

Genus *Fresna* Evans, 1937 Acraea Hoppers

A catalogue of the African HesperIIDae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum: 164 (212 pp.).

Type-species: *Hesperia netopha* Hewitson, by original designation.

The genus *Fresna* belongs to the Family HesperIIDae Latreille, 1809; Subfamily HesperIIDae Latreille, 1809; Tribe Astictopteriini Swinhoe, 1912; Subtribe Cupithina Grishin 2023.

Fresna (Acraea Hoppers) is an Afrotropical genus with a total of 10 species in two subgenera (*Fresna* and *Mesna*).

Subgenus *Fresna* Evans, 1937 Dusky Darts

A catalogue of the African HesperIIDae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum: 164 (212 pp.).

Type-species: *Hesperia netopha* Hewitson, by original designation.

Placed as a subgenus of *Fresna* by Grishin, 2023a in Zhang *et al.* 2023a, Butterfly classification and species discovery by genomics. *The taxonomic report of the international Lepidoptera survey* **11**(3): 73.

Fresna (Fresna) carlo Evans, 1937 Ochre Acraea Hopper

Fresna carlo Evans, 1937. *A catalogue of the African HesperIIDae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum: 166 (212 pp.).*

Fresna (Fresna) carlo Evans, 1937. Grishin, 2023a.



Fresna (Fresna) carlo. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Yakoli, Central African Republic. June 1997. SCC. ABRI-2019-2642.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Fresna (Fresna) carlo. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bonkro, Ghana. November 2004. RV, SY. ABRI-2019-2643.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

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

Distribution: Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, ?Nigeria, Cameroon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda (west).

Specific localities:

Sierra Leone – Guma Valley near Freetown (Larsen, 2005a).

Liberia – Wologizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Ivory Coast – Gagnoa (Larsen, 2005a); Banco (C. Belcastro, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).

Ghana – Kakum National Park (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Bitje (TL).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Ituri (Larsen, 2005a); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

Habitat: Forest (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: One of the rarest Afrotropical hesperiids (Collins *et al.*, 2003). Larsen (2005a) illustrates a male on bird-droppings.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Fresna (Fresna) cojo (Karsch, 1893) Large *Acraea* Hopper

Pamphila (Hesperia) cojo Karsch, 1893. *Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift* **38**: 250 (1-266).
Fresna (Fresna) cojo (Karsch, 1893). Grishin, 2023a.



Fresna (Fresna) cojo. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Kakamega Forest, Kenya. October 2006. SCC. ABRI-2019-2640.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Fresna (Fresna) cojo. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mate, eastern Ghana. January 2007. RV. ABRI-2019-2641.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: Togo: “Bismarckburg”.

Distribution: Senegal, Guinea-Bissau (Larsen, 2005a), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south, north-west), Nigeria, Cameroon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya (west), Tanzania (north-west), Zambia (north-west).

Specific localities:

Senegal – Basse Casamance (Larsen, 2005a).

Guinea – Ziama (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Ghana – Bia (Larsen, 2005a); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen, 2005a).

Togo – Bismarckburg (TL).

Benin – see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Nigeria – Obudu Town (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – near Korup (T. Helps, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).

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

Kenya – Yala River (Evans, 1937).

Tanzania – Lubalizi Valley (Kielland, 1990d); Kemfu Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Ntakatta Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Lubaris, Kigoma (male illustrated above).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Habitat: Drier open forest and transition to Guinea savanna in West Africa (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania from 900 to 1 500 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: A very scarce species (Larsen, 1991c; Collins *et al.*, 2003). Kielland noted specimens feeding on the nectar of bean flowers (Kielland, 1990d). Numbers of individuals were found on the flowers of *Tagetes* in Ghana (Larsen, 2005a).

Flight period: Flies in most months of the year (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Albizia zygia (DC.) J.F.Macbr. (Fabaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Lamto, Ivory Coast].

Andira inermis (W.Wright) DC. (Fabaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Lamto, Ivory Coast].

Anthonothea crassifolia (Baill.) J.Léonard (Fabaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Lamto, Ivory Coast].

Millettia thonningii (Schumach. & Thonn.) Baker (Fabaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Lamto, Ivory Coast].

***Fresna (Fresna) jacquelinae* Collins & Larsen, 2003**
White Acraea Hopper

Fresna jacquelinae Collins & Larsen, 2003. *Metamorphosis* **14** (3): 105 (63-110).

Fresna (Fresna) jacquelinae. Collins & Larsen, 2003. Grishin, 2023a.



Fresna (Fresna) jacquelinae. Male. Holotype. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ebogo, Cameroon. December. SCC. ABRI-2019-2700.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Fresna (Fresna) jacquelinae. Female. Paratype. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ebogo, Cameroon. December 2008. SCC. ABRI-2019-2701.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: Cameroon: “south of Yaounde, Ebogo, December 1998”. Holotype (male) in African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi; genitalia SCC 465.

Etymology: Named for Jacqueline Miller of the Allyn Museum, U.S.A., in recognition of her contributions to Afrotropical lepidopterology (Collins *et al.*, 2003).

Distribution: Cameroon, Zambia (Gardiner, 2010b).

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Ebogo, south of Yaounde (TL).

Zambia – Ikelenge district (Gardiner, 2010b).

Habitat: Miombo woodland, near rivers (Gardiner, 2010b).

Habits: Rare and difficult to capture as, like other species in the genus, it only alights for a brief moment, before flying off and not returning (Gardiner, 2010b).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Fresna (Fresna) maesseni Miller, 1971

Buff *Acraea* Hopper

Fresna maesseni Miller, 1971. *Bulletin of the Allyn Museum* (2): 9 (17 pp.).

Fresna (Fresna) maesseni Miller, 1971. Grishin, 2023a.



Fresna (Fresna) maesseni. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Suhin, Ghana. February 2012. RV. ABRI-2019-2702.

Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Fresna (Fresna) maesseni. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ketepe, Ghana. January 2008. Yevu. ABRI-2019-2703.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: Ghana: “Likpe”.

Distribution: Ivory Coast (Warren-Gash, pers. comm., 2002), Ghana, Cameroon (Collins *et al.*, 2003), Democratic Republic of Congo (Larsen, 2010).

Specific localities:

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

Ghana – Likpe (TL); Abetifi near Nkawkaw (Kuhne, 1999); Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007).

Cameroon – Ebogo (ABRI, *vide* Larsen, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kivu (Ducarme, *vide* Larsen, 2010); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018).

Habitat: Forest.

Habits: An extremely rare species of acraea skipper (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Fresna (Fresna) netopha (Hewitson, 1878) Gold Acraea Hopper

Hesperia netopha Hewitson, 1878. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (5) 1: 345 (340-348).
Fresna (Fresna) netopha (Hewitson, 1878). Grishin, 2023a.



Fresna (Fresna) netopha. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mt Kala, near Yaounde, Cameroon. February 1994. SCC. ABRI-2019-2638.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Fresna (Fresna) netopha. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nyong River, Ebogo, Cameroon. June 1998. SCC. ABRI-2019-2639.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Alternative common name: Yellow Acraea Skipper.

Type locality: “West Africa”.

Distribution: Guinea-Bissau (Bivar-de-Sousa *et al.*, 2016), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south, central), Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya (west), Tanzania (north-west), Zambia (north-east).

Specific localities:

Liberia – Wologizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Ghana – Cape Coast (Larsen, 2005a); Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2009).

Benin – Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016); see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Mpanga Forest (Safian & Pycz, 2020).

Kenya – Kakamega Forest (Larsen, 1991c; female illustrated above); Kitale (Larsen, 1991c).

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

Zambia – Luongo River (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kalungwishi River (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Habitat: Drier, open forest and, in West Africa, the transition between forest and Guinea savanna. Also in degraded areas in the forest zone (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania from 900 to 1 500 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: A fairly common species (Collins *et al.*, 2003). They are usually encountered singly, perching on leaves or blades of grass (Larsen, 1991c). Both sexes avidly seek flowers (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Paullinia pinnata (Sapindaceae) [R. Vuattoux, *vide* Larsen, 1991c: 430; Cock & Congdon, 2013].

Pericopsis laxiflora (Benth.) Meeuwen (Fabaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; as *Afrormosia* [*Pericopsis*] *laxiflora*; Ivory Coast; according to Cock & Congdon, 2013 this record is for *Fresna nyassae*].

Fresna(Fresna) nyassae (Hewitson, 1878) Variegated Acraea Hopper

Hesperia nyassae Hewitson, 1878. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (5) 1: 345 (340-348).

Fresna nyassae (Hewitson, 1878). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 331.

Fresna (Fresna) nyassae (Hewitson, 1878). Grishin, 2023a.



Fresna (Fresna) nyassae. Male (Wingspan 36 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mphaphuli Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 22 March 2004. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Fresna (Fresna) nyassae. Female (Wingspan 41 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mphaphuli Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 19 June 2005. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Alternative common name: Variegated Acraea Skipper; Rooitjie-springertjie (Afrikaans).

Type locality: “Nyassa”. Holotype (male) in the Natural History Museum, London.

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin (central), Nigeria, Cameroon, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan (south), Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa (Limpopo Province; KwaZulu-Natal – Henning, Henning, Joannou & Woodhall, 1997: 173), Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999).

Specific localities:

Ghana – Tano Ofin (ABRI, *vide* Larsen, 2005a); Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007).

Benin – see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Nigeria – Kagoro (Larsen, 2005a); Acharu Forest (Larsen, 2005a); Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a).

Angola – Bie Province; Huambo Province; Malanje Province; Moxico Province (Mendes *et al.*, 2013).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Seziwa River, Kampala (Evans, 1937); Mpanga Forest (Safian & Pycz, 2020).

Kenya – Suna (Larsen, 1991c); Kakamega Forest (Larsen, 1991c); Shimba Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c); Arubuko-Sokoke (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Common in the west, scarcer in the east (Kielland, 1990d); Nyumbenitu Mountain in the Uzungwa Range (Kielland, 1990d); near Kiono Forest at Sadani (Kielland, 1990d).

Malawi – Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Zambia – Solwezi (Riley, 1921); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kabompo (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chingola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kawambwa (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mporokoso (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Makutu Mountains (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Mozambique – Njesi Plateau (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Yao [-12.4432 36.5114] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013); Maputo Special Reserve (Miles & Mulvaney, 2022).

Zimbabwe – Vumba; Harare (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Mazowe (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Lake Chivero spillway (A. Duke).

Limpopo Province – Mpaphuli Nature Reserve.

KwaZulu-Natal – Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002).

Habitat: Moist savanna, especially *Brachystegia* woodland. In Tanzania from 800 to 1 500 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: A fairly common species (Collins *et al.*, 2003). Uncommon in West Africa (Larsen, 2005a). Males establish territories around trees and perch high up in the crown (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). They are often observed feeding from flowers (Kielland, 1990d). Individuals have been seen resting on grass stems in wet patches in Kenya (Larsen, 1991c).

Flight period: All year but commonest in the spring and summer months (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages:

Trimen, 1893 [larva & pupa; Mozambique; of form *ennuari* according to Cock & Congdon, 2013]

Paré, in Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 331. [Zimbabwe; f. *ennuari*]

“The egg is rose-pink and laid on new growth. The first instar larva is bright scarlet with a black head while later instars are whitish in colour with a brown head. The final instar is smooth and white with a discrete black dorsal longitudinal stripe on each segment except the first two and the last. The headshield is reddish brown with symmetrical orange markings.”

Henning, Henning, Joannou & Woodhall, 1997: 172. [Zimbabwe; f. *ennuari*]

Eggs laid singly on young leaves; rose pink in colour. First instar larva bright scarlet; head black. Later instars whitish with brown head. Final instar smooth, white; broken black dorsal stripe; head reddish brown with symmetrical orange markings. The pupa, illustrated on p. 173 is brown, fading laterally to light brown and to white ventrally; dorsal and dorso-lateral surface peppered with minute brown protuberances/setae.

Henning, Henning, Joannou & Woodhall, 1997: 173 (photograph of final instar larva and pupa; Zimbabwe; f. *ennuari*).

Cock & Congdon, 2013: 57.

Larval food:

Albizia sp. (Fabaceae) [Le Pelly, 1959; Uganda; f. *plata*].

? *Isobertinia* sp. (Caesalpinioideae) [Dollman (unpublished) *vide* Cock & Congdon, 2013; f. *ennuari*].

Julbernardia globiflora (Benth.) Troupin (Fabaceae) [Paré, *in* Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 331; Zimbabwe; f. *ennuari*].

Paullinia pinnata L. (Sapindaceae) (exotic) [Vuattoux, 1999; Ivory Coast; according to Cock & Congdon, 2013 this record is for *Fresna netopha*].

Pericopsis laxiflora (Benth.) Meeuwen (Fabaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; as *Afrormosia* [*Pericopsis*] *laxiflora*; Ivory Coast; according to Cock & Congdon, 2013 this record is for *Fresna nyassae* form *joppa*].

roncilgonis Plötz, 1882 (as sp. of *Hesperia*). *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* **43**: 451 (314-344, 436-456). Angola.

ennuari Riley, 1921 (as f. of *Parnara nyassae*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1921**: 257 (234-259). [Zambia]: “Solwezi”.

plata Evans, 1937 (as f. of *Fresna nyassae*). *A catalogue of the African Hesperidae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum*: 165 (212 pp.). [Uganda]: “Seziwa River-Kampala, 3,500 ft”.

joppa Evans, 1937 (as f. of *Fresna nyassae*). *A catalogue of the African Hesperidae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum*: 166 (212 pp.). Ghana: “Gold Coast”.

Subgenus *Mesna* Grishin, 2023a
Dusky Darts

Described as subgen. nov. of *Fresna* by Grishin, 2023a in Zhang *et al.* 2023a, Butterfly classification and species discovery by genomics. *The taxonomic report of the international Lepidoptera survey* **11**(3): 72.

Type-species: *Parnara leucophaea* Holland, 1894, by original designation.

***Fresna (Mesna) leucophaea* (Holland, 1894)**
Margined Missile

Parnara leucophaea Holland, 1894. *Entomological News* **5**: 93 (89-95).

Fresna (Mesna) leucophaea (Holland, 1894) **comb. nov.** Grishin, 2023a.



Fresna (Mesna) leucophaea. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Libreville, Gabon. 1 December 2017. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson collection.



Fresna (Mesna) leucophaea. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Yakoli, Central African Republic. April 1996. SCC. ABRI-2019-2523.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: Gabon: “Valley of the Ogové”.

Distribution: Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Habitat: Forest, including drier forest (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: A scarce species of skipper (Larsen, 2005a). Usually encountered on forest edges and in forest clearings or in dry forest (Larsen, 2005a). Individuals were found feeding from the blossoms of a low-growing species of *Pterocarpus* in Bia National Park by Larsen (2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Fresna (Mesna) larea (Neave, 1910)

Miombo Missile

Parnara larea Neave, 1910. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1910**: 81 (2-86).

Fresna (Mesna) larea (Neave, 1910), **comb. nov.** Grishin, 2023a.



Fresna (Mesna) larea. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mporokosa, Northern Province, Zambia. 15 April 2005.
Images MC Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Fresna (Mesna) larea. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mosa Hill, East Lumwana, Zambia. 14 April 2007.
Images MC Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: [Zambia]: “east shore of Lake Bangweolo”.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Shaba), Tanzania (west), Malawi, Zambia (north), Mozambique (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013).

Recorded, in error, from West Africa by Lindsey & Miller, 1965 (Larsen, 2005a: 515).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Ufipa (Kielland, 1990d); Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); near Udekwa Village, on the lower slopes of Nyumbenitu Mountain in the Uzungwa Range (Kielland, 1990d).

Malawi – Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Zambia – East shore of Lake Bangweulu (TL); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); mid-Lunga River (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kitwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Luanshya (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chambesi Valley (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Luangwa Valley (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ikelenge (Collins & Larsen, 2008; male illustrated above).

Mozambique – Mt Yao [-12.4432 36.5114] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013).

Habitat: *Brachystegia* woodland (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania at 1 000 to 1 700 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: May be locally common (Kielland, 1990d). Both sexes are very fond of flowering herbs (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages:

Dollman *vide* Cock & Congdon, 2013: 32: [larva & pupa]

Larval food:

Dalbergia melanoxylon (Fabaceae). [Dollman (unpublished) *vide* Cock & Congdon, 2013; Zambia].

hias Strand, 1921 (as ab. of *Chapra mathias*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **86** (A.7.): 162 (113-171). “Nyassa, Britisch Ost-Afrika”.

Fresna (Mesna) bassa (Lindsey & Miller, 1965) Western Margined Missile

Meza leucophaea bassa Lindsey & Miller, 1965 *in* Fox, *et al.*, 1965. *Memoirs of the American Entomological Society* No. 19: 108 (438 pp.).

Fresna (Mesna) bassa (Lindsey & Miller, 1965), **stat. rev.** Grishin, 2023a.

Type locality: Liberia: “Harbel (Marshall Terr.)”.

Distribution: Senegal, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin (central), Nigeria (west).

Specific localities:

Senegal – Basse Casamance (Larsen, 2005a).

Liberia – Harbel (TL).

Ghana – Bia National Park (Larsen, 2005a).

Benin – see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Nigeria – Lagos (Larsen, 2005a).

Fresna (Mesna) mabea (Holland, 1894)

Dark Brown Missile

Parnara mabea Holland, 1894. *Entomological News* 5: 92 (89-95).

Fresna (Mesna) mabea (Holland, 1894), **comb. nov.** Grishin, 2023a.



Fresna (Mesna) mabea. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Cameroon.

Images Torben Larsen ex ABRI Collection, Nairobi.

Type locality: Gabon: “valley of the Ogové”.

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Tanzania (west).

Specific localities:

Guinea – Fouta Djallon, near Labe (ABRI, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).

Sierra Leone – Loma Mountains (C. Belcastro, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).

Ivory Coast – Lamto (Vuattoux, 1999); Banco (C. Belcastro, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).

Ghana – Kumasi (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Ogove Valley (TL).

Tanzania – Lubalizi Valley (Kielland, 1990d); Kemfu Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Kasye Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Lugufu River (Kielland, 1990d); Ntakatta Forest (Kielland, 1990d).

Habitat: Drier forest? (Larsen, 2005a). Forest, including riparian vegetation (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania from 900 to 1 500 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Appears to be very scarce in West Africa (Larsen, 2005a). Rare and local in Tanzania (Kielland, 1990d). Individuals were noted feeding from the nectar of bean flowers in farmland in western Tanzania (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: *Baphia pubescens* Hook.f. (Fabaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Lamto, Ivory Coast; this record may actually refer to *Fresna (Mesna) leucophaea* (Larsen, 2005a)]. *Dalbergia heudelotti* Stapf (Fabaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Lamto, Ivory Coast; this record may actually refer to *Fresna (Mesna) leucophaea* (Larsen, 2005a)]. *Dalbergia oblongifolia* G.Don (Fabaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Lamto, Ivory Coast; this record may actually refer to *Fresna (Mesna) leucophaea* (Larsen, 2005a)].