Genus *Andronymus* Holland, 1896
Darts

Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London **1896**: 80 (2-107).
Type-species: *Pamphila philander* Hopffer, by original designation.

= *Acromecis* Mabille, 1904 *in* Mabille, 1903-4. *In*: Wytsman, P.A.G., *Genera Insectorum* **17**: 171 (210 pp.).
Type-species: *Apaustus neander* Plötz, by monotypy.

The genus *Andronymus* belongs to the Family Hesperiidae Latreille, 1809; Subfamily Hesperiinae Latreille, 1809, Tribe Astictopterini Swinhoe, 1912; Subtribe Cupithina Grishin, 2023.

Huang *et al.*, 2024, place *Andronymus* within subtribe Aclerosina, but make no formal taxonomic decisions.

Andronymus (Darts) is an Afrotropical genus of 14 species. Although some species have similar wing patterns, the male genitalia appear to be stable and diagnostic (Larsen & Congdon, 2012).

Species in the genus *Andronymus* Holland, 1896

A. caesar	*A. hero*	*A. fontainei*
A. neander	*A. marina*	*A. magma*
A. evander	*A. gander*	*A. fenestra*
A. fenestrella	*A. marcus*	*A. teresae*
A. helles	*A. bjornstadi*	

**Andronymus caesar* (Fabricius, 1793)
White Dart (#)

Hesperia caesar Fabricius, 1793. *Entomologia Systematica emendata et aucta* **3** (1): 340 (488 pp.).
Andronymus caesar (Fabricius, 1793). Pringle *et al*., 1994: 329.



Andronymus caesar caesar. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ratoma, Guinea. August 1999. M. Mane. ABRI-2019-2545.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Andronymus caesar caesar. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Guma Valley, Sierra Leone. November 1991. SCC. ABRI-2019-2546.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [West Africa]: "Indiis". [False locality.]
Diagnosis: Can be distinguished from its near relative *A. neander* by the conspicuous dark border on the underside of the hindwing (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa.
Habitat: Moist savanna and riverine bush, from sea level to 1 500 metres. May be found on forest margins and along roads into forest but not a true forest species (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Not a particularly common species (Larsen, 2005a). Prefers to keep to the undergrowth, rarely venturing into the open. Strongly attracted to the flowers of herbaceous plants and shrubs. The flight is relatively slow and it settles frequently with closed wings. Migrations of this species have been recorded (Pringle *et al*., 1994). Males establish territories in the undergrowth and are not known to hilltop. Males are attracted to bird-droppings (Larsen, 2005a).
Flight period: All year.
Early stages:
Henning, S. & Henning, G., 1989: 158.
Henning, Henning, Joannou & Woodhall, 1997: 165 (photograph of pupa).
Cock & Congdon, 2013: 34. [ovum, larva & pupa; subspecies *caesar*].
Cock & Congdon, 2013: 39. [ovum, larva & pupa; subspecies *philander*].
Larval food:
Anthonota sp. (Caesalpinioideae). [Cock & Congdon, 2013; Côte d'Ivoire; ssp. *caesar*].
Berlinia grandiflora (Vahl) Hutch. & Dalziel (Fabaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Côte d'Ivoire; ssp. *caesar*].
Blighia sapida K.D.Koenig (Sapindaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Côte d'Ivoire; ssp. *caesar*].
Blighia unijugata Baker (Sapindaceae) [Le Pelley, 1959; Sevastopulo, 1974, 1975; East Africa; ssp. *philander*; Vuattoux, 1999; Côte d'Ivoire; ssp. *caesar*].
Brachystegia sp. (Caesalpinioideae) [Cock & Congdon, 2013; Tanzania; ssp. *philander*].
Deinbollia species (Sapindaceae) [Sevastopulo, 1974, 1975; ssp. *philander*].
Deinbollia borbonica Scheff. (Sapindaceae) [Cock & Congdon, 2013; Diani Beach, Kenya; ssp. *philander*].
Deinbollia insignis Hook. f. (Sapindaceae) [Cock & Congdon, 2013; Ibadan, Nigeria; ssp. Cock & Congdon, 201; ssp. *caesar*].
Detarium senegalense J.F.Gmel. (Fabaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Côte d'Ivoire; ssp. *caesar*].
Isoberlinia doka Craib & Stapf (Fabaceae) [Roberts, 1969; Nigeria; ssp. *caesar*].
Julbernardia globiflora (Benth.) Troupin (Caesalpinioideae) [Henning & Henning, 1989; ssp. *philander*].
Lecaniodiscus sp. (Sapindaceae) [Cock & Congdon, 2013; Kakamega, Kenya; ssp. *philander*].
Lecaniodiscus cupanioides Planch. (Sapindaceae). [Forsyth, 1966; Ghana; ssp. *caesar*].
Paramacrolobium coeruleum (Taub.) J.Léonard) (Fabaceae) [Sevastopulo, 1975; E. Africa; ssp. *philander*; as *Macrolobium coeruleum* (Taub.) Harms].
Pericopsis angolensis (Baker) Meeuwen (Caesalpinioideae) [Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 329; ssp. *philander*].
Pericopsis elata (Harms) Meeuwen (Fabaceae) [Roberts, 1969; as *Afrormosia elata* Harms; Nigeria; ssp. *caesar*].
Phialodiscus zambesiacus (Baker) Radlk. (Sapindaceae) – a synonym of *Blighia unijugata* according to Davies & Verdcourt, 1998].
Pterocarpus mildbraedii Harms (Fabaceae) [Roberts, 1969; Nigeria; ssp. *caesar*].

Andronymus caesar caesar (Fabricius, 1793)
White Dart

Hesperia caesar Fabricius, 1793. *Entomologia Systematica emendata et aucta* **3** (1): 340 (488 pp.).



Andronymus caesar caesar. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ratoma, Guinea. August 1999. M. Mane. ABRI-2019-2545.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Andronymus caesar caesar. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Guma Valley, Sierra Leone. November 1991. SCC. ABRI-2019-2546.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [West Africa]: "Indiis". [False locality.]
Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south, north-west), Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (except east and south).
Specific localities:
Guinea – Dubreka; Nimba (Larsen, 2005a). Ziama (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Liberia – Ganta (Lindsey & Miller, 1965).
Ghana – Aburi (Plötz, 1879). Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2007). Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2009).
Benin – Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016). 14 localities (Coache *et al*., 2017).
Gabon – Safala; Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010).
Angola – Huila Province; Malanje Province (Mendes *et al*., 2013).

leander Plötz, 1879 (as sp. of *Apaustus*). *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* **40**: 360 (353-364). Ghana: "Aburae".

antonius Lindsey & Miller, 1965 *in* Fox, *et al*., 1965 (as sp. of *Andronymus*). *Memoirs of the American Entomological Society* No. 19: 112 (438 pp.). Liberia: "Ganta". Synonymized with *Andronymus caesar caesar* (Fabricius, 1793) by Usher, 1980. Discussed further by Larsen, 2005a.

Andronymus caesar philander (Hopffer, 1855)
Eastern White Dart (#)

Pamphila philander Hopffer, 1855. *Berichte über die zur Bekanntmachung geeigneten Verhandlungen der Königl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* **1855**: 643 (639-643).
Ancyloxypha philander (Hopffer, 1855). Trimen & Bowker, 1889.
Andronymus caesar philander (Hopffer, 1855). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Andronymus caesar philander (Hopffer, 1855). Pringle *et al*., 1994: 329.



Andronymus caesar philander. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Burma Valley, Zimbabwe. 20 April 1998. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.



Andronymus caesar philander. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Burma Valley, Zimbabwe. 7 April 1994. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.

Type data: Mozambique: "Mossambique". Syntype female in the Zoological Museum, Berlin.
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (east and south – Shaba), Sudan (south), Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania (west and east), Malawi, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga).

In South Africa its distribution covers 4 quarter degree squares (7 records) [see http://vmus.adu.org.za]. It is regarded as extremely localized.

Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of Congo – Ituri Forest; Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018).
Uganda – Mpanga Forest (Safian & Pyrcz, 2020).
Kenya – Shimba Hills; Meru; Suna; Kakamega (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – West; east (Kielland, 1990d). Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al*., 2006).
Malawi – Mt Mulanje; Zomba Mountain (Congdon *et al*., 2010).
Zambia – Ikelenge; Mwinilunga; mid-Lunga River; Mufulira; Luanshya; Mpongwe (Heath *et al*., 2002).
Mozambique – Amatongas; Mt Inago (Congdon *et al*., 2010); Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al*., 2010).
South Africa –
Limpopo Province – Pafuri (Kloppers).
Mpumalanga – Blyde River Canyon (Williams).

**Andronymus neander* (Plötz, 1884)

Nomad Dart (#)

Apaustus neander Plötz, 1884. *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* **45**: 154 (151-166).
Ancyloxypha producta Trimen, 1889. Trimen & Bowker, 1889. [Synonym of *Andronymus neander*]
Andronymus neander Plötz. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Andronymus neander (Plötz, 1884). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Andronymus neander (Plötz, 1884). Pringle *et al*., 1994: 329.



Andronymus neander neander. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Burma Valley, Zimbabwe. 1 May 1996. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.



Andronymus neander neander. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Laurenceville, Zimbabwe. 27 March 1993. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.

Type data: [Gabon (Cock & Congdon, 2013)]: "Loango".
Distribution: Senegal, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Sao Tome & Principe, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia (migrants only), South Africa (migrants only), Eswatini.
Habitat: Moist woodland, especially *Brachystegia* woodland, forest margins and riparian vegetation. In Tanzania from sea level to 2 400 metres (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Usually found in ones and twos but occasionally there are massive population irruptions (Larsen, 2005a). This species is strongly migratory. In January, 1958 a huge east-to-west migration, lasting two weeks, was recorded near Mutare in Zimbabwe (Pringle *et al*., 1994). C.B. Williams (1976) recorded large migrations parallel to the Kenyan coast and in the Usambara Mountains. Kielland (1990d) records a large migration in Tanzania in February, 1984 that lasted two days. See also the discussion on migration in this species in Cock & Congdon, 2013. It normally flies rapidly, especially when migrating, from one to two metres above ground level. It is very partial to flowers and has been noted on the flowers of aquatic plants as well as flowers on trees, high up.
Flight period: All year in warmer regions and September to April in regions with colder climates (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Early stages:
Dollman *vide* Cock & Congdon, 2013: 48. [pupal case]
Larval food:
Acridocarpus longifolius (G. Don) Hook. f. (Malpighiaceae) [Heath *et al*., 2002: 15; as *A. smeathmanni* (DC.) Guill. & Perr.; requires confirmation according to Cock & Congdon, 2013].
Afzelia africana Sm. ex Pers. (Caesalpinioideae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Côte d'Ivoire].
Brachystegia boehmii Taub. (Caesalpinioideae) [Paré, *in* Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 329].
Brachystegia spiciformis Benth. (Caesalpinioideae) [Van Someren, 1974: 325; as *Brachystegia randii* Baker f.].
? *Isoberlinia* sp. ('mutowo') (Fabaceae) [Dollman (unpublished) *vide* Cock & Congdon, 2013; Zambia].

Andronymus neander neander (Plötz, 1884)

Nomad Dart (#)

Apaustus neander Plötz, 1884. *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* **45**: 154 (151-166).



Andronymus neander neander. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Burma Valley, Zimbabwe. 1 May 1996. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.



Andronymus neander neander. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Laurenceville, Zimbabwe. 27 March 1993. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.

Type data: [Gabon (Cock & Congdon, 2013)]: "Loango".
Distribution: Senegal, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia (migrants only – north), South Africa (migrants only – Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Cape Province), Eswatini.

In South Africa its distribution covers 24 quarter degree squares (39 records) [see http://vmus.adu.org.za]. It is regarded as moderately widespread.

Specific localities:

Gambia – Fajara, Pirang, Walikunda, Bonto (Baker).
Burkina Faso – Kou, Toussiana (Jamonneau et al., 2026)
Benin – Noyau Central, Lama Forest (Fermon *et al*., 2001). Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016). 7 localities (Coache *et al*., 2017).
Gabon – Lonango (TL; Cock & Congdon, 2013). Langoue; Kinguele (Vande weghe, 2010).
Angola – Bia Province; Cabinda Province; Huila Province; Kwanza Norte Province; Malanje Province; Namibe Province (Mendes *et al*., 2013).
Democratic Republic of Congo – Ituri Forest; Central Forest Block; Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).
Uganda – Bwamba (Evans, 1947). Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996).
Kenya – coast (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Everywhere in *Brachystegia* woodland (Kielland, 1990d).
Zambia – 7 localities (Heath *et al*., 2002).
Mozambique – Delagoa Bay (= Maputo) (Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 335).
Zimbabwe – Laurenceville, Vumba (Williams).
Botswana – Marang Hotel, Francistown (Larsen, 1991l).
Namibia – Okaukuejo (Pringle *et al*., 1994).

South Africa –
Limpopo Province – Saltpan; Vivo; Sibasa; Letaba – Bellevue; Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve ("Malta Forest") (Swanepoel, 1953). Gundani (Williams).
Gauteng – Vaal Dam; Heidelberg (Swanepoel, 1953).
KwaZulu-Natal – Coast (Clark and Dickson). Greytown; Empangeni; Ngoye Forest (Pennington).
Northern Cape Province – Kimberley (single male taken by H. Feltham according to Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 335).

producta Trimen, 1889 (as sp. of *Ancyloxypha*). *South-African Butterflies: a monograph of the extra-tropical species* **3** *Papilionidae and Hesperidae*: 334 (438 pp.). London. [South Africa]: "Kimberley"; [Mozambique]: "Delagoa Bay".

torosa Evans, 1947 (as ssp. of *Andronymus neander*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (11) **13**: 647 (641-648). [Uganda]: "Bwamba, Toro District". Synonymized with *Andronymus neander* by Ackery *et al*., 1995:111.

Andronymus neander thomasi Riley, 1928
São Tomé Nomad Dart

Andronymus thomasi Riley, 1928. *Entomologist* **61**: 64 (64-65).
Andronymus neander thomasi Riley, 1928. Evans, 1937.

Type data: São Tomé and Príncipe: "Sao Thomé". Holotype (male) in the NHM, London.
Distribution: São Tomé and Príncipe (both islands – Mendes & Bivar de Sousa, 2022).
Specific localities:
São Tomé and Príncipe – Near Bombom, beginning of the road to the airport, western slope (Mendes *et al*., 2018).

****Andronymus evander*** (Mabille, 1890)
Ochreous Dart

Carystus evander Mabille, 1890. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France* (6) **10**: 30 (17-51).



Andronymus evander. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Sanniquellei, Nimba Mountains, Liberia. 12 January 2014. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Andronymus evander. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Sangmelima, southern Cameroon. August 1995. SCC. ABRI-2019-2548.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Sierra Leone: "Freetown".
Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Specific localities:
Guinea – Ziama (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Sierra Leone – Freetown (TL).
Liberia – Wologizi (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2007). Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2009).
Benin – Ifangni (Coache *et al*., 2017).
Gabon – 7 localities (Vande weghe, 2010).
Democratic Republic of Congo – Kelemba (Strand, 1918). Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018).
Habits: An uncommon butterfly that is usually met with singly while flitting about in dark places in forest (Larsen, 2005a). Specimens are also occasionally found at flowers on the edge of the forest (Larsen, 2005a).

**Andronymus fenestrella* Bethune-Baker, 1908
Yellow Dart

Andronymus fenestrella Bethune-Baker, 1908. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (8) **2**: 481 (469-482).



Andronymnus fenestrella. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mufulira, Zambia. 5 April 2003.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Andronymus fenestrella. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. July 1994. SCC. ABRI-2019-2550.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: "Makala-Beni, Congo Free State".
Distribution: Cameroon, Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (north).
Specific localities:
Cameroon – Alen (Strand, 1912).
Gabon – Kinguele; Tchimbele; Waka; Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010).
Democratic Republic of Congo – Makala-Beni (TL). Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018).
Tanzania – Mpanda; Kigoma; Tukuyu (Kielland, 1990d).
Zambia – 7 localities (Heath *et al*., 2002).
Habitat: In dense thickets of riverine forest (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania from 900 to 1 700 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Flies rather slowly in shady places (Kielland, 1990d).

alenica Strand, 1912 (as sp. of *Pardaleodes*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **78** (A.9.): 108 (92-111). Cameroon: "Alen".

**Andronymus helles* Evans, 1937
Small Dart

Andronymus helles Evans, 1937. *A catalogue of the African Hesperiidae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum*: 131 (212 pp.).



Andronymnus helles. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
San Pedro, Monogaga, Côte d'Ivoire. 23 July 1996.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Andronymus helles. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mamove, North Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo. June 2012. ABRI Leg. ABRI-2019-2547.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Cameroon: "Cameroons (Bitje)".
Distribution: Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda. Tanzania (west), Malawi.
Specific localities:
Liberia – Wologizi (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Burkina Faso – Kou (Jamonneau et al., 2026)
Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2007).
Benin – Ifangni, Pénéssoulou, Attogon (Coache *et al*., 2017).
Cameroon – Bitje (TL).
Gabon – Kinguele; Iguela; Cape Esterias; Belinga; Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010).
Angola – Kwanza Norte Province (Mendes *et al*., 2013).
Democratic Republic of Congo – Ituri Forest; Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018).
Tanzania – Mihumu Forest, Kigoma; Ntakatta Forest, Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d).
Habitat: Forest, including mature secondary growth (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania at altitudes from 900 to 1 400 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: A generally scarce species of dart (Larsen, 2005a). Flies in the semi-shade of the forest, frequently visiting flowering herbs or bushes (Kielland, 1990d).
Larval food:
Anthonotha sp. (Caesalpinioideae). [Cock & Congdon, 2013].

**Andronymus hero* Evans, 1937
Scarce Dart



Andronymus hero. Male. Ebogo, Cameroon.
Image courtesy Jeremy Dobson.

Andronymus hero Evans, 1937. *A catalogue of the African Hesperiidae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum*: 131 (212 pp.).



Andronymnus hero. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lisombo, Mwinilunga district, Zambia. 15 April 2002.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Andronymnus hero. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Libreville, Gabon. 1 December 2017. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: Sierra Leone: "Moyamba".
Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania (west), Zambia (north-west and north-east).
Specific localities:
Guinea – Ziama (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Sierra Leone – Moyamba (TL).
Liberia – Wologizi (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Côte d'Ivoire – Near San Pedro, Monogaga (Williams).
Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2007). Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2009).
Benin – Ifangni, Pénéssoulou, Pobé (Coache *et al*., 2017).

Gabon – Waka; Evaro; Kinguele; Safala; Mondah; Kongou (Vande weghe, 2010).
Angola – Kwanza Norte Province (Mendes *et al*., 2013).
Democratic Republic of Congo – Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018).
Tanzania – Mihumu Forest, Kigoma; Ntakatta Forest, Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d).
Zambia – Ikelenge; Mwinilunga; Misamfu River (Kasama) (Heath *et al*., 2002).
Habitat: Forest in good condition (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania from 900 to 1 400 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: A scarce skipper (Larsen, 2005a). Individuals frequently visit flowering herbs and bushes (Kielland, 1990d).
Early stages:
Cock & Congdon, 2013: 42. [ovum, larva & pupa; Côte d'Ivoire and Tanzania]
Larval food:
Anthonotha crassifolia (Baill.) J.Léonard (Caesalpinioideae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Lamto, Côte d'Ivoire; requires confirmation according to Cock & Congdon, 2013].
Anthonotha macrophylla P.Beauv. (Fabaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Lamto, Côte d'Ivoire; requires confirmation according to Cock & Congdon, 2013].
Combretum aphanopetalum Engl. & Diels (Combretaceae) [Cock & Congdon, 2013; Côte d'Ivoire].
Combretum cuspidatum Planch. ex Benth. (Combretaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Lamto, Côte d'Ivoire].

****Andronymus marina*** Evans, 1937
Rounded Dart

Andronymus marina Evans, 1937. *A catalogue of the African Hesperiidae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum*: 131 (212 pp.).



Andronymnus marina. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lisombo, Mwinilunga district, Zambia. 25 March 2007.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Andronymus marina. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Minziro Forest, Tanzania. February 1991. J. Kielland. ABRI-2019-2549.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Uganda]: "Tero Forest, S.E. Buddu, 3,800 ft".
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda (northern and western shores of Lake Victoria), Tanzania (west) Zambia (north-east).
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of Congo – Kivu region (Safian *et al*., 2019).
Uganda – Tero Forest, south-east Buddu (TL).

Tanzania – Mihumu Forest; Kemfu Forest; Ntakatta Forest (Kielland, 1990d). Minziro Forest (Congdon & Bampton, 2003).
Zambia – Kawambwa (Heath, *et al*., 2002). [According to Safian *et al*. (2019: 113) Zambian material is not *A. marina* but represents two undescribed species].
Habitat: Forest (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: A very rare species (Kielland, 1990d).
Early stages:
Cock & Congdon, 2013: 45. [larva & pupa]
Larval food:
Baikiaea insignis Benth. subsp. *minor* (Oliv.) J.Léonard (Caesalpinioideae) [Congdon & Bampton, unpublished 2003; as *Baikiaea eminii* Taub.; Minziro, Tanzania. Cock & Congdon, 2013: 45].

**Andronymus gander* Evans, 1947
Migrant Dart

Andronymus gander Evans, 1947. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (11) **13**: 647 (641-648).



Andronymus gander. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Quartier Malepe, Beni 0 29N, 29 28E, DRC. 2 November 2015. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.

Type data: [Uganda]: "Bwamba, 2500 ft., Toro district".
Distribution: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (east), Uganda (west), Tanzania (north-east).
Specific localities:
Burkina Faso – Kou (Jamonneau et al., 2026)
Ghana – Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2009).
Nigeria – Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a).
Gabon – Langoue (Vande weghe, 2010).
Democratic Republic of Congo – Ituri Forest; Semuliki Valley; Central Forest Block; Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).
Uganda – Bwamba (TL).
Tanzania – Usambara Mountains (Kielland, 1990d).
Habitat: Forest (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: This is a well-known migrant. Fontaine (1988) reported on a migration in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Larsen (1995) recounts his experiences with a migration of this species in Nigeria. A migration of "*A. neander*" reported from Nigeria in 1986 (Reid *et al*., 1990) probably involved *Andronymus gander* (Larsen, 2005a), as probably did a migration in Cameroon in 1916 (Larsen, 2005a). Migrating individuals fly with amazing speed (Larsen, 2005a).

**Andronymus marcus* Usher, 1980
White Scarce Dart

Andronymus marcus Usher, 1980. *Systematic Entomology* **5**: 297 (291-302).

Type data: Cameroon: "Bitje, Ja River".
Note: Larsen (2005a: 519) believes that this taxon is either conspecific with *Andronymus hero* or, at best, a subspecies of the latter.
Distribution: Ghana, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo.
Specific localities:
Cameroon – Bitje, Ja River (TL).

**Andronymus bjornstadi* Congdon, Kielland & Collins, 1998
Kigoma Dart

Andronymus bjornstadi Congdon, Kielland & Collins, 1998. *In*: *Supplement to Kielland's butterflies of Tanzania*: 21 (143 pp.) ABRI and Lambillionea.



Andronymus bjornstadi. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Tubira Forest, Kigoma District, Tanzania. A. Bjornstad. 20 April 1989. ABRI Coll.
Images J. Dobson ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Tanzania: "Kigoma, Tubira Forest, 1100m, 20.iv.1989. A. Bjornstad." Holotype to be deposited in the Natural History Museum, London.
Diagnosis: Closest to *Andronymus helles* and *Andronymus marina* but hindwing upperside yellow area larger, costa yellow, and underside pattern different (Congdon & Collins, 1998).
Distribution: Tanzania (west).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Tubiro Forest, Kigoma (TL; Congdon & Collins, 1998). Known only from two male specimens from the type locality.
Habitat: Forest.

**Andronymus fontainei* Larsen & Congdon, 2012
Dwarf Dart

Andronymus fontainei Larsen & Congdon, 2012. *Zootaxa* 3322: 54 (49-62).

Type data: Democratic Republic of Congo: "Uele, Paulis (02°52'N 27°40'E)". Holotype male captured by M. Fountaine on 20 October 1959 and housed in the MRAC, Tervuren. Genitalia prep. No. H.592.
Diagnosis: Very similar to *A. caesar philander* but forewing length only two thirds that of *philander*. Light markings on both wing surfaces without cream tones or ochreous brown shading of the margins of the white discal area of the hindwing. White area separating marginal band from tornal patch wider in *philander* than in *fontainei*. Valve of male genitalia in *philander* proportionately longer and squared off distally (bluntly pointed in *fontainei*).
General notes: While examining the hesperiids in the Royal Africa Museum in Tervuren (MRAC), Larsen found a male and two females of a very small *Andronymus*. These bore the manuscript name *A. fontainei*, given by Lucien Berger, who intended revising the African Hesperiidae but did not live long enough to

complete the task. Although resembling dwarf specimens of *A. caesar philander* (Hopffer) the preparation of the male genitalia showed that they were a distinct species. A second male, with identical genitalia, was subsequently found by Larsen in the collection of Robert Ducarme.
Etymology: Named for Dr Maurice Fountaine, who worked as a medical doctor in many parts of the former Belgian Congo, where he collected large numbers of butterflies (Larsen & Congdon, 2012).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (north-east).
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of Congo – Uele, Paulis [now Isiro] (TL). Biakatu (near Beni), Orientale Prov. (Larsen & Congdon, 2012). Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018).
Habitat: Presumably lowland forest (Larsen & Congdon, 2012).
Habits: These are unknown and the species appears to be very rare (Larsen & Congdon, 2012).
Flight period: So far recorded in April, July, August and October (Larsen & Congdon, 2012).

**Andronymus magma* Sáfián & Tropek, 2019
Cameroon Dart

Andronymus magma Sáfián & Tropek, 2019. *Zootaxa* **4624** (1): 109 (108-120).



Andronymus magma. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ekombe, 73 km from Mbandaka. north-west DRC. Aug-Sep 2014. L.B. ABRI Leg.
Images J. Dobson ex ABRI Collection.



Andronymus magma. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ekombe, 73 km from Mbandaka. north-west DRC. Aug-Sep 2014. L.B. ABRI Leg.
Images J. Dobson ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Cameroon: Drink Gari Camp, southwestern slope of Mount Cameroon, 650 m asl., 16.IV.2015. Leg.: Sz. Sáfián, R. Tropek. Coordinates: 4°6'5.21"N, 9° 3'39.60"E. Holotype (female) deposited in the Nature Education Centre, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland (MZUJ). The male of *A. magma* is unknown.
Diagnosis: Females of *A. magma* can be separated from those of *A. marina* by a small ochre oblique streak present in the forewing cell, which is always missing in *A. marina*. In specimens where the streak is not present the spot below the cell in space 2 is more oblong, at least one-third longer than in *A. marina*, similarly to trapezoid post-discal spot in space 3 which are diagnostic to tell apart those specimens of *A. magma* without the oblique cell-streak. The cell-streak is also missing in the females of the paler and much smaller *A. evander*, with which *A. magma* overlaps in distribution (Safian *et al*., 2019).
Distribution: Cameroon.
Specific localities:
Cameroon – Drink Gari Camp, southwestern slope of Mount Cameroon (TL). Nyong River, Ebogo (Safian *et al*., 2019).

**Andronymus fenestra* Belcastro & Sáfián, 2019
Cream Dart

Andronymus fenestra Belcastro & Sáfián, 2019. *Zootaxa* **4624** (1): 113 (108-120).

Type data: Côte d'Ivoire: Bloléquin, V.1991. Leg.: Paul Tahou, In coll: Belcastro, C. Approximate coordinates: 6°34'0.00"N, 8°0'0.00"W. Altitude: 250 m asl. The Holotype (male) is in the collection of C. Belcastro.
Diagnosis: *A. fenestra* most closely resembles *A. fenestrella*, but the two species are clearly allopatric. *A. fenestra* males differ from those of *A. fenestrella* in the significantly longer forewing triangular spots in spaces 2 and 3. These spots in *A. fenestra* are virtually twice as long as in *A. fenestrella* in both sexes, making the two immediately distinguishable. Also, the creamy colour on the forewing underside is more extensive in *A. fenestra*, covering almost the entire cell, which is brown in *A. fenestrella*. In females the size differences in the forewing spotting is also present but not as outstanding as in the males. On their hindwing, the creamy centre spot is narrower, leaving the abdominal fold partly brown. The extent of the hyaline spots of male *A. fenestra* is also unique and the species is unmistakable (Safian *et al*., 2019).
Distribution: Liberia, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire.
Specific localities:
Liberia – Coldwater, East Nimba Nature Reserve and Blei Community Forest (Safian *et al*., 2019).
Sierra Leone – Gola Rainforest National Park corridor area, trekking from Tainihun to Waiama; Gola Rainforest National Park, Nemahugoima, Gola South (Safian *et al*., 2019).
Côte d'Ivoire – Bloléquin (TL). Yeale, Mount Nimba (Safian *et al*., 2019).
Habitat: Found in wet and very wet lowland forest (Safian *et al*., 2019).
Habits: A very rare species (Safian *et al*., 2019).

**Andronymus teresae* Collins & Sáfián, 2020
Streaked Dart

Andronymus teresae Collins & Sáfián, 2020. *Metamorphosis* **31** (1): 66 (56-71).



Andronymus teresae. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lukeolela, Equateur, DRC. Oct 2013 to Feb 2014. L.B. ABRI Leg.
Images J. Dobson ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Democatic Republic of Congo: Lukolela, Equateur, 650 m amsl. Holotype (male): x.2013–ii.2014, leg. ABRI (Luafa), deposited in ABRI. Unique number: ABRI-2019-3037 (Gen. prep.: SAFI00343) (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Diagnosis: Most similar to *A. caesar*, particularly to its nominal subspecies, from which it differs in the length of the upper cell-streak on the forewing, which extends remarkably beyond the outer edge of the rectangular lower cell-spot in *Andronymus teresae*, while it stops at the outer edge of the lower cell-spot in *A. caesar*. No other *Andronymus* appears to have such a long upper cell-streak.
Etymology: The authors are honoured to name this species after Teresa di Micco de Santo, a long-time volunteer at ABRI (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Distribution: Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo (Equateur Region).
Specific localities:
Gabon – Ivindo N.P. (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Democatic Republic of Congo – Lukolela (TL); Kuluboku,50 km north of Mbandaka (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Habitat: Lowland forest (Safian *et al*., 2020).