

Genus *Brusa* Evans, 1937 Marbled Swifts

A catalogue of the African HesperIIDae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum: 8, 173 (212 pp.).

Type-species: *Parnara saxicola* Neave, by original designation.

The genus *Brusa* belongs to the Family HesperIIDae Latreille, 1809; Subfamily HesperIIDae Latreille, 1809; Tribe Baorini Doherty, 1886. Other genera in the Tribe Baorini are *Zenonia*, *Gegenes*, *Parnara*, *Borbo* and *Pelopidas*.

Brusa (**Marbled Swifts**) is an Afrotropical genus of two species.

Brusa allardi Berger, 1967 White-dusted Marbled Swift

Brusa allardi Berger, 1967. *Lambillionea* **66**: 60 (55-64).



Brusa allardi. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Shiwa Ngandu, Zambia. July 2007. SCC. ABRI-2019-2658.
Images M.C. Williams, ex ABRI Collection.



Brusa allardi. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mpanda, western Tanzania. December 1991. J. Kielland. ABRI-2019-2659.
Images M.C. Williams, ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Congo-Léo, Lualaba: Kolwezi”.

Diagnosis: Differs from *saxicola* in the dusting of white scales that is found on the hindwing underside (Kielland, 1990d).

Distribution: Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (north-east, Shaba), Burundi, Tanzania (west),

Zambia (north).

Specific localities:

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

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kolwezi (TL); Ruwe, Katanga (male illustrated above).

Tanzania – Yampehu (Ugaraba), Kigoma (Berger, 1967); Sitebi Mountain (Kielland, 1990d). Mweze, Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); near Bizi Mountain, Ufipa (Kielland, 1990d); Chala Mountain, Ufipa (Kielland, 1990d).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Shiwa Ngandu (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mafinga Mountains (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Habitat: Open, rocky montane country (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania from 1 800 to 2 100 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Very local, but common where found (Kielland, 1990d). The flight is rapid but they frequently settle, on rocks or on bare ground (Kielland, 1990d). When settled it is difficult to detect, due to the cryptic markings blending with lichen on rocks (Kielland, 1990d).

Flight period: Commonest in the dry season (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

***Brusa saxicola* (Neave, 1910)**
Miombo Marbled Swift

Parnara saxicola Neave, 1910. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1910**: 82 (2-86).



Brusa saxicola. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lusinga, Katanga, Democratic Republic of Congo. November 2002. Hassan, Bouyer. ABRI-2019-2660.
Images M.C. Williams, ex ABRI Collection.



Brusa saxicola. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Luntampa, Kigoma, Tanzania. January 1991. J. Kielland. ABRI-2019-2661.
Images M.C. Williams, ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “near the Lualaba river”.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (south-west, Shaba), Tanzania (west), Zambia (north).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Near the Lualaba River (TL).

Tanzania – Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kafue Gorge (Luanshya) (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kalungwishi River (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al.*, 2002); North Mutundu, Mufulira (male illustrated above).

Habitat: *Brachystegia* woodland (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania from 900 to 1 700 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Occurs in very localized colonies (Kielland, 1990d). Unlike its sister species it does not settle on rocks, instead settling on flowers or low vegetation (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.