Ghana. July 2007. RV. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2409).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Sierra Leone: “Sierra Leon”. Neotype (male), Sierra Leone, 4 April 1895; N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Sierra Leone (H.A. Thorne); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Senegal (south), Guinea-Bissau (Larsen, 2005), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south), Nigeria (south and Cross River loop), Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (Mongala, Uele, Ituri, Kivu, Tshopo, Kinshasa, Cataractes, Sankuru, Mamiema, Lualaba, Tanganika, Shaba), Burundi, Uganda (west), Zambia (north).

Erroneously recorded from South Africa by Trimen & Bowker, 1887b (MCW).

**Specific localities:**

Senegal – Basse Casamance (Larsen, 2005a); Bignona (Libert, 2010); Tobor (Libert, 2010).

Guinea-Bissau – Bafata (Libert, 2010).

Guinea – Labe (Libert, 2010); Fouta Djalon (Libert, 2010); Mamou (Libert, 2010); Lola (Libert, 2010); Nzerekore, Nimba (Libert, 2010); Ziama (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Sierra Leone – Bandajuma (Libert, 2010); Freetown (Libert, 2010); Moyamba (Libert, 2010); Bumbuna (Libert, 2010); Gola (Libert, 2010).

Liberia – Fisebu (Libert, 2010); Ganta (Libert, 2010); Monrovia (Libert, 2010); Petauka (Libert, 2010); Wanau (Libert, 2010); Wologizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Ivory Coast – Nimba (Libert, 2010); Mount Peko (Libert, 2010); Alepe (Libert, 2010); Comoe (Libert, 2010).

Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2009); Bia (Libert, 2010).

Togo – Badou (Libert, 2010); Kloto (Libert, 2010).

Benin – Noyau Central, Lama Forest (Fermon *et al.*, 2001); Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016); see Coache *et al.* (2017).

Nigeria – Lagos (Libert, 2010); Obudu (Libert, 2010); Calabar (Libert, 2010).

Equatorial Guinea – Benito (Libert, 2010); Bioko (Libert, 2010).

Cameroon – Bonjongo (Plötz, 1880); Korup (Larsen, 2005a); Mayo Kelele (Libert, 2010); Tchabal Mbabo (Libert, 2010); Deng Deng (Libert, 2010); Maan (Libert, 2010); Moloundou (Libert, 2010); Wak (Libert, 2010); Adamaoua (Libert, 2010).

Gabon – Upper Ogove River (Holland, 1891); Libreville (Libert, 2010); Mount Belinga (Libert, 2010); Mayoumba (Libert, 2010); Gamba (Vande weghe, 2010); Waka (Vande weghe, 2010); Ipassa (Vande weghe, 2010).

Angola – Barraca (Libert, 2010); Cassualala (Libert, 2010); N’Dalla Tando (Libert, 2010); Quirimbo (Libert, 2010); Quitondo (Libert, 2010).

Congo – Frontier with Cameroon (Libert, 2010).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998); Bangui (Libert, 2010); Mbaiki (Libert, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Eala (Stempffer, 1954); Mbata Siala (Libert, 2010); Yakoma (Libert, 2010); Sassa (Libert, 2010); Beni (Libert, 2010); Parc Albert (Libert, 2010); Ruwenzori (Libert, 2010); Semliki (Libert, 2010); Sandoa (Libert, 2010); Lubumbashi (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018).

Burundi – Kigwena (Libert, 2010).

Uganda – Bwamba (Libert, 2010); Kalinzu (Libert, 2010); Semuliki N.P. (H. Selb, unpublished, 2016).  
Zambia – Chiwoma (Libert, 2010); Ikelenge (Libert, 2010); Mufulira (Libert, 2010); Ndola (Libert, 2010); Lutupa Falls (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** Forest and dense Guinea savanna, as well as degraded forest habitat (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania at altitudes between 800 and 1 700 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** A relatively uncommon butterfly, usually encountered as single specimens (Larsen, 2005a). Males are attracted to damp spots on forest paths and roads (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

**Early stages:**

Poulton, 1911 [*Proceedings*, p. civ].

Lamborn, 1914: 476

The larvae are green, onisciform and are leaf feeders. Both DNO and TO's are present. Pupal period 7 days (n = 2).

**Associated ants:**

*Camponotus akwapimensis* Mayr. var. *poultoni* For. (Formicidae) [Lamborn, 1914: 476; Nigeria].

*Pheidole aurivillii* Mayr. race *kasaiensis* For. (Formicidae) [Lamborn, 1914: 476; Nigeria].

*moncus* Fabricius, 1781 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Species Insectorum* 2: 113 (499 pp.). Hamburgi & Kilonii. "Africa aequinoctiali".

*syllidus* Hübner, 1826. *lv*: Hübner, 1816-1826 (as sp. of *Timolus*). *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge*: 76 (432 + 72 pp.). Augsburg. No locality.

*locra* Plötz, 1880 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* 41: 203 (189-206). Cameroon: "Bonjongo (Camerons-Geb.)".

*tisamenus* Holland, 1891 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Psyche, a Journal of Entomology. Cambridge, Mass.* 6: 52 (50-53). Given as *Triclema tisamenus* Holland, 1891 by d'Abrera, 2009: 802. Formally synonymized with *Anthene sylvanus* by Libert, 2010: 50 **n. syn.**

**Type locality:** Gabon: "upper waters of the Ogové River". **Distribution:** Gabon. **Specific localities:** Gabon – Upper Ogove River (TL).

*niveus* Stempffer, 1954 (as ssp. of *Anthene sylvanus*). *Annales du Musée Royal du Congo Belge* (8) (Sciences zoologique) 27: 36 (48 pp.). Larsen (2005a) doubted the validity of this taxon but made no formal changes. Treated as *Anthene sylvanus niveus* Stempffer, 1954 by d'Abrera, 2009: 790. Formally synonymized with *Anthene sylvanus* by Libert, 2010: 50 **n. syn.**

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: "Eala (près de Coquilhatville)". **Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo (Equateur). **Specific localities:** Democratic Republic of Congo – Eala (TL).

## *Anthene ukerewensis* (Strand, 1909) Weak-spotted Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes ukerewensis* Strand, 1909. *Entomologische Zeitschrift. Frankfurt a. M.* 23: 126 (124-127).

*Anthene ukerewensis* Strand, 1909. d'Abrera, 2009: 788.

*Anthene ukerewensis* (Strand, 1909). Libert, 2010: 54.



*Anthene ukerewensis ukerewensis*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Cantine, Kivu, DRC. October 2010. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2410).  
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene ukerewensis ukerewensis*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Zika Forest, Uganda. 12 June 2017. J. Dobson.  
Images M.C.Williams ex Dobson Collection.



*Anthene ukerewensis ukerewensis*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Bunjako, Mpigi, Uganda. November 1999. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2411).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Tanzania]: “Port Muansa, Neuwied Ukerewe”. Lectotype (male), Port Muansa, Neuwied, Ukerewe, Tanzania (A. Conrads); genitalia Libert 108-132; Z.M.H.U., Berlin. Paralectotype (female), same data as Lectotype.

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi.

*Anthene ukerewensis ukerewensis* (Strand, 1909)  
Weak-spotted Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes ukerewensis* Strand, 1909. *Entomologische Zeitschrift. Frankfurt a. M.* **23**: 126 (124-127).  
*Anthene ukerewensis* Strand, 1909. d’Abrera, 2009: 788.  
*Anthene ukerewensis* (Strand, 1909). Libert, 2010: 54.



*Anthene ukerewensis ukerewensis*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Cantine, Kivu, DRC. October 2010. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2410).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene ukerewensis ukerewensis*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Zika Forest, Uganda. 12 June 2017. J. Dobson.  
Images M.C.Williams ex Dobson Collection.



*Anthene ukerewensis ukerewensis*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Bunjako, Mpigi, Uganda. November 1999. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2411).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Tanzania]: “Port Muansa, Neuwied Ukerewe”. Lectotype (male), Port Muansa, Neuwied, Ukerewe, Tanzania (A. Conrads); genitalia Libert 108-132; Z.M.H.U., Berlin. Paralectotype (female), same data as Lectotype.

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Sudan (south), Ethiopia, Kenya (west), Tanzania (north-west).

Recorded, in error, from Sierra Leone (as *schoutedeni*) by Larsen, 2005a.

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Njangara-Doruma (TL of *schoutedeni*); Lake Albert National Park (Libert, 2010); Kalonge (Libert, 2010); Ruwenzori (Libert, 2010); Beni (Libert, 2010); Bambesa (Libert, 2010); Dungu (Libert, 2010); Niangara (Libert, 2010); Doruma (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

Rwanda – Karama-Bugesera (Libert, 2010); Nyungwe National Park (Libert, 2010).

Burundi – Bugarama (Libert, 2010); Rusenko (Libert, 2010); Ruvubu (Libert, 2010); Kitega (Libert, 2010).

Uganda – Budongo (Libert, 2010); Katera (Libert, 2010); Mbale (Libert, 2010).

Sudan – Dilling Mountains (Libert, 2010); Imatong Mountains (Libert, 2010); Lotti Forest (Libert, 2010).

Ethiopia – Lake Tana (Libert, 2010); Harar (Libert, 2010); Boure (Libert, 2010); Jimma (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Kakamega (Larsen, 1991c); Sotik (Larsen, 1991c); Chepalungu (Larsen, 1991c); Kitale (Larsen, 1991c); Thomson’s Falls (Larsen, 1991c); Kavirondo (Libert, 2010); Kacheleba Suk (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Port Muansa, Ukerewe Island (TL); Ntungamo in Ngara District (Kielland, 1990d); Kakindu (Libert, 2010); Minziro (Libert, 2010); Ntungamo (Libert, 2010); Rubondo (Libert, 2010).

*pauperula* Strand, 1909 (as ab. of *Lycaenesthes ukerewensis*). *Entomologische Zeitschrift. Frankfurt a. M.* **23**: 127 (124-127). [Tanzania]: “Port Muansa, Neuwied Ukerewe”.

*ruwenzoricus* Grünberg, 1912 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Deutschen Zentral-Afrika Expedition 1907-1908.* **3** (17): 543 (506-560), 4 pls. Leipzig. Treated as *Anthene ruwenzoricus* Grünberg, 1911 by d’Abrera, 2009: 788. [date of authorship erroneous]. Formally synonymized with *Anthene ukerewensis* by Libert, 2010: 54 n. syn.

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Nördl. v. Albert-Edward-See, Ruwenzori, Westseite; Westl. v. Ruwenzori, N W Beni (Urwald)”. **Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo/Uganda border. **Specific localities:** Democratic Republic of Congo – Lake Albert-Edward (TL); Beni Forest (Grünberg, 1912). **Habitat:** Forest.

*schoutedeni* Hulstaert, 1924 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaine* **12**: 181 (112-122, 173-194). Kielland (1990d: 207) believed that *ukerewensis* (Strand, 1909) is a synonym of *schoutedeni* (Hulstaert, 1924) but did not make any formal taxonomic changes. Larsen (2005a) believed that the populations in Sierra Leone probably represented a distinct undescribed species, but was unable to further investigate the matter. Treated as *Anthene schoutedeni* Hulstaert, 1924 by d'Abrera, 2009: 788. Formally synonymized with *Anthene ukerewensis* by Libert, 2010: 54 **n. syn.**

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Dungu-Njangara-Doruma”. **Distribution:** Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of Congo (east-central), Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya (west), Tanzania (north-west). **Specific localities:** Sierra Leone – Mabang near Freetown (Larsen, 2005a); Guma Valley (C. Belcastro, *vide* Larsen, 2005a). Democratic Republic of Congo – Njangara-Doruma (TL). Kenya – Kakamega (Larsen, 1991c); Sotik (Larsen, 1991c); Chepalungu (Larsen, 1991c); Kitale (Larsen, 1991c); Thomson’s Falls (Larsen, 1991c). Tanzania – Ntungamo in Ngara District (Kielland, 1990d); Ukerewe Island (Kielland, 1990d). **Habitat:** Forest, including riverine forest, at medium altitudes (Kielland, 1990d). **Habits:** Similar to those of *Anthene rubricinctus* (Larsen, 1991c).

### *Anthene ukerewensis albicans* (Grünberg, 1910) Sesse Island Weak-spotted Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes ukerewensis* var. *albicans* Grünberg, 1910. *Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin* **1910**: 153, 172 (146-181).

*Anthene sylvanus albicans* Grünberg, 1910. d'Abrera, 2009: 790.

*Anthene ukerewensis albicans* (Grünberg, 1910). Libert, 2010: 56 **n. comb.**

**Type locality:** [Uganda]: “Sesse Inseln”. Lectotype (male), Sesse Islands, Lake Victoria (B. Doenitz); Z.M.H.U., Berlin. Paralectotype (female), same data as male.

**Distribution:** Uganda (Sesse Islands).

**Specific localities:**

Uganda – Sesse Islands in Lake Victoria (TL); Bugalla Island (Stempffer & Jackson, 1962).

*bugalla* Stempffer & Jackson, 1962 (as ssp. of *Anthene sylvanus*). *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London* (B) **31**: 34 (33-37). Uganda: “Sesse Isles, Bugalla Island”.

### *Anthene ukerewensis riftensis* Libert, 2010 Southern Weak-spotted Hairtail

*Anthene ukerewensis riftensis* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 57 (420 pp.).

**Type locality:** Tanzania: Wanzizi, Mpanda. Holotype (female), J. Kielland; M.N.H.N., Paris. Allotype (male), Lukandamira, Kigoma, Tanzania, August 1970, J. Kielland; genitalia Libert, 106-137; M.N.H.N., Paris.

**Etymology:** The name refers to its geographic range (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Tanzania (west), Malawi (extreme north).

**Specific localities:**

Tanzania – Mpanda and Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Rungwe (Kielland, 1990d); Kere Hill, MII and MIII, in Minziro Forest (Congdon & Collins, 1998); Buzenya Forest (Congdon & Collins, 1998); Munene Forest (Congdon & Collins, 1998); Ititye (Libert, 2010); Tukuyu (Libert, 2010); Mbisi Mountain (Libert, 2010); Bundali Hills (Libert, 2010).

Malawi – Mafipa Forest, Misuku Hills (Libert, 2010); Mughese Forest, Misuku Hills (Libert, 2010).

### *Anthene lemnos* (Hewitson, [1878]) Large Hairtail (#)

*Lycaenesthes lemnos* Hewitson, [1878]. *In*: Hewitson, [1862-78]. *Illustrations of diurnal lepidoptera. Lycaenidae*: 221 (1: 1-228; 2: 95 pp.; **Supplement**: 1-48.).

*Anthene lemnos* Hewitson. Swanepoel, 1953a.

*Anthene lemnos* (Hewitson, 1878). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Anthene lemnos* (Hewitson, 1878). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 229.

*Anthene lemnos* Hewitson, 1878. d'Abreu, 2009: 789.  
*Anthene lemnos* (Hewitson, 1878). Libert, 2010: 58.



*Anthene lemnos lemnos*. Male (Wingspan 29 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Manguzi Forest, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 17 June 2002. N. Owen-Johnston.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



*Anthene lemnos lemnos*. Female (Wingspan 30 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Manguzi Forest, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 18 April 2003. J. Dobson.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

**Type locality:** [Mozambique]: “Delagoa Bay (Monteiro)”. Holotype (male) in N.H.M., London. Neallotype (female), Natal, South Africa; Z.M.H.U., Berlin (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa.

Recorded, in error, from Zambia by Heath *et al.*, 2002.

**Habitat:** Coastal forest (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Also in woodland (Heath *et al.*, 2002). In Tanzania at altitudes from sea-level to 1 900 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** Most often encountered perched on a leaf on the forest edge (Larsen, 1991c). Specimens keep low down in the shade of trees. The flight is relatively slow, and individuals settle often on leaves or on flowers (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Flight period:** All year but commoner in the summer months (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Early stages:**

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 109 [as *Anthene lemnos lemnos*; Umhlanga Rocks, KwaZulu-Natal].

“**Egg.** 0.5 mm diam. x 0.3 mm high. Laid singly, at short intervals, on the leaves of the food-plant, generally on their undersides. The eggs are pale blue with white moles connected by white ribbing. They hatch after 4 days. The discarded shell is not eaten. **Larva.** 1st instar 0.9 mm, growing to 1.9 mm in 4-5 days; 2nd instar growing to 3 mm in 3-4 days; 3rd instar growing to 5 mm in 3-4 days; 4th instar growing to 8-9 mm in 4-5 days; 5th instar growing to 13-16.5 mm in 6-7 days. The honey-gland is present in the 3rd to 5th instars, while the tubercles are present in the 2nd to 5th instars. In the early stages, larvae eat troughs in the leaf-surface, and these often disclose the presence of the larvae. Later, larvae eat right through the leaf, then widen the hole out to the edge. The discarded skin is not eaten. There is a procession of broods, practically throughout the year. **Pupa.** 11-11.25 mm. Secured to a leaf or stem by the cremastral hooks entangled in a silk mat, and by a girdle. The colour varies through green touched with brown, dull green heavily mottled with brown, and brown without markings. A white diamond-shaped mark on the thorax is conspicuous, on all pupae. The pupal state lasts for 10-11 days. **Parasites.** Egg destroyed by very small chalcids. Larva killed by *Apantales* sp., 13-18 per larva. A maggot will remain in the cocoon for 7 days (in December) before pupating. Pupa probably parasitized by *Pimpla* sp.”

Kielland, 1990: 204 [pertains to the ssp. *loa*]

Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 229 [pertains to the nominate subspecies]

Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 624 [pertains to no particular subspecies]

**Larval food:**

*Erythrococca berberidea* Prain (syn. *Micrococca berberidea* Phill.) (Euphorbiaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 109].

*Erythrococca polyandra* (Pax. & K.Hoffm.) Prain (Euphorbiaceae) [Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 229].

*Anthene lemnos lemnos* (Hewitson, [1878])

Large Hairtail (#)

*Lycaenesthes lemnos* Hewitson, [1878]. *In*: Hewitson, [1862-78]. *Illustrations of diurnal lepidoptera. Lycaenidae*: 221 (1: 1-228; 2: 95 pp.; **Supplement**: 1-48.).

*Anthene lemnos* Hewitson. Swanepoel, 1953a.

*Anthene lemnos lemnos* (Hewitson, 1878). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Anthene lemnos lemnos* (Hewitson, 1878). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 229.

*Anthene lemnos lemnos* Hewitson, 1878. d’Abrera, 2009: 789.

*Anthene lemnos lemnos* (Hewitson, 1878). Libert, 2010: 58.



*Anthene lemnos lemnos*. Male (Wingspan 29 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Manguzi Forest, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 17 June 2002. N. Owen-Johnston.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



*Anthene lemnos lemnos*. Female (Wingspan 30 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Manguzi Forest, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 18 April 2003. J. Dobson.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

**Type locality:** [Mozambique]: “Delagoa Bay (Monteiro)”. Holotype (male) in N.H.M., London. Neallotype (female), Natal, South Africa; Z.M.H.U., Berlin (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Mozambique, South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal – coast).

Recorded, in error, from Zimbabwe and Dondo Forest by Pringle *et al.*, 1994.

**Specific localities:**

Mozambique – Delagoa Bay (now Maputo) (TL); Maputo Special Reserve (Miles & Mulvaney, 2022).

South Africa –

KwaZulu-Natal – Umkomaas (Swanepoel, 1953); Durban (Swanepoel, 1953); Amahlongwa (Swanepoel, 1953); St Lucia (Swanepoel, 1953); Umhlanga Rocks (Clark & Dickson, 1971); Umdoni Park (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Manguzi Forest (figured above); Syndemham (Libert, 2010); Dukuduku (Libert, 2010); Eshowe (Libert, 2010); Lkae Sibaya.

*natalensis* Staudinger & Schatz, 1888 (as var. of *Lycaenesthes sylvanus*). *In*: Staudinger & Schatz, 1884-8. *Exotischer Schmetterlinge* 1: 273 (333 pp.). Bayern. [South Africa]: “Natal”. [False locality?]. Given as a synonym of *Anthene lemnos* by Libert, 2010: 58 **n. syn.**



*Anthene lemnos loa* (Strand, 1911)  
Northern Large Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes loa* Strand, 1911. *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* 77: 196 (190-198).

*Anthene lemnos loa* (Strand, 1911). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 624.

*Anthene lemnos loa* Strand, 1911. d'Abbrera, 2009: 789.

*Anthene lemnos loa* (Strand, 1911). Libert, 2010: 59

**Type locality:** [Tanzania]: Amani, January 1906 (S.G. Vosseler). Holotype (male) in the Z.M.H.U., Berlin. Neallotype (female) Dar es Salam, Tanzania, 1904 (S.G. Vosseler); Z.M.H.U., Berlin (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Kenya (south-east), Tanzania (north-east), Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe (east).

**Specific localities:**

Kenya – Shimba Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Witu (Libert, 2010); Teita Hills (Libert, 2010); Sagalla (Libert, 2010); Kibwezi (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Amani (TL); Eastern part, inland to Uzungwa Range, Rubeho Mountains, Njoge Mountain north of Mpwapwa and South Pare Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Rau Groundwater Forest Reserve, Moshi at 750 m (Cordeiro, 1995); northern slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro at 2 000 m (Cordeiro, 1995); Dar es Salam (Libert, 2010); Pemba (Libert, 2010); Zanzibar (Libert, 2010); Turiani (Libert, 2010); Pugu Hills (Libert, 2010); Uluguru Mountains (Libert, 2010); Mikumi N.P. (Libert, 2010); Iringa (Libert, 2010); Mbamba Bay (Libert, 2010).

Malawi – Manchewe (Libert, 2010); Zomba (Libert, 2010).

Mozambique – Amatongas (Libert, 2010); Dondo (Libert, 2010).

Zimbabwe – Mutare (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Mount Selinda (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

*Anthene indefinita* (Bethune-Baker, 1910)  
Variable Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes indefinita* Bethune-Baker, 1910. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 43: 25 (1-84).

*Anthene indefinita* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 623.

*Anthene indefinita* Bethune-Baker, 1910. d'Abbrera, 2009: 789.

*Anthene indefinita* (Bethune-Baker), 1910. Libert, 2010: 60.



*Anthene indefinita indefinita*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Karen, Nairobi, Kenya. Emerged October 2006. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2412).

Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene indefinita indefinita*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Kenya. Emerged October 1995. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2413).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Uganda]: “Toro” [False locality]; [Kenya]: “Kikuyu, 6,000 feet”. Lectotype (male) Kikuyu District, 6 000 ft; Kenya, November 1902; genitalia GET 1964-237; N.H.M., London. Paralectotype (female) Kikuyu District, 6 000 ft; Kenya, November 1902; N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Kenya, Tanzania.

Erroneously recorded from Southern Africa by Dickson & Kroon, 1978 and from Mozambique by Congdon *et al.*, 2010. Erroneously recorded from Uganda by Davenport, 1996.

**Habitat:** Moist savanna and forest (Larsen, 1991c). In Tanzania from 500 to 2 400 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** Sometimes common, especially males (Larsen, 1991c).

**Early stages:**

*Ackery et al.*, 1995: 621 [pertains to the ssp. *oculata*]

**Larval food:**

*Coffea* species (Rubiaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 203].

*Erythrococca bongensis* Pax (Euphorbiaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 329; as *Erythrococca rigidifolia* Px].

*Anthene indefinita indefinita* (Bethune-Baker, 1910)  
Variable Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes indefinita* Bethune-Baker, 1910. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **43**: 25 (1-84).

*Anthene indefinita* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). *Ackery et al.*, 1995: 623.

*Anthene indefinita* Bethune-Baker, 1910. d’Abrera, 2009: 789.

*Anthene indefinita indefinita* (Bethune-Baker), 1910. Libert, 2010: 60.



*Anthene indefinita indefinita*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Karen, Nairobi, Kenya. Emerged October 2006. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2412).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene indefinita indefinita*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Kenya. Emerged October 1995. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2413).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Uganda]: “Toro” [False locality]; [Kenya]: “Kikuyu, 6,000 feet”. Lectotype (male) Kikuyu District, 6 000 ft; Kenya, November 1902; genitalia GET 1964-237; N.H.M., London.

Paralectotype (female) Kikuyu District, 6 000 ft; Kenya, November 1902; N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Kenya (central), Tanzania (north).

Erroneously recorded from Southern Africa by Dickson & Kroon, 1978 and from Mozambique by Congdon *et al.*, 2010.

**Specific localities:**

Kenya – Kikuyu (Bethune-Baker, 1910); Nairobi (Libert, 2011); Marsabit (Libert, 2011); Eldama Ravine (Libert, 2011); Mount Meru (Libert, 2011); Kibwezi (Libert, 2011); Teita Hills (Libert, 2011).

Tanzania – Usambara (Strand, 1911); Northern Highlands, east to Nguru Mts (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006); Arusha (Libert, 2011); Kilimanjaro (Libert, 2011); Loliondo (Libert, 2011); Longido (Libert, 2011); Oldeani (Libert, 2011); Lolkisale (Libert, 2011).

*bigamica* Strand, 1911 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **77**: 197 (190-198). [Kenya]: “Kikuyu, 6,000 feet”; [Tanzania]: “Usumbara”.

### *Anthene indefinita oculata* Stempffer, 1946 Mt Kulala Variable Hairtail

*Anthene indefinita* f. *oculata* Stempffer, 1946. *Revue Française d'Entomologie* **13**: 15 (8-19).

*Anthene indefinita oculata* Stempffer, 1946. Libert, 2010: 61 **stat. rev.**

**Type locality:** [Kenya]: “lac Rudolphe, sud de Kulal, November-December 1927 (V.G. van Someren). Holotype (male) in O.U.M.N.H., Oxford. Allotype (female), same data as holotype.

**Distribution:** Kenya (north).

**Specific localities:**

Kenya – Mount Kulal (TL).

### *A. butleri* sub-group

### *Anthene butleri* (Oberthür, 1880) Wide-banded Hairtail

*Lycaena (Lampides) butleri* Oberthür, 1880. *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (di Genova) Giacomo Doria* **15**: 170 (129-186).

*Anthene butleri* (Trimen, 1881). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 231. [misattribution of author; date of authorship erroneous]

*Anthene butleri* Oberthür, 1880. d'Abreera, 2009: 792.

*Anthene butleri* (Oberthür, 1880). Libert, 2010: 62.



*Anthene butleri butleri*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Menegsha Mountain, Ethiopia. October 1984. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2414).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene butleri butleri*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Menegsha Mountain, Ethiopia. October 1984. Ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2415).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Ethiopia]: “Mantek; Mahal-Uonz”. Lectotype (female), Mantek, Ethiopia, 14 June 1877 (O. Antinori); Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genes (Libert, 2010: 64). Neallotype (male), Lekampti, Ethiopia, 12 June 1925 (H. Ungemach); M.N.H.N., Paris (Libert, 2010: 64).

**Distribution:** Yemen, Ethiopia, Eritrea.

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

*Anthene butleri butleri* (Oberthür, 1880)  
Wide-banded Hairtail

*Lycaena (Lampides) butleri butleri* Oberthür, 1880. *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (di Genova) Giacomo Doria* **15**: 170 (129-186).

*Anthene butleri butleri* Oberthür, 1880. d’Abrera, 2009: 792.

*Anthene butleri butleri* (Oberthür, 1880). Libert, 2010: 62.



*Anthene butleri butleri*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Menegsha Mountain, Ethiopia. October 1984. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2414).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene butleri butleri*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Menegsha Mountain, Ethiopia. October 1984. Ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2415).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Ethiopia]: “Mantek; Mahal-Uonz”. Lectotype (female), Mantek, Ethiopia, 14 June 1877 (O. Antinori); Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genes (Libert, 2010: 64). Neallotype (male), Lekampti, Ethiopia, 12 June 1925 (H. Ungemach); M.N.H.N., Paris (Libert, 2010: 64).

**Distribution:** Ethiopia, Eritrea.

**Specific localities:**

Ethiopia – Mantek (TL); Mahal-Uonz (Oberthür, 1880); Lekamti (Ungemach, 1932); Metti (Ungemach, 1932); Lake Saddaca (Talbot, 1935); Dire Dawa (Libert, 2010); Maji (Stempffer, 1947); Gore (d’Abrera, 1980); Nole Kabba (Libert, 2010).

Eritrea – Asmara (Libert, 2010).

*aurobrunnea* Ungemach, 1932 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Mémoires de la Société des Sciences Naturelles (et Physiques) du Maroc* **32**: 85 (1-122). Given as *Anthene aurobrunnea* Ungemach, 1932 by d’Abrera, 2009: 792. [misspelling of species name]. Formally synonymized with *butleri* by Libert, 2010: 63 **n. syn.**

**Type locality:** [Ethiopia]: “Lekamti”. **Distribution:** Ethiopia (highlands). **Specific localities:** Ethiopia – Lekamti (TL); Metti (Ungemach, 1932).

*coelastina* Ungemach, 1932 (as f. of *Lycaenesthes aurobrunnea*). *Mémoires de la Société des Sciences Naturelles (et Physiques) du Maroc* **32**: 86 (1-122). [Ethiopia]: “Lekamti; Metti”.

*saddacus* Talbot, 1935 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Entomologist’s Monthly Magazine* **71**: 123 (69-78, 115-127, 147-153). Given as *Anthene saddacus* Talbot, 1935 by d’Abrera, 2009: 788. Formally synonymized with *butleri* by Libert, 2010: 63 **n. syn.**

**Type locality:** [Ethiopia]: “Lake Saddaca”. **Distribution:** Ethiopia. **Specific localities:** Ethiopia – Lake Saddaca (TL).

*galla* Stempffer, 1947 (as ssp. of *Anthene livida galla*). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **52**: 38 (35-41). Given as *Anthene butleri galla* Stempffer, 1947 by d’Abrera, 2009: 792. Formally synonymized with *butleri* by Libert, 2010: 63 **n. syn.**

**Type locality:** [Ethiopia]: “Maji, 8.500 pieds, Abyssinie sud-ouest”. **Distribution:** Ethiopia (south), Kenya (north) [erroneous]. **Specific localities:** Ethiopia – Maji (TL). Kenya – Mount Nyiro (Larsen, 1991c) [erroneous].

*collinsi* d’Abrera, 1980 (as sp. of *Anthene*). *Butterflies of the Afrotropical region*: 530 (593 pp.). Melbourne. Given as *Anthene butleri collinsi* d’Abrera, 1980 by Libert (*vide* Larsen pers. comm., 2007). D’Abrera (2009: 792) places *collinsi* as a synonym of *aurobrunnea* (Ungemach, 1932) [as *aurobrunnea*] but does not formalize this taxonomic emendation (i.e. there is no “**syn. nov.**”). Formally synonymized with *butleri* by Libert, 2010: 63 **n. syn.**

**Type locality:** Ethiopia: “Gore, W. Ethiopia, 8.5 N/35.22 E”. **Distribution:** Ethiopia (west). **Specific localities:** Ethiopia – Gore (TL).

### *Anthene butleri arabicus* Gabriel, 1954 Arabian Wide-banded Hairtail

*Anthene butleri arabicus* Gabriel, 1954. *British Museum (Natural History) expedition to south-west Arabia 1937-8* **1**: 379 (351-391).

*Anthene butleri arabicus* Gabriel, 1954. d’Abrera, 2009: 792.

*Anthene butleri arabicus* (Gabriel, 1954). Libert, 2010: 65.

**Type locality:** Yemen: “Jebel Jihaf, Shima, c. 7000 ft.”. Neotype (male), Jebel Jihaf, about 7100 ft, Aden, October 1937, Yemen; N.H.M., London. Neallotype (female), same data.

**Distribution:** Yemen.

**Specific localities:**

Arabian Peninsula (Ecoregions according to Larsen, 1983. All records ex Larsen, 1983, unless otherwise specified).

Yemen: Hammam Ali; Wadi Thabad; Jabal Dawran; Wadi Dur; Dalil; Jabal Bada’an; 30 km S of Ibb; Wadi Dahr; Wadi Sharas; Turbah Rd.

Aden: Jabal Jihaf (TL); Wadi Leje.

Hadhramaut: “Hadhramaut”.

Saudi Arabia – Faifa (Libert, 2010).

### *Anthene livida* (Trimen, 1881) Pale Hairtail (#)

*Lycaenesthes livida* Trimen, 1881. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1881**: 443 (433-445).

*Lycaenesthes livida* Trimen, 1881. Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.

*Anthene livida* Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.

*Anthene butleri livida* (Trimen, 1881). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.  
*Anthene butleri livida* (Trimen, 1881). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 231.  
*Anthene butleri livida* Trimen, 1881. d’Abrera, 2009: 792.  
*Anthene livida* (Trimen, 1881). Libert, 2010: 66.



*Anthene livida livida*. Male (Wingspan 26 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
 Utopia Resort, North West Province, South Africa. 28 August 2010. M. Williams.  
 Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



*Anthene livida livida*. Female (Wingspan 26 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
 Sasolburg, Free State Province, South Africa. Emerged November, 2000 (larva ex D.M. Kroon).  
 Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

**Type locality:** [South Africa]: “Highlands, near Grahamstown; Uitenhage (on Cannon Hill)”. Holotype (male) Canon Hill, Uitenhage, South Africa, 23 February 1870; N.H.M., London. Allotype (female) Highlands, Grahamstown, South Africa, 1870 (M.E.B.); N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Sudan, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Angola (Gardiner, 2004), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho.

**Habitat:** Savanna and, to a lesser extent, grassland. Colonies are associated with stands of crassulaceous plants (Larsen, 1991c). In Tanzania subspecies *stempfferi* occurs in forest and on forest margins, from 1 000 to 2 100 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** A common species (Larsen, 1991c). The flight is not as fast as other members of the genus (Larsen, 1991c). Males are inveterate hilltoppers (Williams, pers. obs.).

**Flight period:** All year.

**Early stages:**

Jackson, 1937: 224 [as *Anthene livida*; Mount Elgon, Kenya; pertains to subspecies *stempfferi*].

“The larva feeds preferentially on the flowers and seeds, but also, when these are not present, on the outer cortex of the leaves. **Egg.** Small, circular and white, with a slight upper indentation and a prominent network pattern embossed on the shell. It is laid usually among the flower-heads of the plant and also, sometimes, in the nodes of the young leaves. **Larva.** The larva is pale green, of a shade exactly matching the leaves of the plant. There is a central, single dorsal ridge of the same structure as that of *A. definita*, that is, consisting of separate tent-like processes, sharply pointed and triangular in profile, but slightly less pointed and slightly smaller than in that species. The collar is heavy and bluntly rounded, and the lateral edges of the carapace only very slightly scalloped. The anal segments are broad and regular in outline and carry both tubercles and gland. The former are short, thick and white, and seldom exerted; the latter, placed just below the last dorsal ‘tooth’, has a dark oval orifice. Length 18 mm.

**Pupa.** Either green or smoky grey, according to whether it is placed on a living or dead leaf, with lateral abdominal rows of minute black spots, and a faint, dark dorsal line. The thorax is sharply ridged, and in the depression between this and the abdominal segments is a white diamond-shaped spot edged with black. Head-case very broad and blunt. Length 10 mm.”

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 121 [as *Anthene butleri livida*; Eastern Cape; pertains to subspecies *livida*].

“**Egg.** 0.75 mm diam. x 0.35 mm high. Laid singly on the surface of a leaf or on the side of the bud.

Blue with white moles and ribs. Eggs hatch after some 5 days. The discarded shell is not eaten. **Larva.** 1st instar 1.25 mm, growing to 2.75 mm in 5-6 days; 2nd instar growing to 4.5 mm in 5-6 days; 3rd instar growing to 8-8.5 mm in 8-13 days; 4th instar growing to 16-17 mm in 15-18 days. The honey-gland and tubercles are present in the 2nd to 4th instars. Young larvae eat out troughs in leaves and occupy the space eaten out, with their body. They are not easily detected. After moulting, the skin is not eaten but left as a neat envelope. There is a big colour variation in the 2nd to 4th instars. Colour varies through shades of green to

pale purple-brown. The markings vary in harmony with the ground-colour of the larva. In the 3rd and 4th instars the dorsum has a saw-tooth appearance, which matches the serrated edge of the leaf. Brown larvae feeding on the leaf-surface can be confused with the abandoned eaten-out troughs. Pupation generally takes place low down on the plant. There is a succession of broods. **Pupa.** 11.5 mm. Attached to a leaf or stem by the cremastral hooks and a girdle. Emergence occurs after 13-18 days. The colour is basically green, but the general colour is influenced by the grey, brown or dark green spotting of the pupa. Some pupae have a pinkish appearance.”

Fontaine, 1988: 17 [pertains to ssp. *stempfferi*]

Kielland, 1990: 202 [pertains to ssp. *stempfferi*]

Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 231 [pertains to the nominate subspecies]

Heath *et al.*, 2002: 105 [pertains to the nominate subspecies]

**Larval food:**

*Aeonium* species (Crassulaceae) [A. Mayer in *African Butterfly News* 2023-3: 8].

*Cotyledon orbiculata* L. (Crassulaceae) [Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 231; for nominate ssp.].

*Cotyledon* species (Crassulaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 121; for nominate ssp.].

*Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* (Crassulaceae) [Heath *et al.*, 2002: 105; for nominate ssp.].

*Kalanchoe crenata* (Andrews) Haw. (Crassulaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 224; Kenya; for ssp. *stempfferi*].

*Kalanchoe lateralis* (Crassulaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 329; for ssp. *stempfferi*].

*Kalanchoe prittwitzii* Engl. (Crassulaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 224; as *Kalanchoe lugardii* Bullock; Kenya; for ssp. *stempfferi*].

*Sedum* species (Crassulaceae) [on cultivated varieties, according to Fontaine, *vide* Kielland, 1990d: 202; for ssp. *stempfferi*].

*Anthene livida livida* (Trimen, 1881)  
Pale Hairtail (#)



*Anthene livida livida*. Female. Loding, Mpumalanga, South Africa, 20 April 2019.  
Image courtesy Jeremy Dobson.

*Lycaenesthes livida* Trimen, 1881. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1881**: 443 (433-445).

*Lycaenesthes livida* Trimen, 1881. Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.

*Anthene livida* Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.

*Anthene butleri livida* (Trimen, 1881). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Anthene butleri livida* (Trimen, 1881). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 231.

*Anthene butleri livida* Trimen, 1881. d'Abreu, 2009: 792.

*Anthene livida livida* (Trimen, 1881). Libert, 2010: 66.



*Anthene livida livida*. Male (Wingspan 26 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Utopia Resort, North West Province, South Africa. 28 August 2010. M. Williams.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



*Anthene livida livida*. Female (Wingspan 26 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Sasolburg, Free State Province, South Africa. Emerged November, 2000 (larva ex D.M. Kroon).  
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

**Type locality:** [South Africa]: “Highlands, near Grahamstown; Uitenhage (on Cannon Hill)”. Holotype (male) Canon Hill, Uitenhage, South Africa, 23 February 1870; N.H.M., London. Allotype (female) Highlands, Grahamstown, South Africa, 1870 (M.E.B.); N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo (south-east), Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Angola (Gardiner, 2004), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana (Larsen, unpublished ms, 1991), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, Free State Province, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province, Western Cape Province, Northern Cape Province), Swaziland, Lesotho.

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kyala (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – South (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006).

Malawi – Shire Valley (Libert, 2010); Losery (Libert, 2010); Mount Mulanje (Libert, 2010); Zomba (Libert, 2010).

Zambia – Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chati Forest Reserve, on the Copperbelt (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Luwingu (Libert, 2010); Shabani (Libert, 2010).

Mozambique – Delagoa Bay (Libert, 2010); Mount Mabu (Libert, 2010); Mt Mecula [-12.0772 37.6297] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013).

Zimbabwe – Harare (Libert, 2010); Zvishavane (Libert, 2010).

Botswana – Gaborone (E. Pinhey *vide* Larsen, 1991; single male); Mogoditshane (Larsen, 1991; single male); Tlokweng (Larsen, 1991; single female); Ghanzi (Libert, 2010).

South Africa –

Limpopo Province – Waterberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Potgietersrus (Swanepoel, 1953); Polokwane (Swanepoel, 1953); Zoutpansberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Doorndraai Dam Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Soetdoring Farm [-24.561 28.233] (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015).

Mpumalanga – Volksrust (Swanepoel, 1953); Standerton (Swanepoel, 1953); Barberton (Swanepoel, 1953); Lydenburg (Swanepoel, 1953).

North West Province – Zeerust (Swanepoel, 1953); Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006).

Gauteng – Pretoria (Swanepoel, 1953); Witwatersrand Botanical Gardens (J. Dobson, unpublished checklist, 2001).

Free State Province – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Sasolburg (female illustrated above).

KwaZulu-Natal – Estcourt (Swanepoel, 1953); Ladysmith (Swanepoel, 1953); Kranskop (Swanepoel, 1953); Amahlongwa (Swanepoel, 1953).

Eastern Cape Province – Highlands, near Grahamstown (TL); Cannon Hill, Uitenhage (Trimen, 1881); Somerset East (Swanepoel, 1953); Queenstown (Swanepoel, 1953); Dordrecht (Swanepoel, 1953); Umtata (Swanepoel, 1953); Kokstad (Swanepoel, 1953); Port Elizabeth (Libert, 2010).

Western Cape Province – Murraysburg (Swanepoel, 1953).

Northern Cape Province – Postmasburg (Libert, 2010).

Swaziland – Malolotja Nature Reserve ([www.sntc.org.sz](http://www.sntc.org.sz)).

Lesotho – Maseru (Swanepoel, 1953).

*Anthene livida stempfferi* Storace, 1954  
Northern Pale Hairtail



*Anthene livida stempfferi* Storace, 1954. *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (di Genova)* Giacomo Doria **66**: 321 (313-323).

*Anthene butleri stempfferi* Storace, 1954. Kielland, 1990: 202.

*Anthene butleri stempfferi* Storace, 1954. Larsen, 1991: 220.

*Anthene butleri stempfferi* Storace, 1954. Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 622.

*Anthene butleri stempfferi* Storace, 1954. d'Abrera, 2009: 792.

*Anthene livida stempfferi* Storace, 1954. Libert, 2010: 68.



*Anthene livida stempfferi*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Adi Mission Station, Ituri, Democratic Republic of Congo. 11 April 2014. T. Desloges.  
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.

**Type locality:** Kenya: “Monte Elgon, (Chénia)”. Neotype (male), Mount Elgon, SE slopes of, 18 m. SW of Kitale, 6-7000 ft., Kenya; bred T.H.E. Jackson, 1934; N.H.M., London. Neallotype (female), same data as holotype.

**Distribution:** Sudan (south), Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo (north-east), Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania.

**Specific localities:**

Sudan – Gilo (Libert, 2010); Imatong Mountains (Libert, 2010). Ethiopia – Lake Awasa (Libert, 2010); Karamoja (Libert, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Beni (Libert, 2010); Lake Kivu (Libert, 2010); Luna River (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Itwara (Libert, 2010); Kigezi (Libert, 2010); Busia (Libert, 2010); Mount Elgon (Libert, 2010); Kotido (Libert, 2010); Mount Kadam (Libert, 2010); Labwor Hills (Libert, 2010).

Rwandi – Astrida (Libert, 2010); Kisenye (Libert, 2010).

Burundi – Bujumbura (Libert, 2010); Kitega (Libert, 2010).

Somalia – Berbera (Libert, 2010); Mandera (Libert, 2010); Shimba (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Mount Elgon (TL); Teita Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c); the Ukambani (Larsen, 1991c); Ortum Suk (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Mbulu Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Kilimanjaro (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Lossoganeu (Kielland, 1990d); Usambaras (Kielland, 1990d); Njoge Mountain (Kielland, 1990d); Ukaguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Ngara District (Kielland, 1990d); Ntungamo (Libert, 2010); Arusha (Libert, 2010); Uluguru Mountains (Libert, 2010); Uzungwae Mountains (Libert, 2010).

## *Anthene definita* (Butler, 1889)

Grey Hairtail (#)



*Anthene definita*. Left & Centre: males. Right: female.  
Images courtesy Herbert Otto.

*Lycaenesthes definita* Butler, 1899. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (7) 4: 342 (341-344).

*Anthene definita* Butler. Swanepoel, 1953a.

*Anthene definita* (Butler, 1899). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Anthene definita* (Butler, 1899). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 228.

*Anthene definita* (Butler, 1899). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 622.

*Anthene definita* Butler, 1899. d'Abrera, 2009: 788.

*Anthene definita* (Butler, 1899). Libert, 2010: 69.



*Anthene definita definita*. Male (Wingspan 25 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Lekgalameetse N.R., Limpopo, South Africa. 4 January 2012. M. Williams.  
Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.



*Anthene definita definita*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Nyungwe Forest, Rwanda. Emerged January 2009. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2416).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [South Africa]: “[Grahamstown]”. Lectotype (female), Karkloof, Natal, South Africa, 17 February 1897 (G.A.K. Marshall); N.H.M., London. Paralectotype (male), South Africa?; N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Swaziland.

**Habitat:** Found in a wide variety of habitats, including savanna, fynbos, karoo and the edges of forest. It is frequently also found in suburban gardens (Pringle *et al.*, 1994) and cultivated areas (Larsen, 1991c). In West Africa most records are from the forest zone (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania from sea level to over 2 200 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** Common in East and southern Africa but decidedly scarce in West Africa (Larsen, 2005a). The flight is fast but seldom sustained (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Both sexes are fond of flowers and males are avid mud-puddlers (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Flight period:** All year but not during winter in colder areas (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Early stages:**

Trimen & Bowker, 1887, Vol. 2: 93 and 101 [as *Lycaenesthes Liodes* Hewitson; Cape Town; for the nominate ssp.].

“**Pupa.** Above bright yellowish-green; beneath much paler, shining whitish-green; semi-transparent, abdomen more opaque. On back an indistinct median thin fuscous line; on this line, marking junction of thorax and abdomen, a conspicuous, oblong-ovate, salmon-pink, brown-edged spot; on each side of abdomen a row of minute, indistinct, fuscous dots. About 4½ lin. in length. The remains of a silken girth were attached on each side of the basal segment of the abdomen in the specimen here described, which was sent to me by the late Mr. Kay, on 23rd October 1869, with the information that it had been found fastened to the upper side of the leaf of a *Pelargonium* in Cape Town. The imago (a ♂) emerged on the 4th November.”

Jackson, 1937: 221 [Mount Elgon, 18 miles s.w. of Kitale, 6-700 feet, Kenya; for the nominate ssp.].

“The larva is a very general feeder and may be found on the young shoots of many different plants of widely different families. **Egg.** Circular, somewhat flattened, and very pale green when freshly laid. Diameter about 0.5 mm. **Larva.** The larva is a modification of the usual onisciform type. The dorsal ridge consists of single tent-like processes, each much enlarged and very sharply pointed with the posterior surfaces cut off vertically. The collar is very prominent, projecting far anteriorly and completely covering the head. Lateral edges strongly scalloped and fringed with hair. The colour varies with the food-plant, sometimes red (*Albizia*) or green (*Bersama*) or a combination of dark and light green, giving it a speckled appearance, very effective on the feathery inflorescence of *Rhus incana*. The inner edges of the dorsal processes and the edges of the carapace are usually white or pinkish-white. The anal segments are small with prominent anterior shoulders and the extremity narrowly rounded. The tubercles appear just between the last pair of spiracles and the shoulders mentioned above, and are therefore rather near the edge. They are long, thin, and white, with a large terminal rosette of spines, and are exerted vertically. The gland, with oval pinkish orifice, is placed centrally just above these. Length 15 mm. **Pupa.** Green or brown with a white diamond-shaped mark in the depression between thorax and abdominal segments. The shape, seen from above, is also that of a diamond, being rather pointed at the extremities and from each diverging in straight lines to the widest part in the centre, with a small irregularity at the shoulders of the thorax. In profile the thorax is ridged, followed by a depression, and lastly the abdominal segments are much contracted and curve strongly and abruptly to the extremity. It is fixed with silk flat on the surface of a leaf or stem. Length 11 mm, breadth 6 mm. **Parasites.** *Brachymera* (probably *leighi* Cam.) (Hymen., Chalcidae) was bred, as well as a tachinid.”

Clark & Dickson, 1952: 28.

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 113 [as *Anthene definita definita*; Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape; for the nominate ssp.].

“**Egg.** 0.5 mm diam. x 0.25 mm high. Laid singly, well concealed, on buds. Pale blue with numerous white mushroom-like moles, connected by white ribs. Hatching takes place after 6-8 days. The discarded shell is not eaten. **Larva.** 1st instar 1 mm, growing to 2 mm in 3-6 days; 2nd instar growing to 3.75 mm in 5 days; 3rd instar growing to 7 mm in 5 days; 4th instar growing to 13.5 mm in 6 days. Sometimes there are five instars, each taking 5-6 days, except the fifth, which takes 6-8 days. The honey-gland is present from and including the 2nd instar, and the tubercles from and including the 3rd instar. The colour varies, especially in the later instars. The ground-colour varies from dark green to pale green, depending on which type of plant the larva is feeding on. The extreme form is very pale yellow-green almost devoid of markings. After a moult, which takes place where the larva is feeding, the skin is not eaten. There is a procession of broods. Their shape and colour make the larvae very inconspicuous. Attendance by Argentine ants has been seen on mango in Cape Town. **Pupa.** 9.5 mm. Secured by a twig by the cremastral hooks and a girdle. The basic colour is green, but colour variations are caused by brown mottling. The pupa-state is normally of 10 days' duration, but the pupa may go into diapause up to a period of five months. The surface, except for the wing-cases, is sparingly studded with white petal-like setae. **Parasites.** Egg attacked by a small chalcid. Larva attacked by tachinids – one of which has, so far, been identified as *Aplomyia versicolor* – also by a braconid. Pupa attacked by a *Pimpla* sp.”

Carcasson, 1981 [larva and pupa].

Kielland, 1990: 203 [pertains to the nominate subspecies]

Larsen, 1991: 216 [pertains to the nominate subspecies]

Pringle et al., 1994: 229 [pertains to the nominate subspecies]

Ackery et al., 1995: 622 [pertains to the nominate subspecies]

Heath et al., 2002: 106 [pertains to the nominate subspecies]

Larsen, 2005: 235 [pertains to the nominate subspecies]

#### **Larval food:**

*Acacia mearnsii* De Wild. (Fabaceae) (exotic) [Botha & Botha, 2006: 200].

*Acacia saligna* (Labill.) H.L.Wendl. (syn. *cyanophylla* Lindl.) (exotic) (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 113].

*Vachellia seyal* (Del.) P.J.H. Hurter (Fabaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 328].

*Vachellia sieberiana* (DC.) Kyal & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [A. Mayer, unpublished; Johannesburg].

*Agaurea salicifolia* (Ericaceae) [Congdon, *vide* Libert, 2010: 73].

*Albizia gummifera* (J.F.Gmel.) C.A.Sm. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 222].

*Allophylus africanus* P.Beauv. (syn. *Schmidelia africana* DC.) (Sapindaceae) [Platt, 1921].

*Bersama abyssinica* Fresen. (Melianthaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 329].

*Bersama abyssinica* Fresen. subsp. *abyssinica* (Melianthaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 222; as *Bersama engleriana* Gurke].

*Bridelia* species (Euphorbiaceae) [Heath et al., 2002: 106].

*Choristylis rhamnoides* Harv. (Grossulariaceae) [Heath et al., 2002: 106].

*Crassula arborescens* (Mill.) Willd. (Crassulaceae) [Kroon, 1999].

*Crassula* species (Crassulaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 203].

*Entada* species (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1952: 28].

*Harpephyllum caffrum* Bernh. ex Krauss (Anacardiaceae) [Platt, 1921].

*Indogofera frutescens* L.f. (Fabaceae) [A. Mayer, unpublished; oviposition; Johannesburg].

*Kalanchoe crenata* (Andrews) Haw. (Crassulaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 222; on flowers].

*Kalanchoe prittwitzii* Engl. (Crassulaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 222; as *Kalanchoe lugardii* Bullock; on flowers].

*Mangifera indica* L. (Anacardiaceae) (exotic) [Platt, 1921].

*Morella serrata* (Lam.) Killick (Myricaceae) [Platt, 1921; as *Myrica aethiopica* L.].

*Pappea capensis* Eckl. & Zeyh. (Sapindaceae) [Pringle et al., 1994: 229].

*Pappea* species (Sapindaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 113].  
*Paraserianthes lophantha* (Willd.) I.C.Nielsen subspecies *lophantha* (syn. *Albizia distachya* (Vent.) MacBride) (Fabaceae) (exotic) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 113].  
*Rhus laevigata* L. var. *villosa* (L.f.) R.Fern. (Anacardiaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 222; as *Rhus incana* Mill.; on flowers].  
*Rhus* species (Anacardiaceae) [dwarf shrub on Magaliesberg; Dec. 2008, Williams, unpublished].  
*Rosa* species (Rosaceae) (exotic) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 113].  
*Schmidelia* species (Sapindaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 216].  
*Schotia* species (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 113].  
*Sorghum* species (Poaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 203; doubtful].  
*Vachellia abyssinica* (Hochst. ex Benth.) Kyal. & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 222; as sp. of *Acacia*].  
*Vachellia hockii* (De Wild.) Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 222; as *Acacia stenocarpa* Hochst.].  
*Vachellia karroo* (Hayne) Banfi & Galasso (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 113; as sp. of *Acacia*].  
**Associated ants:**  
*Iridomyrmex* species (Formicidae) [Larsen, 2005a].  
**Relevant literature:**  
Clancy, 2009 [Recorded from the United Kingdom].

*Anthene definita definita* (Butler, 1899)  
**Grey Hairtail (#)**

*Lycaenesthes definita* Butler, 1899. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (7) 4: 342 (341-344).  
*Anthene definita* Butler. Swanepoel, 1953a.  
*Anthene definita* (Butler, 1899). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.  
*Anthene definita definita* (Butler, 1899). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 228.  
*Anthene definita* (Butler, 1899). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 622.  
*Anthene definita definita* Butler, 1899. d'Abreu, 2009: 788.  
*Anthene definita definita* (Butler, 1899). Libert, 2010: 69.



*Anthene definita definita*. Male (Wingspan 25 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Lekgalameetse N.R., Limpopo, South Africa. 4 January 2012. M. Williams.  
Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.



*Anthene definita definita*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Nyungwe Forest, Rwanda. Emerged January 2009. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2416).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [South Africa]: “[Grahamstown]”. Lectotype (female), Karkloof, Natal, South Africa, 17 February 1897 (G.A.K. Marshall); N.H.M., London. Paralectotype (male), South Africa?; N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo (Ituri, North Kivu, Lualaba, Shaba), Angola, Central African Republic, Sudan (south), Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya (central, west), Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (north), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province, Western Cape Province), Swaziland.

**Specific localities:**

Nigeria – Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a); Dashen (Libert, 2010); Mambila (Libert, 2010); Obudu (Libert, 2010); Pankshin (Libert, 2010); Umuhaia (Libert, 2010).

Cameroon – Mount Mandara (Libert, 2010); Afanessele (Libert, 2010); Yaounde (Libert, 2010); Maan (Libert, 2010).

Gabon – camp Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Lubumbashi (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

Angola – Bihe (Libert, 2010); Bailondo (Libert, 2010); Benguela Plateau (Libert, 2010).

Central African Republic – Maboke (Libert, 2010).

Sudan – Imatong Mountains (Libert, 2010).

Uganda – Masindi (Libert, 2010); Lake Victoria (Libert, 2010).

Rwanda – Nyungwe (Libert, 2010).

Burundi – Buyongwe (Libert, 2010); Kitega (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Mount Elgon (Jackson, 1937); Ortum Suk (Libert, 2010); Mount Nyiro (Libert, 2010); Mount Kulal (Libert, 2010); Teita Hills (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Throughout (Kielland, 1990d); Turiani (Kielland, 1990d; as *chirinda*); foot of Kanga Mountain (Kielland, 1990d; as *chirinda*).

Malawi – Mzuzu (Libert, 2010); Mlanje (Libert, 2010); Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019)

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mpongwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kasama (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mafinga Mountains (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Nyika (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kafue (Libert, 2010).

Mozambique – Delagoa Bay (Libert, 2010); Garuso (Libert, 2010); Mount Namuli (Libert, 2010); Mount Njesi (Libert, 2010); Mt Mecula [-12.0772 37.6297] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013).

Zimbabwe – Chirinda Forest (Bethune-Baker, 1910; as *A. chirinda*); Bulawayo (Libert, 2010); Harare (Libert, 2010).

South Africa –

Limpopo Province – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953); Doorndraai Dam Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (“Malta Forest”); Highlands Wilderness (Bode & Bode, unpublished checklist); Soetdoring Farm [-24.561 28.233] (A. Mayer, pers. comm. 2015); Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams & Dobson, unpub., 2015).

Mpumalanga – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953); Sterkspruit Nature Reserve (Williams); Buffelskloof Nature Reserve (Williams).

North West Province – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953); Zeerust (Swanepoel, 1953); Kgaswane Mountain Reserve (Williams); Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006); Breednek (25°52'S; 27°27'E) (Williams 30 Nov. 2008).

Gauteng – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953); Witwatersrand Botanical Gardens (J. Dobson, unpublished checklist, 2001); Buffelsdrif Conservancy (Williams).

KwaZulu-Natal – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953).

Eastern Cape Province – Grahamstown (TL); Port Elizabeth (Swanepoel, 1953); Klipplaat (Swanepoel, 1953); King William’s Town (Swanepoel, 1953); Cookhouse (Swanepoel, 1953); Queenstown (Swanepoel, 1953); Dordrecht (Swanepoel, 1953); Umtata (Swanepoel, 1953); Burghersdorp (Swanepoel, 1953).

Western Cape Province – Cape Town (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); Paarl (Swanepoel, 1953); Worcester (Swanepoel, 1953); Matjesfontein (Swanepoel, 1953); Oudtshoorn (Swanepoel, 1953); Swellendam (Swanepoel, 1953); George (Swanepoel, 1953).

Swaziland – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953); Malolotja Nature Reserve (www.sntc.org.sz).

*chirinda* Bethune-Baker, 1910 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **43**: 27 (1-84). Treated as *Anthene chirinda* (Bethune-Baker, 1910) by Kielland, 1990d, Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 229 and d'Abrera, 2009: 788. Formally synonymized with *Anthene definita* by Libert, 2010: 70 **n. syn.**  
**Type locality**: [Zimbabwe]: "Chirinda Forest, Gazaland". **Diagnosis**: Very similar to *Anthene definita* but, in the male, both the upper- and underside of the wings are darker, and the postmedian stripes on the underside of both wings are nearer the termen. The genitalia are, apparently, distinctive (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). **Distribution**: Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe (east). **Specific localities**: Tanzania – Turiani (Kielland, 1990d); foot of Kanga Mountain (Kielland, 1990d). Zimbabwe – Chirinda Forest (TL). **Common name**: Chirinda Hairtail. **Habitat**: Forest.

### *Anthene definita nigrocaudata* (Pagenstecher, 1902) Ethiopian Grey Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes nigrocaudata* Pagenstecher, 1902. *Jahrbuch des Nassauischen Vereins für Naturkunde* **55**: 156 (113-204).

*Anthene definita nigrocaudata* (Pagenstecher, 1902). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 622.

*Anthene definita nigrocaudata* Pagenstecher, 1902. d'Abrera, 2009: 788.

*Anthene definita nigrocaudata* (Pagenstecher, 1902). Libert, 2010: 73.

**Type locality**: [Ethiopia]: "Ginir". Holotype (male), Gimir, Ethiopia, 16 March 1901 (v. Erlanger); genitalia 107-161; Museum Wiesbaden, Naturhistorische Sammlung. Neallotype (female), Touloudimtou, Ethiopia, 28 June 1926 (H. Ungemach); M.N.H.N., Paris.

**Distribution**: Ethiopia.

**Specific localities**:

Ethiopia – Ginir (TL); Eli (Strand, 1911); Touloudimtou (Ungemach, 1932); Boure (Libert, 2010); Harar (Libert, 2010); Dangila (Libert, 2010); Lake Tana (Libert, 2010); Wendo (Libert, 2010).

*liguroides* Strand, 1911 (as var. of *Lycaenesthes ligures*). *Entomologische Rundschau* **28**: 138 (137-141). [Ethiopia]: "Eli".

*fasciata* Ungemach, 1932 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Mémoires de la Société des Sciences Naturelles (et Physiques) du Maroc* **32**: 87 (1-122). [Ethiopia]: "Touloudimtou".

### *Anthene perspicua* Libert, 2010 Evident Hairtail

*Anthene perspicua* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 74 (420 pp.).

**Type locality**: Ghana: Lipke. Holotype (male) 25 February 1972, Th. Maessen; genitalia, Libert 106-940; Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville. Allotype (female) Kibi, Ghana. 8 January 1974, Th. Maessen; Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville.

**Distribution**: Guinea, Ghana, Togo.

**Specific localities**:

Guinea – Labe (Libert, 2010); Mamou (Libert, 2010).

Ghana – Lipke (TL); Sagamase-Kibi (Libert, 2010); Bia (Libert, 2010); Tano Ofin (Libert, 2010); Amedzofe (Libert, 2010); Loloby (Libert, 2010).

Togo – Kloto (Libert, 2010).

### *Anthene montana* Kielland, 1990 Uluguru Hairtail

*Anthene montana* Kielland, 1990. *Butterflies of Tanzania*: 205 (363 pp.).

*Anthene montana* Kielland, 1990. d'Abrera, 2009: 796.

*Anthene montana* Kielland, 1990. Libert, 2010: 76.



*Anthene montana*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Lukwangule, Uluguru, Tanzania. March 2013. MH & PW. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2417).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene montana*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Lukwangule, Uluguru, Tanzania. March 2013. MH & PW. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2418).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Uluguru Mountains, Bondwa Mountain, 2140 m, 14-IV-1984, J. Kielland”. Allotype (female), Uluguru Mountains, Lupanga Mountain, 2150 m, 29-XII-1981. Types in the Natural History Museum, London.

**Original description:**

“Male. Upperside wings shiny deep violet-blue with a narrow black marginal line on both wings. H.w. tails at vein 3 much shorter than those in 2 and 1. Underside ground colour grey; markings dark brown and distinctly outlined with dark brown and white edges; f.w. postdiscal row of spots almost straight from costa to vein 2; its continuation in space 1b is detached and placed basad of it, but continue almost in the same direction towards vein 1; there is a rectangular brown spot at cell end, and a thick dark grey submarginal line in both wings. H.w. postdiscal line of spots almost straight from costa to vein 4 where it is kinked, but continue almost in the same direction to vein 2, and forms a U-shaped band in spaces 1a and 1b; there is a long brown spot at cell end and a round brown spot in space 7; the black submarginal spots at anal angle and in space 2 are bordered with red on the inner side, and contain a few blue scales. Length of f.w. 13-15.2 mm. Female. Upperside ground colour pale brown; f.w. distal margin broadly dark brown; a curved band of black postdiscal spots from costa to space 1b, conjoined from costa to vein 2; a black rectangular spot at cell end; basal half of wing with violet-blue scales which pale towards middle of the wing. H.w. with a dark brown border and submarginal line, and a black discal line which is strongly curved towards base at veins 3 and 4. Underside as in the male, but ground colour paler and suffused with white scales between the spot at cell end and the postdiscal band, and in the space between this band and the submarginal grey line. Length of f.w. 15.8 mm. Male genitalia (fig. 138). Similar to those of *A. hobleyi*, but the bipectinate distal end of valva much narrower.”

**Distribution:** Tanzania (east – Uluguru Mountains).

**Specific localities:**

Tanzania – Bondwa Mountain in the Ulugurus (TL); Lupanga Mountain, Ulugurus (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habitat:** Montane forest at about 2 100 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** The flight is rapid and erratic. They frequently settle on the leaves of small bushes and trees (Kielland, 1990d).

**Larval food:**

*Choristylis rhamnoides* Harv. (Grossulariaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 205; Congdon & Bampton *in* CRG database, 2016].

*Anthene uzungwae* Kielland, 1990  
Udzungwa Hairtail

*Anthene uzungwae* Kielland, 1990. *Butterflies of Tanzania*: 207 (363 pp.).

*Anthene montana uzungwae* Kielland, 1990. d'Abrera, 2009: 796 **stat. rev., comb. rev.** [misspelling of subspecies name]

*Anthene uzungwae* Kielland, 1990. Libert, 2010: 77.



*Anthene uzungwae*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Lulando, central-south Tanzania. Emerged November 1991. IB. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2422).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene uzungwae*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Luisenga, Mufindi, Tanzania. Emerged May 1984. CC. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2423).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Mufindi, Luisenga, 1750 m, 8-V-1984, T.C.E. Congdon”.

Allotype (female), same data but 15-IV-1984. Types in the Natural History Museum, London (Libert, 2010).

**Original description:**

“Closely related to *A. montana*. Male. Upperside of the wings shiny deep violet blue as in *A. montana*, and with a narrow black marginal line; f.w. more pointed than in *montana*. Underside ground colour darker grey than in the related *montana*; f.w. postdiscal band straight from costa to vein 2; spot in 1b detached from the band, placed basad of it and pointing more distad than in *montana* (not in the same direction as the other part of the band); a rectangular spot at end of cell. H.w. postdiscal band a little curved, sharply broken at vein 4; again broken at vein 3, forming an elongate spot in space 2, extending parallel with the spot in 3, and with the elongate spot in 1b; the spot in 1b and 1a forming a Y; marginal spots and submarginal line as in *montana*. Length of f.w. 14-15.4 mm (Mufindi); 14.7-16.3 mm (Nyumbenitu). (Most of the Mufindi specimens are bred). Female. Upperside bright blue; h.w. with a slight brownish tint; f.w. with a 2 to 2.5 mm wide black distal border; a short thick postdiscal band from costa to space 3 or in some specimens to space 2; a black spot at end of cell. H.w. with a postdiscal row of spots from near costa to vein 4, and often with a small spot in space 3, placed proximad of the other spots; a wide, submarginal dark brown line with white, black-centered spots between the submarginal line and the fine black margin; the spot in space 2 large and bordered with a red crescent on the underside. Underside markings as in the male, but ground colour much paler, similar to that of the *montana* female. Length of f.w. 14-16 mm (mostly bred). Male genitalia (fig. 137). Similar to those of *montana*, but valva slightly more elongate and uncus differently shaped.”

**Distribution:** Tanzania (south-central – Uzungwa Mountains), Malawi (Nyika Plateau).

**Specific localities:**

Tanzania – Luisenga, Mufindi (TL); Mount Nyumbenitu (1 950 – 2 300 m) (Kielland, 1990d); Image Mountain (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Bundali (Libert, 2010).

Malawi – Chowo Forest (Libert, 2010); Juniper Forest (Libert, 2010); Kasungu Mountain (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** Montane forest and forest margins from 1 720 to 2 300 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Larval food:**

*Bersama abyssinica* Fresen. (Melianthaceae) [Congdon, *vide* Libert, 2010: 78].

*Choristylus rhamnoides* Harms (Grossulariaceae) [Congdon, *vide* Kielland, 1990d: 208].



## *Anthene bamptoni* Libert, 2010

### Usambara Hairtail

*Anthene uzungwae* Kielland, 1990, var., s. ln: Kielland, 1990. *Butterflies of Tanzania*; female illustrated on plate 53.  
*Anthene bamptoni* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 78 (420 pp.).



*Anthene bamptoni*. Male (Allotype). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Magamba, West Usambara, Tanzania. Emerged June 2001. CC. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2419).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene bamptoni*. Female (Holotype). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Magamba, West Usambara, Tanzania. Emerged April 2001. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2420).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Tanzania: Magamba, West Usambara. Holotype (female) bred, emerged 7 April 2001; in A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (male), same data but emerged 24 June 2001 (T.C.E. Congdon); A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Etymology:** Dedicated to Ivan Bampton for his contributions to the betterment of our knowledge of East African butterflies, particularly of their early stages (Libert, 2010).

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

**Specific localities:**

Tanzania – Magamba, West Usambara (TL); Mambega, Nguru Mountains (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** Montane forest.

**Larval food:**

*Choristylus rhamnoides* Harms (Grossulariaceae) [Congdon, *vide* Libert, 2010: 79].

## *Anthene congdoni* Libert, 2010

### Tanzania Hairtail

*Anthene bamptoni* Libert, 2010. Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 79 (420 pp.).



*Anthene congdoni*. Male (Holotype). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Madibira, Tanzania. March 1986. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2421).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Tanzania: Madibira, 1400 m. Holotype (male) 3 July 1986 (T.C.E. Congdon); A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Etymology:** Dedicated to Colin Congdon who raised the type specimen (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Tanzania.

Only known from the holotype.

**Specific localities:**

Tanzania – Madibira (TL).

### *A. afra* sub-group

### *Anthene afra* (Bethune-Baker, 1910) Black-edged Hairtail



*Anthene afra afra*. male. Somalomo, Cameroon.  
Image courtesy Jeremy Dobson.

*Lycanesthes afra* Bethune-Baker, 1910. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **43**: 27 (1-84).

*Anthene afra* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 620.

*Anthene afra* Bethune-Baker, 1910. d'Abbrera, 2009: 788.

*Anthene afra* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Libert, 2010: 80.



*Anthene afra afra*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Dja River, Cameroon. October 2009. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2424).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene afra afra*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Maan, Cameroon. November 2003. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2425).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Makala, Congo Free State”. Holotype (male), Makala, July (Powell-Cotton); N.H.M., London. Neallotype (female), Mambasa, Ituri, Democratic Republic of Congo, February 1947 (T.H.E. Jackson); N.H.M., London.

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

Misattributed to the Ghana fauna by Stempffer (1965) and to the Kenya fauna by Ackery *et al.* (1995) (Larsen, 2005a).

**Habitat:** Forest.

**Habits:** A scarce species (Larsen, 2005a). Males mud-puddle along forest roads and females are often found resting on low vegetation on road verges (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

*Anthene afra afra* (Bethune-Baker, 1910)  
**Black-edged Hairtail**

*Lycaenesthes afra* Bethune-Baker, 1910. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **43**: 27 (1-84).

*Anthene afra* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 620.

*Anthene afra* Bethune-Baker, 1910. d’Abrera, 2009: 788.

*Anthene afra afra* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Libert, 2010: 80.



*Anthene afra afra*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Dja River, Cameroon. October 2009. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2424).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene afra afra*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Maan, Cameroon. November 2003. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2425).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Makala, Congo Free State”. Holotype (male), Makala, July (Powell-Cotton); N.H.M., London. Neallotype (female), Mambasa, Ituri, Democratic Republic of Congo, February 1947 (T.H.E. Jackson); N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (Uele, North Kivu, Lualaba), Rwanda, Zambia (north-west).

Misattributed to the Ghana fauna by Stempffer (1965) and to the Kenya fauna by Ackery *et al.* (1995) (Larsen, 2005a).

**Specific localities:**

Nigeria – Okwangwo (Larsen, 2005a; single male); Ikom (Libert, 2010); Port Harcourt (Libert, 2010); Rhoko Forest (Libert, 2010).

Cameroon – Buea (Libert, 2010); Mount Kupe (Libert, 2010); Malap (Libert, 2010); Foumban (Libert, 2010); Yaounde (Libert, 2010); Abong Mbang (Libert, 2010); Efulen (Libert, 2010); Lolodorf (Libert, 2010); Maan (Libert, 2010); Moloundou (Libert, 2010).

Congo – Etoumbi (Libert, 2010); Foulakari River (Libert, 2010); Kelle (Libert, 2010); Ketta (Libert, 2010); Sibiti (Libert, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Makala (TL); Avakubi, Ituri River (Joicey & Talbot, 1921; for *minor*); Dungu-Njangara-Doruma (Hulstaert, 1924; for *lysias*); Mbata Siala (Libert, 2010); Mayumbe (Libert, 2010); Katoko-Kombe, Sankuru (Libert, 2010); Kuma (Libert, 2010); Niangara (Libert, 2010); Kafakumba (Libert, 2010); Mutshindji (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

Rwanda – Nyungwe (Libert, 2010).

Zambia – Zambezi Bridge (Libert, 2010); Jimbe (Libert, 2010).

*minor* Joicey & Talbot, 1921 (as sp. of *Cupidesthes*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 95 (40-166). Given as *Cupidesthes minor* Joicey & Talbot, 1921 by d’Abrera, 2009: 800. Formally synonymized with *Anthene afra afra* by Libert, 2010: 80 **n. syn.**

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Avakubi, Ituri River”. **Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo (Ituri). **Specific localities:** Democratic Republic of Congo – Avakubi, Ituri River (TL).

*lysias* Hulstaert, 1924 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaine* **12**: 181 (112-122, 173-194). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Dungu-Njangara-Doruma”.

*Anthene afra azurea* Libert, 2010  
Eastern Black-edged Hairtail

*Anthene afra azurea* Libert, 2010. Revision des *Anthene* africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae): 83 (420 pp.).

**Type locality:** Uganda: Kayonza Forest, Kigezi. Holotype (female) August 1957; T.H.E. Jackson; genitalia Libert, 106-717; M.N.H.N., Paris.

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

**Specific localities:**

Uganda – Kayonza Forest, Kigezi (TL); Bugalla (Libert, 2010); Jinja (Libert, 2010); Kibwezi (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Kere Hill, MII and Bulembe, in Minziro Forest (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

## *Anthene yevui* Libert, 2010

### Trimmed Hairtail

*Anthene yevui* Libert, 2010. Revision des *Anthene* africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae): 83 (420 pp.).



*Anthene yevui*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mate, Volta, Ghana. February 2002. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2426).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene yevui*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mate, Volta, Ghana. June 2001. Vorgas & Yevu. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2427).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Ghana: Gbledy, Volta Region, E. Ghana. Holotype (male) January 2000 (ABRI collection); genitalia, Libert 106-525; A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (female) Kakum, Ghana, December 2000 (S. Collins); genitalia, Libert 106-697; A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Etymology:** This species was dedicated to A.B.R.I. team member, Simon Yevu (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo.

**Specific localities:**

Guinea – Ditinn (Libert, 2010); Tolo (Libert, 2010); Ziama Forest, Seredou (Libert, 2010).

Sierra Leone – Mabang (Libert, 2010); Moyamba (Libert, 2010); Mount Loma (Libert, 2010); Denkale (Libert, 2010); Kondembaia (Libert, 2010).

Ivory Coast – Yapo, Abidjan (Libert, 2010).

Ghana – Gbledy (TL); Kakum (Libert, 2010); Bia (Libert, 2010); Tano Ofin (Libert, 2010); Sagamase-Kibi (Libert, 2010); Amedzofe (Libert, 2010); Anfoega (Libert, 2010); Dain (Libert, 2010); Dodi-Papase (Libert, 2010); Dzolu (Libert, 2010); Lipke (Libert, 2010).

Togo – Mount Agou (Libert, 2010).

## *Anthene alberta* (Bethune-Baker, 1910)

### White-traced Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes alberta* Bethune-Baker, 1910. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **43**: 28 (1-84).

*Anthene alberta* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 621.

*Anthene alberta* Bethune-Baker, 1910. d'Abbrera, 2009: 788.



*Anthene alberta*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Ishasha River, Kigezi, Tanzania. December 2008. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2428).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene alberta*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Minziru Forest, north west Tanzania. June 1997. CC & MH. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2429).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Congo (Makala)” [False locality]. Holotype (male), Kissegneis-Lumiri, Lake Albert Edward, Uganda, October; N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Kamengo, Uganda, August 1935 (T.H.E. Jackson); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Cameroon, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (Uele, Ituri, Tanganika), Sudan (south), Uganda, Kenya (west), Tanzania (west).

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Afanesséle, north of Yaounde (Libert, 2010); Deng Deng (Libert, 2010); Goyoum (Libert, 2010).

Angola – Braganca Falls (Libert, 2010); N’Dalla Tando (Libert, 2010).

Central African Republic – Bangui (Libert, 2010); Moloukou (Libert, 2010)

Democratic Republic of Congo – Katompa (Libert, 2010); Sankuru (Libert, 2010); Beni (Libert, 2010); Blukwa (Libert, 2010); Albert National Park (Libert, 2010); Angu (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

Sudan – Tembura (Libert, 2010); Yambio (Libert, 2010).

Uganda – Kissegneis-Lumiri (TL); Kamengo (Libert, 2010); Masindi (Libert, 2010); shores of Lake Victoria (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Kakamega Forest (Larsen, 1991c); Kaimosi (Libert, 2010); Kitale (Libert, 2010); Kibwezi (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Minziro (Libert, 2010); Helembe (Libert, 2010); Kasye (Libert, 2010); Kefu (Libert, 2010); Kitye (Libert, 2010); Lubalizi (Libert, 2010); Luntempa (Libert, 2010); Mugombazi (Libert, 2010); Mukuyu (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** Primary forest. In Tanzania at altitudes between 800 and 1 600 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** An uncommon species (Larsen, 1991c). Males are usually encountered on damp patches, or perched on a broad leaf on the edge of forest clearings (Larsen, 1991c). Males have also been seen feeding on bird droppings (Kielland, 1990d).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

The notes on early stages in Lamborn (1914: 476) purporting to be those of *Anthene alberta* must refer to another species as *alberta* does not occur in Nigeria, from where his material originated.

*Anthene hobleiy* (Neave, 1904)

Red-traced Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes hobleiy* Neave, 1904. *Novitates Zoologicae* **11**: 339 (323-363).

*Anthene hobleiy* (Neave, 1904). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 623.

*Anthene hobleiy* Butler, 1899. d'Abrera, 2009: 788. [misattribution of author and date]

*Anthene hobleiy* (Neave, 1904). Libert, 2010: 86.



*Anthene hobleiy hobleiy*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mau Forest, Kenya. October 1980. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2430).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene hobleiy kigezi*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Muleke, N. Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo. June 2011. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2431).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Kenya]: “no locality, but presumably east or north-east of Victoria Nyanza”. Lectotype (male), Nandi foothills, c. 8 m. NE of Mohuroni Stn., Kenya, Abt 1903 (C.W. Hobleiy); O.U.M.N.H., Oxford (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Mt Kokanjero, SW of Elgon, 6400 ft, Uganda, 7 August 1911 (S.A. Neave); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (north-east), Mozambique, Zimbabwe.

**Habitat:** Semi-montane and montane forest (Larsen, 1991c).

**Habits:** Not common but large numbers sometimes occur locally (Larsen, 1991c). Kielland (1990d) noted numbers of males of subspecies *ufipa* mud-puddling.

**Early stages:**

Subspecies *ufipa* was bred by Bampton from the Juniper Forest, Nyika Plateau, Malawi (Pringle *et al.*, 1994, plate 157, fig. 510) but nothing appears to have been published.

Larsen, 1991: 216 [pertains to the nominate subspecies]

*Anthene hobleiy hobleiy* (Neave, 1904)

Red-traced Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes hobleiy* Neave, 1904. *Novitates Zoologicae* **11**: 339 (323-363).  
*Anthene hobleiy* (Neave, 1904). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 623.  
*Anthene hobleiy* Butler, 1899. d'Abrera, 2009: 788. [misattribution of author and date]  
*Anthene hobleiy hobleiy* (Neave, 1904). Libert, 2010: 86.



*Anthene hobleiy hobleiy*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mau Forest, Kenya. October 1980. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2430).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Kenya]: “no locality, but presumably east or north-east of Victoria Nyanza”. Lectotype (male), Nandi foothills, c. 8 m. NE of Mohuroni Stn., Kenya, Abt 1903 (C.W. Hobley); O.U.M.N.H., Oxford (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Mt Kokanjero, SW of Elgon, 6400 ft, Uganda, 7 August 1911 (S.A. Neave); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Uganda (south-east), Kenya (south-west).

**Specific localities:**

Uganda – Mount Kokanjero, south-west of Elgon (Libert, 2010); Mbale (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Elgon (Aurivillius; for *elgonensis*); Mohuroni Station, Nandi foothills (TL); Cherangani (Libert, 2010); Nairobi (Libert, 2010); Ngong Hills (Libert, 2010); Mount Kenya (Libert, 2010); Nyambeni Forest, Meru (Libert, 2010).

*elgonensis* Aurivillius, 1925 (as var. of *Lycaenesthes pauperula*). *Entomologisk Tidskrift* **46**: 210 (206-212). Given as *Anthene hobleiy elgonensis* Aurivillius, 1925 by d'Abrera, 2009: 789. Formally synonymized with *Anthene hobleiy hobleiy* by Libert, 2010: 87 **n. syn.**

**Type locality:** [Kenya]: “Elgon”. Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at [www2.nrm.se/en/lep\\_nrm/h](http://www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/h)). **Distribution:** Uganda (east), Kenya (west). **Specific localities:** Kenya – Elgon (TL).

*Anthene hobleiy kigezi* Stempffer, 1961  
**Albertine Red-traced Hairtail**

*Anthene hobleiy kigezi* Stempffer, 1961. *Annales Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale* (8) **94**: 63 (73 pp.).

*Anthene hobleiy kigezi* Stempffer, 1961. d'Abrera, 2009: 789.

*Anthene hobleiy kigezi* Stempffer, 1961. Libert, 2010: 88



*Anthene hobleiy kigezi*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Muleke, N. Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo. June 2011. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2431).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



**Type locality:** Uganda: “Kigezi, Mafuga Forest, 7500 à 8500”. Holotype (male), January-February 1952 (T.H.E. Jackson); M.R.A.C., Tervuren (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female) Muleke, North-Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo, January 2006 (R. Ducarme); M.R.A.C., Tervuren.

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

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Djugu (Libert, 2010); Beni (Libert, 2010); Tshibinda (Libert, 2010); Lubero (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Mafuga Forest, Kigezi (TL); Kayonza (Libert, 2010); West Ruwenzori (Libert, 2010); Budongo (Libert, 2010).

Rwanda – Nyungwe (Libert, 2010).

Burundi – Bugarama (Libert, 2010); Bururi (Libert, 2010).

**Note:** Kielland (1990d: 203) states that there is a taxon, near subspecies *kigezi*, in montane forest (1 700 to 2 200 m) on the Mahale Mountains, in Kigoma District. This may be an undescribed subspecies. In Tanzania, *hobleyi* has also been taken on the following mountains: Kilimanjaro, Oldeani-Ngorongoro, Meru, Nguru, Uluguru, Ukaguru, Rubehos, Uzungwas, Njombe; also in the Kitesa Forest. None of these populations matches described subspecies of *hobleyi*. Specimens from the Uzungwa Range, the Rubeho Mts, Ukaguru, Njombe and Kitesa Forest all have dark undersides, with strong brownish red markings and appear to be similar. The population from Oldeani-Ngorongoro and Mt Meru has a much paler underside with rather faint reddish markings in the male (stronger in the female). The Kilimanjaro population has a very dark underside (darker than the Uzungwa population) with reddish brown markings. The upperside ground colour of specimens from the Ulugurus and the Nguru Mountains is in between those of the Uzungwa Range and Oldeani specimens, and with reddish markings; upperside rather pale, as in the Oldeani population. Two, or possibly three, new subspecies are involved. Libert (2010: 86) assigned the populations of *hobleyi* from north-east Tanzania to subspecies *teita* and the rest of the populations in Tanzania to subspecies *ufipa*.

***Anthene hobleyi teita* Stempffer, 1961**  
**Faintly Red-traced Hairtail**

*Anthene hobleyi teita* Stempffer, 1961. *Annales Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale* (8) **94**: 63 (73 pp.).

*Anthene hobleyi teita* Stempffer, 1961. d’Abrera, 2009: 789.

*Anthene hobleyi teita* Stempffer, 1961. Libert, 2010: 89.

**Type locality:** Kenya: “S.E. Kenya, Voi, Teita hills, 7.500”. Neotype (male), Teita Hills, Kenya, February 1955 (V.G. van Someren); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), same data as neotype.

**Distribution:** Kenya (south-east), Tanzania (north-east).

**Specific localities:**

Kenya – Teita Hills (TL); Kibwezi (Libert, 2010); Taveta (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Mount Kilimanjaro (Libert, 2010); Mount Meru (Libert, 2010); Mount Ngorongoro (Libert, 2010); Usambara Mountains (Libert, 2010).

**Note:** Kielland (1990d: 203) states that there is a taxon, near subspecies *teita*, in highland forest (1 400 to 1 900 m) in the West Usambara Mountains. This may be an undescribed subspecies. Libert (2010), however, did not differentiate this population from *teita*.

***Anthene hobleyi ufipa* Kielland, 1990**  
**Dull Red-traced Hairtail**

*Anthene hobleyi ufipa* Kielland, 1990. *Butterflies of Tanzania*: 203 (363 pp.).

*Anthene hobleyi ufipa* Kielland, 1990. d’Abrera, 2009: 789.

*Anthene hobleyi ufipa* Kielland, 1990. Libert, 2010: 90.



*Anthene hobleyi ufipa*. (Wingspan: 26mm.) Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mafinga Hills, Northern Prov., Zambia. About 6000 ft. 20-IX-1981.  
A. Heath. (Newport Collection).



*Anthene hobleyi ufipa*. (Wingspan: 26mm.) Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Tanzania, Uluguru Mtns, 2000 m. 1984-1989.  
T.A. Grant. (Newport Collection).

**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Ufipa, Mbuzi Mt., 2000 m, October 1971, J. Kielland”. Holotype (male) in N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Rubeho, Chugu Mountain, 1950 m, Tanzania, 8 February 1984 (J. Kielland); A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Original description:**

“A large race. Male. Upperside rather pale violet-blue; underside ground colour pale grey; markings arranged as in the other races, but brownish and rather faintly indicated, without any trace of reddish suffusion. Genitalia identical with that of *hobleyi*. Length of f.w 14.9-15.8 mm. Female unknown.”

**Distribution:** Uganda, Tanzania (Ufipa, Usambara, and Kigoma regions), Malawi, Zambia.

**Specific localities:**

Uganda – Katera, Sango Bay (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Mbuzi Mountain, 2 000 m, Ufipa (TL); Mount Kwaraha at 2 300 m (Cordeiro, 1995);

Kindoroko Forest Reserve in the North Pares at 2 100 m (Cordeiro, 1995); Uluguru Mountains (female illustrated above); Chugu Mountain, Rubehos (Libert, 2010); Nguru Mountains (Libert, 2010); Mufindi (Libert, 2010); Uzungwae Mountains (Libert, 2010); Rungwe Mountains (Libert, 2010); Mahale Mountains (Libert, 2010); Ntakatta Forest (Libert, 2010).

Malawi – Misuku Hills (Libert, 2010); Nyika Plateau (Libert, 2010); Nyamkhowe Mountain (Libert, 2010); Kota Kota (Libert, 2010); Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Zambia – Makutu Mountains (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mafinga Mountains (Heath *et al.*, 2002; male illustrated above); Nyika (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

**Note:** The unassigned subspecies of *hobleyi* from Zambia mentioned by Heath *et al.*, 2002: 106 and the species near *chirinda* illustrated in Pringle *et al.*, 1994 (Plate 157, fig. 510) both refer to *Anthene hobleyi ufipa* (Libert, 2010: 90).

***Anthene hobleyi barnesi* Stevenson, 1940**  
**Southern Red-traced Hairtail**

*Anthene barnesi* Stevenson, 1940. *Journal of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa* **3**: 106 (88-108).  
*Anthene barnesi* Stevenson, 1940. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.  
*Anthene barnesi* Stevenson, 1940. Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 229.  
*Anthene barnesi* Stevenson, 1940. d’Abrera, 2009: 792.

*Anthene hobleyi barnesi* Stevenson, 1940. Libert, 2010: 91 **stat. rev.**

**Type locality:** [Zimbabwe]: “Vumba Mountains”. Holotype (male), 16 March 1937 (B.D. Barnes); Bulawayo Museum (Libert, 2010). Allotype (female), same data but 11 November 1937 (Libert, 2010).  
**Distribution:** Malawi (south), Mozambique (Timberlake *et al.*, 2007), Zimbabwe (Vumba Mountains).

**Specific localities:**

Malawi – Mount Mlanje (Libert, 2010).

Mozambique – Mount Chipero (Timberlake *et al.*, 2007).

Zimbabwe – Vumba Mountains (TL; Barnes); Laurenceville, near the White Horse Inn (the Cooksons).

**Habitat:** Forest.

**Habits:** Both sexes are known to mud-puddle (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Flight period:** September to May (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

## *A. rubrimaculata* group

### *Anthene rubrimaculata* (Strand, 1909) Red-spotted Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes rubrimaculata* Strand, 1909. *Entomologische Zeitschrift. Frankfurt a. M.* **23**: 127 (124-127).

*Anthene rubrimaculata* (Strand, 1909). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 620.

*Anthene rubrimaculata* Strand, 1909. d’Abrera, 2009: 792.

*Anthene rubrimaculata* (Strand, 1909). Libert, 2010: 92.



*Anthene rubrimaculata rubrimaculata*. Male (Holotype of *zanzibarica*). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Jozani Forest, Zanzibar. January 1991. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2432).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene rubrimaculata rubrimaculata*. Female (Neallotype). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Amani, E. Usambara, Tanzania. November 2000. NC. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2433).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Tanzania]: “Amani”. Lectotype (male), Amani, Tanzania, 12 February 1907 (G. Vosseler); Z.M.H.U., Berlin (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Amani, E Usambara, Tanzania, November 2000 (N. Cordeiro); A.B.R.I., Nairobi (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Tanzania, Malawi.

D'Abbrera (1980) records this taxon from Kenya but Larsen (1991c) is convinced that it does not occur in this country. Libert (2010) also does not record it from Kenya.

**Habitat:** Forest, from sea-level to 2 100 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** Males are known to mud-puddle (Kielland, 1990d).

**Larval food:**

*Bridelia micrantha* (Hochst.) Baill. (Euphorbiaceae) [Bampton, *vide* Congdon & Collins, 1998: 102; for subspecies *tukuyu*].

*Dichapetalum braunii* (Dichapetalaceae) [Congdon, *vide* Libert, 2010: 94; Rondo Plateau, Tanzania; for the nominate subspecies].

## *Anthene rubrimaculata rubrimaculata* (Strand, 1909)

### Red-spotted Hairtail

*Lycanesthes rubrimaculata* Strand, 1909. *Entomologische Zeitschrift. Frankfurt a. M.* 23: 127 (124-127).

*Anthene rubrimaculata rubrimaculata* (Strand, 1909). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 620.

*Anthene rubrimaculata rubrimaculata* Strand, 1909. d'Abbrera, 2009: 792.

*Anthene rubrimaculata rubrimaculata* (Strand, 1909). Libert, 2010: 92.



*Anthene rubrimaculata rubrimaculata*. Male (Holotype of *zanzibarica*). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Jozani Forest, Zanzibar. January 1991. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2432).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene rubrimaculata rubrimaculata*. Female (Neallotype). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Amani, E. Usambara, Tanzania. November 2000. NC. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2433).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Tanzania]: “Amani”. Lectotype (male), Amani, Tanzania, 12 February 1907 (G. Vosseler); Z.M.H.U., Berlin (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Amani, E Usambara, Tanzania, November 2000 (N. Cordeiro); A.B.R.I., Nairobi (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Tanzania.

**Specific localities:**

Tanzania – Amani (TL); Coastal areas, from the Usambaras, south to the Rondo Plateau near Lindi, inland to the Uzungwa Range, and the Rubeho, Ukaguru, Uluguru, Nguru and Nguu Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Jozani Forest, Zanzibar (Congdon & Collins, 1998); Ambangulu (Libert, 2010); Tanga (Libert, 2010); Pugu Mountains (Libert, 2010); Mount Mbizi (Libert, 2010).

*zanzibarica* Congdon & Collins, 1998 (as ssp. of *Anthene rubrimaculata*). *ln*: Congdon & Collins, 1998. *Supplement to Kielland's butterflies of Tanzania*: 102 (143 pp.). ABRI and Lambillionea. Given as *Anthene rubrimaculata*

*zanzibarica* Congdon & Collins, 1998 by d'Abrera, 2009: 792. Formally synonymized with *Anthene rubrimaculata rubrimaculata* by Libert, 2010: 93 **n. syn.**

**Type locality:** Tanzania: "Jozani Forest, i.1991, S C Collins." Holotype in African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi. **Diagnosis:** The female of *Anthene rubrimaculata zanzibarica* has no blue scaling on the upperside of the wings (Congdon & Collins, 1998). **Distribution:** Tanzania (Zanzibar). Known only from the type locality. **Specific localities:** Tanzania – Jozani Forest (TL).

### *Anthene rubrimaculata tukuyu* Kielland, 1990 Occluded Red-spotted Hairtail

*Anthene rubrimaculata tukuyu* Kielland, 1990. *Butterflies of Tanzania*: 207 (363 pp.).

*Anthene rubrimaculata tukuyu* Kielland, 1990. d'Abrera, 2009: 792.

*Anthene rubrimaculata tukuyu* Kielland, 1990. Libert, 2010: 95.

**Type locality:** Tanzania: "Tukuyu, Musekera, 1100 m, 27-V-1984, J. Kielland". Allotype (female), same data but 6-II-1983, T.C.E. Congdon. Types in the Natural History Museum, London (Libert, 2010).

#### **Original description:**

**Male.** Upperside slightly paler than the nominate race; underside pale greyish-white as in ssp. *rubrimaculata*, but all three subbasal spots and the discal spot in space 7 are deep black, without a trace of a red tinge. Length of f.w. 11-14.2 mm. **Male genitalia** as in the nominate race. **Female.** Upperside brown with f.w. discal area bright pale-blue; a black discocellular spot; h.w. brown; a postdiscal row of pale-blue lunules and a discal row of pale-blue spots; submarginal spots and margin as in the nominate race; underside colour and position of markings as in the nominate race, but differ in the same way as mentioned under the male. Length of f.w. 13.8 mm"

**Distribution:** Tanzania (south-west – near Tukuyu), Malawi (central).

#### **Specific localities:**

Tanzania – Forest below the factory of Musekera Tea Estate, 1 100 m, Tukuyu (TL); Masoko (Libert, 2010).

Malawi – Chinteche (Libert, 2010); Mzuzu (Libert, 2010); Nkhata Bay (Libert, 2010).

### *A. rubricinctus* group

### *A. rubricinctus* sub-group

### *Anthene rubricinctus* (Holland, 1891) Indigo Hairtail



*Anthene rubricinctus*. Yangambi, DRC.  
Image courtesy Bart Wursten.

*Lycaenesthes rubricinctus* Holland, 1891. *Psyche, a Journal of Entomology*. **6**: 51 (50-53).

*Anthene rubricinctus* (Holland, 1891). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 623.

*Anthene rubricinctus* Holland, 1891. d'Abrera, 2009: 787.

*Anthene rubricinctus* (Holland, 1891). Libert, 2010: 96.



*Anthene rubricinctus rubricinctus*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mintom, southern Cameroon. February 2009. PA. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2434).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene rubricinctus rubricinctus*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Maan, Cameroon. November 2003. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2435).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Gabon: “upper waters of the Ogové River”. Holotype (female), Ogove River, Gabon (A.C. Good); C.M.N.H., Pittsburgh (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (male), Kangwe, Gabon (A.C. Good); C.M.N.H., Pittsburgh (Libert, 2010).

Described from a female, erroneously treated as a male (Larsen, 2005a).

**Distribution:** Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania.

**Habitat:** Heavy woodland and riverine forest from 800 to 1 600 m in Tanzania (Kielland, 1990d). Forest, especially on stream banks, in West Africa (Larsen, 2005a).

**Habits:** Males are fairly common, but females are scarce (Larsen, 2005a). Males spend most of the time perched on green leaves. Occasionally they will fly off rapidly, usually returning to the same leaf. Both sexes are fond of flowers, and males sometimes mud-puddle (Larsen, 1991c).

**Larval food:**

*Pterocarpus santalinoides* L.Hér. ex DC. (Fabaceae) [Farquharson, 1921: 381; as *Pterocarpus esculenta* Schum. & Thonn. on flowers; for *Lycaenesthes musagetes*; Nigeria; pertains to ssp. *derubescens*].

*Anthene rubricinctus rubricinctus* (Holland, 1891)

**Indigo Hairtail**

*Lycaenesthes rubricinctus* Holland, 1891. *Psyche, a Journal of Entomology*. **6**: 51 (50-53).

*Anthene rubricinctus rubricinctus* (Holland, 1891). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 623.

*Anthene rubricinctus rubricinctus* Holland, 1891. d’Abrera, 2009: 787.

*Anthene rubricinctus rubricinctus* (Holland, 1891). Libert, 2010: 96.



*Anthene rubricinctus rubricinctus*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mintom, southern Cameroon. February 2009. PA. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2434).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene rubricinctus rubricinctus*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Maan, Cameroon. November 2003. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2435).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Gabon: “upper waters of the Ogové River”. Holotype (female), Ogove River, Gabon (A.C. Good); C.M.N.H., Pittsburgh (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (male), Kangwe, Gabon (A.C. Good); C.M.N.H., Pittsburgh (Libert, 2010).

Described from a female, erroneously treated as a male (Larsen, 2005a).

**Distribution:** Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (Mongala, Uele, Ituri, Kivu, Tshuapa, Equateur, Sankuru), Uganda (west), Sudan (south), Tanzania (north-west).

**Specific localities:**

Nigeria – Calabar (Libert, 2010); Ikom (Libert, 2010); Uwet (Libert, 2010).

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a); Banyo (Libert, 2010).

Equatorial Guinea – Bioko (Libert, 2010).

Gabon – Probably throughout (Vande weghe, 2010); upper reaches of the Ogove River (TL); Libreville (Libert, 2010); Ekododo (Libert, 2010); Ivindo (Libert, 2010); Mouila (Libert, 2010).

Congo – Ouessou (Libert, 2010); Sembe (Libert, 2010); Brazzaville (Libert, 2010).

Angola – Bihe (Libert, 2010); Punto Andongo (Libert, 2010).

Central African Republic – Bangui (Libert, 2010); Moloukou (Libert, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kinshasha (Libert, 2010); Beni (Libert, 2010); Djugu (Libert, 2010);

Ango (Libert, 2010); Lusambo (Libert, 2010); Kafakumba (Libert, 2010); Lupweshi River (Libert, 2010); Dikulwe (Libert, 2010); Upper Kasai? (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996); Lake Victoria (Libert, 2010).

Sudan – Imatong Mountains (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Minziro (Libert, 2010).

*musagetes* Holland, 1891 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Psyche, a Journal of Entomology*. Cambridge, Mass. **6**: 51 (50-53).  
Gabon: “Gaboön”. Synonymized with *rubricinctus* by Clench (1963: 47).

*Anthene rubricinctus derubescens* Libert, 2010  
Western Indigo Hairtail

*Anthene rubricinctus derubescens* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 99 (420 pp.).

**Type locality:** Ghana: Sagamase-Kibi. Holotype (female) January 2005 (R. Vorgas / S. Yevu); A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (male) Tana Ofin, W. Ghana, September 2005 (R. Vorgas / S. Yevu); A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

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

**Specific localities:**

Guinea – Tondon, north of Conakry (Libert, 2010); Nzerekore (Libert, 2010); Mount Nimba (Libert, 2010); Ziama (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Sierra Leone – Guma, Freetown (Libert, 2010); Gola (Libert, 2010); Bumbuna (Libert, 2010).

Liberia – East of Monrovia (Libert, 2010); Ganta (Libert, 2010); Wanau (Libert, 2010); Wologizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020); Wonegizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Ivory Coast – Sipioulou (Libert, 2010); Tai (Libert, 2010); Bianouan (Libert, 2010); Niable (Libert, 2010).

Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2009); Sagamase-Kibi (TL); Tana Ofin (Libert, 2010); Ankasa (Libert, 2010); Pampawie (Libert, 2010).

Togo – Hahotoe (Libert, 2010).

Nigeria – Lagos (Libert, 2010); Ibadan (Libert, 2010); Iwo (Libert, 2010); Ubiaja (Libert, 2010); Awka (Libert, 2010); Warri (Libert, 2010); Obudu (Libert, 2010); Uwet (Libert, 2010).

***Anthene jeanneli* Stempffer, 1961**  
**Slate-grey Hairtail**

*Anthene musagetes elgonensis* Stempffer, 1936. [invalid]

*Anthene rubricinctus jeanneli* Stempffer, 1961. *Annales Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale* (8) **94**: 64 (73 pp.).

*Anthene rubricinctus jeanneli* Stempffer, 1961. Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 627.

*Anthene rubricinctus jeanneli* Stempffer, 1961. d'Abbrera, 2009: 787.

*Anthene jeanneli* Stempffer, 1961. Libert, 2010: 100 **stat. rev.**



*Anthene jeanneli*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Minziro Forest, north west Tanzania. March 1994. IB & PN. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2438).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene jeanneli*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Kakamega, Kenya. March 2002. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2439).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



**Type locality:** Kenya: “vallée de la Koptawelil, 2.300 m. – Mission de l’Omo”. Holotype (male), Elgon Saw Mill, Mount Elgon, 2470 m, Kenya; M.N.H.N., Paris (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Kakamega, Kenya, June 1931 (T.H.E. Jackson); N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya (west), Tanzania (west).

**Specific localities:**

Ethiopia – Boure (Libert, 2010); Gecha (Libert, 2010).

Uganda – Malange (Stempffer, 1944); Bugoma (Libert, 2010); Jinja (Libert, 2010); Katera (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Koptawelil Valley (TL); Kitale area (Larsen, 1991c); Kakamega Forest (Larsen, 1991c); Mount Elgon (Libert, 2010); Mau Escarpment (Libert, 2010); Kibwezi (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Mpanda and Kigoma, to the Ugandan border (Kielland, 1990d); Minziro (Libert, 2010); Gombe (Libert, 2010); Rungwe (Libert, 2010).

*elgonensis* Stempffer, 1936 (as ssp. of *Anthene musagetes*). *Revue Française d’Entomologie* **3**: 135 (134-142). [Kenya]: “vallée de la Koptawelil, 2.300 m. – Mission de l’Omo”. Invalid; junior secondary homonym of *Lycaenesthes pauperula* var. *elgonensis* (Aurivillius, 1925) [Lycaenidae].

*latefasciata* Stempffer, 1944 (as ab. of *Anthene musagetes elgonensis*). *Revue Française d’Entomologie* **10**: 50 (49-64). Uganda: “Malange, Ouganda”.

***Anthene ituria* (Bethune-Baker, 1910)**  
**Orange-patch Hairtail**

*Lycaenesthes ituria* Bethune-Baker, 1910. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **43**: 22 (1-84).

*Anthene ituria* Bethune-Baker, 1910. d’Abrera, 2009: 788.

*Anthene ituria* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 623.

*Anthene ituria* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Libert, 2010: 101.



*Anthene ituria*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mamove, Kivu, DRC. October 2010. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2436).  
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene ituria*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Cantine, Kivu, DRC. May 2010. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2437).  
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Beni, Makala and Mawambe (Congo Free State)”. Holotype (male), Beni – Mawambe, Democratic Republic of Congo, February 1906 (Powell-Cotton);

genitalia Libert 106-817; N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Budongo Forest, Bunyoro, Uganda, September 1934 (T.H.E. Jackson); O.U.M.N.H., Oxford (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo (Mongala, Uele, Ituri, North Kivu, Tshopo, Equateur, Sankuru, Maniema), Uganda.

**Specific localities:**

Gabon – Ipassa (Libert, 2010); Abeilles Forest (Libert, 2010); Massouna 2000 (Vande weghe, 2010); Lastoursville (Vande weghe, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Beni (TL); Makala (Bethune-Baker, 1910); Mawambe (Bethune-Baker, 1910); Lusambo (Libert, 2010); Irangi (Libert, 2010); Djugu (Libert, 2010); Molegbwe (Libert, 2010); Lukolela (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996); Budongo Forest (Libert, 2010); Bugoma (Libert, 2010); Bwamba (Libert, 2010); Queen Elizabeth Park (Libert, 2010); Entebbe (Libert, 2010); Mabira (Libert, 2010).

***Anthene ochreofascia* (Talbot, 1935)**  
**Sesse Islands Hairtail**

*Lycaenesthes ochreofascia* Talbot, 1935. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **71**: 123 (115-127).

Synonym of *Anthene ligures* (Hewitson, 1874). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 624.

*Anthene ochreofascia* (Talbot, 1935). Libert, 2010: 103.

**Type locality:** [Uganda]: “L. Victoria, Sese Islands, Lutoboka, Bugalla Isle”. Holotype (male), Lutoboka, east of Bugalla Isle, Uganda, 17 January 1913 (D.H. Carpenter); O.U.M.N.H., Oxford. Allotype (female), same data but 13 December 1912.

**Distribution:** Uganda.

**Specific localities:**

Uganda – Lutoboka, east of Bugalla Isle (TL).

***Anthene lasti* (Grose-Smith & Kirby, [1894])**  
**Crimson-spotted Hairtail**

*Lycaenesthes lasti* Grose-Smith & Kirby, [1894]. *In*: Grose-Smith & Kirby, [1892-7]. *Rhopalocera exotica, being illustrations of new, rare and unfigured species of butterflies* **2**: 109 (261 pp.).

*Anthene lasti* (Smith & Kirby, 1894). Dickson & Kroon, 1978. [authorship erroneous]

*Anthene lasti* (Smith and Kirby, 1894). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 229. [authorship erroneous]

*Anthene lasti* (Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1894). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 624.

*Anthene lasti* Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1894. d’Abrera, 2009: 792.

*Anthene lasti* (Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1894). Libert, 2010: 104.



*Anthene lasti lasti*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Meru, Kenya. December 1989. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2440).

Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene lasti lasti*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Shimba Hills, Kenya. May 1990. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2441).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Kenya]: “Mombasa”. Holotype (male), Mombasa, Kenya (Last); N.H.M., London. Neallotype (female), Rabai, Kenya, November 1920; N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe.

**Habitat:** Lowland forest, especially coastal forest (Larsen, 1991c; Pringle *et al.*, 1994). In Tanzania at altitudes from 300 to 800 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** Males are known to come to damp spots in large numbers (Larsen, 1991c). Damp spots are also visited, to a lesser extent, by females (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

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

***Anthene lasti lasti* (Grose-Smith & Kirby, [1894])**  
**Crimson-spotted Hairtail**

*Lycaenesthes lasti* Grose-Smith & Kirby, [1894]. *In*: Grose-Smith & Kirby, [1892-7]. *Rhopalocera exotica, being illustrations of new, rare and unfigured species of butterflies* 2: 109 (261 pp.).

*Anthene lasti* (Smith & Kirby, 1894). Dickson & Kroon, 1978. [authorship erroneous]

*Anthene lasti* (Smith and Kirby, 1894). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 229. [authorship erroneous]

*Anthene lasti* (Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1894). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 624.

*Anthene lasti* Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1894. d’Abrera, 2009: 792.

*Anthene lasti* (Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1894). Libert, 2010: 104.



*Anthene lasti lasti*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Meru, Kenya. December 1989. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2440).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene lasti lasti*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.

**Type locality:** [Kenya]: “Mombasa”. Holotype (male), Mombasa, Kenya (Last); N.H.M., London. Neallotype (female), Rabai, Kenya, November 1920; N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Kenya (coast – inland to lower Meru Forest), Tanzania (east), Malawi.

**Specific localities:**

Kenya – Mombasa (TL); Shimba Hills (Larsen, 1991c); lower Meru Forest (Larsen, 1991c); Sokoke (Libert, 2010); Teita Hills (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Coastal areas, inland to Uzungwa scarp an Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Rau Groundwater Forest Reserve, Moshi (Cordeiro, 1995); Arusha (Libert, 2010); Amani and Ambangulu in the Usambaras (Libert, 2010); Moa (Libert, 2010); Dar es Salaam (Libert, 2010); Kilosa (Libert, 2010); Kimboza – Morogoro (Libert, 2010).

NOT Mount Kilimanjaro as averred by Kiellend (1990d) (Cordeiro, 1995).

Malawi – Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).

*Anthene lasti nigrescens* Libert, 2010  
Occluded Crimson-spotted Hairtail

*Anthene lasti nigrescens* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 105 (420 pp.).

**Type locality:** Zimbabwe: Chirinda Forest. Holotype (male) 10 May 1998 (R. D. Stephen); genitalia, Libert 106-724; A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Distribution:** Mozambique, Zimbabwe (east).

**Specific localities:**

Mozambique – Vila Gouveia (Pennington); Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Zimbabwe – Chirinda Forest (TL); near Troutbeck Inn, Nyanga (Pennington); near Mutare (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Vumba Mountains (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Honde Valley (Libert, 2010).

*Anthene anadema* (Druce, 1905)  
Red-speckled Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes anadema* Druce, 1905. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1905**: 258 (251-262).

*Anthene musagetes anadema* (Druce, 1905). Stempffer, 1944: 50.

*Anthene rubricinctus anadema* (Druce, 1905). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 627.

*Anthene rubricinctus anadema* Druce, 1905. d’Abrera, 2009: 787.

*Anthene anadema* (Druce, 1905). Libert, 2010: 105.



*Anthene anadema*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Luongo, Zambia. April 1977. A. Heath. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2442).  
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene anadema*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Ikelenge, Zambia. August 1995. IB & PN. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2443).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo], not Zambia (*see* Cookson, 1954): “North-West Rhodesia”. Holotype (male), SW Democratic Republic of Congo (H. Cookson); genitalia GET 1959-77; N.H.M., London. Neallotype (female), Ikelenge, Hillwood Farm, 1200 m, NW Zambia, August 1995 (I. Bampton & P. Namukana); A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

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

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Musonoie; Mwera (Libert, 2010); Sandoa (Libert, 2010); Kibumba (Libert, 2010).

Malawi – Nyika Plateau (Libert, 2010); Zomba (Libert, 2010); Mlanje (Libert, 2010).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chiwoma (Libert, 2010); Lake Bangweolo (Libert, 2010); Mutinondo (Libert, 2010); Mpika (Libert, 2010).

Mozambique – Kola Valley (Libert, 2010); Mount Nimuli (Libert, 2010); Mt Mecula [-12.0772 37.6297] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013).

**Note:** Kielland (1990d) records *anadema* from the Masukulu Forest south of Tukuyu in Tanzania but this is not mentioned by Libert (2010) in his revision of the genus.

***Anthene nigropunctata* (Bethune-Baker, 1910)**  
**Black-spotted Hairtail**

*Lycaenesthes nigropunctata* Bethune-Baker, 1910. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **43**: 36 (1-84).

*Anthene nigropunctata* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Anthene nigropunctata* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 230.

*Anthene nigropunctata* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 626.

*Anthene nigropunctata* Bethune-Baker, 1910. d’Abrera, 2009: 792.

*Anthene nigropunctata* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Libert, 2010: 106.



*Anthene nigropunctata*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Changwena Falls, Zambia. April 1979. A. Heath. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2461).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene nigropunctata*. Female (Neallotype). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Ndola, Zambia. Nov. 1975. A. Heath. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2462).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Zambia]: “Fort Jameson, N.E. Rhodesia; Lakes Bangweolo (4,200 feet) and Tanganyika (4,500 feet); N.W. Rhodesia”. Holotype (male), Luwingu, N. Lake Bangweolo, 4200 ft, Zambia, 5 June 1908 (S.A. Neave); N.H.M., London. Neallotype (female) illustrated above.

**Distribution:** Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (south), Tanzania (west), Malawi, Zambia (north), Zimbabwe.

Records from West Africa are in error for the then undescribed *A. starki* Larsen, 2005 (Larsen, 2005a).

**Specific localities:**

Angola – Bihe (Libert, 2010); Gauca (Libert, 2010); Pungo Andango (Libert, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kangingzi (Libert, 2010); Mwera (Libert, 2010); Sakania (Libert, 2010); Upemba National Park (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Mpanda and Kigoma to Biharamulo south of Bukoba and Madibira near Mufindi (Kielland, 1990d); Minziro (Libert, 2010); Tabora (Libert, 2010); Kigonsera (Libert, 2010).

Malawi – Mitsidi Hill (Gifford, 1965); Fort Johnston (Gifford, 1965); Lilongwe (Libert, 2010).

Zambia – Luwingu, north of Lake Bangweolo (TL); Lake Tanganyika (Bethune-Baker, 1910); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chingola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mkushi (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mpika (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mbala (Libert, 2010); Fort Jameson (Libert, 2010); Mumbwa (Libert, 2010); Changwena Falls, Mkushi (male illustrated above); Dola Hill, Ndola (female illustrated above).

Zimbabwe – Chinhoyi (Cox); Vumba Mountains (Barnes; single male); Mount Selinda (Stevenson); Gadzima (Libert, 2010); Lomagundi (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** *Brachystegia* woodland (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania at altitudes from 800 to 1 300 m (Kielland, 1990d).

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

**Flight period:** October to December in Zambia (Heath, *vide* Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Also recorded in March at Chinhoyi (Cox, *vide* Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

***Anthene starki* Larsen, 2005**  
**Black-dot Hairtail**

*Anthene starki* Larsen, 2005. *In* Larsen, 2005. *Butterflies of West Africa*, 549.

*Anthene starki* Larsen, 2005. d’Abrera, 2009: 792.

*Anthene starki* Larsen, 2005. Libert, 2010: 107.



*Anthene starki*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Wak, northern Cameroon. November 2001. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2459).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene starki*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Wak, northern Cameroon. May 2008. P.A. et al. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2460).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Ghana: “Volta Region, Kyabobo National Park”. Holotype (male) i.1996 (T.B. Larsen leg., coll. African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi). Paratypes: 2 males with data as for holotype; 5 males (coll. T.B. Larsen); 1 male and 1 female Ghana, Volta Region, Loloby, January 2000 (leg. *et* coll. African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi). Paratype (female), Amedzofe, Ghana, May 2004 (M. Mane); A.B.R.I., Nairobi (Libert, 2010).

**Diagnosis:** The male differs from that of *Anthene nigropunctata* in that the upperside is a slightly lighter purplish than the darker indigo of *Anthene nigropunctata* and the underside is grey with little brownish tone, whereas in *Anthene nigropunctata* it is a warmer darker brown (Collins & Larsen, *in* Larsen, 2005a). The female upperside of *Anthene starki* has a lighter and less brownish tone than that of the female of *Anthene nigropunctata* and the black tornal spot is larger and more strongly crowded with orange (Collins & Larsen, *in* Larsen, 2005a). The valves of the male genitalia in *Anthene starki* have a diagnostic chitinized flap on the dorsal edge, which is absent in *Anthene nigropunctata*. In addition the two distal processes of the valves are less well developed than in *Anthene nigropunctata* (Collins & Larsen, *in* Larsen, 2005a).

**Etymology:** The species is named for Malcolm Stark (Collins & Larsen, *in* Larsen, 2005a).

**General remarks:** Specimens of this species were first encountered by Larsen in January 1996 in the northern part of Kyabobo National Park, which is a savanna mosaic. Initially it was thought to be *Anthene nigropunctata* Bethune-Baker, 1910 but it was shown to have distinctive male genitalia (Collins & Larsen, *in* Larsen, 2005a). *Anthene starki* and *Anthene nigropunctata* are, as far as is known, allopatric; neither species has been recorded from Uganda or Kenya (Collins & Larsen, *in* Larsen, 2005a).

**Distribution:** Male (south), Guinea (west), Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (central, north), Nigeria (north), Cameroon (north-central), Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (north-east), Sudan (south) (distribution according to Collins & Larsen, *in* Larsen, 2005a and Libert, 2010).

**Specific localities:**

Mali – Bougoumi (Libert, 2010).

Guinea – Nimba Mountains (H. Warren-Gash, *vide* Larsen, 2005a); Kerouane (Libert, 2010); Oudoula (Libert, 2010).

Sierra Leone – Bumbuna (Libert, 2010).

Ghana – Kyabobo National Park (TL); Loloby in the Volta Region (Collins & Larsen, *in* Larsen, 2005a); Amedzofe (Libert, 2010); Kpandu (Libert, 2010).

Benin – Bassila (Libert, 2010); see Coache *et al.* (2017). Nigeria – Kaduna (Libert, 2010).

Cameroon – Wak, near Ngaoundéré (Collins & Larsen, *in* Larsen, 2005a); Banda (Libert, 2010); Ebebda (Libert, 2010); Sanaga (Libert, 2010).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998; in error as *nigropunctata*); Fort Sibut (Libert, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Uele (Libert, 2010); Dungen-Nyangara-Doruma (Libert, 2010); Garamba National Park (Libert, 2010). Sudan – Congo-Nile divide (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** Guinea savanna/dry forest mosaic (Collins & Larsen, *in* Larsen, 2005a).

**Habits:** This is a scarce butterfly (Larsen, 2005a). Males are known to mud-puddle (Collins & Larsen, *in* Larsen, 2005a).

***Anthene mpanda* Kielland, 1990**  
Steel Hairtail

*Anthene mpanda* Kielland, 1990. *Butterflies of Tanzania*: 205 (363 pp.).

*Anthene mpanda* Kielland, 1990. Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 231.

*Anthene mpanda* Kielland, 1990. d'Abrera, 2009: 796.

*Anthene mpanda* Kielland, 1990. Libert, 2010: 110.



*Anthene mpanda*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Ndola, Zambia. November 1975. A. Heath. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2463).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene mpanda*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Kitengule River, Bukoba, Tanzania. April 1995. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2465).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Mpanda, Nkungwe, 1100 m, 9-VII-1958, J. Kielland”. Holotype (male) in the Natural History Museum, London. Neallotype (female), Kasye Forest, Kigoma, western Tanzania, 20 March 1991 (I. Bampton & P. Namukana); A.B.R.I., Nairobi (Libert, 2010).

**Original description:**

“Male. Wings sharply pointed. Upperside similar to *A. butleri*, but paler blue with a slight greenish tint; both wings with a black streak at cell end; f.w. apical half brownish-grey; the rest of the wing pale blue with blackish veins; a whitish submarginal streak in space 1b; h.w. with a submarginal row of black-centered white lunules; the one in space 2 largest and bordered with red on the inner side; a row of pale postdiscal lunules. Underside ground colour pale grey; markings almost exactly as in *butleri*. Length of f.w. 13.5 mm. Female not known. Male genitalia (fig. 153). Uncus with two flattened lobes separated by a small emargination; valva with two comparatively widely separated lobes distally, somewhat like that of *A. nigropunctata* (fig. 151).”

**Distribution:** Tanzania (west – Mpanda district), Zambia, Zimbabwe (north-east).

**Specific localities:**

Tanzania – Nkungwe, Mpanda (TL); Kasye Forest, Kigoma (Libert, 2010); Madibira (Libert, 2010); Kitengule (Libert, 2010).

Zambia – Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Shiwa Ngandu (Libert, 2010); Lofu River = Lufubu (Libert, 2010).

Zimbabwe – hills north-east of Harare (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Chitora Road (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Mapembi (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Gadzima (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** *Brachystegia* woodland (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** A rare species (Kielland, 1990d). Males are known to hilltop, flying rapidly around the tops of the tallest trees (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Males are known to mud-puddle (Kielland, 1990d).

**Flight period:** The recorded months are September and February (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).



***A. princeps* sub-group**

***Anthene princeps* (Butler, 1876)  
Cupreous Hairtail (#)**



*Anthene princeps*.  
Image courtesy Steve Woodhall

*Lycaenesthes princeps* Butler, 1876. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (4) **18**: 484 (480-490).  
*Anthene neglecta* Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a. [Synonym of *Anthene princeps* (Butler, 1876)]  
*Anthene princeps* (Butler, 1876). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.  
*Anthene princeps* (Butler, 1876). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 231.  
*Anthene princeps* (Butler, 1876). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 626.  
*Anthene princeps* Butler, 1876. d’Abrera, 2009: 791.  
*Anthene princeps* (Butler, 1876). Libert, 2010: 112.



*Anthene princeps*. Male (Wingspan 25 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Nibela Peninsula, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 20 November 2010. J. Dobson.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



*Anthene princeps*. Female (Wingspan 27 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Nibela Peninsula, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. November 2010. M. Williams.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

**Type locality:** [Ethiopia]: “Atbara”. Lectotype (male), Atbara, Sudan (false locality) – actually Ethiopia (Libert, 2010); N.H.M., London. Neallotype (female), Addis Abeba, 7500 ft, Ethiopia, 14 October 1945 (K.M. Guichard); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Sub-Saharan Africa, including Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Benin (west), Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, Sao Tome and Principe Islands (Mendes & Bivar de Sousa, 2022), Equatorial Guinea, Congo, Gabon, Angola, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (widespread), Mozambique, Zimbabwe (north), Namibia, Botswana, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, Free State Province, KwaZulu-Natal – coast), Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999).

**Specific localities:**

Senegal – Dakar (Libert, 2010); Bambey (Libert, 2010); Kedougou (Libert, 2010).

Guinea-Bissau – Cantanha (Libert, 2010); Coli (Libert, 2010); Cumbija (Libert, 2010).

Guinea – Nimba (Libert, 2010); Seredou, Ziama (Libert, 2010); Zebela (Libert, 2010).

Sierra Leone – Bacri (Libert, 2010).

Liberia – Kpain (Libert, 2010); Wanau (Libert, 2010); Webo (Libert, 2010).

Ivory Coast – Abidjan (Libert, 2010); Bereby (Libert, 2010); Danane (Libert, 2010); Man (Libert, 2010).

Burkina Faso – Poundou (Libert, 2010).

Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007); Bia (Libert, 2010); Ho (Libert, 2010); Lipke (Libert, 2010).

Benin – Noyau Central, Lama Forest (Fermon *et al.*, 2001); Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016); see Coache *et al.* (2017).

Niger – Zinder (Libert, 2010).

Nigeria – Lagos (Larsen, 2005a); Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a); Calabar (Libert, 2010); Katsina (Libert, 2010); Udi (Libert, 2010); Yelwa (Libert, 2010).

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a); Kumba (Libert, 2010); Ngaoundere (Libert, 2010); Maan (Libert, 2010); Moloundou (Libert, 2010).

Sao Tome & Principe – Sao Tome (Libert, 2010); Principe (Libert, 2010).

Equatorial Guinea – unspecified locality (Libert, 2010).

Congo – Odzala (Libert, 2010); Ouessou (Libert, 2010).

Gabon – Ipassa (Libert, 2010); Lastourville (Libert, 2010); Lope (Libert, 2010); Njole (Libert, 2010); Nyonie (Libert, 2010); Okondja (Libert, 2010); Sankila (Libert, 2010); Kinguele (Vande weghe, 2010); Bitam (Vande weghe, 2010); Langoue (Vande weghe, 2010); camp Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010); Franceville (Vande weghe, 2010); Ekouyi (Vande weghe, 2010).

Angola – Cristo Rei, Lunango, Huila [14°56'23.1"S 13°30'42.6"E] (Willis, 2009); Andrada (Libert, 2010); Capelongo (Libert, 2010); Catanda (Libert, 2010); Longa River (Libert, 2010); Melundo (Libert, 2010); Dalla Tando (Libert, 2010).

Central African Republic – Bangui (Libert, 2010); Fort Sibut (Libert, 2010).

Chad – Fort Archambault (Libert, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kinshasha (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Entebbe (Bethune-Baker, 1910; for *uganda*); Mount Labwor (Libert, 2010); Semuliki N.P. (H. Selb, unpublished, 2016).

Sudan – Imatong Mountains (Libert, 2010); Talodi (Libert, 2010); Akalyit (Libert, 2010); Longuma (Libert, 2010); Shawak (Libert, 2010); Wadar (Libert, 2010).

Ethiopia – Atbara (TL); Youbdo (Libert, 2010); Addis Abeba (Libert, 2010); Dire Dawa (Libert, 2010); Omo Valley (Libert, 2010); Segag (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Mount Elgon (Kitale) (Jackson, 1937); Labwor (Larsen, 1991c); Kibwezi (Larsen, 1991c); Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c); Teita (Larsen, 1991c); West Pokot (Larsen, 1991c); Kisumu (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Throughout (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006); Arusha (Libert, 2010); Uluguru Mountains (Libert, 2010).

Malawi – Nyika Plateau (Libert, 2010); Mlanje (Libert, 2010).

Zambia – Kabompo River (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chisamba (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mpongwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga (Libert, 2010); Isoka (Libert, 2010); Lusaka (Libert, 2010).

Mozambique – Delagoa Bay (Libert, 2010); Mount Chipirone (Libert, 2010); Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Zimbabwe – Victoria Falls (Pinhey); Mutare (Pinhey); Gadzima (Libert, 2010); Harare (Libert, 2010); Hot Springs (Libert, 2010); Marandellas (Libert, 2010); Sabi (Libert, 2010).

Namibia – Okahandja (Libert, 2010); Kuiseb, north-east of Rossing mountain, Swakopmund, Spitzkoppe (Katharina Reddig, African Butterfly News 2020 no. 4).

Botswana – Mpandama-Tenga (R. Plowes *vide* Larsen, 1991; single male); Kasane (Larsen, 1991; single male); Shakawe (Libert, 2010); Shashi River (Libert, 2010).

South Africa –

Limpopo Province – Warmbaths (Swanepoel, 1953; for *neglecta*); Makapan’s Caves (Swanepoel, 1953; for *neglecta*); Polokwane (Swanepoel, 1953; for *neglecta*); Munnik (Swanepoel, 1953; for *neglecta*); Molimo’s location (Swanepoel, 1953; for *neglecta*); Chuniespoort (Swanepoel, 1953; for *neglecta*); Soetdoring Farm [-24.561 28.233] (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015).

Mpumalanga – Buffelskloof Nature Reserve (Williams); Lydenburg (Libert, 2010).

Free State Province – Nooitgedacht, near Parys (R. Terblanche).

KwaZulu-Natal – Durban (Trimen, 1891; for *neglecta*); Malvern (Trimen, 1891; for *neglecta*); Pietermaritzburg (Trimen, 1891; for *neglecta*); Empangeni (Swanepoel, 1953; for *neglecta*); Stanger (Swanepoel, 1953; for *neglecta*); Umkomaas (Swanepoel, 1953; for *neglecta*); Hluhluwe (Swanepoel, 1953; for *neglecta*); Balgowan (Pennington); Makatini Flats (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Ndumo Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002).

**Habitat:** Moist savanna and open woodland. In Tanzania in both *Brachystegia* and *Acacia* savanna at altitudes of 300 to 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d). In West Africa it is often found within the forest zone (Larsen, 2005a).

**Habits:** In West Africa this is a scarce species (Larsen, 2005a) but common in Tanzania (Kielland, 1990d). Specimens are most often found while circling trees or feeding from flowers. The flight is fast but specimens settle regularly. Males often mud-puddle and also hilltop, perching on the tops of trees on the summit (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Flight period:** All year, with most records from midsummer (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Early stages:**

Jackson, 1937: 224 [as *Anthene princeps ugandae*; Mount Elgon, Kenya].

“The larva feeds on the young shoots of *Entada abyssinica*. **Egg.** Very small, white, and slightly flattened above. It is laid among the young terminal shoots. **Larva.** The larva is very similar to that of *Anthene definita*, having a single dorsal ridge formed of a row of tent-shaped processes, except on the first three segments where it is double. They are not, however, as large or sharply pointed as in *A. lumulata*. At the point of each process and along the scalloped lateral edges are rosettes of spiny hair. Collar broad but rather long. In colour it is green, the lateral edges of the dorsal process being pink and those of the carapace pink and white. In addition there are rows of darker green diagonal stripes along the sides. Apparently without tubercles and gland. Length 15-16 mm. **Pupa.** Rather similar to that of *A. definita* and *A. larydas* in that it has a white spot stretching from the centre of the thorax to the mid-dorsal depression, but here the resemblance ends. In shape it is rather narrow and of almost equal width throughout, and so quite different from the roughly diamond-shaped pupae of the others. It is brown or green with a slight dusting of black, and with a fine black dorsal line. Head-case broad and blunt, with slight shoulders and ridged thorax. Length 9 mm.”

Fontaine, 1988: 16

Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 230

Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 626

Heath *et al.*, 2002: 105

**Larval food:**

*Vachellia pseudofistula* (Harms) Kyal & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Heath *et al.*, 2002: 107; as *Albizia pseudofistula*].

*Albizia gummifera* (J.F.Gmel.) C.A.Sm. (Fabaceae) [Mullin, *in* Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 231; Zimbabwe].

*Albizia* species (Fabaceae) [Fontaine, *vide* Kielland, 1990d: 206].

*Entada abyssinica* Steud. ex A.Rich. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 224; Kenya].

*Millettia* species (Fabaceae) [Fontaine, 1988; Democratic Republic of Congo].

*neglecta* Trimén, 1891 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1891**: 175 (169-178). [South Africa]: “D’Urban; Malvern (near D’Urban); Maritzburg”.

*uganda* Bethune-Baker, 1910 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **43**: 32 (1-84). [Uganda]: “Entebbe”.

***Anthene smithii* (Mabille, 1877)**  
**Madagascar Hairtail**

*Lycaena smithii* Mabille, 1877. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* (5) **7**: 72 (71-73).

*Anthene princeps smithi* (Mabille, 1877). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 626. [misspelling of species name]

*Anthene princeps smithii* (Mabille, 1877). Lees *et al.*, 2003.

*Anthene princeps smithi* Mabille, 1877. d’Abrera, 2009: 791. [misspelling of subspecies name]

*Anthene smithi* (Mabille, 1877). Libert, 2010: 116 **b. sp.** [misspelling of species name]



*Anthene smithii*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Andasibe, Madagascar. December 2011. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2465).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene smithi*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Andasibe, Madagascar. April 2003. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2466).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Madagascar: “Madagascar”. Holotype (male) in the N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Mandritsara, Fianarantsoa, Madagascar, 1892 (Perrot Freres); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Madagascar.

**Specific localities:**

Madagascar – Marsantsetia [erroneous (Lees *vide* Libert, 2010)] = Maroantsetra (Lathy, 1921); Mandritsara (Libert, 2010); Cape St Lucie (Libert, 2010); Ankarana (Libert, 2010); Bejofo (Libert, 2010); Antanarivo (Libert, 2010); Toamasina (Libert, 2010).

*lochias* Hewitson, 1878. *In*: Hewitson, 1862-78 (as sp. of *Lycaena*). *Illustrations of diurnal lepidoptera. Lycaenidae*: 221 (1: 1-228; 2: 95 pp.; **Supplement**: 1-48.). London. Madagascar: “Madagascar”.

*mabillei* Lathy, 1921 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (9) **8**: 208 (208). Madagascar: “Marsantsetia, N.E. Madagascar”.

## ***A. lunulata* sub-group**

### ***Anthene lunulata* (Trimen, 1894)**

#### **Lunulate Hairtail**

*Lycaenesthes lunulata* Trimen, 1894. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1894**: 51 (14-82).

*Anthene lunulata* (Trimen, 1894). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Anthene lunulata* (Trimen, 1894). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 230.

*Anthene lunulata* (Trimen, 1894). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 625.

*Anthene lunulata* Trimen, 1894. d’Abrera, 2009: 792.

*Anthene lunulata* (Trimen, 1894). Libert, 2010: 117.



*Anthene lunulata lunulata*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Vumba Mountains, Zimbabwe. April 1972. R.D. Pare. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2467).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene lunulata lunulata*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Vumba Mountains, Zimbabwe. March 1966. D.M. Cookson. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2469).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Zimbabwe]: “Umtali; Mineni Valley”. Neotype (male), Vumba, Zimbabwe, 28 July 1937 (B.D. Barnes); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Umtali, Zimbabwe, 20 May 1924 (T.H.E. Jackson); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau (Mendes *et al.*, 2008), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Sao Tome and Principe Islands (Mendes & Bivar de Sousa, 2022), Central African Republic, Sudan, Ethiopia, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana.

**Habitat:** Savanna (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Also in forest (Heath *et al.*, 2002). In West Africa it favours Guinea savanna but also occurs in Sudan savanna and in disturbed areas in the forest zone (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania at altitudes from 250 to 2 500 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** A common savanna species (Larsen, 1991c). Often found in localized colonies, which may contain hundreds of specimens (Larsen, 2005a). Males are strongly territorial, using a specific perch from which to defend their territory. Males also hilltop (Larsen, 2005a). Both sexes are fond of flowers; Larsen (1991c) mentions those of *Tridax* species. Specimens settle on grass stems or shrubs, often in the shade of trees (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Males are known to mud-puddle (Larsen, 2005a).

**Flight period:** October to May. There is a record for August (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Early stages:**

Farquharson, 1921: 386 [Nigeria; pertains to ssp. *grosei*].

The larvae are pale reddish purple to bright green, matching the young (purple) to older (green) leaves of the food-plant (*Berlinia* species). It is onisciform and rather flat and possesses both gland and tubercles. They only feed on the shoots and young leaves.

Jackson, 1937: 223 [Mount Elgon, Kenya; pertains to ssp. *grosei*].

“The larva feeds on the young shoots of *Entada* and on the outer cortex of the young leaves of *Combretum*. **Egg.** White, circular, and not very much flattened on top. It has a slight central indentation and a surface network pattern. Diameter 0.75 mm. It is laid singly among the leaflets of *Entada* and on the upper or under surfaces of the leaves of *Combretum*. **Larva.** Beautifully yellow-green with a darker dorsal line which is sometimes reddish with a mottled appearance due to much yellow striation. The dorsum is rounded and broad, collar very heavy and overhanging, the lateral skirts well developed with yellow scalloped edges. The anal segments are not so flattened as usual, but both gland and tubercles are present. The former is plainly visible, the orifice being oval and red, and below it are the tubercles near the outside edges of the segment. They are long, rather thick, and yellowish, and carry a terminal rosette. They are exerted slowly almost vertically, though slightly outwards, and are retracted slowly. Length 15 mm. **Pupa.** The pupa is smooth-skinned, yellowish white or green, with a dark dorsal line and no other markings. The shape is uncommon, being almost without prominences, evenly torpedo-shaped and very pointed at the anal extremity. The thorax is very slightly ridged, but there is no waist. It is placed horizontally along a twig or leaf. Length 11 mm. **Parasites.** Four species of *Neotypus* (Hymen., Ichneumonidae), including *N. intermedius* Mocs., were bred.”

Paré, 1991: 4 [Zimbabwe; pertains to the nominate ssp.].  
Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 230 [pertains to the nominate subspecies]  
Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 625 [pertains to the ssp. *grosei*]  
Heath *et al.*, 2002: 106 [pertains to the nominate subspecies]

**Larval food:**

*Acacia* species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].  
*Albizia* species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 205].  
*Berlinia* species (Fabaceae) [Farquharson, 1921: 386; Nigeria].  
*Brachystegia boehmii* Taub. (Fabaceae) [Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 230].  
*Brachystegia spiciformis* Benth. (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 221].  
*Combretum* species, probably *Combretum elgonense* Exell (Combretaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 223].  
*Entada abyssinica* Steud. ex A.Rich. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 223].  
*Isoberlinea angolensis* (Welw. ex Benth.) Hoyle & Brenan (Fabaceae) [Heath *et al.*, 2002: 106].  
*Julbernardia globiflora* (Benth.) Troupin (Fabaceae) [Paré, *in* Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 230].  
*Parkia filicoidea* Welw. ex Oliv. (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].

**Associated ants:**

*Camponotus (Mrymoturba) acvapimensis* Mayr (Formicidae) [Jackson, 1937: 224; Kenya].  
*Technomyrmes detorqueus* Walker (Formicidae) [Jackson, 1937: 224; Kenya].  
*Pheidole* species (Formicidae) [Farquharson, 1921: 386 (Nigeria); Jackson, 1937: 224 (Kenya)].

*Anthene lunulata lunulata* (Trimen, 1894)  
**Lunulate Hairtail**

*Lycaenesthes lunulata* Trimen, 1894. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1894**: 51 (14-82).  
*Anthene lunulata* (Trimen, 1894). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.  
*Anthene lunulata* (Trimen, 1894). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 230.  
*Anthene lunulata* (Trimen, 1894). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 625.  
*Anthene lunulata* Trimen, 1894. d'Abrera, 2009: 792.  
*Anthene lunulata* (Trimen, 1894). Libert, 2010: 117.



*Anthene lunulata lunulata*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Vumba Mountains, Zimbabwe. April 1972. R.D. Pare. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2467).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene lunulata lunulata*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Vumba Mountains, Zimbabwe. March 1966. D.M. Cookson. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2469).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Zimbabwe]: “Umtali; Mineni Valley”. Neotype (male), Vumba, Zimbabwe, 28 July 1937 (B.D. Barnes); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Umtali, Zimbabwe, 20 May 1924 (T.H.E. Jackson); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Diagnosis:** In some specimens the basal spots on the hindwing underside are reddish, not black (form *sanguinea* Bethune-Baker, 1910).

**Distribution:** Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana.

**Specific localities:**

Angola – Bihe District (Bethune-Baker, 1910; for *sanguinea*); Fort don Carlos (Libert, 2010); Sa da Bandeira (Libert, 2010); Gauca (Libert, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Elisabethville (Hulstaert, 1924; for *magna*); Kundelungus (Hulstaert, 1924; for *magna*); Bukama (Hulstaert, 1924; for *magna*); Kinshasa (Libert, 2010); Lukolela (Libert, 2010); Eala (Libert, 2010); Lusambo (Libert, 2010); Kapanga (Libert, 2010); Mpala (Libert, 2010); Mount Kundelungus (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Throughout (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006).

Malawi – Mlanje (Libert, 2010); Zomba (Libert, 2010); Magoche (Libert, 2010); Dzalanyama (Libert, 2010); Nkhata Bay (Libert, 2010); Chilumba (Libert, 2010).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Choma (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chisamba (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lusaka (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kitwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chipata (Libert, 2010).

Mozambique – Xiluvo (Pennington); Mount Chiperone (Timberlake *et al.*, 2007); Beira (Libert, 2010); Marrupa (Libert, 2010); Mount Namuli (Libert, 2010); Mount Njesi (Libert, 2010); Maxixe (Libert, 2010); Mt Yao [-12.4432 36.5114] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013).

Zimbabwe – Umtali (now Mutare) (TL); Mineni Valley (Trimen, 1894); Vumba Mountains (specimens figured above); Harare (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Victoria Falls (Libert, 2010).

Botswana – Kazungula (Larsen, 1991); 50 km south of Kasane (Larsen, 1991); Mpandama-Tenga (R. Plowes *vide* Larsen, 1991).

*hewitsoni* Aurivillius, 1899. *In*: Aurivillius, 1898-9 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapakademiens Handlingar* **31** (5): 347 (1-561). No locality.

*sanguinea* Bethune-Baker, 1910 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **43**: 41 (1-84). Angola: “Bihe District”; [Zambia]: “N.E. Rhodesia”.

*magna* Hulstaert, 1924 (as ab. of *Lycaenesthes lunulata*). *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaine* **12**: 182 (112-122, 173-194). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Elisabethville; Kundelungus; Bukama”.

## *Anthene lunulata grosei* (Aurivillius, [1899]) Northern Lunulate Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes grosei* Aurivillius, [1899]. *In*: Aurivillius, [1898-9]. *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapakademiens Handlingar* **31** (5): 348 (1-561).

*Anthene lunulata grosei* (Aurivillius, 1898). Libert, 2010: 121 **stat. rev.** [date of authorship erroneous]



*Anthene lunulata grosei*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Nyankunde, Ituri, Democratic Republic of Congo. 22 January 2017. T. Desloges.  
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.



*Anthene lunulata grosei*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Lolwa, Ituri, Democratic Republic of Congo. 22 September 2020. T. Desloges.  
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Kamerun”. Neotype (male), Mount Febe (Yaounde), Cameroon, September 1984 (M. Libert); M.N.H.N., Paris (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), same data but January 1985.

**Distribution:** Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania (south), Mali, Guinea-Bissau (east) (Mendes *et al.*, 2008), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin (throughout), Nigeria, Cameroon, Sao Tome (?) and Principe Islands (Mendes & Bivar de Sousa, 2022), Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (Uele, Ituri, Equateur, Sankuru, Lualaba, Shaba), Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia (west), Kenya.

**Specific localities:**

Senegal – Kati (Libert, 2010); Kedougou (Libert, 2010); Sedhiou (Libert, 2010); Ziguinchor (Libert, 2010).

Gambia – Basse (Libert, 2010); Keneba (Libert, 2010); Janjanbureh [Island] (Libert, 2010); Sabi, Abuko, Brufut (Jon Baker, pers. comm., May 2020).

Mauritania – Bafrechie (Libert, 2010).

Mali – Bamako (Libert, 2010); Bougouni (Libert, 2010); Pont Baoule (Libert, 2010); Kita (Libert, 2010); Segou (Libert, 2010).

Guinea-Bissau – Buba (Libert, 2010).

Guinea – Boke (Libert, 2010); Kindia (Libert, 2010); Kankan (Libert, 2010); Kerouane (Libert, 2010); Labe (Libert, 2010); Ratoma (Libert, 2010); Siguiri (Libert, 2010).

Sierra Leone – Freetown (Libert, 2010); Moyamba (Libert, 2010); Yonibana (Libert, 2010); Bumbuna (Libert, 2010); Gola (Libert, 2010).

Liberia – Cape Palmas (Libert, 2010); Harbel (Libert, 2010); Matuke (Libert, 2010).

Ivory Coast – Touba (Libert, 2010); Danane (Libert, 2010); Tortiya (Libert, 2010); Abidjan (Libert, 2010); Abengourou (Libert, 2010).

Burkina Faso – Poundou (Libert, 2010); Nasso (Libert, 2010).

Ghana – Atewa Range (Larsen, 2005a); Nakpanduri (Larsen, 2005a); Lawra (Libert, 2010).

Togo – Kloto (Libert, 2010); Niamtougou (Libert, 2010); Sokode (Libert, 2010).

Benin – Atakora (Libert, 2010); Koussokouingou (Libert, 2010); Parc du W (Libert, 2010); Porto Novo (Libert, 2010); Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016); see Coache *et al.* (2017).

Nigeria – Agege near Lagos (Larsen, 2005a); Calabar (Libert, 2010); Kano (Libert, 2010).

Cameroon – Mount Febe (Yaounde) (TL); Nyong (Libert, 2010); Hossere Ziver (Libert, 2010); Mount Mandara (Libert, 2010).

Central African Republic – Bouar (Libert, 2010); Fort Sibut (Libert, 2010); Yakoli (Libert, 2010); Bangui (Libert, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Dungu-Njangara-Doruma (Hulstaert, 1924; for *aquilonis*); Haut Uele: Madju (Hulstaert, 1924; for *aquilonis*); Eala (Libert, 2010); Kuma (Libert, 2010); Kisangani (Libert, 2010); Paulis (Libert, 2010); Sassa (Libert, 2010); Beni (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Bwamba (Libert, 2010); Tororo (Libert, 2010).

Sudan – Raga (Libert, 2010); Wau (Libert, 2010); Ezo (Libert, 2010); Meridi (Libert, 2010); Yambio (Libert, 2010); Tembura (Libert, 2010); Imatong Mountains (Libert, 2010); Didinga Mountains (Libert, 2010).

Ethiopia – Youbdou (Libert, 2010); Kibish River (Libert, 2010); Ghibe River (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Mount Elgon (Jackson, 1937); Athi River (Libert, 2010); Sultan Hamid (Libert, 2010); Rabai (Libert, 2010).

*aquilonis* Hulstaert, 1924 (as ssp. of *Lycaenesthes lunulata*). *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaine* 12: 181 (112-122, 173-194). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Dungu-Njangara-Doruma; Haut Uele: Madju”.



## A. *liodes* sub-group

### *Anthene liodes* (Hewitson, 1874) Magnesium Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes liodes* Hewitson, 1874. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1874**: 349 (343-355).  
*Anthene liodes* (Hewitson, 1874). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 624.  
*Anthene liodes* Hewitson, 1874. d'Abreu, 2009: 792.  
*Anthene liodes* (Hewitson, 1874). Libert, 2010: 122.



*Anthene liodes liodes*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Yakoli, Central African Republic. May 1996. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2469).  
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene liodes liodes*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mount Messa near Yaounde, Cameroon. July 1993. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2470).  
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Gabon: “Gaboon”. Holotype (male), Gabon (Rogers); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Landana, Angola (Cabinda); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau (Larsen, 2005), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (Tchiboza *et al.*, 2008), Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Uganda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999).

Misattributed to the Madagascar fauna (Stempffer, 1954: 235).

**Habitat:** Forest/savanna transition (open areas and fringes of forest). In southern Africa it is found mainly in moist savanna habitats. In Tanzania from near sea-level to 1 400 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** A relatively uncommon butterfly (Larsen, 2005a). Both sexes are usually found perched on leaves, one or two metres above the ground, on the edge of forest. Both sexes come to flowers and males occasionally mud-puddle (Larsen, 1991c). Specimens are often encountered, flying fast, in the crown of trees, frequently perching on leaves or flowers on the outer branches (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

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

**Early stages:**

Lamborn, 1914: 476 [for ssp. *monteironis*].

The larva is green, onisciform and feeds on leaves. Both DNO and TO's are present. Pupal period 7 days.

Eltringham, 1921b: 483 [ex Lamborn; Moor Plantation, Nigeria; for ssp. *monteironis*].

“Plate XIII, fig. 20. This small **pupa** calls for little remark. Its general appearance is shown by the figure, and the cuticle is smooth and bears a sparse but regular covering of very minute hairs. Length 10 mm.”

Heath, 2002: 106 [pertains to the ssp. *bihe*]

Larsen, 2005: 234 [pertains to ssp. *monteironis*]

**Larval food:**

*Allophylus africanus* P.Beauv. (Sapindaceae) [Kroon, 1999].

*Allophylus* species (Sapindaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 204].

*Combretum* species (Combretaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 204].

*Mangifera* species (Anacardiaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 204].

*Morella serrata* (Lam.) Killick (Myricaceae) [Kroon, 1999].

*Myrica* species (Myricaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 204].

*Schmidelia* species (Sapindaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 220].

**Associated ants:**

Unidentified formicines (Formicidae) [Lamborn, 1914: 476; Nigeria].

*Anthene liodes liodes* (Hewitson, 1874)  
**Magnesium Hairtail**

*Lycaenesthes liodes* Hewitson, 1874. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1874**: 349 (343-355).

*Anthene liodes* (Hewitson, 1874). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 624.

*Anthene liodes* Hewitson, 1874. d’Abreu, 2009: 792.

*Anthene liodes liodes* (Hewitson, 1874). Libert, 2010: 122.



*Anthene liodes liodes*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Yakoli, Central African Republic. May 1996. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2469).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene liodes liodes*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mount Messa near Yaounde, Cameroon. July 1993. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2470).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Gabon: “Gaboon”. Holotype (male), Gabon (Rogers); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Landana, Angola (Cabinda); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan (south), Uganda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania.

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a); Mount Kupe (Libert, 2010); Maan (Libert, 2010); Mintom II (Libert, 2010).

Equatorial Guinea – Benito (Libert, 2010).

Gabon – Libreville (Libert, 2010); Ogooue (Libert, 2010); Oyem (Libert, 2010); Rabi (Vande weghe, 2010); Waka (Vande weghe, 2010); Ipassa (Vande weghe, 2010); camp Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010).

Congo – Kuilu (Libert, 2010); Menengue (Libert, 2010); Ngo (Libert, 2010).

Angola – Landana (TL; Mabile, 1877); Chinchoxo (Mabile, 1877; for *adherbal*).

Central African Republic – Fort Sibut (Libert, 2010); Bangui (Libert, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kinshasa (Libert, 2010); Lukolela (Libert, 2010); Kuma (Libert, 2010); Katako Kombe (Libert, 2010); Nioka (Libert, 2010); Nyamunyune (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

Sudan – Imatong Mountains (Libert, 2010); Tembura (Libert, 2010); Yambio (Libert, 2010).

Uganda – Kalinzu (Libert, 2010); Budongo (Libert, 2010); Katera (Libert, 2010); Jinja (Libert, 2010); Tororo (Libert, 2010); Mount Elgon (Libert, 2010); Semuliki N.P. (H. Selb, unpublished, 2016).

Burundi – Kitega (Libert, 2010); Ruvubu River (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Kakamega Forest (Larsen, 1991c); Kaimosi (Libert, 2010); Kitale (Libert, 2010); Thuguri (Libert, 2010); Kibwezi (Libert, 2010); Mombasa (Libert, 2010); Taveta (Libert, 2010); Shimba Hills (Libert, 2010); Sokoke (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Mpanda and Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Usambaras (Kielland, 1990d); Uzungwa scarp (Kielland, 1990d); Rau Groundwater Forest Reserve near Moshi (Cordeiro, 1995); Minziro (Libert, 2010); Amani (Libert, 2010); Rondo Plateau? (Libert, 2010).

*adherbal* Mabile, 1877 (as sp. of *Lycaena*). *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* 2: 217 (214-240). [Angola]: “Landana; Chinchoxo”.

### *Anthene liodes monteironis* (Kirby, [1878]) Western Magnesium Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes monteironis* Kirby, [1878]. *In*: Hewitson, [1862-78]. *Illustrations of diurnal lepidoptera. Lycaenidae*: 223 (1: 1-228; 2: 95 pp.; **Supplement**: 1-48). London.

*Anthene liodes monteironis* (Kirby, 1878). Libert, 2010: 126 **stat rev.**

**Type locality**: Nigeria: “Calabar”. Lectotype (female), Calabar, Nigeria; N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (male), Afikpo, Nigeria (Reddick); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution**: Senegal (south-east), Gambia, Guinea-Bissau (east) (Larsen, 2005), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south), Nigeria.

**Specific localities**:

Senegal – Oussouye (Underwood, *vide* Larsen, 2005a); Casamance (Libert, 2010).

Gambia – Brufut Community [Forest] (Libert, 2010); Bijilo (Libert, 2010); Farsutu, Fajara (Jon Baker, pers. comm., May 2020).

Guinea-Bissau – Buba (Libert, 2010).

Guinea – Labe (Libert, 2010); Macenta (Libert, 2010); Seredou, Zياما (Libert, 2010).

Sierra Leone – Freetown (Libert, 2010); Mabang (Libert, 2010); Loma Mountains (Libert, 2010); Bumbuna (Libert, 2010); Gola (Libert, 2010).

Liberia – Kpain (Libert, 2010); Wologizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Ivory Coast – Man (Libert, 2010); Tai (Libert, 2010); Banco (Libert, 2010); Yapo (Libert, 2010); Abidjan (Libert, 2010); Assinie (Libert, 2010).

Ghana – Cape Coast (Larsen, 2005a); Abo Abo in Kakum National Park (Larsen, 2005a); Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2009); Kintampo (Libert, 2010).

Togo – Kloto (Libert, 2010); Hahotoe (Libert, 2010).

Benin – Lokoli (Tchibozo *et al.*, 2008); Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016); see Coache *et al.* (2017).

Nigeria – Calabar (TL; Kirby, 1878); Moor Plantation (Eltringham, 1921b); Afikpo (Libert, 2010); Lagos (Libert, 2010); Ibadan (Libert, 2010); Ikom (Libert, 2010); Bacita (Libert, 2010).

### *Anthene liodes bihe* (Bethune-Baker, 1910) Lesser Magnesium Hairtail (#)

*Lycaenesthes liodes* Hewitson, 1874. Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.

*Lycaenesthes bihe* Bethune-Baker, 1910. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **43**: 34 (1-84).

*Anthene liodes bihe* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Stempffer, 1967: 192.

*Anthene liodes bihe* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Anthene liodes* (Hewitson, 1874). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 230.

*Anthene liodes bihe* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Libert, 2010: 128 **stat. rev.**



*Anthene liodes bihe*. Male (Wingspan 25 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Birchnough Bridge, Zimbabwe. 1 April 1997. J. Greyling.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.



*Anthene liodes bihe*. Female (Wingspan 26 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Birchnough Bridge, Zimbabwe. 1 April 1997. J. Greyling.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.

**Type locality:** Angola: “Bihe District”. Holotype (male), Bihe District, Angola; genitalia GET 1964-244; N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Upper Cubango-Cunene watershed, 5500 ft, South Central Angola, October 1928 (T.A. Barns); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (south), Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe (east), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal – north), Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999).

**Specific localities:**

Angola – Bihe District (TL; Bethune-Baker, 1910); Cassualala (Libert, 2010); Gauca (Libert, 2010); Malange (Libert, 2010); Nova Lisboa (Libert, 2010); Pungo Andango (Libert, 2010); Quango (Libert, 2010); Quirimbo (Libert, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Luena (Libert, 2010); Mutshindji (Libert, 2010).

Malawi – Mlanje (Gifford, 1965); Fort Maguire (Gifford, 1965); Nkhata Bay (Gifford, 1965); Nyamkhowe (Gifford, 1965); Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).

Zambia – Fort Jameson (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Nyamadzi River (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Petauke (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Luangwa Bridge (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Mozambique – Amatongas (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Inchope (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Xiluvo hills (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Zimbabwe – Nyanyadzi River, 80 km south of Mutare (Sheppard); Mount Selinda (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Birchnough Bridge (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Hot Springs (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Limpopo Province – Rondalia Ranch (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Pafuri (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Gundani; Mphapuli Cycad Reserve (Coetzer’s).

Mpumalanga – Malelane (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Komatipoort (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

KwaZulu-Natal – Jozini (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Verulam (Libert, 2010); Umtamvuna (Libert, 2010).

## A. *hodsoni* group

### *Anthene hodsoni* (Talbot, 1935) Blue-patch Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes hodsoni* Talbot, 1935. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **71**: 125 (69-78, 115-127, 147-153).

*Anthene hodsoni* Talbot, 1935. Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 623.

*Anthene hodsoni* Talbot, 1935. d'Abrera, 2009: 791.

*Anthene hodsoni* Talbot, 1935. Libert, 2010: 129.



*Anthene hodsoni*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Chyulu Hills, Kenya. December 2007. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2479).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene hodsoni*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Karamoja, Uganda. March 1947. Jackson. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2480).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Ethiopia]: “S.W. Abyssinia: 6° 1' N., 35° 28' E., Kibish River, 2,800 ft.”. Holotype (male), 28 September 1925 (A. Hodson); O.U.M.N.H., Oxford (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Akasim, Karamoja, Uganda, March 1947 (T.H.E. Jackson); genitalia Libert 107-587; N.M.K., Nairobi (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Ethiopia (south-west), Uganda.

**Specific localities:**

Ethiopia – Kibish River (6°1'N; 35°28'E) (TL); Maji (Libert, 2010).

Uganda – Akasim, Karamoja (Libert, 2010); Mount Toror (Libert, 2010); Moroto (Libert, 2010).

### *Anthene usamba* (Talbot, 1937) Veined Hairtail

*Anthene hodsoni usamba* Talbot, 1937. *Transactions of the Royal Entomological Society of London* **86**: 68 (59-72).

*Anthene hodsoni usamba* Talbot, 1937. d'Abrera, 2009: 791.

*Anthene usamba* Talbot, 1937. Libert, 2010: 131 **stat rev.**



*Anthene usamba*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Isiolo, Kenya. February 1995. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2481).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene usamba*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Magadi Road, Kenya. Emerged November 1994. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2482).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Kenya]: “Eastern Rift Valley, Ngong”. Holotype (male), Eastern Rift Valley, Ngong, Kenya, September 1935 (V.G. van Someren); O.U.M.N.H., Oxford (Libert, 2010). Allotype (female), Nairobi, Kenya, 16 August 1920 (T.H.E. Jackson); O.U.M.N.H., Oxford (Libert, 2010).

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

**Specific localities:**

Uganda – Mount Kadam (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Ngong (TL); Embekasi (Larsen, 1991c); Kima (Larsen, 1991c); Ndeya (Larsen, 1991c); Nairobi (Libert, 2010); Magadi Road (Libert, 2010); Yatta (Libert, 2010); Meru (Libert, 2010); Isiolo (Libert, 2010); Kacheleba Suk (Libert, 2010); Kara Suk (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Ardai (Libert, 2010); Arusha (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** Savanna.

**Habits:** The flight is fast (Larsen, 1991c). Adult females remain closely associated with their natal patch of trees, whereas males disperse more widely across the acacia savannah.

**Flight period:** Adult butterflies are active during most months of the year, and there are at least two to three generations each year (Martin *et al.*, 2013).

**Early stages:**

Larsen, 1991c: 219.

Larvae have been found in galls on the larval foodplant.

Martins *et al.*, 2013.

Female butterflies use the presence of *Crematogaster mimosae* as an oviposition cue. The eggs are laid on the foliage and young branches of the host plant, *Valchellia drepanolobium*. Larvae shelter in the swollen thorns (domatia) of the host tree, where they live in close association with the acacia ants, and each larva occupies a domatium singly. *Anthene usamba* are tended by ants that feed from the dorsal nectary organ at regular intervals. Larvae also possess tentacle organs flanking the dorsal nectary organ and appear to signal to ants by everting these structures. Larvae were observed to spend most of their time within the domatia. Stable isotope analysis of matched host plantant/butterfly samples revealed that *Anthene usamba* are 15N enriched relative to the ants with which they associate. These data, based on the increase in 15N through trophic levels, indicate that the caterpillars of these butterflies are aphytophagous and either exploit the ant brood of *C.mimosae* within the domatia, or are fed mouth to mouth by adult workers via trophallaxis. This is the first documented case of aphytophagy in African *Anthene*. Pupation occurs inside the domatium and the imago emerges and departs via the hole chewed by the larva.

**Larval food:**

*Valchellia drepanolobium* (Harms ex Sjöstedt) P.J.H. Hurter (Fabaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 328].

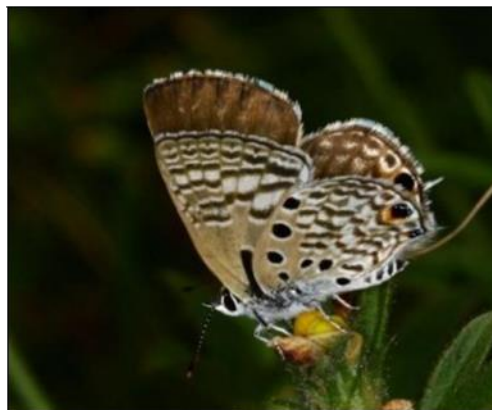
**Associated ant:**

*Pheidole* species (Formicidae) [Van Someren, 1974: 328].

*Crematogaster mimosae* (Formicidae) [Martins *et al.*, 2013].

## A. *amarah* group

### *Anthene amarah* (Guérin-Méneville, 1849) Black-striped Hairtail



*Anthene amarah*. Left: male. Right: female.  
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall (left) and Raimund Schutte (right)

*Polyommatus amarah* Guérin-Méneville, 1849. *In*: Lefebvre, T., *Voyage en Abyssinie* (4) 6 (Zoologie): 384 (364-386).

*Lycaena amarah* Guérin. Trimen, 1866a.

*Lycaenesthes amarah* (Guérin, 1847). Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.

*Anthene amarah* Guérin-Méneville. Swanepoel, 1953a.

*Anthene amarah* (Guérin-Méneville, 1849). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Anthene amarah* (Guérin-Méneville, 1847). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 230. [date of authorship erroneous]

*Anthene amarah* (Guérin-Méneville, 1849). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 621.

*Anthene amarah* Guérin, 1849. d'Abreu, 2009: 792. [author's name incomplete]

*Anthene amarah* (Guérin-Méneville, 1849). Libert, 2010: 132.



*Anthene amarah amarah*. Male (Wingspan 24 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Rustenburg Nature Reserve, North West Province, South Africa. 10 January 1998. M. Williams.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



*Anthene amarah amarah*. Female (Wingspan 26 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Pretoria, Gauteng, South Africa. 22 December 1991. M. Williams.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

**Type locality:** Ethiopia. Neotype (male), Dire Dawa, Ethiopia, 10 July 1926 (H. Ungemach); M.N.H.N., Paris (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Ouama, Ethiopia, 15 June 1925 (H. Ungemach); M.N.H.N., Paris (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Sub-Saharan Africa, including Senegal, Mali, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau (Larsen, 2005), Burkina Faso, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast (Warren-Gash, pers comm., 2002), Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Congo, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Sudan, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999). Also in Arabia (Saudi Arabia, except the east, Yemen, Oman, United Arab Emirates).

Extralimitally in southern Jordan (Aquaba) and southern Egypt. Occasional specimens have been recorded from India (Larsen, 1983).

**Habitat:** Savanna, especially thornveld (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). In West Africa the favoured habitat is Sudan savanna and the Sahel but *amarah* is occasionally found in open areas in the forest zone (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania it occurs from sea-level to 2 200 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** This is a common to very common butterfly. Usually found flying around the crowns of acacia trees, especially when these are in flower. They may often also be seen low down (Larsen, 2005a). Males are strongly territorial but do not hilltop. Larsen (1991c) notes that in Yemen certain perches were favoured by males year after year.

**Flight period:** Flies through the warmer months of the year (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Early stages:**

Jackson, 1937: 225 [Mount Elgon, Kenya].

“The larva feeds on young terminal shoots of *Acacia* species. **Egg.** Laid singly on the young shoots. They are whitish, circular and flattened, with a small dark central spot. Diameter 0.5 mm. **Larva.** The larva is green and onisciform with the lateral edges scalloped and the dorsum double-ridged and bluntly serrated. The points of the dorsal ridge and the scalloped edges of the carapace are yellow, and along the sides are dark green, white-edged, diagonal stripes. Dorsal line between the ridges dark green. Collar bilobed. The anal segments are flattened as usual and carry a gland in the centre anteriorly and tubercles below it. The latter are interesting and unusual. The lateral anterior angles of the shield are enlarged and swollen to form shoulders, and the tubercles are exerted at a very sharp angle outwards from these; moreover, the orifice of each is on the side and therefore protected from above; the organs are rather longer than usual, whitish, with a large terminal rosette. Length 14 mm. **Pupa.** Placed among the leaves or on the bark, and therefore either green or brown. If green, there are yellow diagonal lateral stripes, and a white dorsothoracic line with rows of prominent black spots along the abdominal segments. If brown, it is powdered with black and the black abdominal spots are not so prominent. Thorax ridged with a depression between it and the abdominal segments. Posterior extremity bluntly pointed. Length 10 mm. **Parasites.** The Hymenoptera bred comprise two species of *Anilastus*, a *Charops* (Hymen., Ichneumonidae), and an *Apanteles* (Hymen., Braconidae); a tachinid was also bred.”

Clark, 1940: 47 [as *Lycaenesthes amarah*].

**Egg.** The eggs are laid singly on young shoots of the food plant either on the stalk, the leaf or a bud. They are dome-shaped, flatly rounded on the top; 0.5 mm. in diameter by 0.3 mm. high; the colour is pale blue or pale blue-green and it is covered with a fine network of a white colour which forms hollow protuberances at intervals and where many of the ribs come together. There is considerable variation in the number of these protuberances and in the development of the ribs. The micropyle is of a darker blue colour. The egg stage lasts about 5 days.

**Larva. First instar.** The larva eats its way out of the top but does not eat more of the shell than is necessary to get out; it hides between the leaves or under a bract and commences to feed immediately. It is 0.9 mm. in length, tapering rather suddenly at both ends; it is milky white in colour, in parts inclined to pale yellow; the setae are white but the head is black. Seven of the primary setae are present; seta 1 is very long, tapering and mostly curved backwards; seta 2 is very near to it, short and stout and horizontally backwards; below seta 1 on segments I-IV is one other seta, on segments V-IX there are two other setae obliquely placed; X-XIII have one again; above the spiracle is one seta, and there are two setae well below it and the latter are rather long, straight and tapering to a point; the former is much shorter, but all setae have a small rounded knob at their base. The neck-shield is not prominent. This stage takes 6 days; maximum length 17 mm. **Second instar.** The larva is now green in colour, very much the same as the full-grown larva; it has many more setae than in the first instar; each seta is situated on a small rounded tubercle, only the primary setae are rather long but straight and not as long as in the first instar. The honey gland and the extensible projection are now visible. This stage takes 6 days. No notes or drawings were made of the next two stages but the third stage lasted 5 days, the 4th stage 7 days. The larva in these stages usually remain on the same shoot and are frequently visited by the ants, which are attracted by the honey gland described below. There seem to be four larval stages only.

**The full-grown larva.** The full-grown larva is bright green with an oblique darker green fascia on each segment above the stigmata; each fascia is edged by whitish lines; there is a similar dorsal line with some small pink maculae on each side; below the spiracles is a pink line over the whole length of the body; the head is drawn in under the first thoracic segment and is now brown in colour. Some larvae have the pink markings missing, only the green and white being present; others again have the green darker and the pink in various shades of red. In the middle of segment X, on the dorsal aspect, there is a retractile gland, which, when extended, secretes a small drop; this is probably of a sugary nature, for it attracts the ants readily; the gland itself is surrounded by a double row of stout smooth setae. Beyond the stigmata on segment XI and situated more laterally is a retractile organ surrounded on the outer side by barbed setae. If these places are irritated, for instance with the hairs of a small paint brush, they can be made to protrude and then show on the tip about 40 radiating hairs or bristles which are minutely barbed. When an ant meets the larva it immediately takes a lively interest in it, closely inspecting it from end to end and feeling it with its antennae. It soon locates the honey gland, and placing itself generally between the gland and the larva's head, it commences to stroke the sides of the gland with its antennae with sharp rapid strokes. After about three seconds it stops as if expecting something to happen. Some larvae respond immediately, but others seem to resent being bothered and the tubercles agitate peevishly in rapid little throbs, only just making themselves apparent. The ant finding his caresses of no avail runs round the



larva as if to reassure it and returns to the honey gland and repeats the process. At this stage the larva may partially respond by slowly half unfolding the gland, but on the other hand it may become annoyed and shoot out the posterior tubercles. These come out with a white flash and apparently frighten the ant, as it becomes very agitated and runs rapidly all round the twig or leaf on which the larva is feeding. It soon returns however and again takes up its stand and tries once more. The tubercles may be shot out again and away runs the ant, only to return and repeat the process with untiring persistence. Finally the gland functions to its full extent and the ant sips a drop of honey from the extended gland. The ant pauses a few seconds, then runs round the larva but soon returns to the gland and starts caressing motions again. It now seems to coax the honey out more readily and gives the larva no peace until satisfied. The way the honey gland functions is interesting. The first unfolding motions are jerky, hesitating and shy, the gland frequently being tightly closed again. After the gland has been protruded to a distinct bulge by these hesitating movements there is a pause, then it is further protruded into the form of a pimple, when another slight pause occurs and then the bead of honey is exuded from the top. With regard to the tubercles, if the larva is disturbed, the tubercles vibrate in and out in a fretful manner just making themselves apparent above the surrounding surface or perhaps protruding to the extent of their diameter, giving the appearance of a pinky-white or brownish-white mole. If agitated with a soft paint brush the tubercle will often protrude far enough to expose the hairs or bristles. In this form it sweeps from side to side acting as a whip or brush. The movements are very rapid, indeed more in the nature of flicks or flashes and the tubercle is then withdrawn. When properly roused the tubercle is fully extended and appears as a bright white rod with a crown of spines, each being minutely barbed and pointed. It is shot out so rapidly that it appears as a bright flash which undoubtedly frightens any small insect such as an ant; while fully extended with its crown of 40 barbed and pointed spines it must look a very formidable weapon to these insects. As far as I can see these tubercles act as sentinels to keep away unwanted guests from the gland. The full-grown larva is 17 mm. in length.

**Pupa.** The pupa is secured in the usual way by means of the girdle and some spinning for the hooks of the cremaster. It has a green colour with a pale pink or white network of diagonal stripes but as time goes on a brown mottling almost blots out both the green colour and the white or pink stripes; in some pupae the mottling does not develop. Before the butterfly emerges, the pupa turns almost black. The pupa stage lasts 12 days.

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 105 [as *Anthene amarah amarah*; Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape].

“**Egg.** 0.5 mm diam. x 0.3 mm high. Laid singly on young shoots. Pale blue with raised, white moles and ribs. Eggs hatch after 5 days. The discarded shell is not eaten. **Larva.** 1st instar 0.9 mm, growing to 1.75 mm in 6 days; 2nd instar growing to 3 mm in 6 days; 3rd instar growing to 5.5 mm in 5 days; 4th instar growing to 9.5 mm in 7 days; 5th instar growing to 17 mm in 10-12 days. The honey-gland and tubercles are present in the 2nd to 5th instars. Ants, which generally swarm on acacia, are in attendance and ‘milk’ the larvae. Larvae, feed, at first, on the surface of a leaf; later, on the whole leaf, and strip a frond. The colour varies considerably, through shades of green, with white-edged, dark green, diagonal stripes. The dorsum and the subspiracular lines may be edged with pink. The colour and markings, though striking in themselves, match the surroundings of the larvae. There is a succession of broods. **Pupa.** 11-12 mm. Pale whitish yellow, sometimes with a green tint and pink diagonal lines. Later, the pupa becomes mottled with brown, and this almost obliterates all the markings. Pupae are secured by the cremastral hooks and by a girdle. The imago generally emerges after 12 days. **Parasites.** Egg attacked by very small chalcids. Larvae attacked by tachinids, braconids and ichneumonids; one of these so far identified being the tachinid Diptera, *Aplomyiella laeviventris*. Pupa attacked by tachinids, braconids and chalcids; so far identified: the tachinid, *Aplomyiella distans*.”

Milton, 1990: 84 [as *Anthene amarah* Guerin; Nylsvley, Limpopo Province].

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



*Anthene amarah amarah.*

Left: Egg. ex Harold Johnson N.R., 3 March 2013. Right: 1st instar larva. ex Harold Johnson N.R., 9 March 2013. Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.



*Anthene amarah amarah.*

Left: 5th instar larva. ex Gumbi Lodge, 1 January 2009. Right: 5th instar larva attended by *Lepisiota* ants ex Ilanda Wilds, 27 April 2012. Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.



*Anthene amarah amarah.*

Pupa ex Gumbi Lodge, 2 January 2008.

#### Larval food:

- Acacia zanzibarica* (S. Moore) Taub. (Fabaceae) [Congdon *et al.*, 2017; Mkwaga, Tanzania].  
*Dichrostachys cinerea* (L.) Wight & Arn. subspecies *cinerea* (Fabaceae) [Seth-Smith, 1938; as *Dichrostachys glomerata*; Ghana].  
*Parkia filicoidea* Welw. ex Oliv. (Fabaceae) [Seth-Smith, 1938; Ghana].  
*Senegalia ataxacantha* (DC.) Kyal. & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Kroon, 1999; as sp. of *Acacia*].  
*Vachellia abyssinica* (Hochst. ex Benth.) Kyal. & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 225; as sp. of *Acacia*; Kenya].  
*Vachellia gerrardii* (Benth.) P.J.H. Hurter (Fabaceae) [Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 230; as sp. of *Acacia*].  
*Vachellia hockii* (De Wild.) Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 225; as *Acacia stenocarpa* Hochst; Kenya].  
*Vachellia karroo* (Hayne) Banfi & Galasso (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 105; as sp. of *Acacia*].  
*Vachellia nilotica* (L.) P.J.H. Hurter & Mabb. (Fabaceae) [Kroon, 1999; as sp. of *Acacia*].  
*Vachellia robusta* (Burch.) Kyal & Boatwr. subsp. *clavigera* (E. Mey.) Kyal & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Otto *et al.*, 2013: 72; as sp. of *Acacia*].  
*Vachellia seyal* (Del.) P.J.H. Hurter (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 202; as sp. of *Acacia*].  
*Vachellia sieberiana* (DC.) Kyal & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 328; Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 230; as sp. of *Acacia*].  
*Vachellia rehmanniana* (Schinz) Kyal. & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Seth-Smith, 1938; as sp. of *Acacia*; Ghana].

#### Associated ants:

- Camponotus* species (Formicidae) [Seth-Smith, 1938; Ghana].  
*Crematogaster* (*Sphaerocrema*) *bequaerti* For. var. *saga* Sants. (Formicidae) [Jackson, 1937: 226; Kenya].  
*Lepisiota affinis* Sants. (Formicidae) [Jackson, 1937: 226; Kenya; as a species of *Acantholepis*].  
*Myrmecaria* species (Formicidae) [Ackery *et al.*, 1995].

*Anthene amarah amarah* (Guérin-Méneville, 1849)  
**Black-striped Hairtail (#)**

*Polyommatus amarah* Guérin-Méneville, 1849. *In*: Lefebvre, T., *Voyage en Abyssinie* (4) 6 (Zoologie): 384 (364-386).  
*Lycaena amarah* Guérin. Trimen, 1866a.  
*Lycaenesthes amarah* (Guerin, 1847). Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.  
*Anthene amarah* Guérin-Méneville. Swanepoel, 1953a.  
*Anthene amarah* (Guérin-Méneville, 1849). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.  
*Anthene amarah* (Guérin-Méneville, 1847). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 230. [date of authorship erroneous]  
*Anthene amarah* (Guérin-Méneville, 1849). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 621.  
*Anthene amarah* Guérin, 1849. d'Abreu, 2009: 792. [author's name incomplete]  
*Anthene amarah amarah* (Guérin-Méneville, 1849). Libert, 2010: 132.



*Anthene amarah amarah*. Male (Wingspan 24 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
 Rustenburg Nature Reserve, North West Province, South Africa. 10 January 1998. M. Williams.  
 Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.



*Anthene amarah amarah*. Female (Wingspan 26 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
 Pretoria, Gauteng, South Africa. 22 December 1991. M. Williams.  
 Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.

**Type locality:** Ethiopia. Neotype (male), Dire Dawa, Ethiopia, 10 July 1926 (H. Ungemach); M.N.H.N., Paris (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Ouama, Ethiopia, 15 June 1925 (H. Ungemach); M.N.H.N., Paris (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Sub-Saharan Africa, including Senegal, Mali, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau (Larsen, 2005), Burkina Faso, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast (Warren-Gash, pers comm., 2002), Ghana, Togo, Benin (throughout), Nigeria, Cameroon, Congo, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Sudan, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (widespread), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province, Western Cape Province, Northern Cape Province), Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999).

**Specific localities:**

Gambia – Fajara, Sanyang, Tintinto, Bijilo, Abuko, Pirang, Kartong, Farasutu, Finto Minareg, Janjanbureh Island, Keneba, Tintinto and Basse (Jon Baker, pers. comm., May 2020).

Liberia – Ganta Mission (Clench, 1965).

Ghana – Cape Coast (Larsen, 2005a); Accra plains (Larsen, 2005a); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2009).

Benin – see Coache *et al.* (2017). Sudan – Hor Tamanib (Walker, 1870).

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

Djibouti – Tajora (Walker, 1870).

Ethiopia – Dire Dawa (Libert, 2010); Ouama (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Mount Elgon (Jackson, 1937).

Tanzania – Throughout (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006).

Zambia – Lungu River (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Livingstone (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lusaka (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chilanga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Luangwa Bridge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mpongwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kasaba Bay (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Mozambique – Mt Inago (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Maputo Special Reserve (Miles & Mulvaney, 2022).

Botswana – Widespread (Larsen, 1991); Hukuntsi (Larsen, 1991); Gaborone (Larsen, 1991); Ngotwane Siding (Larsen, 1991).

South Africa –

Limpopo Province – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953); Nylsvley (Milton, 1990); Doorndraai Dam Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (Williams, Dec. 2006); Highlands Wilderness (Bode & Bode, unpublished checklist); Soetdoring Farm [-24.561 28.233] (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015); Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams & Dobson, unpub., 2015).

Mpumalanga – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953).

North West Province – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953); Kgaswane Mountain Reserve (Williams); Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006); Borakalalo Nature Reserve (J. Dobson, unpublished, 2009).

Gauteng – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953); Buffelsdrif Conservancy (Williams).

KwaZulu-Natal – Ixopo (Swanepoel, 1953); Durban (Swanepoel, 1953); Umvoti (Swanepoel, 1953); Empangeni (Swanepoel, 1953); Hluhluwe (Swanepoel, 1953); Estcourt (Swanepoel, 1953); Ladysmith (Swanepoel, 1953); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Ndumo Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002).

Eastern Cape Province – Uitenhage (Swanepoel, 1953); King William's Town (Swanepoel, 1953); Queenstown (Swanepoel, 1953); Graaff-Reinet (Swanepoel, 1953); Umtata (Swanepoel, 1953); Butterworth (Swanepoel, 1953); Tsomo River (Swanepoel, 1953); Bashee River (Swanepoel, 1953); Port St Johns (Swanepoel, 1953); Port Elizabeth (Clark & Dickson, 1971).

Western Cape Province – Swellendam (Swanepoel, 1953); Bonnievale (Swanepoel, 1953); Oudtshoorn (Swanepoel, 1953); George (Swanepoel, 1953); Robertson (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Worcester (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Hex River Valley (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Swaziland – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953); Mlawula Nature Reserve (www.sntc.org.sz).

*olympusa* Walker, 1870 (as sp. of *Lampides*). *Entomologist* 5: 53 (48-57). Sudan: "Hor Tamanib"; Djibouti: "Tajora".

*orphna* Clench, 1965 (as ssp. of *Anthene amarah*). *In*: Fox *et al.*, 1965. *Memoirs of the American Entomological Society* No. 19: 369 (438 pp.). Liberia: "Ganta Mission". Treated as a synonym of *Anthene amarah* by Larsen (2005a) but treated as a subspecies of *amarah* by d'Abrera (2009: 792).

## *Anthene amarah turlini* Libert, 2010 Arabian Black-striped Hairtail

*Anthene amarah turlini* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 136 (420 pp.).

**Type locality:** Yemen: Wadi Barakani, S. Taz, 900 m. Holotype (male) 22 August 1993 (B. Turlin); M.N.H.N., Paris (Libert, 2010). Allotype (female) Hadramaut, [S Arabia], Yemen (M.T. Boscawen); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Etymology:** Dedicated to Bernard Turlin (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Saudi Arabia (except the east), Yemen, Oman, United Arab Emirates.

**Specific localities:**

Arabian Peninsula (Ecoregions according to Larsen, 1983. All records ex Larsen, 1983, unless otherwise specified).

Hejaz: Buraiman; Jeddah.

Nejd: Riyadh (Salbukh); Afif; Wadi Durmah.

UAE: Shargiyin.

Oman: Muscat (Ruwi, Qurum); Seeb; Sayq; Wadi Sahtan; Musandam (Jazirat al-Ghyanam, Khasab).

Asir: Wadi Dhila; Suda; Feifa; Abu Arish; Taif.

Yemen: Hammam Ali; Taizz; Sana'a; Ghawadir; Wadi Dur; Dalil; Wadi Sharas; Wadi Dhabab.

Aden: Aden; Lahej; Jabal Harir; Jabal Jihaf; Dhala; Jabal Mafa'ari; Huswah; Sheikh Othman.

Hadramaut: Ras Fartak.

Dhofar: Ayun; Aqabat al Hatab; Wadi Sha'ath; Sarfait; Ain; Arzat.

## A. *otacilia* group

### A. *otacilia* sub-group

#### *Anthene otacilia* (Trimen, 1868) Black-tipped Hairtail (#)

*Lycaena otacilia* Trimen, 1868. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1868**: 90 (69-96).

*Lycaenesthes otacilia* (Trimen, 1868). Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.

*Anthene otacilia* Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.

*Anthene otacilia* (Trimen, 1868). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Anthene otacilia* (Trimen, 1868). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 232.

*Anthene otacilia* (Trimen, 1868). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 626.

*Anthene otacilia* Trimen, 1868. d'Abrera, 2009: 790.

*Anthene otacilia* (Trimen, 1868). Libert, 2010: 139.



*Anthene otacilia otacilia*. Male (Wingspan 23 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Bushman's River Mouth, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. 16 December 2003. M. Williams.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



*Anthene otacilia otacilia*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Cintsa West, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. 20-31 December, 2001. M. Williams.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

**Type locality:** [South Africa]: “Swellendam; Grahamstown; River Tsomo”. Holotype (male), Tsomo River, Kaffraria, South Africa (J.H. Bowker); genitalia: GET 1964-225; N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Diagnosis:** Similar to the males of *Anthene contrastata* and *Anthene talboti*. In *otacilia*, on the forewing upperside, the violet colouration extends from the inner margin through the cell and also covers areas 1, 2 and 3. There are differences of diagnostic significance in the male genitalia – in *otacilia* the valve has three long, finger-like, processes, in *talboti* two, and in *contrastata* one. The females are very difficult to separate (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Distribution:** Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa, Swaziland, Saudi Arabia, Yemen.

Recorded, in error, from Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, and Namibia (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** Savanna, including dry, thornveld savanna. In Tanzania at altitudes from 800 to 1 800 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** Usually found flying rapidly around the crowns of acacia trees, especially when they are in flower. Both sexes are often found feeding from flowers, especially those of acacias (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Flight period:** Throughout the summer months (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Early stages:**

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 116 [as *Anthene otacilia otacilia*; East London, Eastern Cape].

“**Egg.** 0.7 mm diam. x 0.45 mm high. Laid singly on leaves. Pale green with white moles and ribbing; and hatching after 7-10 days. The discarded shell is not eaten. **Larva.** 1st instar 1 mm, growing to 2 mm in 6-8 days; 2nd instar growing to 3.5 mm in 6 days; 3rd instar growing to 7 mm in 5-6 days; 4th instar growing to 12-13.5 mm in 9-11 days. The honey-gland and tubercles are present in the 3rd and 4th instars. Young larvae feed on the surface of a leaf and leave a number of whitish ‘skins’ on a stalk. Later, they eat the whole leaf. Moulting takes place where larvae are feeding and a neat, unmolested, discarded skin is left where a larva has moulted. To pupate, a larva spins a cloak of silk over some leaves, to form a shelter, then secures each leaf firmly to the stalk to prevent it from falling off. There are about three broods, larvae in the last one [before winter] hibernating (i.e. from observations made in the eastern Cape). **Pupa.** 9 mm. Secured to a silken mat by the cremastral hooks and a girdle. Emergence occurs after 11-12 days. **Parasites.** Larva killed by *Pimpla* sp. and *Apanteles* sp. in the 3rd instar; also by the Diptera, *Aplomyiella laeviventris*, in the final instar – in which case, the larva turns yellow.”

**Larval food:**

*Dichrostachys* species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 218].

*Vachellia karroo* (Hayne) Banfi & Galasso (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 116; as sp. of *Acacia*].

*Vachellia lahai* (Steud. & Hochst. ex Benth.) Kyal. & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 206; as *Acacia hahai*].

*Vachellia seyal* (Del.) P.J.H. Hurter (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 206; as sp. of *Acacia*].

*Vachellia zanzibarica* (S.Moore) Kyal & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Heath *et al.*, 2002: 107; as sp. of *Acacia*].

**Associated ant:**

*Crematogaster* species (Formicidae) [Kielland, 1990d: 206].

*Anthene otacilia otacilia* (Trimen, 1868)

Black-tipped Hairtail (#)

*Lycaena otacilia* Trimen, 1868. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1868**: 90 (69-96).

*Lycaenesthes otacilia* (Trimen, 1868). Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.

*Anthene otacilia* Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.

*Anthene otacilia otacilia* (Trimen, 1868). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Anthene otacilia otacilia* (Trimen, 1868). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 232.

*Anthene otacilia* (Trimen, 1868). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 626.

*Anthene otacilia otacilia* Trimen, 1868. d’Abrera, 2009: 790.

*Anthene otacilia otacilia* (Trimen, 1868). Libert, 2010: 139.



*Anthene otacilia otacilia*. Male (Wingspan 23 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Bushman’s River Mouth, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. 16 December 2003. M. Williams.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



*Anthene otacilia otacilia*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Cintsa West, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. 20-31 December, 2001. M. Williams.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

**Type locality:** [South Africa]: “Swellendam; Grahamstown; River Tsomo”. Holotype (male), Tsomo River, Kaffraria, South Africa (J.H. Bowker); genitalia: GET 1964-225; N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province, Western Cape Province), Swaziland.

Recorded, in error, from Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, and Namibia (Libert, 2010).

**Specific localities:**

Zimbabwe – Que Que (Libert, 2010).

Botswana – Gaberone (Libert, 2010); Mau to Tsotsoroga Pan (Libert, 2010).

South Africa –

Limpopo Province – Polokwane (Swanepoel, 1953); Tibanefontein (Swanepoel, 1953); Munnik (Swanepoel, 1953); Vivo (Swanepoel, 1953); Zoekmekeer (Swanepoel, 1953); Saltpan (Swanepoel, 1953); Potgietersrus (Swanepoel, 1953); Warmbaths (Swanepoel, 1953); Acornhoek (Swanepoel, 1953); Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Rita, north of Polokwane (Libert, 2010); Haenertsburg (Libert, 2010).

Mpumalanga – Lydenburg district (Swanepoel, 1953).

North West Province – Rustenburg (Libert, 2010)

Gauteng – Pienaars River (Libert, 2010); Roodepoort (Libert, 2010).

KwaZulu-Natal – Estcourt (Swanepoel, 1953); Middeldrift (Swanepoel, 1953); Greytown (Swanepoel, 1953); Weenen (Libert, 2010).

Eastern Cape Province – Tsomo River (TL; Trimen, 1868); Grahamstown (Trimen, 1868); Port Elizabeth (Swanepoel, 1953); Coega (Swanepoel, 1953); Addo (Swanepoel, 1953); East London (Swanepoel, 1953); King William’s Town (Swanepoel, 1953); Fort Beaufort (Swanepoel, 1953); Steynsburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Kenton-on-Sea (Williams); Cintsa West (female illustrated above); Cintsa East (Williams); Haga Haga (Williams); Bolo (Libert, 2010); Port St Johns (Libert, 2010); Quinera River (Libert, 2010); Qolora (Libert, 2010).

Western Cape Province – Swellendam (TL); Robertson (Swanepoel, 1953); Franschhoek (Swanepoel, 1953); Matjesfontein (Swanepoel, 1953); Breede River (Swanepoel, 1953); Mossel Bay (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

***Anthene otacilia arora* Larsen, 1983**  
**Arabian Black-tipped Hairtail**

*Anthene arora* Larsen, 1983. *Fauna Saudi Arabia* 5: 389 (333-478).

*Anthene arora* Larsen, 1983. d’Abrera, 2009: 796.

*Anthene otacilia arora* Larsen, 1983. Libert, 2010: 142 **stat. rev.**.

**Type locality:** Yemen: Wadi Dahr, 2500 m, 23.X.1981 (T.B. Larsen leg.). Holotype (male) in the N.H.M., London.

**Description:**

“**Male upperside:** Ground colour deep violet. Costa, tip and margin of forewing blackish brown. Hindwing costa and margin blackish brown. There is a prominent blackish spot in the anal angle in interspace 2. No tails. Fringes uniformly greyish white on all wings. The general aspect is very much like that of *A. otacilia kikuyu* (forewing length 12 mm). **Female upperside:** The ground colour is blackish brown, less deep than the costa and margins of the male. Interspaces 1a and 1b on the forewings and parts of the cell are blue. The hindwings are blue except for the costa and a broad area of the margin. As in the male there is a prominent black spot at the anal angle, but it is not crowned with orange as indicated in the description of *A. dulcis* (forewing length 14 mm). **Underside:** Both sexes have a sandy grey underside with the usual pattern of the group, but the white markings are so well developed that the underside is even more contrasting than in *A. contrastata contrastata* (Oberthür), unlike the few Ethiopian members of the group in the British Museum (Natural History). Some specimens of *A. otacilia kikuyu* do have contrasting undersides. **Male genitalia:** The general pattern is that of the *Anthene otacilia* group. *A. arora* differs in having three long distal processes on the valve and in having longer and more slender sub-unci. In these respects it differs more strongly from *A. otacilia* than do *A. pitmani* Stempffer and *A. talboti* Stempffer (Fig. 5).”

**Etymology:** Named for Mrs Ramnik Arora of the Natural History Museum, London in appreciation of assistance rendered to the author.

**Distribution:** Saudi Arabia (south-west), Yemen.

**Specific localities:**

Saudi Arabia – near Feifa (Larsen, 1983).

Yemen – Wadi Dahr (TL); Sanaa (Libert, 2010); Jebel Jihaf (Libert, 2010); Hajjah (Libert, 2010); Ibb (Libert, 2010).

**Habits:** Specimens were captured while feeding from the flowers of water mint (Larsen, 1983).

**Flight period:** Type series taken in October.

***Anthene pitmani* Stempffer, 1936**  
**Eclipse Hairtail**

*Anthene pitmani* Stempffer, 1936. *Revue Française d'Entomologie* 3: 139 (134-142).

*Anthene pitmani* Stempffer, 1936. d'Abrera, 2009: 790.

*Anthene pitmani* Stempffer, 1936. Libert, 2010: 142



*Anthene pitmani pitmani*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
 Sergoit Rock, Eldoret, Kenya. July 2006. PN & EE. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2483).  
 Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene pitmani pitmani*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
 Sergoit Rock, Eldoret, Kenya. July 2006. PN & EE. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2484).  
 Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Kenya]: “Hoey’s Bridge”. Holotype (male) and Allotype (female), Hoey’s Bridge, Kenya, 1924 (C.R.S. Pitman); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania.

**Habitat:** Savanna.

**Habits:** Similar to those of *Anthene otacilia*.

**Early stages:**

Jackson, 1937: 223 [Mount Elgon, 18 miles s.w. of Kitale, 6-7000 feet, Kenya].

“The larva feeds on the young shoots of the food-plants. **Egg.** The egg is circular, pale bluish green, and flattened on top with a network of surface ornamentation in relief. There is a minute black central spot, less than 0.5 mm in diameter. The egg is laid singly on the terminal shoots of the leaflets. **Larva.** Dark yellow-green with diagonal yellow lateral stripes and a yellow edging round the collar. The skin has a polished appearance as if moist. It is onisciform with well-developed collar and scalloped lateral ‘skirts’. The dorsum is double ridged, the ridges consisting of rows of pointed tooth-like processes, the tips of which are yellow. The anal segments are flat and shield-shaped, and carry two tubercles placed rather close together. These are exerted vertically, and are very fine structures with a large terminal rosette. The gland is placed just under the last pair of ‘teeth’ in the dorsal ridge, and is larger and placed further anteriorly of the tubercles than usual. Length 12 mm. **Pupa.** Either green or brown and sometimes with prominent silver lateral and dorsal stripes. It is placed with its long axis parallel to the leaf or bark, and attached by a silk thread centrally over the dorsum. The thorax is rather sharply ridged and outlined in silver. Head-case narrow. Length 8 mm. **Parasites.** Three species of *Anilastus* (Hymen., chneumonidae).”

**Larval food:**

*Dichrostachys* species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 219].

*Vachellia abyssinica* (Hochst. ex Benth.) Kyal. & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 223; as sp. of *Acacia*; Kenya].

*Vachellia hockii* (De Wild.) Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 223; as *Acacia stenocarpa* Hochst.; Kenya].



*Vachellia lahai* (Steud. & Hochst. ex Benth.) Kyal. & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 223; as sp. of *Acacia*; Kenya].

**Associated ant:**

*Crematogaster (Acrocoelia) gerstaeckeri* D.T. st. *sjostedti* Mayr. (Formicidae) [Jackson, 1937: 223; Kenya].

*Anthene pitmani pitmani* Stempffer, 1936  
**Eclipse Hairtail**

*Anthene pitmani* Stempffer, 1936. *Revue Française d'Entomologie* 3: 139 (134-142).

*Anthene pitmani pitmani* Stempffer, 1936. d'Abrera, 2009: 790.

*Anthene pitmani pitmani* Stempffer, 1936. Libert, 2010: 142



*Anthene pitmani pitmani*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Sergoit Rock, Eldoret, Kenya. July 2006. PN & EE. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2483).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene pitmani pitmani*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Sergoit Rock, Eldoret, Kenya. July 2006. PN & EE. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2484).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Kenya]: “Hoey’s Bridge”. Holotype (male) and Allotype (female), Hoey’s Bridge, Kenya, 1924 (C.R.S. Pitman); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Uganda, Kenya (west).

**Specific localities:**

Uganda – Budongo (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Hoey’s Bridge (TL); Mount Elgon (Jackson, 1937); Cherengani Hills (Libert, 2010); Kaimosi (Libert, 2010); Kakamega (Libert, 2010); Mount Elgon (Libert, 2010); Lumbwa (Libert, 2010); Sergoit Rock (Libert, 2010); Yala River (Libert, 2010); Njoro (Libert, 2010); Chepalungu (Libert, 2010).

*Anthene pitmani somalina* Stempffer, 1936  
**Somali Eclipse Hairtail**

*Anthene pitmani somalina* Stempffer, 1936. *Revue Française d'Entomologie* 3: 140 (134-142).

*Anthene pitmani somalina* Stempffer, 1936. d'Abrera, 2009: 790.

*Anthene pitmani somalina* Stempffer, 1936. Libert, 2010: 144.

**Type locality:** Somalia: “Somaliland 9° 30' N. 44° 30' E, 4.000 pieds”. Holotype (male) and Allotype (female), May 1929 (P. Hyatt); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Ethiopia (east), Somalia, Kenya (east), Tanzania (north-east).

**Specific localities:**

Ethiopia – Dagahbur (Libert, 2010); Dire Dawa (Libert, 2010); Harar (Libert, 2010).

Somalia – 9°30'N; 44°30'E (TL); Berbera (Libert, 2010); Bibendulah (Libert, 2010); Mandera (Libert, 2010); Bandar Wanaag = Benderwanak (Libert, 2010); Hargeisa (Libert, 2010); Haud (Libert, 2010); Mudugh (Libert, 2010); Dere (Libert, 2010); Mogadiscio (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Galana River (Libert, 2010); Taru (Libert, 2010); Teita Hills (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Mkomazi (Libert, 2010); Lushoto (Libert, 2010).

### *Anthene pitmani aethiopana* Libert, 2010 Ethiopian Eclipse Hairtail

*Anthene pitmani aethiopana* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 144 (420 pp.).

**Type locality:** Ethiopia: Ghibe River, Addis Abeba-Jimma road, 5 000 feet. Holotype (male) 10-15 July 1995 (S.C. Collins); genitalia Libert 106-582; A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (female) same data as for holotype.

**Distribution:** Eritrea, Ethiopia.

**Specific localities:**

Eritrea – Tigre (Libert, 2010).

Ethiopia – Ghibe River, Addis Abeba-Jimma road (TL); Dangila (Libert, 2010); Karakori (Libert, 2010); Toukour (Libert, 2010); Lake Langano (Libert, 2010).

### *Anthene kikuyu* (Bethune-Baker, 1910) Kikuyu Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes otacilia* var. *kikuyu* Bethune-Baker, 1910. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **43**: 37 (1-84).

*Anthene otacilia kikuyu* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 626.

*Anthene kikuyu* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Larsen, 2005a.

*Anthene otacilia kikuyu* Bethune-Baker, 1910. d'Abbrera, 2009: 790. [ignores Larsen, 2005a]

*Anthene kikuyu* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Libert, 2010: 145 **stat. rev.**.



*Anthene kikuyu kikuyu*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Rangwe Mountain, Sindo, western Kenya. September 2003. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2485).  
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene kikuyu kikuyu*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Rangwe Mountain, Sindo, western Kenya. May 2009. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2486).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Kenya]: “Kikuyu District, January, 5,000 to 6,000 feet”. Lectotype (male), Kikuyu District, 6000 ft, Kenya, January 1901; genitalia Libert 107-074; N.H.M., London.

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

Recorded in error from Mauritania, Ghana and Nigeria (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** Dry savanna (Larsen, 2005a).

**Habits:** Common in central and western Kenya (Larsen, 1991c) but very rare in West Africa (Larsen, 2005a). Both sexes are often found feeding from the flowers of *Acacia* species (Larsen, 2005a).

**Early stages:**

Libert, 2010: 147

**Larval food:**

*Dichrostachys* species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].

*Vachellia seyal* (Del.) P.J.H. Hurter (Fabaceae) [Collins, *vide* Libert, 2010: 147; as sp. of *Acacia*].

**Associated ants:**

*Crematogaster* species (Formicidae) [Van Someren, 1974: 329].

*Anthene kikuyu kikuyu* (Bethune-Baker, 1910)  
**Kikuyu Hairtail**

*Lycaenesthes otacilia* var. *kikuyu* Bethune-Baker, 1910. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **43**: 37 (1-84).

*Anthene kikuyu* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Larsen, 2005a.

*Anthene otacilia kikuyu* Bethune-Baker, 1910. d’Abrera, 2009: 790. [ignores Larsen, 2005a]

*Anthene kikuyu kikuyu* (Bethune-Baker, 1910). Libert, 2010: 145 **stat. rev.**.



*Anthene kikuyu kikuyu*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Rangwe Mountain, Sindo, western Kenya. September 2003. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2485).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene kikuyu kikuyu*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Rangwe Mountain, Sindo, western Kenya. May 2009. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2486).  
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Kenya]: “Kikuyu District, January, 5,000 to 6,000 feet”. Lectotype (male), Kikuyu District, 6000 ft, Kenya, January 1901; genitalia Libert 107-074; N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Uganda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania (north).

Recorded in error from Mauritania, Ghana and Nigeria (Libert, 2010).

**Specific localities:**

Uganda – Kakindu – Banks of Nile (Libert, 2010); Mittano – Kigezi (Libert, 2010).

Burundi – Bussoni (Libert, 2010); Rusissi (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Kikuyu District (TL); Mount Elgon (Jackson, 1937); Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c); Kibwezi (Larsen, 1991c); Rabai (Larsen, 1991c); Athi River (Libert, 2010); Chepalungu (Libert, 2010); Kakamega (Libert, 2010); Ruri Hills (Libert, 2010); Gwasi Hills (Libert, 2010); Rangwe Mountain (Libert, 2010); Suna (Libert, 2010); Uriri (Libert, 2010); Magadi Road (Libert, 2010); Machakos (Libert, 2010); Mbitini (Libert, 2010); Naivasha (Libert, 2010); Ngong (Libert, 2010); Oljogi (Libert, 2010); Kima (Libert, 2010); Stony Athi (Libert, 2010); Taveta (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Ngora District (Kielland, 1990d); Kitengule-Karagwe (Libert, 2010); Ntungamo-Ngora (Libert, 2010); Longido (Libert, 2010); Arusha National Park (Libert, 2010).

*Anthene kikuyu separata* Libert, 2010  
Western Kikuyu Hairtail

*Anthene kikuyu separata* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 148 (420 pp.).

**Type locality:** Tanzania: Wanzizi, Mpanda. Holotype (male) J. Kielland; genitalia Libert 106-158; M.N.H.N., Paris.

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

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Lufira Valley (Libert, 2010); Shaba (Libert, 2010); Kyala (Libert, 2010); La Luweia (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Wanzizi, Mpanda (TL); Langenburg (Libert, 2010); Ndogo-Mpanda (Libert, 2010); Kasoje? (Libert, 2010).

Zambia – Mufulira (Libert, 2010); Miengwe (Libert, 2010); Hillwood Farm, Mwinilunga (Libert, 2010).

*Anthene confusa* Libert, 2010  
Confusing Hairtail

*Anthene kikuyu* Bethune-Baker, 1910 s. Larsen, 2005a: 236.

*Anthene confusa* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 148 (420 pp.).



*Anthene confusa*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Lugari, western Kenya. June 1983. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2471).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene confusa*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Kakamega, Kenya. June 1997. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2472).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Ethiopia: Touloudimtou. Holotype (male) 20 April 1925; genitalia Libert 106-159; M.N.H.N., Paris. Allotype (female), same data but 28 June 1926; genitalia Libert 106-176 (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Benin (north), Niger (south), Nigeria (north), Cameroon (north), Chad, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya (west), Tanzania (west), Democratic Republic of Congo (south).

**Specific localities:**

Senegal – Mako (Libert, 2010).

Mauritania – Bafrechie (Libert, 2010).

Mali – Ke-Macina (Libert, 2010).

Burkina Faso – Fada N’Gourma (Libert, 2010); Kantchari (Libert, 2010).

Benin – see Coache *et al.* (2017).

Niger – Parc du W (Libert, 2010).

Nigeria – Kano (Libert, 2010).

Cameroon – Toro, near Garoua (Libert, 2010).

Chad – Ouadi, Tibetsi (Libert, 2010).

Sudan – Dilling (Libert, 2010); Khartoum (Libert, 2010); Nuba Mountains (Libert, 2010); Yambio (Libert, 2010).

Ethiopia – Touloudimtou (=Touloudintou) (TL); Akula River (Libert, 2010); Gadab River south of Lake Tana (Libert, 2010); Gardeja (Libert, 2010); Gore (Libert, 2010); Youbdo (Libert, 2010); Addis Abeba (Libert, 2010); Tchille (Libert, 2010); Toukour (Libert, 2010); Ouama (Libert, 2010).

Somalia – Golis Mountains (Libert, 2010); south of Berbera (Libert, 2010).

Uganda – Ara (Libert, 2010); Bugoma (Libert, 2010); Labwor Hills (Libert, 2010); Mount Toror (Libert, 2010); Mondo (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Mount Kulal (Libert, 2010); Chepalungu (Libert, 2010); Mount Elgon (Libert, 2010); Endebess (Libert, 2010); East Surrey Estate (Libert, 2010); Hoey’s Bridge (Libert, 2010); Kabras (Libert, 2010); Kacheliba (Libert, 2010); Kakamega (Libert, 2010); Kipkaren (Libert, 2010); Kitosh (Libert, 2010); Lugari (Libert, 2010); Malakisi (Libert, 2010); Kuja Valley (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Nkungwe (Libert, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Sakania (Libert, 2010).

**Early stages:**

Jackson, 1937: 222 [as *Anthene otacilia kikuyu*; Mount Elgon, Kenya. Libert, 2010: 150 states that this description refers to *Anthene confusa* Libert, 2010].

“The larva feeds on the young terminal shoots of the food-plants. **Egg.** Unknown. **Larva.** The larva is very similar to that of *A. pitmani*. In colour very dark green, it is more than usually hairy, and in this latter respect quite different from the other. The dorsum is double ridged, bluntly but prominently toothed, the points of the teeth being yellow and the depressions between red. Collar small, though segments 2 and 3 are much enlarged and almost overhang it. The lateral skirts are scalloped and edged with yellow. The flattened anal segments are narrow and rounded posteriorly, light chalky green with a longitudinal green dividing line; somewhat more than half-way between this and the edge are the tubercles, yellowish white, rather long delicate structures, with a terminal rosette of bristles, and exerted somewhat laterally of the vertical. The gland is placed midway between, with a black crescent-shaped orifice. Length 12 mm. **Pupa.** Identical with that of *A. pitmani* Stempff., except that the head-case is much broader.”

**Larval food:**

*Vachellia hockii* (De Wild.) Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 222; as *Acacia stenocarpa* Hochst.; Kenya; for *A. otacilia kikuyu*].

*Vachellia lahai* (Steud. & Hochst. ex Benth.) Kyal. & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 222; as sp. of *Acacia*; Kenya; for *A. otacilia kikuyu*].

***Anthene talboti* Stempffer, 1936**  
Notched Hairtail (#)



*Anthene talboti*. Male. Right: upperside. Left: underside.  
Images courtesy Allison Sharp

*Anthene talboti* Stempffer, 1936. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **41**: 283 (283-284).

*Anthene talboti* Stempffer, 1936. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Anthene talboti* Stempffer, 1936. Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 232.

*Anthene talboti* Stempffer, 1936. d’Abrera, 2009: 790.

*Anthene talboti* Stempffer, 1936. Libert, 2010: 151.



*Anthene talboti*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Ol Ari Nyiro, Kenya. March 2008. M. Roberts. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2473).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene talboti*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Ol Ari Nyiro, Kenya. September 2008. M. Roberts. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2474).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** South Africa: “Unkomass [Umkomaas] (Natal)”. Holotype (male), Umkomaas, Natal, South Africa, 14 January 1913 (L.G. Higgins); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Queenstown, South Africa, 20 April 1962 (N.A. Brauer); genitalia Libert 106-612; A.B.R.I., Nairobi (Libert, 2010).

**Diagnosis:** Similar to *Anthene otacilia* and *Anthene dulcis* but the violet scaling on the forewing upperside of the male does not enter area 2. The females of these three species are very difficult to distinguish from each other but since these species appear to be allopatric the females can be associated with their respective males based on their occurrence together in a particular locality (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Distribution:** Ghana (north), Benin (north), Democratic Republic of Congo (east), Uganda, Sudan (south), Kenya (central), Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Botswana (Larsen, unpublished ms, 1991), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province, Western Cape Province, Northern Cape Province), Swaziland.

**Specific localities:**

Ghana – Mole National Park (Larsen, 2005a).

Benin – see Coache *et al.* (2017).

Angola – Quirimbo (Libert, 2010); east of Port Amboim (Libert, 2010); Pungo Andango (Libert, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Mushari (Libert, 2010).

Uganda – south of Lake George (Libert, 2010); SE Ruwenzori (Libert, 2010).

Sudan – Liria (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Garissa (Larsen, 1991c); Rabai (Larsen, 1991c); Kibwezi (Larsen, 1991c); Maralel (Libert, 2010); Ol Ari Nyiro, near Nyahururu (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Oldeani (Kielland, 1990d); Kungwe (Libert, 2010); Madibira (Libert, 2010); Mbuji Mountain (Libert, 2010); Sibweza (Libert, 2010); Ndaragu (Libert, 2010).

Zambia – Kashiba (Libert, 2010); Mutinondo (Libert, 2010); Mid Lungwa Valley (Libert, 2010); Niamadzi River (Libert, 2010); Upper Luangwa (Libert, 2010); Feira (Libert, 2010).

Zimbabwe – Bulawayo (Libert, 2010); Vumba (Libert, 2010).

Botswana – Kaikoi Hills (Stempffer, 1938); Nsop River, Kgaligadi Transfrontier Park (Larsen, 1991); Gaborone (Larsen, 1991); Letlhakeng (Larsen, 1991); Kang (Larsen, 1991).

South Africa –

Limpopo Province – Polokwane (Libert, 2010).

Mpumalanga – Barberton (Libert, 2010).

North West Province – Kgaswane Mountain Reserve (Williams).

KwaZulu-Natal – Umkomaas (TL).

Eastern Cape Province – Sans Souci, near Uitenhage (Clark & Dickson, 1971); Queenstown (Libert, 2010); Addo (Libert, 2010).

Western Cape Province – Robertson (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Beaufort West (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Mossel Bay (Libert, 2010); Swellendam (Libert, 2010).

Northern Cape Province – Nossob River, near Twee Rivieren (Cottrell).

Swaziland – Mlawula Nature Reserve ([www.sntc.org.sz](http://www.sntc.org.sz)).

**Habitat:** Dry savanna and Karoo. In West Africa it occurs in Sudan savanna (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania it is found in deciduous woodland from 1 000 to 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** Specimens are mostly seen flying fast around the tops of thorn trees. They are very fond of the yellow flowers of acacias (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Males are known to mud-puddle (Larsen, 2005a).

**Flight period:** September to April (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

### Early stages:

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 117 [as *Anthene talboti*; Sans Souci, near Uitenhage, Eastern Cape].

“**Egg.** 0.65 mm diam. x 0.25 mm high; pale blue with white moles and ribs. Laid singly on young leaves or twigs of the food-plant. Eggs hatch after 6 days. The discarded shell is not eaten. **Larva** (with 5 instars). 1st instar 1 mm, growing to 2 mm in 8 days; 2nd instar growing to 3 mm in 8 days; 3rd instar growing to 4 mm in 7 days; 4th instar growing to 7 mm in 7 days; 5th instar growing to 12-13.5 mm in 9 days. **Larva** (with 4 instars). 1st instar 1 mm, growing to 2 mm in 6-9 days; 2nd instar growing to 3.5 mm in 6 days; 3rd instar growing to 7 mm in 5-6 days; 4th instar growing to 12-13.5 mm in 9-11 days. Both honey-gland and tubercles are present in the 3rd to 5th instars. Larvae, in the early instars feed on the surface of the leaf, and leave a series of white ‘skins’ where they have fed. Later, they eat the whole leaf. They moult where they are feeding and leave the discarded skin in a neat, intact state. There is slight colour variation – in intensity of colour and in the markings. To pupate, the larva spins a mat over two or three leaves and secures them to the stalk, then secures itself to the mat. There are at least three broods. **Pupa.** 7.5 mm. Secured to a silken mat by the cremastral hooks and by a girdle. Emergence generally takes place after some 10 days. **Parasites.** Larva killed in the 3rd instar by an *Apanteles* and in the final instar by the Diptera, *Aplomyiella laeviventris*. Larvae thus affected turn yellow.”



*Anthene talboti*. Left: Final instar larva. Right: pupa.  
Images courtesy Allison Sharp.

### Larval food:

*Vachellia karroo* (Hayne) Banfi & Galasso (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 117; as sp. of *Acacia*].  
*Vachellia tortilis* (Forssk.) Galasso & Banfi (Fabaceae) [Woodhall, 2005a; as sp. of *Acacia*].

## *Anthene kenyensis* Libert, 2010 Kenya Hairtail

*Anthene kenyensis* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 153 (420 pp.).



*Anthene kenyensis*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Shimba Hills, Kenya. July 1995. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2477).  
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.





*Anthene kenyensis*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Shimba Hills, Kenya. May 1994. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2478).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Kenya: Garissa Bura, Tana River. Holotype (male) February 1948 (T.H.E. Jackson); genitalia Libert 106-869; N.H.M., London. Allotype (female) same data; genitalia Libert 106-623.

**Distribution:** Kenya.

**Specific localities:**

Kenya – Garissa Bura, Tana River (TL); Kibwezi (Libert, 2010); Tsavo (Libert, 2010); Kasigau (Libert, 2010); Taveta (Libert, 2010); Shimba Hills (Libert, 2010); Arabuko-Sokoke (Libert, 2010); Kora (Libert, 2010); Garissa-Bura (Libert, 2010); Tana River (Libert, 2010).

### *Anthene robertsi* Libert, 2010 Nairobi Hairtail

*Anthene kenyensis* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 154 (420 pp.).



*Anthene robertsi*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Nanyuki, Kenya. June 2007. M. Roberts. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2475).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene robertsi*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Nanyuki, Kenya. June 2006. M. Roberts. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2476).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Kenya: Mogwooni, Nanyuki, 5 700 feet. Holotype (male) February 2005 (M. Roberts); genitalia Libert 107-466; A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (female) same locality and captor but April 2006; genitalia Libert 107-481.

**Etymology:** Dedicated to Michael Roberts who collected a series of four males and four females in the type locality (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Kenya.

**Specific localities:**

Kenya – Mogwooni, Nanyuki (TL); Isinya (Libert, 2010); Ngong (Libert, 2010); Oljogi (Libert, 2010); Chyulu Hills (Libert, 2010).

***Anthene opalina* Stempffer, 1946**  
**Opal Hairtail**

*Anthene opalina* Stempffer, 1946. *Revue Française d'Entomologie* **13**: 16 (8-19).

*Anthene opalina* Stempffer, 1946. d'Abrera, 2009: 791.

*Anthene opalina* Stempffer, 1946. Libert, 2010: 155.



*Anthene opalina opalina*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Isiolo, Kenya. February 1956. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2487).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene opalina opalina*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Garsen, eastern Kenya. January 2006. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2488).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Ethiopia: “Callafo, Webi Shebeli, Ogaden”. Holotype (male), Callafo, Webi Shebeli, Ogaden, c. 2000 ft, SE Ethiopia, December 1942 (T.H.E. Jackson); genitalia Stempffer 2441; N.H.M., London. Allotype (female), same data but O.U.M.N.H., Oxford.

**Distribution:** Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania.

**Habitat:** Dry savanna (Larsen, 1991c).

**Habits:** A rare and local species (Larsen, 1991c).

***Anthene opalina opalina* Stempffer, 1946**  
**Opal Hairtail**

*Anthene opalina* Stempffer, 1946. *Revue Française d'Entomologie* **13**: 16 (8-19).

*Anthene opalina* Stempffer, 1946. d'Abrera, 2009: 791.

*Anthene opalina* Stempffer, 1946. Libert, 2010: 155.



*Anthene opalina opalina*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Isiolo, Kenya. February 1956. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2487).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene opalina opalina*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Garsen, eastern Kenya. January 2006. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2488).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Ethiopia: “Callafo, Webi Shebeli, Ogaden”. Holotype (male), Callafo, Webi Shebeli, Ogaden, c. 2000 ft, SE Ethiopia, December 1942 (T.H.E. Jackson); genitalia Stempffer 2441; N.H.M., London. Allotype (female), same data but O.U.M.N.H., Oxford.

**Distribution:** Ethiopia (south), Somalia, Kenya (north and east), Tanzania (near Dar es Salaam).

**Specific localities:**

Ethiopia – Callafo, Webi Shebeli, Ogaden (TL); Mustahil (Libert, 2010). Somalia – Afkoi (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – near Witu (Larsen, 1991c); just north of the Tana River (Larsen, 1991c); Isiolo (Larsen, 1991c); ‘Mombasa’ (Larsen, 1991c); Mandera (Libert, 2010); Garissa-Bura (Libert, 2010); Garsen (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Near Dar es Salaam (Haldane, *vide* Kielland, 1990d).

**Habitat:** Dry savanna (Larsen, 1991c).

**Habits:** A rare and local species (Larsen, 1991c).

*Anthene opalina janna* Gabriel, 1949  
Ethiopian Opal Hairtail

*Anthene janna* Gabriel, 1949. *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London* (B) **18**: 214 (207-216).

*Anthene opalina janna* Gabriel, 1949. Stempffer, 1967.

*Anthene opalina janna* Gabriel, 1949. Larsen, 1991: 219.

*Anthene janna* Gabriel, 1949. d’Abrera, 2009: 791.

*Anthene opalina janna* Gabriel, 1949. Libert, 2010: 157.

**Type locality:** [Ethiopia]: “Fich-Babile Road”. Holotype (male), 12 May 1947 (K.M. Guichard); N.H.M., London. Allotype (female), same data as Holotype.

**Distribution:** Ethiopia.

**Specific localities:**

Ethiopia – Fich-Babile Road (TL).

**Habitat:** Dry savanna.

**Note:** Larsen (1991c: 219) treats *janna* as a subspecies of *Anthene opalina* Stempffer, but he does not formalize this change. He does note that Stempffer (1967) treated *janna* as a subspecies of *opalina*.

***Anthene benadirensis* Stempffer, 1947**  
**Bright Hairtail**

*Anthene otacilia benadirensis* Stempffer, 1947. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **52**: 39 (35-41).  
Synonym of *Anthene otacilia dulcis* (Pagenstecher, 1902). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.  
*Anthene benadirensis* Stempffer, 1947. Libert, 2010: 157 **stat. rev.**



*Anthene benadirensis*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mkwaja, Tanzania. December 1998. CC. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2489).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene benadirensis*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mkwaja, Tanzania. December 1998. CC. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2490).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Somalia: “Afkoi, Somalie italienne”. Holotype (male), Afkoi, Somalia, August 1945 (T.H.E. Jackson); genitalia Stempffer 2507; N.H.M., London. Allotype (female), same data as Holotype.

**Distribution:** Somalia, Kenya (east), Tanzania (north-east).

**Specific localities:**

Somalia – Afkoi (= Afgoi) (TL); Damai (Libert, 2010); Hafanleh (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Taru, near Mombasa (Libert, 2010); Garsen, near Witu (Libert, 2010); Garissa-Bura (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Mkwaja Ranch, near Pangani (Libert, 2010).

**Early stages:**

Congdon, *vide* Libert, 2010: 159

**Larval food:**

*Vachellia zanzibarica* (S.Moore) Kyal & Boatwr. [Congdon, *vide* Libert, 2010: 159; as sp. of *Acacia*].

**Associated ants:**

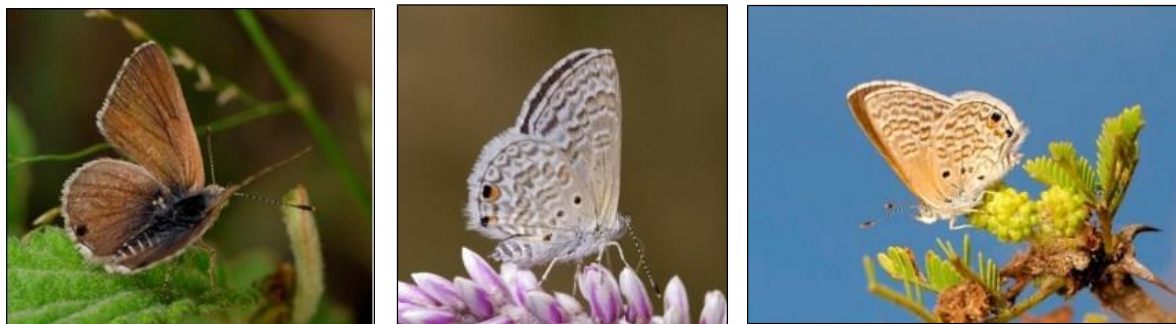
*Tetraponera penzigi* [Congdon, *vide* Libert, 2010: 159].

*Crematogaster* species [Congdon, *vide* Libert, 2010: 159].

***A. dulcis* sub-group**

## *Anthene dulcis* (Pagenstecher, 1902)

### Dwarf Hairtail



*Anthene dulcis*. Left & Centre: Male. Right: Female.  
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall

*Lycaenesthes dulcis* Pagenstecher, 1902. *Jahrbuch des Nassauischen Vereins für Naturkunde* **55**: 156 (113-204).

Synonym of *Anthene otacilia* (Trimen, 1868). Bethune-Baker, 1910.

*Anthene otacilia dulcis* (Pagenstecher, 1902). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 626.

*Anthene otacilia dulcis* Pagenstecher, 1902. d'Abbrera, 2009: 790.

*Anthene dulcis* (Pagenstecher, 1902). Libert, 2010: 159 **b. sp.**



*Anthene dulcis dulcis*. Male (Wingspan: 22 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Klaserie, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 20 March 2011. J. Dobson.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



*Anthene dulcis dulcis*. Female (Wingspan: 23 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Rosslyn, Gauteng, South Africa. 25 April 1992. M. Williams.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection

**Type locality:** [Ethiopia]: “Gambe beim Abasse-See”. Holotype (female), Gambe at Lake Abasse, Ethiopia, 28 November 1900 (v. Erlanger); genitalia Libert 107-162; Museum Wiesbaden, Naturhistorischen Sammlung (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (male), Dire Dawa, 15 January 1938, Ethiopia (E.E. Ellison); genitalia Libert 106-164; M.N.H.N., Paris (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Senegal, Nigeria, Djibouti, Yemen, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana, South Africa.

**Larval foods:**

*Acacia* species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 202; for *Anthene contrastata mashuna*].

*Vachellia karroo* (Hayne) Banfi & Galasso (Fabaceae) [Woodhall, 2005a; as sp. of *Acacia*; for *Anthene contrastata mashuna*].

*Vachellia tortilis* (Forssk.) Galasso & Banfi (Fabaceae) [Woodhall, 2005a; as sp. of *Acacia*; for *Anthene contrastata mashuna*].

### *Anthene dulcis dulcis* (Pagenstecher, 1902)

#### Dwarf Hairtail (#)

*Lycaenesthes dulcis* Pagenstecher, 1902. *Jahrbuch des Nassauischen Vereins für Naturkunde* **55**: 156 (113-204).

Synonym of *Anthene otacilia* (Trimen, 1868). Bethune-Baker, 1910.

*Anthene otacilia dulcis* (Pagenstecher, 1902). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 626.

*Anthene otacilia dulcis* Pagenstecher, 1902. d'Abbrera, 2009: 790.

*Anthene dulcis dulcis* (Pagenstecher, 1902). Libert, 2010: 159 **b. sp.**



*Anthene dulcis dulcis*. Male (Wingspan 22 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.

Klaserie, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 20 March 2011. J. Dobson.

Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



*Anthene dulcis dulcis*. Female (Wingspan 23 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.

Rosslyn, Gauteng, South Africa. 25 April 1992. M. Williams.

Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection

**Type locality:** [Ethiopia]: “Gambe beim Abasse-See”. Holotype (female), Gambe at Lake Abasse, Ethiopia, 28 November 1900 (v. Erlanger); genitalia Libert 107-162; Museum Wiesbaden, Naturhistorischen Sammlung (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (male), Dire Dawa, 15 January 1938, Ethiopia (E.E. Ellison); genitalia Libert 106-164; M.N.H.N., Paris (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda. Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana, South Africa (Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Cape Province).

#### **Specific localities:**

Ethiopia – Gambe, on Lake Abasse (TL); Dire Dawa (Libert, 2010); Gore (Libert, 2010); Lake Awasa (Libert, 2010); Lake Langanu (Libert, 2010); Addis Abeba (Libert, 2010); Errer (Libert, 2010); Tug-Sagicha (Libert, 2010).

Somalia – Afkoi (Stempffer, 1947); Galkayo (Libert, 2010); Hargeissa (Libert, 2010); Mandera (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Lokitang (TL for *turkana*); Kalin (Libert, 2010); Bissil (Libert, 2010); Lake Bogoria (Libert, 2010); Bura (Libert, 2010); Elgon (Libert, 2010); Kacheliba (Libert, 2010); Kasigau (Libert, 2010); Kibwezi (Libert, 2010); Magadi Road (Libert, 2010); Mandera (Libert, 2010); Njoro

(Libert, 2010); Sagalla (Libert, 2010); Taveta (Libert, 2010); Ukazi near Garissa (Libert, 2010); Yatta (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Madibira (TL for *madibirensis*); Tongido (TL for *tongidensis*); Northern parts (Kielland, 1990d); central parts (Kielland, 1990d); Rungwa in Mpanda below Ufipa escarpment (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006); Dar es Salaam (Libert, 2010); Geita (Libert, 2010); Ilenga (Libert, 2010); Kongwa/Mpapwa (Libert, 2010); Longido (Libert, 2010); Lukosi River (Libert, 2010); Madibira (Libert, 2010); Manyara (Libert, 2010); Ruaha National Park (Libert, 2010); Rungwe (Libert, 2010); Sekenke (Libert, 2010).

Malawi – Monkey Bay (Libert, 2010).

Zimbabwe – Sanyati Valley (TL for *mashuna*); Nuanetsi (Libert, 2010).

Namibia – Etosha (Libert, 2010); Okahandja (Libert, 2010).

Botswana – Widespread (Larsen, 1991); Mahalapye (Pennington); Kanye (Larsen, 1991); Ngotwane (Larsen, 1991); Gaborone West (Larsen, 1991); 50 km south of Francistown (Larsen, 1991); Shashe (Larsen, 1991); 150 km north of Nata (Larsen, 1991); Kasane (Larsen, 1991); Mabebe Flats (Larsen, 1991); Maun (Larsen, 1991); Sehitwa (Larsen, 1991); Lake Ngami (Larsen, 1991); Tsao (Larsen, 1991); Etsha 6 (Larsen, 1991).

South Africa –

Limpopo Province – Soetdoring Farm [-24.561 28.233] (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015).

Gauteng – Saltpan (Tswaing) (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Buffelsdrif Conservancy (Williams).

KwaZulu-Natal – Estcourt (Pennington); Muden (Pennington); Hluhluwe (Pennington); Makatini Flats (Pennington); Umgeni Valley, above Nagle Dam (Dickson and Wykeham); Durban (Libert, 2010).

Northern Cape Province – Kimberley (Libert, 2010).

*madibirensis* Wichgraf, 1921 (as sp. of *Lycaenesthes*). *Internationale Entomologische Zeitschrift* **14**: 179 (171-172, 179-180, 195-197). This taxon is omitted by d’Abrera, 2009. Formally synonymised with *Anthene dulcis dulcis* (Pagenstecher, 1902) by Libert, 2011: 159 **n. syn.**

**Type locality**: [Tanzania]: “Madibira”. **Distribution**: Tanzania (central-east). **Specific localities**: Tanzania – Madibira (TL). **Habitat**: *Brachystegia* woodland (Kielland, 1990d). **Habits**: Males are known to mud-puddle (Kielland, 1990d).

*tongidensis* Bethune-Baker, 1926 (as sp. of *Azanus*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (9) **17**: 401 (384-402). [Tanzania]: “Tongido”. Treated as a synonym of *Anthene otacilia otacilia* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995. Formally synonymised with *Anthene dulcis dulcis* (Pagenstecher, 1902) by Libert, 2011: 159 **n. syn.**

*turkana* Stempffer, 1936 (as ssp. of *Anthene contrastata*). *Revue Française d’Entomologie* **3**: 140 (134-142). Treated as *Anthene contrastata turkana* Stempffer, 1936 by d’Abrera, 2009: 790. Formally synonymised with *Anthene dulcis dulcis* (Pagenstecher, 1902) by Libert, 2011: 159 **n. syn.**

**Type locality**: [Kenya]: “Lokitang; Mont Elgon, versan est, camp 1, 2.100 m; Mission de l’Omo”. **Distribution**: Somalia, Uganda (north-east), Kenya (north). **Specific localities**: Kenya – Lokitang (TL).

*mashuna* Stevenson, 1937 (as ssp. of *Lycaenesthes otacilia*). *Occasional Papers of the National Museum of Rhodesia* **1**(6): 31 (14-48). Treated as *Anthene contrastata mashuna* Stevenson, 1937 by Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 232. Given as *Anthene contrastata mashuna* Stevenson, 1937 by d’Abrera, 2009: 790. Formally synonymised with *Anthene dulcis dulcis* (Pagenstecher, 1902) by Libert, 2011: 159 **n. syn.**

**Type locality**: [Zimbabwe]: “Sanyati Valley”. **Distribution**: Kenya (central, south), Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia (north), South Africa (Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal). **Specific localities**: Tanzania – Northern parts (Kielland, 1990d); central parts (Kielland, 1990d); Rungwa in Mpanda below Ufipa escarpment (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006). Zimbabwe – Sanyati Valley (TL). Botswana – Widespread (Larsen, 1991); Mahalapye (Pennington); Kanye (Larsen, 1991); Ngotwane (Larsen, 1991); Gaborone West (Larsen, 1991); 50 km south of Francistown (Larsen, 1991); Shashe (Larsen, 1991); 150 km north of Nata (Larsen, 1991); Kasane (Larsen, 1991); Mabebe Flats (Larsen, 1991); Maun (Larsen, 1991); Sehitwa (Larsen, 1991); Lake Ngami (Larsen, 1991); Tsao (Larsen, 1991); Etsha 6 (Larsen, 1991). South Africa – Gauteng – Saltpan (Tswaing) (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Buffelsdrif Conservancy (Williams). KwaZulu-Natal – Estcourt (Pennington); Muden (Pennington); Hluhluwe (Pennington); Makatini Flats (Pennington); Umgeni Valley, above Nagle Dam (Dickson and Wykeham).

## *Anthene dulcis xerophila* Libert, 2010 Northern Dwarf Hairtail

*Anthene dulcis xerophila* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 162 (420 pp.).

**Type locality**: Djibouti: Obock. Holotype (male) 1893 (M. Maindron); genitalia Stempffer 2010; M.N.H.N., Paris (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Senegal, Nigeria (north), Ethiopia (east), Djibouti, Yemen.

**Specific localities:**

Senegal – near Dakar (Libert, 2010).

Nigeria – Katsina (Libert, 2010).

Ethiopia – Harar (Libert, 2010).

Djibouti – Obock (TL).

Yemen – Wadi Rima (Mishrafa) (Larsen, 1983); Museimir (Larsen, 1983); Wadi Leje (Larsen, 1983); Jabal Jihaf (Larsen, 1983).

***Anthene contrastata* (Ungemach, 1932)**  
**Contrasted Hairtail**

*Lycaenesthes contrastata* Ungemach, 1932. *Mémoires de la Société des Sciences Naturelles (et Physiques) du Maroc* **32**: 86 (1-122).

*Anthene contrastata* (Ungemach, 1932). Dickson & Kroon, 1978. [misspelling of species name; misidentification]

*Anthene contrastata* (Ungemach, 1932). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 232. [misidentification]

*Anthene contrastata* Ungemach, 1932. d'Abrebra, 2009: 790.

*Anthene contrastata* (Ungemach, 1932). Libert, 2010: 163.



*Anthene contrastata*. Male. (Wingspan 22mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Ethiopia, Ghibe Valley 8°22'N.37°17'E, 20 Sep. 1997. A.J. Gardiner.

**Type locality:** [Ethiopia]: “Bedelle”. Holotype (male), 30 April 1925 (H. Ungemach); M.N.H.N., Paris (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (female), Djemdjem, Ethiopia, 22 June 1925 (H. Ungemach); genitalia Libert 106-151; M.N.H.N., Paris.

**Distribution:** Ethiopia.

Erroneously recorded from Southern Africa by Dickson & Kroon, 1978 (as *contrastata mashuna*) and by Pringle *et al.*, 1994. The southern African taxon is referable to *A. dulcis dulcis* (Libert, 2010). Erroneously recorded from Tanzania by Kielland (1990d), Yemen by Larsen (1983) and Uganda by Davenport, 1996.

**Specific localities:**

Ethiopia – Bedelle (TL); Djem-Djem (Libert, 2010); Ghibe Valley [8°22'N.37°17'E] (male illustrated above); Abelti (Libert, 2010); Gamo (Libert, 2010); Karakori (Libert, 2010); Metti (Libert, 2010); Lake Langanano (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** Forest (A. Gardiner, *vide* Libert, 2010: 165).

**Flight period:** Recorded in April, June and September.

***A. chojnackii* group**

***Anthene chojnackii* Libert, 2010**  
**Ethiopia Hairtail**

*Anthene chojnackii* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 164 (420 pp.).



**Type locality:** Ethiopia: 10 km NW of Neghelli. Holotype (female) 20 April 1960 (S. Chojnacki & S. Hessel); genitalia Libert 109-321; Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, E.U.

**Etymology:** Dedicated to Stanislaw Chojnacki, who collected the type specimen (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Ethiopia (south).

**Specific localities:**

Ethiopia – near Neghelli (TL).

## ***A. minima* group**

### ***Anthene minima* (Trimen, 1893)**

**Little Hairtail (#)**

*Lycaenesthes minima* Trimén, 1893. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1893**: 135 (123-143).

*Anthene minima* Trimén. Swanepoel, 1953a.

*Anthene minima* (Trimén, 1893). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Anthene minima* (Trimén, 1893). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 233.

*Anthene minima* (Trimén, 1893). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 625.

*Anthene minima* Trimén, 1893. d'Abrera, 2009: 790.

*Anthene minima* (Trimén, 1893). Libert, 2010: 166.



*Anthene minima minima*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Farm 'Chaos', Mkuze, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 18 February 2006. S. Woodhall.  
Images S. Woodhall ex Woodhall Collection.



*Anthene minima minima*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Farm 'Chaos', Mkuze, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 4 April 1992. S. Woodhall.  
Images S. Woodhall ex Woodhall Collection.

**Type locality:** [South Africa]: “Verulam; Malvern; Sinqwas River”. Neotype (male), Natal, South Africa; N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010). Allotype (female), Malvern, Natal, South Africa, 9 January 1890 (C.N. Barker); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Kenya, Botswana, South Africa, Swaziland.

Records of this species from Tanzania are erroneous (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** Savanna thornveld (*Acacia* woodland) for the nominate subspecies and *Brachystegia spiciformis* woodland for ssp. *williamsi* (Libert, 2010).

**Habits:** Flies rapidly around the tops of large thorn trees, settling on the leaves or on the flowers (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). At Mkuze the thorn-trees around which they commonly fly are large specimens of *Vachellia tortilis* (Williams, unpublished).

**Flight period:** All year, apparently with peak emergence in December (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Larval food:**

*Acacia* species (Fabaceae) [Woodhall, 2005a].

*Anthene minima minima* (Trimen, 1893)

Little Hairtail (#)

*Lycaenesthes minima* Trimen, 1893. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1893**: 135 (123-143).

*Anthene minima* Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.

*Anthene minima* (Trimen, 1893). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Anthene minima* (Trimen, 1893). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 233.

*Anthene minima* (Trimen, 1893). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 625.

*Anthene minima* Trimen, 1893. d'Abreu, 2009: 790.

*Anthene minima minima* (Trimen, 1893). Libert, 2010: 166.



*Anthene minima minima*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Farm 'Chaos', Mkuze, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 18 February 2006. S. Woodhall.  
Images S. Woodhall ex Woodhall Collection.



*Anthene minima minima*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Farm 'Chaos', Mkuze, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 4 April 1992. S. Woodhall.  
Images S. Woodhall ex Woodhall Collection.

**Type locality:** [South Africa]: “Verulam; Malvern; Sinqwasi River”. Neotype (male), Natal, South Africa; N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010). Allotype (female), Malvern, Natal, South Africa, 9 January 1890 (C.N. Barker); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Botswana, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal), Swaziland.

**Specific localities:**

Botswana – Tsau (Libert, 2010).

South Africa –

Limpopo Province – Dendron (Swanepoel, 1953); Letaba (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Saltpan (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Mpumalanga – Lydenburg (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

KwaZulu-Natal – Malvern, near the Sinqwasi River (TL; Barker); Verulam (Trimen, 1893); Durban – Northdene (Millar); Hluhluwe (Pennington); Ingweni (Swanepoel, 1953); west of Mkuze (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Mbazwana (Libert, 2010); Farm Chaos, Mkuze (Libert, 2010).

Swaziland – Ndhloya (Pennington; single female).

*Anthene minima williamsi* Collins, 2010  
Coastal Little Hairtail

*Anthene minima williamsi* Collins, 2010. *In*: Libert, 2010. *Révision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 167 (420 pp.).



*Anthene minima williamsi*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Sekoke Arabuko, Kenya. December 2005. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2491).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene minima williamsi*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Sekoke Arabuko, Kenya. December 2005. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2492).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Kenya: Sekoke, Kenya coast. Holotype (male) May 1998 (S.C. Collins); A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (female), Sekoke Arabuko, 29-31 December 2005 (S.C. Collins); A.B.R.I, Nairobi.

**Diagnosis:** The underside is paler and greyer than that of the nominate subspecies and the black spots on the hindwing are usually more apparent (Collins, *in* Libert, 2010: 168).

**Etymology:** Named for the Kenyan naturalist John Williams.

**Distribution:** Kenya (east).

**Specific localities:**

Kenya – Arabuko-Sekoke (TL); Ndzovani (Libert, 2010); Rabai (Libert, 2010).

*Anthene lindae* Henning & Henning, 1994  
White-dune Hairtail (#)

*Anthene lindae* S.F. and G.A. Henning, 1994. *In*: Pringle, Henning, & Ball [eds]. *Pennington's butterflies of southern Africa* 2nd edition: 233 (800pp.).

*Anthene lindae* Henning & Henning, 1994. d'Abrera, 2009: 790.

*Anthene lindae* Henning & Henning, 1994. Libert, 2010: 168.



*Anthene lindae*. Male (Wingspan 19 mm). Left – upperside. Right – underside.  
Witsand, Northern Cape Province, South Africa. G. Henning.  
Images courtesy R. Terblanche ex Henning Collection.



*Anthene lindae*. Female (Wingspan 22 mm). Left – upperside. Right – underside.  
Witsand, Northern Cape Province, South Africa. G. Henning.  
Images courtesy R. Terblanche ex Henning Collection.

**Type locality:** South Africa: “Witsand, northwestern Cape, 27 Oct. 1990, J.E. Terblanche.” Allotype (female), same data as Holotype but 8 September 1990. Holotype and Allotype in Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.

**Diagnosis:** Similar to *Anthene minima* but differs in the following respects: both wings more pointed; upperside darker with a more bronzy sheen basally; underside ground-colour much paler and markings much darker.

**Distribution:** Namibia (Libert, 2010: 169), South Africa (Northern Cape Province).

**Specific localities:**

Namibia – Hobatere Concession Area (Steve Braine, 2002); Spitzkoppe (Katharina Reddig; African Butterfly News 2020, issue no. 4).

South Africa –

Northern Cape Province – Witsand (TL); Tswalu (P.Webb, 14 March, 2013).

**Habitat:** White-dunes in arid savanna, in patches dominated by specimens of *Vachellia haematoxylon* Willd. and *Vachellia erioloba* E. Mey. (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Habits:** The flight of males is fast and erratic. Females fly more slowly and have been noted feeding on the flowers of *Diospyros lycioides* Desf. and *Grewia flava* DC. (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Flight period:** September to November are the months recorded (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Found in March by P. Webb.

**Larval food:**

*Vachellia erioloba* (E.Mey.) P.J.H. Hurter (Fabaceae) [Woodhall, 2005a; as sp. of *Acacia*; suspected – requires confirmation].

**Conservation status:** Classified as Vulnerable (Henning *et al.*, 2009: 50).

**Relevant literature:**

Braine, 2002. [Records from Namibia].

Jessnitz, 2002. *Metamorphosis* **13** (4): 107-108.

Terblanche, 1994. *Metamorphosis* **5** (4): 173-174.

***Anthene rhodesiana* Stempffer, 1962**  
**Zimbabwe Hairtail**

*Anthene rhodesiana* Stempffer, 1962. *Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Afrique Noire* (A) **24**: 1171 (1135-1181).

*Anthene rhodesiana* Stempffer, 1962. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Anthene rhodesiana* Stempffer, 1962. Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 234.  
*Anthene rhodesiana* Stempffer, 1962. d'Abrera, 2009: 790.  
*Anthene rhodesiana* Stempffer, 1962. Libert, 2010: 170.



*Anthene rhodesiana*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Chishawasha. October 1989. R.D. Pare. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2493).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Zimbabwe]: “Umtali”. Holotype (male), Umtali, Zimbabwe, 23 October 1959 (B.D. Barnes); genitalia Stempffer 5530; M.N.H.N., Paris.

**Diagnosis:** Very similar to *Anthene minima* but is darker on the upperside and lacks the coppery sheen of *minima* (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Distribution:** Zambia, Zimbabwe (north-east).

Recorded, in error, from Kenya by Warren-Gash (1993) (Libert, 2010).

**Specific localities:**

Zambia – Kashitu (Libert, 2010).

Zimbabwe – Umtali (now Mutare) (Dryburgh); Arcturus (Paré); Harare (Libert, 2010); Ruwa (Libert, 2010); Mpinga (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** Deciduous woodland (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

**Habits:** Males fly high up (six to eight metres) on the tops of trees (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Flight period:** Has been recorded in October, January and April (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

### *Anthene gardineri* Libert, 2010 Dark Hairtail

*Anthene gardineri* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 171 (420 pp.).



*Anthene gardineri*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Ndola, Zambia. February 1977. A. Heath. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2494).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene gardineri*. Female. (Wingspan 21mm.) Left – upperside; right – underside.  
 Ndola to Mufulira road, Mwekera Stream, Zambia. 21 December, 1981.  
 A.J. Gardiner. (Gardiner Collection).

**Type locality:** Zambia: Misaka F.R., Ndola. Holotype (male) 19 February 1976 (A. Heath); genitalia Libert 106-579; A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (female) near Ruwe, about 15 m. W of Lualaba River., c. 10°45 S, 3000 ft, Democratic Republic of Congo, 16 October 1903 (H. Cookson); genitalia Libert 108-111; N.H.M., London.

**Etymology:** Dedicated to Alan Gardiner for his collecting efforts in Zimbabwe and Zambia and for his important contributions towards the understanding of the *Anthene millari* species group (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia (Copperbelt & north).

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Ruwe, 15 m. W of Lualaba River (Libert, 2010).

Zambia – Misaka Forest Reserve, Ndola (TL); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Luanshya (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kalungwishi River (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

**Habitat:** Miombo Woodland and the interface between Miombo Woodland and Riparian Woodland (Gardiner, 2010b).

**Habits:** Widespread but local and rare (Gardiner, 2010b).

## A. levis group

### A. levis sub-group

## *Anthene levis* (Hewitson, [1878]) Sapphire Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes levis* Hewitson, [1878]. *In*: Hewitson, [1862-78]. *Illustrations of diurnal lepidoptera. Lycaenidae*: 221 (1: 1-228; 2: 95 pp.; **Supplement**: 1-48.).

*Anthene levis* Hewitson, 1878. Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 624.

*Anthene levis* Hewitson, 1878. d'Abbrera, 2009: 792.

*Anthene levis* (Hewitson, 1878). Libert, 2010: 172.



*Anthene levis*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
 Mintom, southern Cameroon. October 2010. PA. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2495).  
 Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene levis*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.

**Type locality:** No locality. Holotype (male) in N.H.M., London. Neallotype (female), Nazare, Cameroon, December 1986 (M. Libert); genitalia Libert 107-201; N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Nigeria (south and Cross River loop), Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (Uele, Equateur, Lualaba), Uganda.

Misattributed to the Sierra Leone fauna (Larsen, 2005a). Also recorded, in error, from Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo and Zambia (Libert, 2010).

**Specific localities:**

Nigeria – Adiabo (Libert, 2010); Eket (Libert, 2010); Itu (Libert, 2010); Uzuakoli (Libert, 2010).

Cameroon – Nazare (Libert, 2010); Mount Kupe (Libert, 2010); Victoria (Libert, 2010); Mount Febe

(Libert, 2010); Elat (Libert, 2010); Ebogo (Libert, 2010); Lolodorf (Libert, 2010); Bitje (Libert, 2010); Batanga (Libert, 2010); Campo (Libert, 2010); Maan (Libert, 2010).

Equatorial Guinea – Benito (Libert, 2010).

Gabon – Port Gentil (Libert, 2010); Cap Lopez (Libert, 2010); Ogooue (Libert, 2010); Abanga River (Libert, 2010); Mouila (Libert, 2010); Nyonie (Vande weghe, 2010); Pongara (Vande weghe, 2010); Rabi (Vande weghe, 2010); Lambarene (Vande weghe, 2010).

Congo – Etoumbi (Libert, 2010); Mambili (Libert, 2010); Ouessou (Libert, 2010); Kouilou (Libert, 2010).

Central African Republic – Bangui (Libert, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Mbata Siala (Libert, 2010); Paulis (Libert, 2010); Epulu (Libert, 2010); Beni (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Budongo Forest (Talbot, 1935); Katera (Libert, 2010).

**Early stages:**

Jackson, 1937: 225 [Budongo Forest, Uganda].

“The larva lives among *Crematogaster* ants in the inner runs and nests; it feeds therefore among them, probably on fungi grown by the ants. **Egg.** Unknown. **Larva.** The larva is grub-like, oval and rounded dorsally, the extremities being very similar to each other in shape. The skin is leathery and highly polished with many pit-like indentations. The collar carries a large, black, polished chitinous plate. At the anal extremity is a large gland with brown, oval orifice, but I was unable to induce it to exert tubercles. It is always ant-attended. Length 10 mm. **Pupa.** Placed in the ant-runs under loose bark, with no exterior protection from the ants, evidently relying on the highly polished and hard pupa casing. Regularly shaped, without protuberances, the abdominal segments being slightly broader than the thorax. There are practically no shoulders, and the head-case is rounded and jet-black. General colour very dark brown to black. Length 9 mm.”

**Associated ants:**

*Crematogaster* species (Formicidae) [Jackson, 1937: 225; Uganda].

*grisea* Talbot, 1935 (as ssp. of *Lycaenesthes levis*). *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **71**: 208 (202-209). [Uganda]: “Budongo”.

***Anthene preussi* Libert, 2010**  
**Shadowy Hairtail**

*Anthene preussi* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 175 (420 pp.).



*Anthene preussi*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Maan, Cameroon. April 2003. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2499).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: Victoria. Holotype (male) (Preuss); genitalia Libert 108-146; Z.M.H.U., Berlin. Allotype (female) Dodo, Ghana, 16 November 1961 (Th. Maessen); genitalia Libert 107-207; M.N.H.N., Paris.

**Etymology:** In honour of Dr. Paul Preuss (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon.

**Specific localities:**

Ivory Coast – Banco Forest (Warren-Gash, *vide* Libert, 2010).

Ghana – Dodo (Maessen, *vide* Libert, 2010); Fumesua (Libert, 2010). Cameroon – Victoria (TL); Maan (Libert, 2010).

***Anthene leonina* (Bethune-Baker, 1903)**  
**Brown Hairtail**

*Lycanesthes leonina* Bethune-Baker, 1903. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (7) **12**: 333 (324-334).

*Cupidesthes leonina* (Bethune-Baker, 1903). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 633.

*Cupidesthes leonina* Bethune-Baker, 1903. d'Abrera, 2009: 798.

*Anthene leonina* (Bethune-Baker, 1903). Libert, 2010: 176 **n. comb.**



*Anthene leonina*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Dwanko, Takoradi, south western Ghana. January 2011. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2500).

Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene leonina*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Ghana. October 2001. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2501).

Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Sierra Leone. Lectotype (female), Moyamba, Sierra Leone, 11 January 1902; N.H.M., London. Neallotype (male), Odumase swamp, Coomassie, Ghana, 1913 (Smeed); N.H.M., London.

**Distribution:** Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana.

Recorded, in error, from Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda and Tanzania (Libert, 2010).

**Specific localities:**

Sierra Leone – Moyamba (Libert, 2010); Bumbuna (Libert, 2010); Gola (Libert, 2010).

Ivory Coast – Abengourou (Libert, 2010); Agboville (Libert, 2010); Anguededou (Libert, 2010); Bayota (Libert, 2010); Issia (Libert, 2010); Mount Peko (Libert, 2010); Tiassale (Libert, 2010).

Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2009); Odumase swamp, Coomassie (Libert, 2010); Bia (Libert, 2010); Afram (Libert, 2010);



Kumasi (Libert, 2010); Tano Ofin (Libert, 2010); Akropong (Libert, 2010); Kibi (Libert, 2010); Dzolu (Libert, 2010); Kpanda (Libert, 2010); Lipke (Libert, 2010).

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

*Anthene akoae* Libert, 2010  
White-bordered Hairtail

*Anthene akoae* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 178 (420 pp.).



*Anthene akoae albidior*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mamove, Kivu, DRC. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2502).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene akoae albidior*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Manzumbu, Kivu, DRC. July 2013. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2503).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Mont Messa (Yaounde, env. 1000 m)”. Holotype (male) January 1988 (M.Libert); genitalia Libert107-266; M.N.H.N., Paris. Allotype (female) same provenance and captor, but May 1989; M.N.H.N., Paris.

**Etymology:** Dedicated to Patrice Akoa (Libert, 2010).

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

*Anthene akoae akoae* Libert, 2010  
White-bordered Hairtail

*Anthene akoae akoae* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 178 (420 pp.).

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Mont Messa (Yaounde, env. 1000 m)”. Holotype (male) January 1988 (M. Libert); genitalia Libert107-266; M.N.H.N., Paris. Allotype (female) same provenance and captor, but May 1989; M.N.H.N., Paris.

**Distribution:** Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Central African Republic.

**Specific localities:**

Nigeria – Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Mount Messa, Yaounde (TL); Cape Debundsha (Libert, 2010); Campo (Libert, 2010); Akonolinga (Libert, 2010); Bitje (Libert, 2010).

Equatorial Guinea – Alen (Libert, 2010).

Gabon – Lambarene (Libert, 2010); Tchibanga (Libert, 2010).

Congo – Kelle (Libert, 2010); Odzala (Libert, 2010); Mvouti (Libert, 2010); Sembe (Libert, 2010).

Angola – N'Dalla (Libert, 2010); Tando (Libert, 2010).

Central African Republic – Bangui (Libert, 2010).

*Anthene akoae albidior* Libert, 2010  
Eastern White-bordered Hairtail

*Anthene akoae albidior* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 179 (420 pp.).



*Anthene akoae albidior*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Mamove, Kivu, DRC. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2502).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene akoae albidior*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Manzumbu, Kivu, DRC. July 2013. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2503).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Uganda: Bwamba. Holotype (female) September 1942 (T.H.E. Jackson); N.H.M., London. Allotype (male) south of Lake George, 3200 – 3400 feet, Uganda, 17-19 October 1911 (S.A. Neave); N.H.M., London.

**Diagnosis:** Dorsally, lighter than the nominate subspecies (Libert, 2010).

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

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kapanga (Libert, 2010); Lubi (Libert, 2010); Lusambo (Libert, 2010); Bangupa (Libert, 2010); Kisangani (Libert, 2010); Djugu (Libert, 2010); Beni (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

Sudan – Tembura (Libert, 2010).

Uganda – Bwamba (TL); south of Lake George (Libert, 2010); Itwara (Libert, 2010); Sesse Islands (Libert, 2010); Katera (Libert, 2010); Busia (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Mihumu Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Kemfu Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Kasoge Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Minziro (Libert, 2010); Ititye (Libert, 2010); Mukuyu (Libert, 2010).

**A. irumu sub-group**

***Anthene irumu* (Stempffer, 1948)  
Irumu Hairtail**

*Cupidesthes irumu* Stempffer, 1948. *Revue Française d'Entomologie* **15**: 192 (185-196).

*Cupidesthes irumu* Stempffer, 1948. Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 632.

*Anthene irumu* (Stempffer, 1948). Larsen, 2005a: 237.

*Anthene irumu* Stempffer, 1948. d'Abrera, 2009: 790.

*Anthene irumu* (Stempffer, 1948). Libert, 2010: 181 **n. comb.**



*Anthene irumu*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Kanona, Zambia. September 1978. A. Heath. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2497).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene irumu*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Miengwe, Zambia. October 1977. A. Heath. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2498).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Irumu, 3.500 pieds Epulu, Ituri District”. Holotype (male), September 1946 (T.H.E. Jackson); genitalia Stempffer 2793; N.H.M., London. Neallotype (female), Lipke Mate, Ghana, 7 July 1965 (Th. Maessen); Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville.

**Distribution:** Guinea-Bissau (Bivar-de-Sousa *et al.*, 2016), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (Ituri, Uele, Sankuru), Uganda, Tanzania (north-west), Zambia (Copperbelt and north-east), Zimbabwe (Larsen, 2005a).

**Specific localities:**

Guinea – Fouta Djallon (Larsen, 2005a); Labe (Larsen, 2005a); Mamou (Libert, 2010); Tolo (Libert, 2010); Dougououella (Libert, 2010); Ziama (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Sierra Leone – Loma Mountains (Libert, 2010); Bumbuna (Libert, 2010).

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

Ivory Coast – Yeale (Libert, 2010); Nimba Mountains (Libert, 2010); Mount Peko (Libert, 2010); Gagnoa (Libert, 2010).

Ghana – Likpe (Maessen, *vide* Larsen, 2005a); Aburi (Larsen, 2005a); Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007); Bia (Libert, 2010); Kumasi (Libert, 2010); Tano Ofin (Libert, 2010); Nakpanduri (Libert, 2010); Volta (Libert, 2010).

Togo – Badou (Libert, 2010).

Nigeria – Shaki (Larsen, 2005a); Lagos (Libert, 2010); Eket (Libert, 2010); Owenna (Libert, 2010).

Cameroon – Loum (Libert, 2010); Mount Messa near Yaounde (Libert, 2010); Ebogo (Libert, 2010);

Sangmelima (Libert, 2010); Maan (Libert, 2010); Atok near d’Abong Mbang (Libert, 2010); Dek (Libert, 2010); Bafia (Libert, 2010); Yafounou near Meiganga (Libert, 2010).

Gabon – Ndjole (Libert, 2010).

Congo – Sembe (Libert, 2010); Ouesso (Libert, 2010).

Central African Republic – Bangui (Libert, 2010); Mbata near Mbaiki (Libert, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Irumu (TL); Kinshasa (Libert, 2010); Lukolela (Libert, 2010); Eala (Libert, 2010); Kisangani (Libert, 2010); Banalia (Libert, 2010); Paulis (Libert, 2010); Beni (Libert, 2010); Albert National Park (Libert, 2010); Katako-Kombe (Libert, 2010); Tshikunia (Libert, 2010); Kapanga (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Bwamba (Libert, 2010); Budongo (Libert, 2010); Mpanga Mpigi (Libert, 2010); Entebbe (Libert, 2010); Tororo (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Kefu Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Kasoge Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Luntampa Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Ntakatta Forest (Kielland, 1990d).

Zambia – Kolaka, Barney (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Miengwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002; female illustrated above); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kanona (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mkushi (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chiwefwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Shiwa Ngandu (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Changwena (Libert, 2010); Mutinondo (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** Drier forest and open areas in the main forest zone; occasionally in Guinea savanna (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania at altitudes between 800 and 1 600 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** A relatively scarce species, but less so than *Anthene levis* (Larsen, 2005a). Males are known to mud-puddle (Kielland, 1990d).

**Larval food:**

*Loranthus* species (*sensu lato*) (Loranthaceae) [Collins, *vide* Larsen, 2005a; Aburi, Ghana].

***Anthene eliasi* (Congdon, Kielland & Collins, 1998)**  
**Treetop Hairtail**

*Cupidesthes eliasi* Congdon, Kielland & Collins, 1998. *In*: Congdon & Collins, 1998. *Supplement to Kielland’s butterflies of Tanzania*: 104 (143 pp.).

*Cupidesthes eliasi* Congdon, Kielland & Collins, 1998. d’Abrera, 2009: 800.

*Anthene eliasi* (Congdon, Kielland & Collins, 1998). Libert, 2010: 183 **n. comb.**



*Anthene eliasi*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Minziro Forest, north west Tanzania. December 1994. CC & MH. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2509).

Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene eliasi*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Minziro Forest, north west Tanzania. December 1994. CC & MH. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2509).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Bukoba, Minziru [*sic*], 19.viii.1991, J Kielland.” Holotype (male), 19 August 1991 (J. Kielland); genitalia Kielland 4175; A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (female), same data but 16 November 1994.

**Diagnosis:** Similar to *Anthene leonina*. In comparison, in the male the upperside hindwing marginal markings are reduced; in the female the upperside ground-colour is paler and the pale areas of both wings are whiter and more extensive (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

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

**Specific localities:**

Uganda – Bwamba (Jackson) (Congdon & Collins, 1998); Entebbe (Libert, 2010); Jinja (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Kere Hill, Minziro Forest (quite common) (TL; Kielland, *vide* Congdon & Collins, 1998); Ititye, in Kigoma (Kielland, *vide* Congdon & Collins, 1998); Mihumu, in Kigoma (Kielland, *vide* Congdon & Collins, 1998).

**Habitat:** Forest.

**Habits:** Usually specimens are observed flying high up in the forest canopy (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

### *Anthene mocquerysi* Libert, 2010 Chocolate Hairtail

*Anthene mocquerysi* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 184 (420 pp.).



*Anthene mocquerysi*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Maan, Cameroon. October 2001. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2508).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Gabon: Ogowe. Holotype (male) (Mocquerys); genitalia Libert 106-062; Z.M.H.U., Berlin. Allotype (female) Kuila, Congo (Mocquerys); genitalia Libert 108-145; Z.M.H.U., Berlin.

**Etymology:** Dedicated to the one who collected the types more than one hundred years prior to the species’ description (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Cameroon (south), Gabon, Congo (south).

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Ebogo (Libert, 2010); Yaounde (Libert, 2010); Maan (Libert, 2010).

Gabon – Ogowe (TL).

Congo – Kuila (Libert, 2010).

***Anthene vorgasi* Libert, 2010**  
**Ghana Hairtail**

*Anthene vorgasi* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 185 (420 pp.).



*Anthene vorgasi*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Kibi, Atewa, Ghana. January 2007. RV. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2506).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene vorgasi*. Female (Allotype). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Tano Ofin, Ghana. January 2007. RV. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2507).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Ghana: Tana Ofin. Holotype (male) February 2006 (R. Vorgas, S. Yevu); genitalia Libert, 106-638; A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (female) same provenance but January 2007; genitalia Libert, 107-413; A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

**Distribution:** Ghana.

**Specific localities:**

Ghana – Tana Ofin (TL); Bia (Libert, 2010); Cape Three Points (Libert, 2010); Kibi (Libert, 2010).

**Unassigned sub-group**

***Anthene sangha* Takano, 2024**  
**Stormy Hairtail**

*Anthene sangha* Takano, 2024. *Zootaxa* **5496** (2): 218 (214-230).

**Type locality:** Republic of Congo: “REPUBLIC OF CONGO 372m / Sangha Prov., Nouabalé-Ndoki / National Park, Mbeli camp / (Gilbertiodendron forest) / 02°14'23.8”N, 16°23'52.1”E”.

**Diagnosis:** Similar in appearance to both *A. levis* (Hewitson, [1878]) and *A. irumu* (Stempffer, 1948). The dorsal hindwing blue patch of *A. sangha* is less extensive than that of *A. levis*, while its colouration is closer to that of *A. irumu* (Takano, 2024).

**Etymology:** “Named after the Sangha River which flows through the region where the only known records of the species originate” (Takano, 2024).

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

“Only known with certainty from three male specimens” (Takano, 2024).

**Specific localities:**

Republic of Congo – Mbeli Camp, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park (TL).

Central African Republic – Dzanga-Sangha National Park (Takano, 2024).

**General Remarks:** The type specimens of this species were collected at a MV light during a heavy downpour (Takano, 2024).

**Habitat:** Congo Basin lowland forest. (Takano, 2024)

## *A. millari* group

### *Anthene millari* (Trimen, 1893) Thornveld Hairtail (#)

*Lycaenesthes millari* Trimen, 1893. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1893**: 133 (123-143).

*Anthene millari* Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.

*Anthene millari* (Trimen, 1893). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Anthene millari* (Trimen, 1893). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 231.

*Anthene millari* (Trimen, 1893). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 625.

*Anthene millari* Trimen, 1893. d’Abrera, 2009: 790.

*Anthene millari* (Trimen, 1893). Libert, 2010: 185.



*Anthene millari*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Bulungu Mtn, Swaziland. January 1993. N.J. Duke. x ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2511).  
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [South Africa]: “Natal, Estcourt”. Holotype (male), 1889; N.H.M., London. Neallotype (female), Spitzkop, Natal, South Africa, 19 December 1928 (K. Pennington); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Mozambique (Cabral, 2000), Botswana, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Swaziland.

**Specific localities:**

Botswana – Ghanzi (Libert, 2010).

South Africa –

Limpopo Province – Molimo’s location (Swanepoel, 1953); Ofcolaco (Swanepoel, 1953); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (Williams, 25 September, 2006); Letaba (Libert, 2010).

North West Province – Rustenburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Brits (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Gauteng – Hornsnek (Williams); Saltpan (= Tswaing) (Swanepoel, 1953).

KwaZulu-Natal – Estcourt (TL); Stanger (Swanepoel, 1953); Howick (Swanepoel, 1953); Hluhluwe (Swanepoel, 1953); Umgeni River basin (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Bushmans River basin (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Spitzkop (Libert, 2010); Durban (Libert, 2010); Farm Chaos near Mkuze (Libert, 2010).

Eastern Cape Province – Fort Beaufort (McMaster); Cookhouse (Woodhall); Port Elizabeth (Libert, 2010); Zuurberg (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** Thornveld savanna.

**Habits:** Males are avid hilltoppers, selecting perches on trees on the summit. Hilltopping males are not easily seen as they tend to perch among leaves, rather than in the open (Williams, pers. obs.). Females tend to keep to shady places lower down on the slopes (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Flight period:** Mostly encountered in spring, with odd sightings in midsummer (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Larval food:**

*Cotyledon* species (Crassulaceae) [Woodhall, 2005a].

*Kalanchoe* species (Crassulaceae) [Woodhall, 2005a].

***Anthene wilsoni* (Talbot, 1935)**  
**Giant Hairtail**

*Lycanesthes (Cupidesthes) wilsoni* Talbot, 1935. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **71**: 121 (69-78, 115-127, 147-153).

*Anthene wilsoni* (Talbot, 1935). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 232. [= *A. merioli*]

*Cupidesthes wilsoni* Talbot, 1935. Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 628.

*Anthene wilsoni* Talbot, 1935. d'Abbrera, 2009: 790.

*Anthene wilsoni* (Talbot, 1935). Libert, 2010: 187 **n. comb.**



*Anthene wilsoni*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Mt Kulal, Kenya. December 2010. M. Roberts. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2514).

Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene wilsoni*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Gwasi Hills, w. Kenya. August 1998. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2515).

Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Sudan [not Ethiopia (Libert, 2010)]: “South-West Abyssinia: Kuron River, 3,300 ft.”.

Holotype (female), Kuron River, 3300 ft, southern Sudan, 28 April 1925 (A. Hodson); O.U.M.N.H., Oxford (Libert, 2010). Neallotype (male), Mount Elgon, south-east slopes, 18 miles south-west of Kitale, 6000-7000 ft, Kenya, January 1933 (T.H.E. Jackson); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Sudan, Uganda (north-east), Kenya.

Recorded, in error, from Ghana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe (Libert, 2010).

**Specific localities:**

Sudan – Kuron River (TL); Talodi (Libert, 2010).

Uganda – Kenailmet Kara Suk (Libert, 2010); Labwor Hills (Libert, 2010); Mount Utukei (Libert, 2010); Soroti (Libert, 2010).

Kenya – Mount Elgon (Jackson, 1937); Kitale area (Jackson, 1937); near Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c); Kongelai (Libert, 2010); Nanyuki near Mount Kenya (Libert, 2010); Baragoi (Libert, 2010);



Mount Kulal (Libert, 2010); Ruri Hills, Kavirondo (Libert, 2010); Gwasi Hills, Kavirondo (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** Wet parkland savanna (Larsen, 1991c).

**Early stages:**

Jackson, 1937: 220 [Kitale and Mount Elgon, Kenya].

“The larva is found in ants’ nests in hollow trees (see “larval food”, below). As a rule it is found right in the nest amongst the ant larvae and debris at the bottom, or in the early stages along the runs. **Egg.** Unknown. **Larva.** The larva is in shape and colour like a wood-louse, being broad and flattened, with deeply incised segments and rounded dorsum, coloured grey. The skin is smooth and polished and the segments overlap, the first completely covering the head. Both extremities are broadly rounded and there are short lateral fringes of hair, and hair also on the segment rings. Neither tubercles nor gland appear to be present, a most surprising fact in view of its very close association with the ants. Length 18 mm, breadth 6 mm. **Pupa.** A hard, dark brown cocoon is built against the side of the ants’ nest; it is formed from the wood-debris at the bottom of the nest. The pupa itself is black with domed thorax and bluntly prominent head-case. The abdominal segments are broad and flattened with lateral rows of hair-bearing warts running longitudinally down each side. The posterior extremity terminates abruptly in a broad, flattened stalk, which is attached to the tree from inside the puparium. Length 15 mm. **Note on the probable food.** The larva will not feed up in captivity on anything so far tried. The ant larvae and pupae were refused and if the ants feed it, the act has never been observed. When placed in a box with ants, it is usually devoured within a few hours. Bark, the debris from the nests or the ligneous material built round the insides of the nests, met with no better success, so that it seems probable that a fungus grown by the ants may be the food.”

**Larval food:**

*Entada abyssinica* Steud. ex A.Rich. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 220; Kitale, Kenya; requires confirmation].

*Vachellia abyssinica* (Hochst. ex Benth.) Kyal. & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 220; as sp. of *Acacia*; Kitale, Kenya; requires confirmation].

**Associated ant:**

An unspecified ant [Jackson, 1937: 220].

### *Anthene warrengashi* Libert, 2010 Razor Hairtail

*Anthene warrengashi* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 190 (420 pp.).



*Anthene warrengashi*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Magadi Road, Kenya. August 1994. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2516).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene warrengashi*. Female (Allotype). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Magadi Road, Kenya. August 1998. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2517).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Kenya: Ngong-Magadi Road, 4 000 feet. Holotype (male) 31 August 1994 (S. Collins); A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (female) same data but 1988 (Libert, 2010).

**Etymology:** Dedicated to Haydon Warren-Gash for his contributions to the knowledge of African butterflies (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Kenya.

**Specific localities:**

Kenya – Ngong-Magadi Road (TL); Shimba Hills (Libert, 2010).

***Anthene merioli* d’Abrera, 2009**  
**Greater Hairtail**

*Anthene millari merioli* d’Abrera, 2009. *Butterflies of the Afrotropical Region – Part III*: 790.

*Anthene merioli* d’Abrera, 2009. Libert, 2010: 192 **stat. rev.**



*Anthene merioli merioli*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Christon Bank near Harare, Zimbabwe. January 1964. C.B. Cottrell. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2518).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene merioli merioli*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Ndurbia, Chimala. January 1988. CC. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2519).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Zimbabwe: Male (holotype) “Salisbury, Rhodesia, coll. J.C.O. Chitty (12 June 1963)”. (f.w. 16 mm) (J.C.O. Chitty). Female (allotype) “Mango Camp, Magwangware [Tanzania? (Libert, 2010)], coll. Dr. Ansorge, 4 February 1984”. (f.w. 18 mm). Holotype and Allotype in the N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Diagnosis:** The male differs from nominate *millari* in its greater size (25% larger), darker metallic blue of the upperside and better defined blue zig-zag submarginal band on the hindwing upperside. Female is also larger than that of the nominate (30%); brighter whitish discal areas on upperside; more sharply defined submarginal zig-zag band of hindwing upperside; discocellular spots on both wings larger (d’Abrera, 2009: 790).

**Etymology:** Named for Dr Kit Cottrell’s widow, Meriol.

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**Habitat:** Miombo Woodland (Gardiner, 2010b).

**Habits:** Males hilltop, selecting perches on the tops of trees (Chitty, *vide* Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Flight period:** Late November to mid February (Chitty, *vide* Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Early stages:**

Kielland, 1990: 208

*Anthene merioli merioli* d'Abbrera, 2009  
Greater Hairtail

*Anthene millari merioli* d'Abbrera, 2009. *Butterflies of the Afrotropical Region – Part III*: 790.  
*Anthene merioli merioli* d'Abbrera, 2009. Libert, 2010: 192 **stat. rev.**



*Anthene merioli merioli*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Christon Bank near Harare, Zimbabwe. January 1964. C.B. Cottrell. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2518).  
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene merioli merioli*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Ndurbia, Chimala. January 1988. CC. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2519).  
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Zimbabwe: Male (holotype) “Salisbury, Rhodesia, coll. J.C.O. Chitty (12 June 1963)”. (f.w. 16 mm) (J.C.O. Chitty). Female (allotype) “Mango Camp, Magwangware [Tanzania? (Libert, 2010)], coll. Dr. Ansoorge, 4 February 1984”. (f.w. 18 mm). Holotype and Allotype in the N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo (south), Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (Copperbelt, central, north & north-west), Zimbabwe.

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kyankwale (Libert, 2010); Kambove (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Mango Camp, Magwangware (Libert, 2010); Mihumu, Kigoma (Libert, 2010) Mfumbi-Chimala (Libert, 2010); Mufindi (Libert, 2010).

Malawi – Mitsidi Hill near Blantyre (Libert, 2010).

Zambia – Ndola (Libert, 2010); Ikelenge (Libert, 2010); East Lumwana (Libert, 2010); Mundwiji (Libert, 2010); Mumbwa (Libert, 2010).

Zimbabwe – Harare (TL); Mazoe Valley (Libert, 2010); Christon Bank (Libert, 2010).

*Anthene merioli aridicola* Gardiner, 2010  
Arid Greater Hairtail

*Anthene merioli aridicola* Gardiner, 2010. *In*: Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 193 (420 pp.).

**Type locality:** Zimbabwe: Birchenough Bridge. Holotype (male) 12-16 February 1975 (C.B. Cottrell); N.H.M., London. No females were included in the type series (Libert, 2010).

**Diagnosis:**

[Male] Forewing length: 11.4-12.8 mm (mean = 12.2 mm, n = 11); antenna-wing ration: 0.48-0.57 (mean = 0.54, n = 9). Smaller than the nominate subspecies. Upperside dull lilac blue (brighter violet in nominate). The upperside of *A. millari* is light blue. On the hindwing upperside, between the border ocelli and the inner border, the ocellar umbrae are whitish (violet in nominate). Hindwing upperside with a prominent inner border, forming a dark band; the blue just proximal to this band is usually pale. In the nominate subspecies the inner border is normally not well defined and, if present, the blue just proximal to it is not pale. In this regard *aridicola* is more similar to *millari* (Gardiner, *in* Libert, 2010: 193).

**Distribution:** Zimbabwe.

**Specific localities:**

Zimbabwe – Birchenough Bridge (TL). Known only from males from the type locality.

***Anthene maesseni* Libert, 2010**  
**Luminous Hairtail**

*Anthene maesseni* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 193 (420 pp.).



*Anthene maesseni*. Male (Holotype). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Amedzofe, Ghana. May 2009. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2512).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene maesseni*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Amedzofe, Ghana. May 2009. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2512).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Ghana: Amedzofe. Holotype (male) May 2003 (ABRI coll.); A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (female) Lipke Mate, eastern Ghana, 16 April 1997 (S. Collins); A.B.R.I., Nairobi (Libert, 2010).

**Etymology:** Dedicated to Father Maessen, who was the first to collect this species, and whose collecting in Ghana has significantly contributed to our knowledge of the Lepidoptera of the country (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Ghana, Togo, Cameroon.

**Specific localities:**

Ghana – Amedzofe (TL); Lipke Mate (Libert, 2010); Hohe (Libert, 2010).

Togo – Danyi (Libert, 2010).

Cameroon – Wak (Libert, 2010); Ngaoundere (Libert, 2010).

***Anthene arnoldi* (Jones, 1918)**  
Piercing Hairtail

*Lycaenesthes arnoldi* Jones, 1918. *Proceedings of the Rhodesian Scientific Association* **16** (2): 19 (10-20).  
*Anthene arnoldi* (Jones, 1917). Dickson & Kroon, 1978. [date of authorship erroneous]  
*Anthene arnoldi* (Jones, 1917). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 232. [date of authorship erroneous]  
*Anthene arnoldi* (Jones, 1918). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 621.  
*Anthene arnoldi* Jones, 1918. d'Abrera, 2009: 792.  
*Anthene arnoldi* (Jones, 1918). Libert, 2010: 194.



*Anthene arnoldi*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
 Christon Bank near Harare, Zimbabwe. December 1963. J. Chitty. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2520).  
 Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** [Zimbabwe]: “summit of the Hope Fountain kopje”. Holotype (male), 11 September 1916 (N. Jones); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Zimbabwe.

Recorded, in error, from Zambia by Heath *et al.*, 2002 (Libert, 2010: 195).

**Specific localities:**

Zimbabwe – Hope Fountain near Bulawayo (TL); near Bromley east of Harare (Martyn); Christon Bank near Harare (Cottrell); Moria Hill, Macheke (male illustrated above); Inyanga (Libert, 2010).

**Flight period:** Summer, with a spring brood in September and a larger Autumn brood (Martyn, *vide* Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Commonest in September and October (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

***Anthene cottrelli* Libert, 2010**  
Blurred Hairtail

*Anthene cottrelli* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 196 (420 pp.).



*Anthene cottrelli*. Female (Holotype). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
 Ikelenge, Zambia. November 1981. A. Heath. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2521).  
 Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Zambia: Zambezi R., Hillwood, Ikelenge. Holotype (female) 23 November 1981 (N. Jones); genitalia Libert 107-619; A.B.R.I., Nairobi (Libert, 2010). Note: The collector is given as ‘N.

Jones', probably in error for Alan Heath – see female holotype illustrated above, with same date of capture (MCW).

**Etymology:** Dedicated to C. B. (Kit) Cottrell, who captured a male of this species in 1954 at Ndola and recognised it as a new species. He also recognised that other taxa of this group were new, but never published the results of his work (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Zambia (Copperbelt & north-west).

**Specific localities:**

Zambia – Hillwood, Ikelenge (TL); East Lumwana (Libert, 2010); Sialunga (Libert, 2010); Ndola (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** Miombo Woodland (Gardiner, 2010b).

**Habits:** Widespread in Zambia but local and rare (Gardiner, 2010b).

## A. ysobelae group

### *Anthene ysobelae* (Jackson, 1966) Split Hairtail

*Cupidesthes ysobelae* Jackson, 1966. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (13) **8**: 530 (523-531).

*Cupidesthes ysobelae* Jackson, 1966. Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 633.

*Cupidesthes ysobelae* Jackson, 1966. d'Abrera, 2009: 798.

*Anthene ysobelae* (Jackson, 1966). Libert, 2010: 198 **n. comb.**

**Type locality:** Uganda: “Sesse Isles, Bugalla”. Holotype (male), 9 October 1958 (T.H.E. Jackson); N.H.M., London. Allotype (female), same data as holotype (Libert, 2010).

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

Recorded, in error, from West Africa (Libert, 2010).

**Habitat:** Heavy woodland (Kielland, 1990d).

### *Anthene ysobelae ysobelae* (Jackson, 1966) Split Hairtail

*Cupidesthes ysobelae* Jackson, 1966. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (13) **8**: 530 (523-531).

*Cupidesthes ysobelae* Jackson, 1966. Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 633.

*Cupidesthes ysobelae* Jackson, 1966. d'Abrera, 2009: 798.

*Anthene ysobelae ysobelae* (Jackson, 1966). Libert, 2010: 198 **n. comb.**

**Type locality:** Uganda: “Sesse Isles, Bugalla”. Holotype (male), 9 October 1958 (T.H.E. Jackson); N.H.M., London. Allotype (female), same data as holotype (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Uganda, Kenya.

**Specific localities:**

Uganda – Bugalla Island (TL).

Kenya – Rangwe Mountain, near Sindo (Libert, 2010).

### *Anthene ysobelae cyanea* Libert, 2010 Yellow-spotted Split Hairtail

*Anthene ysobelae cyanea* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 200 (420 pp.).

**Type locality:** Tanzania: Pondogoro, Mpanda. Holotype (male) 23 August 1972 (J. Kielland); genitalia Libert 107-505; A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Allotype (female) Kere Hill, Minziro Forest, Bukoba, Tanzania, 20 October 1994 (T.C.E. Congdon, M. Hassan); genitalia Libert 107-506; A.B.R.I., Nairobi.

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

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Mount Hoyo (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Mpanga Toro (Libert, 2010); Katera Hill (Libert, 2010).

Ethiopia – Nechisar National Park (Libert, 2010).

Tanzania – Pondogoro, Mpanda (TL); Near Ikola (single male) (Kielland, 1990d); Kere Hill, Minziro Forest (Libert, 2010); Helembe, Kigoma (Libert, 2010); Mugombazi (Libert, 2010).

*Anthene ysobelae landbecki* Libert, 2010  
Congolese Split Hairtail

*Anthene ysobelae landbecki* Libert, 2010. *Revision des Anthene africains (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)*: 201 (420 pp.).

**Type locality:** Democratic Republic of Congo: Kapulumbo, Kasai. Holotype (female) (Landbeck); N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Specific localities:**

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kapulumbo, Kasai (TL).

*Anthene pungusei* (Collins & Larsen, 2005)  
Yellow-patch Hairtail

*Cupidesthes pungusei* Collins & Larsen, 2005. *In*: Larsen, 2005a. *Butterflies of West Africa*: 550.

*Cupidesthes ysobelae pungusei* Collins & Larsen, 2005. d'Abbrera, 2009: 798 **sat.** [sic] **nov.**, **comb. nov.**

*Anthene pungusei* (Collins & Larsen, 2005). Libert, 2010: 201 **n. comb.**



*Anthene pungusei*. Female (Holotype). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Kakum, Ghana. December 1994. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2522).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Ghana: “Cape Coast, Kakum”. Holotype (female), 7 December 1996 [not 1994 as in original description] (S. Collins); A.B.R.I., Nairobi. Neallotype (male), Lake Asebbe, Fernan Vaz, Gabon, January 1908 (Dr Ansorge); genitalia Libert 109-579; N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Diagnosis:** The quadrate orange marking on the forewing upperside of the female is diagnostic (Collins & Larsen, *in* Larsen, 2005a).

**Etymology:** The species is named for Gerry Punguse, Director of the Ghana Wildlife Service, in recognition of his conservation efforts in Ghana (Collins & Larsen, *in* Larsen, 2005a).

**Distribution:** Sierra Leone, Ghana, Cameroon (Collins & Larsen, *in* Larsen, 2005a), Gabon.

**Specific localities:**

Sierra Leone – Freetown (Libert, 2010).

Ghana – Kruwa Camp, Kakum National Park (TL). Cameroon – Ebogo (Libert, 2010); Maan (Libert, 2010).

Gabon – Lake Asebbe, Fernan Vaz (Libert, 2010); Kangwe (Libert, 2010).

**General remarks:** Discovered by Collins and Larsen in 1996 in the Kruwa Camp area of Kakum National Park in Ghana. Two females were captured but the male was unknown (Collins & Larsen, *in* Larsen, 2005a).

**Habitat:** Dense, wet forest (Collins & Larsen, *in* Larsen, 2005a).

**Habits:** This appears to be a very rare butterfly (Larsen, 2005a).

## A. quadricaudata group

### *Anthene quadricaudata* (Bethune-Baker, 1926) Fringed Hairtail

*Triclema quadricaudata* Bethune-Baker, 1926. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (9) **17**: 400 (384-402).  
*Neurellipes quadricaudata* Bethune-Baker, 1926. Stempffer, 1951: 69.  
*Neurypexina quadricaudata* Bethune-Baker, 1926. Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 629.  
*Neurypexina quadricaudata* Bethune-Baker, 1926. d'Abrera, 2009: 801.  
*Anthene quadricaudata* (Bethune-Baker, 1926). Libert, 2010: 202 **n. comb.**



*Anthene quadricaudata*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Bookoko, Central African Republic. October 1996. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2504).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



*Anthene quadricaudata*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Bookoko, Central African Republic. October 1996. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-2505).  
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

**Type locality:** Cameroon: “Bitje, 2000 ft.”. Holotype (female), (G.L. Bates); N.H.M., London. Neallotype (male), Budongo Forest, 3400 ft, Unyoro, Uganda, 11-15 December 1911 (S.A. Neave); genitalia Stempffer 3234; N.H.M., London (Libert, 2010).

**Distribution:** Cameroon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda (west), ?Tanzania.

**Specific localities:**

Cameroon – Bitje (TL); Mount Eloumden (Libert, 2010); Ebogo near Yaounde (Libert, 2010); near Sangmelima (Libert, 2010); Maan (Libert, 2010).

Congo – Kelle (Libert, 2010); Mvouti (Libert, 2010).

Central African Republic – Bangui (Libert, 2010); Boukoko near Mbaiki (Libert, 2010)

Democratic Republic of Congo – Lukolela (Libert, 2010); Beni (Libert, 2010); Mabalako (Libert, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

Tanzania – On a tributary of the Luegele River, Mpanda (sight record) (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habitat:** Forest.



