

## Genus *Herila* Larsen & Collins, 2012 Speckled Orange

*Entomologia Africana* 17 (1): 58 (55-64).

Type-species: *Pamphilia herilus* Hopffer, 1855.

The genus *Herila* belongs to the Family HesperIIDae Latreille, 1809; Subfamily Hesperinae Latreille, 1809; Tribe Ceratrichiini Grishin, 2019. The other genera of the Tribe Ceratrichiini in the Afrotropical Region are *Ceratricula*, *Meza*, *Ceratrichia*, *Argemma* and *Pardaleodes*.

*Herila* (Speckled Orange) is a monobasic Afrotropical genus.

### \**Herila herilus* (Hopffer, 1855) Speckled Orange

*Pamphilia herilus* Hopffer, 1855. *Berichte über die zur Bekanntmachung geeigneten Verhandlungen der Königl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* 1855: 643 (639-643).

*Pardaleodes herilus* (Hopffer, 1855). Holland, 1896.

*Teniorhinus herilus* (Hopffer, 1855). Evans, 1937.

*Teniorhinus herilus* (Hopffer, 1855). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

*Teniorhinus herilus* (Hopffer, 1855). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 327.

*Herila herilus* (Hopffer, 1855). Larsen & Collins, 2012: 58.



*Herila herilus*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Burma Valley, Zimbabwe. 28 December 1997.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



*Herila herilus*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Catapu, Mozambique. 17 April 2008.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

**Alternative common name:** Herilus Skipper.

**Type locality:** Mozambique: “Mossambique, Querimba”.

**Distribution:** Kenya (coast), Tanzania (south and east), Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe.

**Specific localities:**

Kenya – Rabai (Larsen, 1991c); Arabuko-Sokoke Forest (Larsen, 1991c); Shimba Hills (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Dar es Salaam (Druce, 1901); Lugala Hills near Sibweza (Kielland, 1990d); Kipenzi in the Rukwa Valley (Kielland, 1990d); Kasoge (Kielland, 1990d); Kimboza Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Uluguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Mwanihana Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Pugu Hills (Kielland, 1990d); Songea (Kielland, 1990d); Rondo Plateau (Kielland, 1990d); Gonja in the South Pare Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006).

Zambia – Luangwa Valley (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Mozambique – Amatongas Forest (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Xiluvo (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Inhaminga (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Salone Forest (Pinhey).

Zimbabwe – Vumba Mountains (Barnes); Chinhoyi (Cottrell).

**Habitat:** Lowland and coastal forest. Forest and heavy woodland, from near sea-level to 1 250 m in Tanzania (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** This is a not uncommon species, with strong seasonal and regional variation in numbers (Larsen, 1991c). Prefers to stay in the shade, emerging to feed from flowers low down in sunlit clearings (Larsen, 1991c). The flight is relatively slow, specimens often settling on low vegetation (Kielland, 1990d).

**Flight period:** March and April are the recorded months (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Note:** Specimens from western Tanzania differ considerably on the underside from the eastern populations, and are a little larger (Kielland, 1990d: 242).

*numa* Druce, 1901 (as sp. of *Parosmodes*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (7) 7: 432 (432-444). [Tanzania]: “East Africa, Dar-es-Salaam”.