

Genus *Lennia* Grishin, 2022 Large Recluses

Zhang J., Cong Q., Shen J. & Grishin, N.V. 2022. Taxonomic changes suggested by the genomic analysis of HesperIIDae (Lepidoptera). *Insecta Mundi* **0921**: 40 (1–135).

Type-species: *Leona lena* Evans, 1937, by original designation.

The genus *Lennia* belongs to the Family HesperIIDae Latreille, 1809; Subfamily HesperIIDae Latreille, 1809; Tribe Astictopterini Swinhoe, 1912; Subtribe Astictopterina Swinhoe, 1912.

Lennia (**Large Recluses**) is an Afrotropical genus of four species in the subtribe Astictopterina, and is most closely related to the genus *Leona* (Zhang *et al.*, 2022: 40).

Lennia lena (Evans, 1937) Lena Large Recluse

Leona lena Evans, 1937. *A catalogue of the African HesperIIDae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum*: 155 (212 pp.).

Caenides lena (Evans, 1937). Lindsey & Miller, 1965.

Leona lena Evans, 1937. Larsen, 2005a.

Lennia lena (Evans, 1937). Zhang, *et al.*, 2022: 41.



Lennia lena. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nyong River, Ebogo, Cameroon. October 2008. ABRI Coll. ABRI-2019-2631.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI collection.



Lennia lena. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mount Cameroon, western Cameroon. January 2014. ABRI Leg. ABRI-2019-2632.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI collection.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Cameroons (Bitje)”.

Distribution: Ivory Coast, Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Specific localities:

Ivory Coast – Banco (Larsen, 2005a); Adiopodoume (Larsen, 2005a).

Nigeria – Eket (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Bitje (TL).

Gabon – Pointe Pongara (Vande weghe, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018).

Habitat: Dense forest of good quality (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: A very rare skipper, throughout its range (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Lennia binoevatus (Mabille, 1891)

Forest Large Recluse

Proteides binoevatus Mabille, 1891. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de Belgique* **35**: 112 (59-88, 106-121, 168-187).

Leona binoevatus (Mabille, 1891). Evans, 1937.

Caenides binoevatus (Mabille, 1891). Lindsey & Miller, 1965.

Leona binoevatus (Mabille, 1891). Larsen, 2005a.

Lennia binoevatus (Mabille, 1891). Zhang, *et al.*, 2022: 41.



Lennia binoevatus. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nyong River, Ebogo, Cameroon. December 2007. ABRI Leg. ABRI-2019-2629.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI collection.



Lennia binoevatus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nyong River, Ebogo, Cameroon. December 2007. ABRI Leg. ABRI-2019-2630.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI collection.

Type locality: Gabon: “Ogowé”.

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

Ghana – Kakum (Larsen, 2005a).

Nigeria – Ikeja (Larsen, 2005a); Onitsha (Larsen, 2005a); Ogaja (Larsen, 2005a); Okwangwo (Larsen, 2005a); Ikom (Larsen, 2005a); Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Ogove (TL); Mondah (Vande weghe, 2010).

Habitat: Forest.

Habits: A rare species throughout its range, most often found in forest undergrowth (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

***Lennia maracanda* (Hewitson, 1876)**
Scarce Large Recluse

Hesperia maracanda Hewitson, 1876. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (4) **18**: 450 (449-457).

Leona maracanda (Hewitson, 1876). Evans, 1937.

Caenides maracanda (Hewitson, 1876). Lindsey & Miller, 1965.

Leona maracanda (Hewitson, 1876). Larsen, 2005a.

Lennia maracanda (Hewitson, 1876). Zhang, *et al.*, 2022: 41.



Lennia maracanda. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Libreville, Gabon. 13 June 2016. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson collection.



Lennia maracanda. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Libreville, Gabon. 13 June 2016. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson collection.



Lennia maracanda undescribed ssp. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 46mm. Chikonke, nr Mwinilunga, N.W. Zambia. April/May '00.
TCEC/IB/MR/PW. (African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).



Lennia maracanda undescribed ssp. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 51mm. Chikonke, nr Mwinilunga, N.W. Zambia. April/May '00.
TCEC/IB/MR/PW. (African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).

Type locality: Angola.

Distribution: Ivory Coast (Warren-Gash, pers. comm., 2002), Nigeria, Cameroon, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia (north-west).

Specific localities:

Ivory Coast – Tai (H. Warren-Gash, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).

Nigeria – Warri (Larsen, 2005a); Onitsha (Larsen, 2005a).

Angola – Uige Province (Mendes *et al.*, 2013).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Ituri (Douglass, *vide* Larsen, 2005a); Beni, Kivu (Ducarme, *vide* Larsen, 2005a); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chikonke, near Mwinilunga (Congdon *et al.*; male and female illustrated above).

Habitat: Nothing published.

Habits: A very rare skipper (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages:

Cock *et al.*, 2014: 52 [ovum, larva & pupa].

Larval food:

A climbing rattan palm (Arecaceae) [Heath *et al.*, 2002: 17].

Eremospatha sp. (Arecaceae) [Cock *et al.*, 2014; Zambia].

Note: The taxonomy of this species apparently requires investigation (see illustrated specimens, above) (MCW).

Lennia lota (Evans, 1937)

Lesser Large Recluse

Leona lota Evans, 1937. *A catalogue of the African Hesperiiidae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum*: 154 (212 pp.).

Caenides lota (Evans, 1937). Lindsey & Miller, 1965.

Leona lota Evans, 1937. Larsen, 2005a.

Lennia lota (Evans, 1937). Zhang, *et al.*, 2022: 41.



Lennia lota. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Yakoli, Central African Republic. July 1995. SCC. ABRI-2019-2609.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI collection.



Lennia lota. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nyazanga, southern Cameroon. September 1995. SCC. ABRI-2019-2610.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI collection.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Cameroons (Bitje)”.

Distribution: Ghana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (central).

Specific localities:

Ghana – Ankasa (ABRI, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Bitje (TL).

Habitat: Forest.

Habits: This is an exceedingly rare butterfly (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.