

Genus *Cupidopsis* Karsch, 1895 Meadow Blues

Entomologische Nachrichten. Berlin **21**: 298 (289-322).

Type-species: *Lycaena jobates* Hopffer, by original designation.

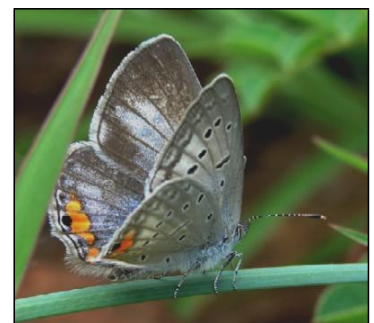
The genus *Cupidopsis* belongs to the Family Lycaenidae Leach, 1815; Subfamily Polyommatainae Swainson, 1827; Tribe Hypotheclini Eliot, 1973; Subtribe Cupidopsina Grishin, 2023a. (see Zhang *et al.* 2023. Butterfly Classification and Species Discovery Using Genomics. *The Taxonomic Report of the International Lepidoptera Survey* **11** (3): 41). There are no other genera in the Tribe Hypotheclini.

Cupidopsis (**Meadow Blues**) is a purely Afrotropical genus containing two species.

Relevant literature:

Libert, 2003 [Notes].

**Cupidopsis cissus* (Godart, [1824])# Common Meadow Blue



Common Meadow Blue (*Cupidopsis cissus*). Left – male. Centre – male underside. Right – female.
Images courtesy Herbert Otto.

Polyommatus cissus Godart, [1824]. *In*: Latreille & Godart, [1819, 1824]. *Encyclopédie Méthodique. Histoire Naturelle* [Zoologie] **9** Entomologie: 683 (1-328 [1819], 329-828 [1824]). Paris.

Lycaena cissus Godart. Trimen, 1866a.

Lycaena cissus (Godart, 1819). Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.

Cupidopsis cissus Godart. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Cupidopsis cissus (Godart, 1819). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Cupidopsis cissus (Godart, 1824). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 275.

Cupidopsis cissus Godart, 1824. d'Abbrera, 2009: 804.



Cupidopsis cissus cissus. Male (Wingspan 30 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Cintsa West, Eastern Cape, South Africa. 20 December 2001. M. Williams.
Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.



Cupidopsis cissus cissus. Female (Wingspan 32 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Krugersdorp, Gauteng, South Africa. 3 December 2004. M. Williams.
Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.



Cupidopsis cissus cissus. Female (Wingspan 34 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ncandu N.R., KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 6 April 2012. M. Williams.
Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.

Alternative common name: Meadow Blue.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “Cape of Good Hope”.

Diagnosis: Can be separated from *Cupidopsis jobates* by its larger size and the absence of a tail on the hindwing (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa, including Senegal, Gambia (A. Holmes 2019 *vide* J. Baker, pers. comm., May 2020), Guinea-Bissau (Mendes *et al.*, 2008), Guinea, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho, Madagascar.

Habitat: Savanna and grassland. In West Africa it occurs mainly in Guinea savanna, extending into disturbed areas in the forest zone as well as into the Sudan savanna (Larsen, 2005a). Tends to occur in the vicinity of marshes and wet areas with short grass. Found from sea-level to an altitude of 2 000 m (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). In Tanzania at altitudes from sea-level to 2 400 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Because of its association with swampy areas its distribution tends to be patchy (Larsen, 2005a). Flight relatively weak and close to the ground.

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

Early stages:

Jackson, 1937: 237 [Mount Elgon, Kenya].

“The larva feeds in the seed-pods of the food-plant, boring into them and feeding on the immature seeds. **Egg.** Larger than usual, white and completely flattened above. It is laid in the nodes among the immature flower spikes. Diameter 0.75 mm. **Larva.** Green with triple dorsal lines, the central one being red-brown and the outer ones yellowish-green. It is thickly clothed with short whitish hair, and along the sides, above the edges of the carapace, are rows of small black spots. Very regular in shape with no prominences, the dorsum rounded and the reddish edges of the carapace slightly scalloped. Seen from above it is torpedo-shaped, posteriorly very pointed and much broader than usual in comparison with its length. There appear to be neither tubercles nor gland, nor have I seen ants on the food-plant. Length 12 mm; breadth 5 mm. **Pupa.** Green with a fine black dorsal line and fine white lines flanking it on either side. It is covered with white spiny hair. In shape, narrow, with sharply pointed posterior extremity, thorax slightly ridged and head-case blunt-ended. The wing-cases and central parts are smooth, polished, and immaculate. Length 10 mm.”

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 40 [as *Cupidopsis cissus cissus*; near Durban and above the Inchanga Valley; both KwaZulu-Natal].

“**Egg:** 0.6 mm diam. x 0.4 mm high. Laid singly on buds or stalks. The egg is white with two sets of ribs, 20 in each, radiating from the micropyle in reverse directions in involute curves, and continuing down the sides diagonally, here being cut by horizontal ribs. The intersections of the ribs are punctuated by moles. Eggs hatch after 5 days. Discarded shells are not eaten. **Larva:** 1st instar 1 mm, growing to 2.5 mm in 3 days; 2nd instar growing to 6 mm in 3 days; 3rd instar growing to 9 mm in 5 days; 4th instar growing to 17.5 mm in 11 days. The honey-gland is present in the 2nd to 4th instars. Tubercles are present in the 3rd to 4th instars. Larvae feed on the flowers and burrow into the developing seeds. The colour after the 1st instar, begins to vary and in the 3rd and 4th instars, this variation is marked. Larvae are either green with green and white stripes or white with red and pink stripes. Ventral portions are either green or yellow. Moulting takes place where the larva is feeding, sometimes within the flower. The discarded skin is not eaten. Small ants visit larvae but are not in constant attendance. There are many broods. **Pupa:** 11 mm. Secured by cremastral hooks and a girdle. It is fairly hairy, and green in colour, with black spots. Pupae can enter into hibernation but, normally, emergence is after some 11 days. Recorded from eggs and larvae from near Durban, and a table-topped hill above the Inchanga Valley, Natal.”

Larval food:

Eriosema cordatum E.Mey. (Fabaceae) [Kroon, 1999].

Eriosema cordifolium Hochst. ex A.Rich. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 237; Kenya].

Eriosema psoraleoides (Lam.) G.Don. (Fabaceae) [Kroon, 1999].

Rhynchosia species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].

Vigna species (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 40].

Cupidopsis cissus cissus (Godart, [1824])#

Polyommatus cissus Godart, [1824]. *In:* Latreille & Godart, [1819, 1824]. *Encyclopédie Méthodique.* Histoire Naturelle [Zoologie] 9 Entomologie: 683 (1-328 [1819], 329-828 [1824]). Paris.

Lycaena cissus Godart. Trimen, 1866a.

Lycaena cissus (Godart, 1819). Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.

Cupidopsis cissus Godart. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Cupidopsis cissus (Godart, 1819). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Cupidopsis cissus cissus Godart, 1824. d’Abrera, 2009: 804.



Cupidopsis cissus cissus. Male (Wingspan 30 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside. Cintsu West, Eastern Cape, South Africa. 20 December 2001. M. Williams. Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.



Cupidopsis cissus cissus. Female (Wingspan 32 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Krugersdorp, Gauteng, South Africa. 3 December 2004. M. Williams.
 Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.



Cupidopsis cissus cissus. Female (Wingspan 34 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Ncandu N.R., KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 6 April 2012. M. Williams.
 Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “Cape of Good Hope”.

Distribution: Senegal (Basse Casamance and south-east), (A. Holmes 2019 *vide* J. Baker, pers. comm., May 2020), Guinea-Bissau (Mendes *et al.*, 2008), Guinea, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (throughout), Nigeria (south and Cross River loop), Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (north), Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, 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, Madagascar.

Specific localities:

Gambia – Sifoe (Jon Baker, pers. comm., May 2020).

Ghana – Ankasa National Park (Larsen, 2005a); Kogyae National Park (Larsen, 2005a).

Benin – see Coache *et al.* (2017).

Nigeria – Calabar (Larsen, 2005a).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kinshasa (Larsen, 1991c); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Semuliki N.P. (H. Selb, unpublished, 2016).

Kenya – Mount Elgon (Jackson, 1937); East Surrey Estates (Stoneham, 1938).

Tanzania – Throughout (Kielland, 1990d); Pemba Island (Kielland, 1990d).

Malawi – Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Zomba (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwekera (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kanona (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Angola – Estacao Zootechnica, Huila [14 55 15S 13 15 41E] (Willis, 2009).

Mozambique – Njesi Plateau (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Botswana – Bamangwato country (Trimen, 1887); Mpandama-Tenga (R. Plowes *vide* Larsen, 1991).

Limpopo Province – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (Williams, Dec. 2006); Highlands Wilderness (Bode & Bode, unpublished checklist); Soetdoring Farm [-24.561

28.233] (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015).
Mpumalanga – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Verloren Vallei Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Sterkspruit Nature Reserve (Williams); Buffelskloof Nature Reserve (Williams); Graskop (male illustrated above).
North West Province – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006).
Gauteng – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953).
Free State Province – Ladybrand (Swanepoel, 1953); Bethlehem (Swanepoel, 1953).
KwaZulu-Natal – Matatiele (Swanepoel, 1953); Pietermaritzburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Estcourt (Swanepoel, 1953); Colenso (Swanepoel, 1953); Ladysmith (Swanepoel, 1953); Biggarsberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Greytown (Swanepoel, 1953); Eshowe (Swanepoel, 1953); Durban (Swanepoel, 1953); Umvoti (Swanepoel, 1953); Itongati River (Swanepoel, 1953); Verulam (Swanepoel, 1953); Karkloof (Swanepoel, 1953); Igogo (Swanepoel, 1953); St. Lucia (Swanepoel, 1953); Hluhluwe (Swanepoel, 1953); Inchanga Valley (Clark & Dickson, 1971); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002).
Eastern Cape Province – King William’s Town (Trimen, 1862); Butterworth (Trimen, 1862); Port Elizabeth (Swanepoel, 1953); Grahamstown (Swanepoel, 1953); Bathurst (Swanepoel, 1953); Amabele (Swanepoel, 1953); East London (Swanepoel, 1953); Alexandria (Swanepoel, 1953); Umtata (Swanepoel, 1953); Bashee River (Swanepoel, 1953); Kokstad (Swanepoel, 1953); Queenstown (Swanepoel, 1953); Burghersdorp (Swanepoel, 1953).
Western Cape Province – Knysna (Trimen, 1862).
Swaziland – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Malolotja Nature Reserve (www.sntc.org.sz).
Lesotho – Maseru (Swanepoel, 1953).
Madagascar – Fianarantsoa (Butler, 1878).

catharina Trimen, 1862 (as sp. of *Lycaena*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* (3) **1**: 281 (279-291). [South Africa]: “Knysna; Kaffraria, King William’s Town; Butterworth”.

abberans Butler, 1878 (as sp. of *Lampides*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (5) **2**: 289 (283-297). Madagascar: “Fianarantsoa”.

albiradiatus Stoneham, 1938 (as female f. of *Cupido cissus*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (36): 3 (3 pp.). Kenya: “East Surrey Estates”.

immaculatus Stoneham, 1938 (as f. of *Cupido cissus*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (36): 3 (3 pp.). Kenya: “East Surrey Estates”.

Cupidopsis cissus extensa Libert, 2003

Cupidopsis cissus extensa Libert, 2003. *Lambillionea* **103** (2): 320 (319-324).
Cupidopsis cissus extensa Libert, 2003. d’Abrera, 2009: 804.



Cupidopsis cissus extensa. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Lango Camp, Odzala National Park, Congo. June, 2014. J. O’Dell.
 Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type locality: Gabon: “?”.

Distribution: Gabon, Congo, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (Libert, 2003).

Specific localities:

Gabon – Nyonie (Vande weghe, 2010); Pongara (Vande weghe, 2010); Lake Evaro (Vande weghe, 2010); Iguela (Vande weghe, 2010); Gamba (Vande weghe, 2010); Lope N.P. (Vande weghe, 2010); Franceville (Vande weghe, 2010); Leconi (Vande weghe, 2010); Ekouyi (Vande weghe, 2010); camp PPG (Vande weghe, 2010).

****Cupidopsis jobates* (Hopffer, 1855)#**

Tailed Meadow Blue



Tailed Meadow Blue (*Cupidopsis jobates*). Left – male upperside. Right – male underside.
Images courtesy Bart Wursten (left) and Steve Woodhall (right).

Lycaena jobates Hopffer, 1855. *Berichte über die zur Bekanntmachung geeigneten Verhandlungen der Königl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* **1855**: 642 (639-643). [Often misspelt as *iobates*]

Lycaena jobates Hoppfer. Trimen, 1866a.

Lycaena jobates Hoppfer, 1855. Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.

Cupidopsis jobates Hopffer. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Cupidopsis jobates (Hopffer, 1855). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Cupidopsis jobates (Hopffer, 1855). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 275.

Cupidopsis jobates Hopffer, 1855. d'Abreu, 2009: 804.



Cupidopsis jobates jobates. Male (Wingspan 27 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Loding, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 7 January 2011. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Cupidopsis jobates jobates. Female (Wingspan 30 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 3 January 2012. M. Williams.
Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “King William’s Town”.

Distribution: Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, to Ethiopia, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Uganda, Yemen, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999), Lesotho, Madagascar.

Tennent (1996) recorded a single male on Sulawesi.

Taxonomy: The specific name has, in the past, often been misspelt as *iobates*.

Habitat: Grassland and savanna, including *Brachystegia* woodland. In West Africa mainly in Sudan savanna but extending into the Sahel and also into the Guinea savanna (Larsen, 2005a). Often, but not always, associated with streams and marshes (Larsen, 1991c). In Tanzania at altitudes from 300 to 1 800 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: The flight is weak and close to the ground. Both sexes are often found feeding from flowers. Males regularly mud-puddle. Specimens are known to be attracted to dead animals, dung and other decaying matter (Clark & Dickson, 1971: 2).

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

Early stages:

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 41 [as *Cupidopsis iobates iobates*; Clare Estate, near Durban, KwaZulu-Natal].

“**Egg:** 0.6 mm diam. x 0.35 mm high. Laid singly on buds or flowers. Pure white when laid, changing to very pale green with a triangular pattern of white ribbing punctuated with moles, over a rounded top. Eggs hatch after 8-10 days. The discarded shell is not eaten. **Larva:** 1st instar 1 mm, growing to 2.25 mm in 5 days; 2nd instar growing to 3.5 mm in 4 days; 3rd instar growing to 6.5 mm in 4 days; 4th instar growing to 12.3-13 mm in 11-17 days. The honey-gland is present in 3rd and 4th instars. Tubercles, with 20 spines each, are only present in the final instar. Larvae feed on buds and developing seed-pods. The colour starts as a pale yellow, changing to pale green, and white diagonal stripes develop. The colour deepens and a pale pink line develops on the lower edge of the lateral ridge. This broadens and becomes edged above with yellow. A rather pretty little larva. Moulting takes place where the larva is feeding. The skin is not necessarily eaten. There are many broods and the [sic] hibernation takes place in the colder localities, when it occurs. **Pupa:** 9.5-10 mm. Secured by cremastral hooks and a girdle to a twig. The colour harmonizes with the surroundings but is generally pale yellow with a touch of green. The posterior segments are hairy and touched with golden-brown. Recorded from eggs and larvae from Clare Estate, near Durban.”

Larval food:

Eriosema species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 210].

Rhynchosia puberula (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Steud. (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 41].

Cupidopsis jobates jobates (Hopffer, 1855)#

Lycaena jobates Hopffer, 1855. *Berichte über die zur Bekanntmachung geeigneten Verhandlungen der Königl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* **1855**: 642 (639-643). [Often misspelt as *iobates*]

Lycaena jobates Hopffer. Trimen, 1866a.

Lycaena jobates Hopffer, 1855. Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.

Cupidopsis jobates Hopffer. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Cupidopsis jobates (Hopffer, 1855). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Cupidopsis jobates (Hopffer, 1855). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 275.

Cupidopsis jobates jobates Hopffer, 1855. d’Abrera, 2009: 804.



Cupidopsis jobates jobates. Male (Wingspan 27 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Loding, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 7 January 2011. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Cupidopsis jobates jobates. Female (Wingspan 30 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 3 January 2012. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “King William’s Town”.

Distribution: Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Uganda, Yemen, Kenya (central, east), Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (central), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana (north), Namibia (north), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, Free State Province, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999), Lesotho, Madagascar.

Specific localities:

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

Kenya – Coast (Larsen, 1991c); Marsabit (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Morogoro (Strand, 1912); Widespread (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006).

Malawi – Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).

Zambia – Lusaka (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mpongwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Mozambique – Delagoa Bay (Aurivillius, 1925); Mt Yao [-12.4432 36.5114] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013).

Botswana – Widespread (Larsen, 1991); Tshabong (Larsen, 1991).

Limpopo Province – Warmbaths (Swanepoel, 1953); Potgietersrus (Swanepoel, 1953); Polokwane (Swanepoel, 1953); Tubex (Swanepoel, 1953); Mokeetsi (Swanepoel, 1953); Letaba (Swanepoel, 1953); Zoutpansberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Sibasa (Swanepoel, 1953); Vivo (Swanepoel, 1953); 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 – Barberton (Swanepoel, 1953); Sheba Mine (Swanepoel, 1953); White River (Swanepoel, 1953); Lydenburg (Swanepoel, 1953).

North West Province – Vryburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Rustenburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Ottoshoop (Swanepoel, 1953); Groot Marico (Swanepoel, 1953); Potchefstroom (Swanepoel, 1953); Mountain Sanctuary Nature Reserve (Williams); Borakalalo Nature Reserve (J. Dobson, unpublished, 2009).

Gauteng – Pretoria (Swanepoel, 1953); Buffelsdrif Conservancy (Williams).

Free State Province – Bloemfontein (Swanepoel, 1953); Ladybrand (Swanepoel, 1953); Boshof (Swanepoel, 1953).

KwaZulu-Natal – Karkloof (Swanepoel, 1953); Greytown (Swanepoel, 1953); Estcourt (Swanepoel, 1953); Ladysmith (Swanepoel, 1953); Colenso (Swanepoel, 1953); Biggarsberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Clare Estate, near Durban (Clark & Dickson, 1971); Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Hluhluwe (male illustrated above).

Eastern Cape Province – King William’s Town (TL); East London (Swanepoel, 1953); Bashee River (Swanepoel, 1953); Indwe (Swanepoel, 1953).

Swaziland – Mlawula Nature Reserve (www.sntc.org.sz).

Lesotho – Maseru (Swanepoel, 1953).

siwani Trimen, 1862 (as sp. of *Lycaena*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* (3) **1**: 402 (398-406). [South Africa]: “King William’s Town”.

conjugens Strand, 1912 (as ab. of *Cupido iobates* [sic]). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **78** (A.1.): 81 (67-92). [Tanzania]: “Morogoro”.

ochreopuncta Aurivillius, 1925. *In*: Seitz, 1908-25 (as ab. of *Cupido iobates*). *Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde, Stuttgart* (2) **13** *Die Afrikanischen Tagfalter*: 490 (614 pp.). [Namibia]: “Damara-Land”; South Africa: “Griqua-Land; Transvaal”; Mozambique: “Delegoa-Bai”. Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/i).

Cupidopsis iobates mauritanica Riley, 1932

Cupidopsis mauritanica Riley, 1932. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (10) **10**: 141 (137-152).

Cupidopsis iobates mauritanica Riley, 1932. Larsen, 2005a, **stat. rev.**

Cupidopsis iobates mauritanica Riley, 1932. d’Abrera, 2009: 804.

Type locality: Mauritania: “between Kiffa and Tidjidja”.

Distribution: Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (west), Nigeria, to Ethiopia.

Specific localities:

Mauritania – Between Kiffa and Tidjidja (TL).

Ghana – Teshie on the Accra Plains (Larsen, 2005a).

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

Nigeria – Iseyin (Larsen, 2005a).

Ethiopia – Gilo (Ungemach, 1932).

uranochroa Ungemach, 1932 (as ssp. of *Cupidopsis iobates* [sic]). *Mémoires de la Société des Sciences Naturelles (et Physiques) du Maroc* **32**: 97 (1-122). [Ethiopia]: “au confluent do Baro et du Pibor (Gilo)”. Synonymized with *Cupidopsis iobates mauritanica* Riley, 1932 by Larsen, 2005a, **syn. nov.**