



Supplementary material to:

An illustrated report on the larvae and adults of 962 African Lepidoptera species. Results of the Caterpillar Rearing Group: a novel, collaborative method of rearing and recording lepidopteran life-histories

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INTRODUCTION

The master lists and gazetteer contained in the supplementary material form an integral part of the main article and citations to these should be as indicated above.

There are 24 master lists, grouped as convenient taxon groups and split in such a way as to make each list individually downloadable. Each master list contains a table that is made up of thirteen columns and each row represents information on one rearing. Explanation of the information contained in each column is as follows:

Reference / Rearing No. This column contains references to further information on the rearing 'experiment', either to a publication if some of the information in the master list has been published somewhere else before or to a unique rearing number that links the notes, photographs and reared specimens gathered during the course of the rearing. The full

references to the citations of published articles in this column can be found at the bottom of each table.

Moth Species; Moth subfamily (tribe); Moth family

These three columns contain the best identification that could be made of the Lepidoptera taxa at the time of publication given the resources available. A blank cell means that we were unable to identify the taxon to that level with some certainty. In some cases we offer a superfamily in the family column where we were uncertain of the family placement.

Plant species; Plant family

These two columns contain the best identifications that could be made of the host species on which the caterpillar was feeding, at the time of publication given the resources available. A blank cell means that we were unable to identify the plant species to that level with some certainty or that feeding by the caterpillar was not confirmed. These columns are also used in the few cases where the host species is not a plant. In the majority of cases the host indicated in these columns is the host on which the life stage was collected in the wild and on which the caterpillar fed subsequently. In cases where the host was presented to the larva in captivity, this is indicated in brackets after the host name. The phrase "reared *ab ovo*" means that the pictured larva was reared from the egg, so that the entire life-history of the species (all larval instars) was recorded and documented. In most cases such larvae were reared from eggs laid by a female moth collected at light but raised on a natural

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host-plant of the species (though not necessarily one occurring at the locality where the female was taken), in some cases such larvae were reared from eggs found laid on a host-plant in the wild, and in a few cases the larvae were reared on an unnatural (exotic) hostplant in captivity. Such imprecisions regarding host use are, however, also contained in records of field-collected larvae, as mature larvae sometimes feed on plants they will not take in the early instars but do switch to at a later stage, and many also naturally feed on exotic plants in the wild.

Locality This column contains a short standardised reference to the locality where the specimen used in the rearing was collected, be it any life stage or a female from which eggs were obtained. The locality names match with those listed in the gazetteer. Details of the localities are provided in the accompanying gazetteer.

Date of collection; Date of pupation; Date of adult emergence These columns contain the data as indicated where available.

Rearer This column contains the name/s of the person/s who conducted the rearing, who may or may not have been the person who collected the rearing material.

Final instar larva thumbnail This column contains the photographs of the caterpillar of the species reared. In most cases they depict the final-instar larva and at the time it was still feeding, but in some cases they show the larva in the pre-pupation phase (usually on the ground) and in a few cases an earlier instar, where for some reason a photograph of the final instar was unavailable.

Adult thumbnail This column contains photographs of the actual adult specimen reared from the caterpillar shown in the previous column. In the few cases where, for various reasons, such a photograph was not available, a photograph of another specimen of the identified species is included and is marked with an asterisk (*).

Points This column contains the points that the rearing scored based on its scientific significance as explained in the Materials and Methods section in the main article. The colour code legend can be found at the top of each table and indicates the season in which the rearing was submitted to the CRG.

Contents of the supplementary files

CRG master Bombycoidea Bombycidae Eupterotidae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the bombycoid families Bombycidae, Brahmaeidae and Eupterotidae.

CRG master Bombycoidea Lasiocampidae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the

bombycoid family Lasiocampidae.

CRG master Bombycoidea Saturniidae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the bombycoid family Saturniidae.

CRG master Bombycoidea Sphingidae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the bombycoid family Sphingidae.

CRG master Gelechioidea

Contains rearings of species belonging to the superfamily Gelechioidea, including the families Ethmiidae, Gelechiidae, Oecophoridae and other gelechioid species that could not be assigned to a family.

CRG master Geometroidea Desmobaethrinae Larentiinae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the geometroid family Uraniidae and the subfamilies Desmobaethrinae and Larentiinae of the family Geometridae.

CRG master Geometroidea Ennominae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the subfamily Ennominae of the geometroid family Geometridae.

CRG master Geometroidea Geometrinae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the subfamily Geometrinae of the geometroid family Geometridae.

CRG master Geometroidea Sterrhinae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the subfamily Sterrhinae of the geometroid family Geometridae.

CRG master Noctuoidea Erebidae Aganainae Boletobiinae Hypeninae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the subfamilies Aganainae, Boletobiinae Hermiinae and Hypeninae of the noctuoid family Erebidae.

CRG master Noctuoidea Erebidae Arctiinae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the subfamily Arctiinae of the noctuoid family Erebidae.

CRG master Noctuoidea Erebidae Lymantriinae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the subfamily Lymantriinae of the noctuoid family Erebidae.

CRG master Noctuoidea Erebidae others

Contains rearings of species belonging to the subfamilies Anobinae, Calpinae, Erebiniae, Hypocalinae, Scoliopteryginae and Tinoliinae of the noctuoid family Erebidae.

CRG master Noctuoidea Noctuidae Noctuinae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the subfamily Noctuinae of the noctuoid family Noctuidae.

CRG master Noctuoidea Noctuidae Bagisarinae Caradrinine assemblage Heliiothinae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the subfamilies Bagisarinae, Heliiothinae and the Caradrinine assemblage of the noctuid family Noctuidae.

coordinates is not given and thus care should be taken when using them - some are precise and others point to the general area of collecting.

CRG master Noctuoidea Noctuidae others

Contains rearings of species belonging to the subfamilies Acontiinae, Agaristinae, Cucullinae, Eustrotiinae, Plusiinae and Thiacidinae of the noctuid family Noctuidae.

CRG master Noctuoidea Nolidae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the subfamilies Chloephorinae, Eariadinae, Nolinae and Westermanniinae of the noctuid family Nolidae.

CRG master Noctuoidea Notodontidae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the subfamilies Cerurinae, Dicranurinae, Notodontinae, Phalaerinae, Pygaerinae, Scraeciinae and Thaumetopoeinae of the noctuid family Notodontidae.

CRG master Noctuoidea others

Contains rearings of species belonging to the noctuid families Euteliidae and Thyretidae.

CRG master others

Contains rearings of species belonging to unrelated families belonging to superfamilies not included in the other master lists: Bucculatricidae, Choreutidae, Cossidae, Galacticidae, Gracillariidae, Hepialidae, Hyblaeidae, Lacturidae, Lecithoceridae, Limacodidae, Plutellidae, Psychidae, Pterophoridae, Sesiidae, Thyrididae, Tineidae, Yponomeutidae and Zygaenidae. Species that could not be assigned to superfamilies are also included here.

CRG master Papilionoidea Hesperioidea

Contains rearings of species belonging to the traditional butterfly families Hesperiidae, Lycaenidae, Nymphalidae, Papilionidae and Pieridae.

CRG master Pyraloidea Crambidae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the pyraloid family Crambidae.

CRG master Pyraloidea Pyralidae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the pyraloid family Pyralidae.

CRG master Tortricidae

Contains rearings of species belonging to the tortricoid family Tortricidae.

Gazetteer CRG records December 2015

The Gazetteer lists all localities recorded in the master lists, per observer, and is ordered by locality. The country and closest large town are given, and for South African records the province is also given. In some cases elevation and habitat information is provided. Latitude and longitude coordinates are presented in the Degrees Minutes Seconds format. The precision of the