

Genus *Afriodinia* d’Abrera, 2009

Butterflies of the Afrotropical Region. Part III: 848.

Type-species: *Abisara (Papilio) gerontes* Fabricius, 1781, by original designation.



Neave’s Judy (*Afriodinia neavei neavei*).
Image courtesy Jeremy Dobson.

An Afrotropical genus of 11 species, related to the Oriental genus *Abisara* (19 species) (d’Abrera, 2009: 848). The Afrotropical species (placed in the genus *Abisara* at the time) have been reviewed by Callaghan (2003). All blue-banded species of *Afriodinia* have convex forewing inner margins covering the scent patches on the costa of the hindwing; in addition a single white-banded species (*Afriodinia gerontes*) also has this convexity (Callaghan, 2003).

Group 1 – species with blue bands (Callaghan, 2003).

**Afriodinia tantalus* (Hewitson, 1861)

Blue-spot Judy

Sospita tantalus Hewitson, 1861 *in* Hewitson, 1857-61. *Illustrations of new species of exotic butterflies* 2: 91 (124 pp.). London.

Afriodinia tantalus Hewitson, 1861. d’Abrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [Ghana]: “Ashanti”. Holotype (female) in the Natural History Museum, London; illustrated in D’Abrera (1980) (Callaghan, 2003).

Distribution: Guinea (Callaghan, 2003), Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Congo (Callaghan, 2003), Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Habitat: Humid forest (Callaghan, 2003); dense forest in good condition (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Afriodinia tantalus tantalus (Hewitson, 1861)

Sospita tantalus Hewitson, 1861 *in* Hewitson, 1857-61. *Illustrations of new species of exotic butterflies* 2: 91 (124 pp.). London.

Afriodinia tantalus tantalus Hewitson, 1861. d’Abrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [Ghana]: “Ashanti”.

Distribution: Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana.

Specific localities:

Guinea – N’Zo (Callaghan, 2003); Nimba (Larsen, 2005a).

Liberia – Ganta (Clench, 1965).

Ivory Coast – Nimba (Larsen, 2005a).

Ghana – Ashanti (TL), Knisa (Callaghan, 2003).

liberiana Clench, 1965 (as ssp. of *Abisara caerulea*). *In* Fox *et al*, 1965. *Memoirs of the American Entomological Society* No. 19: 401 (438 pp.). Liberia: “Ganta”. New synonym, Callaghan, 2003.

Afriodinia tantalus caerulea (Riley, 1932)

Abisara tantalus male form *caerulea* Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* **37**: 185 (181-188).

Abisara caerulea Carpenter & Jackson, 1950. *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London* (B) **19**: 106 (97-108).

Synonym of *Abisara tantalus* (Hewitson, 1861). Callaghan, 2003.

Abisara tantalus caerulea Carpenter & Jackson, 1950. Larsen, 2005a.

Abisara tantalus caerulea Riley, 1932. G. Lamas, pers. comm., 2007. [ICZN 45.6.4.1.]

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Lower Congo Valley”.

Distribution: Nigeria (south and Cross River loop), Cameroon, Congo, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Lagos (Callaghan, 2003); Kagoro (Larsen, 2005a); Oban (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Diaf (ABRI); Mount Mengele, Lolodorf (ABRI); Mount Cameroon (ABRI); Maan (ABRI); Bitje, Ja River (Callaghan, 2003).

Congo – Ouessou (ABRI); Etoumbi (ABRI); Mbe Kala (ABRI); Kelle (ABRI); Diba Mbomo (ABRI).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Buta, Yopale, 3500 feet (Carpenter & Jackson, 1950?); Luebo, Kassai River (Riley, 1932); Deni (ABRI).

Note: D’Abrera (2009: 850) treats *Afriodinia tantalus caerulea* as a synonym of *tantalus* but does not formalize this taxonomic emendation. Despite this he omits it from his book.

uniformis Riley, 1932 (as female f. of *Abisara tantalus*). *Novitates Zoologicae* **37**: 185 (181-188). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Luebo, Kassai R.”.

Afriodinia tantalus cyanis (Callaghan, 2003)

Abisara tantalus cyanis Callaghan, 2003. *Metamorphosis* **14** (4): 129 (118-164).

Afriodinia tantalus cyanis Callaghan, 2003. d’Abrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Democratic Republic of Congo: “Beni, Kivu, December, coll ABRI”. Holotype (male) in the African Butterfly Research Institute [in error as in the Natural History Museum, London in the original publication].

General remarks: The name *cyanis* is in reference to the blue scaling on the hindwing upperside of the male (Callaghan, 2003).

Diagnosis: Differs from the nominate subspecies as follows: forewing apex more pointed; distal margins of both wings straighter; reduced white markings on underside; male with more extensive blue scaling on discal area of hindwing upperside; female with lighter bluish hue on hindwing upperside (Callaghan, 2003).

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (east).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Beni, Kivu (TL); Isiro (Berger, 1981); Rwindi (ABRI); Bucha (ABRI); Irangi, Kivu, 700 m (ABRI).

metallicus Berger, 1981 (as male f. of *Abisara tantalus*). *Les Papillons du Zaïre* 215 (543 pp.). Bruxelles. [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Isiro..., Haut-Uele”. Unavailable name (ICZN Article 45.5).

**Afriodinia intermedia* (Aurivillius, 1895)

Plain Judy

Abisara intermedia Aurivillius, 1895. *Entomologisches Nachrichten. Berlin* **21**: 381 (379-382).
Synonym of *Abisara tantalus* (Hewitson, 1861). Callaghan, 2003.
Abisara intermedia Aurivillius, 1895. Larsen, 2005a: 271, **stat. rev.**

Type locality: Cameroon: “Kamerun, Yaunde”.

Distribution: Ghana, Nigeria (south), Cameroon, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Specific localities:

Ghana – Kumasi (Larsen, 2005a); Ashanti (Larsen, 2005a).

Nigeria – Ondo country (Larsen, 2005a); Abua (Larsen, 2005a); Kagoro (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Yaounde (TL).

Habitat: Dense forest in good condition (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: A very scarce butterfly in West Africa. Has the usual habits of the genus (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Note: D’Abrera (2009: 850) treats *intermedia* as a synonym of *tantalus* but does not formally change its status. Despite this he omits it from his book.

**Afriodinia talantus* (Aurivillius, 1891)

Blue Judy

Abisara talantus Aurivillius, 1891. *Entomologisk Tidskrift* **12**: 217 (193-228).
Afriodinia talantus Aurivillius, 1895. d’Abrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.** [date of authorship erroneous; should be 1891]

Type locality: Cameroon: “Camerun”. Place of deposition of holotype (male) uncertain; probably in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden (Callaghan, 2003). Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/t).

Distribution: Nigeria (south and Cross River loop), Cameroon.

Larsen (2005a) states that this species is restricted to Nigeria and Cameroon, implying that records from Gabon, Congo and Angola (Callaghan, 2003), and from Ghana (Accra) are misattributions.

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Warri (Callaghan, 2003); Calabar (Callaghan, 2003).

Cameroon – Vieus-Malabar, R. Muana (Dufrane, 1953); Mount Mengale, Lolodorf (ABRI); Mount Kala (ABRI).

Habitat: Primary, dense forest (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: This is a rare species (Callaghan, 2003; Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

muanensis Dufrane, 1953 (as f. of *Abisara talantus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **89**: 47 (41-57). Cameroon: “Vieus-Malabar, R. Muana”.

**Afriodinia caeca* (Rebel, 1914)

Abisara talantus caeca Rebel, 1914. *Annalen des (K.K.) Naturhistorischen Museums. Wien* **28**: 261 (219-294).

Abisara caeca Rebel, 1914. Callaghan, 2003, **stat. rev.**
Afriodinia caeca Rebel, 1914. d'Abbrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Urwalde bei Beni, Moera, Mawambi und Ukaika”. Type probably in the Naturhistorischen Museums Wien, Vienna, Austria (Callaghan, 2003).
Distribution: Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, ?Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Tanzania.
Habitat: Swamp forest (Kielland, *vide* Congdon & Collins, 1998).
Habits: Appears to occur in small localized colonies. Specimens flit about, low down, in heavy forest undergrowth. Occasionally specimens settle on forest paths (Kielland, *vide* Congdon & Collins, 1998).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

Afriodinia caeca caeca (Rebel, 1914)

Abisara talantus caeca Rebel, 1914. *Annalen des (K.K.) Naturhistorischen Museums. Wien* **28**: 261 (219-294).
Abisara caeca Rebel, 1914. Callaghan, 2003, **stat. rev.**
Afriodinia caeca caeca Rebel, 1914. d'Abbrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Urwalde bei Beni, Moera, Mawambi und Ukaika”. Type probably in the Naturhistorischen Museums Wien, Vienna, Austria (Callaghan, 2003).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Uele, Ituri, Kivu), Uganda (south-west), Tanzania (north-west).
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of Congo – Beni, Kivu (TL); Butahu River (Joicey & Talbot, 1921); Moera (Rebel, 1914); Mawambi (Rebel, 1914); Ukaika (Rebel, 1914); Qwindi (ABRI); Bucha/Taturi (ABRI); Mount Hoyo (ABRI); Irangi, 700 m (ABRI); Rutshuru, Kivu (Callaghan, 2003); 90 km west of Lake Albert (Callaghan, 2003).
Uganda – Kazinzu, 1 500 m (ABRI) western Ankole, 4 500 m (Callaghan, 2003).
Tanzania – MIII, in Minziro Forest (Congdon & Collins, 1998); Bulembe, Bukoba (ABRI).

barnsi Joicey & Talbot, 1921 (as sp. of *Abisara*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 77 (40-166).
[Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Butahu River, Semliki Valley, 1000 m”.

Afriodinia caeca semicaeca (Riley, 1932)

Abisara talantus semicaeca Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* **37**: 185 (181-188).
Abisara caeca semicaeca Riley, 1932. New combination, Callaghan, 2003.
Afriodinia caeca semicaeca Riley, 1932. d'Abbrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Niari-Quouillou, Station de Loudema, Route de Loango à Brazzaville”. Type in the Natural History Museum, London.
Distribution: Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (west), ?Angola.
Specific localities:
Cameroon – Ebogo, Nyong River (ABRI); Akololinga, May (ABRI); Bitje, Ja River (Callaghan, 2003); Messam (Libert); Bela (Libert).
Gabon – Ogowe River (Callaghan, 2003); camp PPG (van de Weghe, 2010); Lambarene (van de Weghe, 2010).
Congo – Niari, Queuillo Londema (Callaghan, 2003).
Democratic Republic of Congo – Niari-Quouillou (TL).

Note: Larsen (2005a) states that Cameroon populations possibly constitute a subspecies distinct from *semicaeca*.

**Afriodinia rutherfordii* (Hewitson, 1874)

Scalloped Judy

Abisara rutherfordii Hewitson, 1874. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **11**: 56 (56-58).
Afriodinia rutherfordii Hewitson, 1874. d'Abrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [Nigeria]: "Cross River, West Africa". The type could not be located in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania.

Records from Guinea and Ivory Coast refer to *Afriodinia tantalus* (Larsen, 2005a).

Habitat: Primary forest in good condition (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: A scarce butterfly (Larsen, 2005a). A female was noted "hopping" from one sunlit leaf to another, each time walking around agitatedly after alighting, with the wings held half open (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Afriodinia rutherfordii rutherfordii (Hewitson, 1874)

Abisara rutherfordii Hewitson, 1874. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **11**: 56 (56-58).
Afriodinia rutherfordii rutherfordii Hewitson, 1874. d'Abrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [Nigeria]: "Cross River, West Africa". The type could not be located in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

Distribution: Nigeria (south and Cross River loop), Cameroon (west).

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Cross River (TL); Okwangwo (Larsen, 2005a); Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a); Calabar (Larsen, 2005a); Ikom (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Bitje, Ja River (Callaghan, 2003); Nyazanga (ABRI); Akoloinga (ABRI); Mount Kala (ABRI; Libert); Mount Cameroon (ABRI); Maan (ABRI); Djnf (ABRI); Ebogo, Nyong River (ABRI); Ekonjo, Mount Cameroon (ABRI); Ngankelle, Yaounde (ABRI); Biojap, Mount Cameroon (ABRI); Mount Eloumden, Yaounde (ABRI); Mekas, Dja River (ABRI); Djoum (ABRI); Ndoupe, 110 km west of Yinde (ABRI); Mount Mengale, Lolodorf (ABRI); Messam (Libert); Mount Kupe 1 200-1 300 m (Libert); Mount Kouje (Chovet); Kake Anzingol (Callaghan, 2003); Korup (Larsen, 2005a). [The localities above, in eastern Cameroon, refer to subspecies *herwigii*, below].

Afriodinia rutherfordii herwigii (Dewitz, 1887)

Abisara rutherfordii herwigii Dewitz, 1887. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **30**: 429 (427-430).

Synonym of *Abisara rutherfordii* Hewitson, 1874. Callaghan, 2003.

Abisara rutherfordii herwigii Hewitson, 1874. Larsen, 2005a.

Afriodinia rutherfordii herwigii Dewitz, 1887. d'Abrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov., stat. rev.**

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: "Mukenge". Type in the ZMHU, Berlin (Callaghan, 2003).

Distribution: Cameroon (east), Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Specific localities:

Gabon – Zechibanga (Callaghan, 2003); Kinguele (van de Weghe, 2010); Tchimbele (van de Weghe, 2010); Waka (van de Weghe, 2010); Langoue (van de Weghe, 2010); camp Nouna (van de Weghe, 2010); Bakouaka (van de Weghe, 2010).

Congo – San Benito (Callaghan, 2003).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Mukenge (TL).

Afriodinia rutherfordii cyclops (Riley, 1932)

Abisara rutherfordii cyclops Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* **37**: 185 (181-188).
Afriodinia rutherfordii cyclops Riley, 1932. d'Abrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “9 days from Fort Beni”.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Uele, Ituri, Tshopo, Sankuru, Lualaba), Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania.

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – 9 days from Fort Beni (TL); Stanley Falls (Riley, 1932); Kamituga (Dufrane, 1945); Katakumba, Katanga (Callaghan, 2003); Mount Hoyo, Ituri, 1 300m (ABRI); Irangi, 700 m (ABRI); Bucha/Tetori (ABRI); Beni, Kivu (ABRI); Mayumba, Loango (Callaghan, 2003); Olinga, 6 days from Fort Beni (Callaghan, 2003);

Uganda – Burumbi (ABRI).

Rwanda – Nyine (ABRI).

Tanzania – Bukoba (Callaghan, 2003).

caecata Riley, 1932 (as female f. of *Abisara rutherfordii cyclops*). *Novitates Zoologicae* **37**: 186 (181-188). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Stanley Falls”.

lunula Dufrane, 1945 (as male ab. of *Abisara rutherfordii herwigi*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **81**: 112 (90-143). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Kamituga”.

Group 2 – species with white bands (Callaghan, 2003).

**Afriodinia gerontes* (Fabricius, 1781)

Dark Banded Judy

Papilio gerontes Fabricius, 1781. *Species Insectorum* **2**: 117 (499 pp.). Hamburgi & Kilonii.
Afriodinia gerontes Fabricius, 1781. d'Abrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [West Africa]: “Africa aequinoctiali”. Type is in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

Distribution: Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Habitat: Tropical humid forest (Callaghan, 2003); lowland forest in hilly terrain (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Note: Larsen (2005a) suspects that, as suggested by Clench (1965), the Nigerian and west Cameroon populations may represent an undescribed subspecies that is distinct from both the nominate subspecies found west of the Dahomey Gap and from subspecies *gabunica*, to the east.

Afriodinia gerontes gerontes (Fabricius, 1781)

Papilio gerontes Fabricius, 1781. *Species Insectorum* **2**: 117 (499 pp.). Hamburgi & Kilonii.
Afriodinia gerontes gerontes Fabricius, 1781. d'Abrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [West Africa]: “Africa aequinoctiali”. Type is in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

Distribution: Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria (south and Cross River loop), Cameroon (west).

Specific localities:

Sierra Leone – Pujehun (Callaghan, 2003); Loma Mountains (Larsen, 2005a).

Liberia – Monrovia (Callaghan, 2003); Gantu (Larsen, 2005a); Wanau Forest (Larsen, 2005a); Fisabu (Larsen, 2005a).

Ivory Coast – Tiassale (Larsen, 2005a).

Ghana – Kibi (ABRI); Atewa Range (Larsen, 2005a).

Nigeria – Calabar (Callaghan, 2003); Lagos (Callaghan, 2003); Warri (Callaghan, 2003); Itu (ABRI); Ubiaja (Larsen, 2005a); Obudu Plateau (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Mount Messa, north Younde (ABRI); Ebogo, Mberl Mayo, Nyong River (ABRI); Mount Kala, north Younde, 1 000 m (ABRI); Lolodorf (ABRI); Mbalmayo (ABRI); Ngoakelle, Yaounde (ABRI); Djaf (ABRI); Mount Eloumden, Younde (ABRI); Mount Mengale, Lolodorf (ABRI); Nyazanga, Sangmelima (Callaghan, 2003); Ndormedzop, east Cameroon (ABRI); Mekes (ABRI); Bitje (Callaghan, 2003); Ja River (Callaghan, 2003); Korup (Larsen, 2005a). [Localities in southern Cameroon refer to subspecies *gabunica*].

baucis Drury, 1782 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Illustrations of Natural History* 3: index et 15 (76 pp.). London. Sierra Leone: “Sierra Leon”.

***Afriodinia gerontes gabunica* (Riley, 1932)**

Abisara gerontes gabunica Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* 37: 181 (181-188).

Afriodinia gerontes gabunica Riley, 1932. d’Abrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Gabon: “Gabun”.

Distribution: Cameroon (south), Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Specific localities:

Gabon – Libreville (Callaghan, 2003); Hunongo (ABRI); Ogowi River (Callaghan, 2003); Abanga River (Callaghan, 2003); Kuilu (Callaghan, 2003).

Congo – Ogowi (Callaghan, 2003); Niari-Quouillou, Route de Loango a Brazzaville (Callaghan, 2003); Bopoto (Callaghan, 2003).

****Afriodinia dewitzi* (Aurivillius, 1899)**

Abisara dewitzi Aurivillius, 1899 *in* Aurivillius, 1898-9. *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapakademiens Handlingar* 31 (5): 250 (1-561).

Afriodinia dewitzi Aurivillius, 1898. d’Abrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.** [date of authorship erroneous; should be 1899]



Afriodinia dewitzi. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 35mm. Hillwood Farm, Mwililunga, N.W. Zambia. April/May '00. TCEC/IB/MR/PW.
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).



Afriodinia dewitzi. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 35mm. Hillwood Farm, Mwinilunga, N.W. Zambia. April/May '00. TCEC/IB/MR/PW.
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Congogebiet: Mukenge”. Type in ZMHU, Berlin (Callaghan, 2003).

General remarks: Quite a rare species (Callaghan, 2003).

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Sankuru, Lomami, Lualaba), Zambia (north-west), ?Angola (Callaghan, 2003).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Mukenge (TL); Lulua-Sankuru, Haut Kasai (Callaghan, 2003); Katanga (Callaghan, 2003).

Zambia – Sakeji, Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Hillwood Farm, Mwinilunga (male and female illustrated above).

?Angola – Libollo (Callaghan, 2003).

Habitat: Forest.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Probably *Maesa* species (Myrsinaceae) [Heath *et al.*, 2002: 120].

****Afriodinia rogersi* (Druce, 1878)**

Light Banded Judy

Abisara rogersi Druce, 1878. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **15**: 101 (101-102).

Afriodinia rogersi Druce, 1878. d'Abbrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Angola: “Angola”. Holotype in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon (Callaghan, 2003), Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia.

Habitat: The shady parts of forest (Heath *et al.*, 2002); open parts of submontane forest (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Probably *Maesa* species (Myrsinaceae) [Heath *et al.*, 2002: 119].

***Afriodinia rogersi rogersi* (Druce, 1878)**

Abisara rogersi Druce, 1878. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **15**: 101 (101-102). Holotype in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

Afriodinia rogersi rogersi Druce, 1878. d'Abbrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Angola: “Angola”.

Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia.

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Obudu Plateau (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Bana Batcha, 1 500 m (Libert).

Angola – Cuanza Sul (ABRI); Ndala Tonga, 2 700 feet (Callaghan, 2003); Canhoca (Callaghan, 2003).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Butuhe Zaire (ABRI); Kasonga, Shaba (ABRI); Kibomboma, Shaba (ABRI); Matadi (Callaghan, 2003).

Zambia – Mwinilunga (ABRI); Hillwood Farm, Ikelenge (ABRI); Luanshuya, 4 000 feet (ABRI); Mufulira, Ndola (ABRI).

geryon Staudinger, 1888 *in* Staudinger & Schatz, 1884-8 (as sp. of *Abisara*). *Exotischer Schmetterlinge* 1: 239 (333 pp.). Bayern. Angola: “Angola (Congo)”.

Afriodinia rogersi simulacris (Riley, 1932)

Abisara simulacris Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* 37: 182 (181-188).

Abisara rogersi simulacris Riley, 1932. Callaghan, 2003, **comb. nov.**

Afriodinia rogersi simulacris Riley, 1932. d’Abrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Uganda: “West shores of Victoria Nyanza, Buddu, 3700 ft.”. Holotype in Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Ituri), Uganda, Tanzania (north-west).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Ituri (Rogers, 1981, cited by Callaghan (2003)).

Uganda – Buddu, 3 700 feet (TL); Katera (ABRI); Isolt (Wamala), 3 800 feet (Callaghan, 2003);

Entebbe, 5 800 feet (Callaghan, 2003); Monyonya, Unyoro (Callaghan, 2003);

Kampala/Entebbe (Callaghan, 2003); Mondo (Callaghan, 2003).

Tanzania – Kaishiza, Bukoba (ABRI); Kikuro, Bukoba (ABRI); Minziro, Bukoba (ABRI).

**Afriodinia cameroonensis* (Callaghan, 2003)

Cameroon Judy

Abisara cameroonensis Callaghan, 2003. *Metamorphosis* 14: 154 (118-164).

Afriodinia cameroonensis Callaghan, 2003. d’Abrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Cameroon: “Bana Bacha, 1 500 m ABRI coll”. Holotype in the African Butterfly Research Institute collection [in error as the Natural History Museum, London in the original publication].

Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon.

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Obudu Plateau, 1 500 m (Callaghan, 2003).

Cameroon – Bana Bacha (TL); Santa, north-west Cameroon (ABRI); Banbutus, west Cameroon (ABRI); Toko, 1, 100 m, in Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Habitat: Montane secondary forest, along streams (Callaghan, 2003).

Habits: Have been found flying in the open, moving constantly from leaf to leaf. When perched the wings are held half raised (Callaghan, 2003). Larsen (2005a) found it numerous in Korup, flying low down in dense forest; when in flight only the white wing bands were visible in the gloom.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

**Afriodinia neavei* (Riley, 1932)

Neave’s Banded Judy

Abisara neavei Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* **37**: 183 (181-188).
Afriodinia neavei Riley, 1932. d'Abbrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**



Afriodinia neavei neavei. Male (Wingspan 36 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside. Wingspan 36 mm.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 15 June 2009. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Uganda: “Entebbe”. Holotype in the Natural History Museum, London.

Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia.

Habitat: Primary forest. Subspecies *congdoni* is found in gallery forest along streams that pass through the tea estates at Mufindi, in Tanzania (Callaghan, 2003). In Nigeria subspecies *latifasciata* is found on the fringes of submontane forest, usually above 1 300 m (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania the following subspecies fly at various altitudes: *neavei* at 1 200 m, *mahale* from 800 to 1 600 m and *congdoni* at 1 100 m (Kielland, 1990d). In Zambia subspecies *dollmani* occurs on Riparian edge (Gardiner, 2010b).

Habits: Specimens keep to paths and tracks in the densest parts of the forest. Males are very restless, perching for a few seconds before flying to another leaf. When settled the wings are usually held half open. Flowers are visited rarely, if at all (Larsen, 1991c).

Early stages:

Congdon & Collins, *vide* Callaghan, 2003.

Egg: Diameter 0.7 mm; height 0.4 mm; hemispherical with smooth sides and round micropyle; dorsally surrounded by an octagonal figure. Fifth instar larva: Length 11 to 18 mm; dorsally compressed; segments T2-A8 protruding laterally; long setae basally; head with small setae on frontal part of facial disc; head capsule 2.0 mm wide; thoracic shield covering T1 dorsally with small setae along cephalic edge and lateral spiracle; T2-A8 with small setae, spiracles on A1-A8; anal shield rounded, fleshy, with long setae dorsally and on caudal edge. Pupa: Length 17 mm, greatest width 8.0 mm; attached by cremaster and a girdle crossing dorsum at A1; dorsally compressed with two lateral protrusions on each segment, bearing barbed setae, spiracles on A2-A7; T1 with indented crest and small setae laterally.

Larval food:

Maesa lanceolata (Myrsinaceae) [Sevastopulo, 1975].

Afriodinia neavei neavei (Riley, 1932)

Abisara neavei Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* **37**: 183 (181-188).
Afriodinia neavei neavei Riley, 1932. d'Abbrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**



Afriodinia neavei neavei. Male (Wingspan 36 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside. Wingspan 36 mm. Mabira Forest, Uganda. 15 June 2009. J. Dobson. Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Uganda: “Entebbe”. Holotype in the Natural History Museum, London.

Distribution: Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya (west), Democratic Republic of Congo (Kasai, Lomami, Lualaba, Tanganika, Maniema), Tanzania (north-west).

Specific localities:

Uganda – Entebbe (TL); Kalinzu (ABRI); Tororo (ABRI); Mabira, Jinja (ABRI); Kibage (ABRI); Katero Sanga (ABRI); Kayonza Kigezi (ABRI); Kapanga (Callaghan, 2003); Malunge (Callaghan, 2003); Bwamba (Callaghan, 2003); Bugoma Forest (Callaghan, 2003).

Rwanda – Rangiro Nyungwe (ABRI); Cymudongo Forest, 2 000 m (ABRI).

Burundi – Teza (ABRI).

Kenya – Kakamega Forest (Larsen, 1991c); Nandi (Larsen, 1991c); Mara River (Larsen, 1991c).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Haut Kasai-Lomami (Berger, 1981); Lualaba (Berger, 1981); Kongur Forest Manyema (Callaghan, 2003).

Tanzania – Minziro, Bukoba (ABRI); Kikuru, Bukoba (ABRI).

Afriodinia neavei dollmani (Riley, 1932)

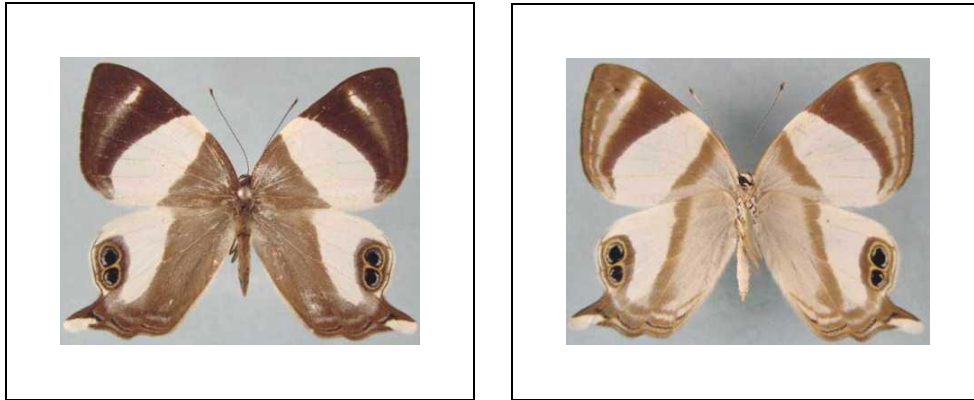
Abisara rogersi dollmani Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* **37**: 183 (181-188).

Abisara neavei dollmani Riley, 1932. Callaghan, 2003, comb. nov.

Afriodinia neavei dollmani Riley, 1932. d’Abrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**



Afriodinia neavei dollmani. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside. Wingspan: 33mm. Hillwood Nchila, Mwinilunga dist., Zambia. 8/X/2000. A.J. Gardiner. (Gardiner Collection).



Afriodinia neavei dollmani. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 36mm. Lisombo, Mwinilunga dist., Zambia. 7/X/2000.
A.J. Gardiner. (Gardiner Collection).

Type locality: Zambia: “North-west Rhodesia, Solwesi”. Type in the NHM, London (Callaghan, 2003).

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (south – Lualaba, Shaba), Zambia (north).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Lupweshi, Katanga (Callaghan, 2003); Kambove, Katanga, 4 000-5 000 feet (Callaghan, 2003).

Zambia – Ikelenge; Copperbelt; Kakoma; Kabompo Gorge; Mbala (Heath, *et al.*, 2002); Rinwe Zaluaba (Callaghan, 2003); Hillwood Nchila, Mwinilunga district (male illustrated above); Lisombo, Mwinilunga district (female illustrated above).

Afriodinia neavei congdoni (Kielland, 1985)

Abisara neavei congdoni Kielland, 1985. *Lambillionea* **85** (11-12): 96 (95-112).

Afriodinia neavei congdoni Kielland, 1985. d’Abrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Tanzania: “Tukuyu, Masekera, 1100 m”. Type in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

Distribution: Tanzania. Known only from the type locality.

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Masekera, Tukuyu (TL).

Afriodinia neavei kivuensis (Riley, 1932)

Abisara neavei kivuensis Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* **37**: 184 (181-188).

Afriodinia neavei kivuensis Riley, 1932. d’Abrera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Kwidgwi Island, Lake Kivu, 1500-2000 feet”. Type in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (north-east – Uele, Ituri, Kivu).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kwidgwi Island, Lake Kivu (TL); Lake Wiro, 1 700 m (ABRI); Kibati, 2 000 m (ABRI); Irangi, Kivu, 700 m (ABRI); Mount Hoyo (Walwanda); Beni, Kivu (ABRI); Mulage (Callaghan, 2003).

Afriodinia neavei latifasciata (Riley, 1932)

Abisara neavei latifasciata Riley, 1932. *Novitates Zoologicae* **37**: 184 (181-188).
Afriodinia neavei latifasciata Riley, 1932. d'Abreera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Cameroon: “Banyo, Cameroons, 3000 ft”. Type in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon (north-west).

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Obudu Plateau (Larsen, 2005a); Mambilla Plateau (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Banyo (TL); Bamenojou (ABRI); Tobenkem (ABRI); Massif du Mbamb (ABRI); Bana/Batcha, 1 500 m (ABRI); Banyo, 2 000 feet (Callaghan, 2003).

Afriodinia neavei mahale (Kielland, 1978)

Abisara neavei mahale Kielland, 1978. *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie* **121** (4): 192 (147-237).
Afriodinia neavei mahale Kielland, 1978. d'Abreera, 2009: 848 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Tanzania: “Kigoma, Kasoge”. Type is supposed to be in Natural History Museum, London but, apparently, is not (Callaghan, 2003).

Distribution: Tanzania (west).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Kasoge, Kigoma, 1 500 feet (TL); Mahale mountains, especially western slopes of Mount Kungwe (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Kapalagulu (Kielland, 1990d); Mtonzo, Kigoma (ABRI); Misanga, 1 100 m (ABRI); Sitetu Manale (ABRI).

**Afriodinia delicata* (Lathy, 1901)

Abisara delicata Lathy, 1901. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1901**: 28 (19-36).
Afriodinia delicata Lathy, 1901. d'Abreera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [Malawi]: “Zomba”. Type in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

Distribution: Tanzania, Malawi.

Habitat: Sub-montane forest (Kielland, 1990d). Subspecies *tanzania* occurs at altitudes between 800 and 1 400 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: The flight is rapid and flitting, specimens frequently alighting on the leaves of bushes with the wings half opened.

Habits: Occurs in localized colonies (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Afriodinia delicata delicata (Lathy, 1901)

Abisara delicata Lathy, 1901. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1901**: 28 (19-36).
Afriodinia delicata delicata Lathy, 1901. d'Abreera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [Malawi]: “Zomba”. Type in the Natural History Museum, London (Callaghan, 2003).

Distribution: Malawi (highlands).

Specific localities:

Malawi – Zomba (TL); Mount Mlanje (Callaghan, 2003); Kuche River (ABRI); Mzuzu (ABRI); Ruo Valley (Callaghan, 2003); Lichebya, Magunda Estate, Muchenza (Callaghan, 2003).

Afriodinia delicata tanzania (Kielland, 1986)

Abisara delicata tanzania Kielland, 1986. *Lambillionea* **86**: 150 (137-154).
Afriodinia delicata tanzania Kielland, 1986. d'Abbrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Tanzania: “Ifakara, Mwanihana, Sanje, 800 m”. Although the type is supposed to be in the Natural History Museum, London, Callaghan (2003) could not find it there.

Distribution: Tanzania (east).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Mwanihana Forest (TL); Amani, eastern Usambaras (Kielland, 1990d); Usambara Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Kilombero (Kielland, 1990d); Morogoro (Kielland, 1990d); Udzungwa Mountains (ABRI); Sanje, 1 000 m (ABRI); Ifakara, Mwanihana (ABRI); Iringa, Mwanihana, 1 200 m (ABRI); Nguru Mountains, Mbokombola, 1 000 m (ABRI); Usambara Mountains, Allani (ABRI).

Afriodinia delicata zanzibarica (Collins, 1990)

Abisara zanzibarica Collins, 1990 *in* Kielland, 1990d. *Butterflies of Tanzania*: 339 (363 pp.). Melbourne.

Abisara delicata zanzibarica Collins, 1990. Callaghan, 2003 **stat nov.**

Afriodinia delicata zanzibarica Collins, 1990. d'Abbrera, 2009: 850 **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Tanzania: “Jozani F. Zanzibar, 8/88, M. Pierson”. Holotype in African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi.

Original description:

“Holotype Male. Recto forewing length 15 mm. The apex and subapex is black with the slightest suggestion of a pale bar. *A. delicata* always has a white bar in this black apical area. The basal patch is white but the underside markings show through to the upper surface suggesting the base and giving a median band of greyish appearance much wider than *delicata*. On the hindwing two well-developed eyespots are on the median vein submargin. The margin to the cubital veins is white. There is a submarginal grey band running to the anal angle. The margin at the anal angle is ochreous yellow. Verso: The basal band is greyish and extends to the middle of the wing. The apex and subapex are dark with a whitish suffusion. Female. As male; forewing length 16 mm. All dark areas more grey and the more rounded wing shape of the female.”

Distribution: Tanzania (Zanzibar).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Jozani Forest, Zanzibar (TL).