

Genus *Lachnocnema* Trimen, 1887

South-African butterflies: a monograph of the extra-tropical species 2 Erycinidae and Lycaenidae: 233 (242 pp.). London.

Type-species: *Hesperia bibulus* Fabricius, by subsequent designation (Hemming, 1960. *Annotationes lepidopterologicae* (Part 1): 11 (7-11)).

A purely Afrotropical genus containing 36 species.
[Generic review by Libert, 1996 (in three parts).]

Species groups for the genus *Lachnocnema* (Libert, 1996a,b,c)

Bibulus species group – *bibulus*, *laches*, *pseudobibulus*, *sosia*, *riftensis*, *kiellandi*

Durbani species group – *durbani*, *tanzaniensis*, *intermedia*

Abyssinica species group – *abyssinica*, *angolanus*, *ducarmeii*, *triangularis*

Jacksoni species group – *jacksoni*

Emperamus species group

Emperamus subgroup – *emperamus*, *katangae*, *regularis*, *brimoides*, *bamptoni*, *obscura*, *overlaeti*

Divergens subgroup – *divergens*, *vuattouxi*, *dohertyi*

Reutlingeri species group

Reutlingeri subgroup – *reutlingeri*, *nigrocellularis*, *luna*, *brunea*, *jolyana*

Magna subgroup – *magna*, *albimacula*

Exiguus species group – *exiguus*

Indeterminate species – *disrupta*, *inexpectata*, *unicolor*, *congoensis*

Bibulus species group

**Lachnocnema bibulus* (Fabricius, 1793)#

Common Woolly Legs



Common Woolly Legs (*Lachnocnema bibulus*). Male underside.

Image courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Hesperia bibulus Fabricius, 1793. *Entomologia Systematica emendata et aucta* 3 (1): 307 (488 pp.).
Lucia delegorguei Boisduval. Trimen, 1866a. [Synonym of *Lachnocnema bibulus*]
Lachnocnema bibulus (Fabricius, 1793). Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.
Lachnocnema bibulus Fabricius. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Lachnocnema bibulus (Fabricius, 1793). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Lachnoptera bibulus (Fabricius, 1793). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 139.
Lachnocnema bibulus Fabricius, 1793. d’Abrera, 2009: 688.



Lachnocnema bibulus. Male (Wingspan 25 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ingwavuma, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 27 March, 2005. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Lachnocnema bibulus. Female (Wingspan 28 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Highlands Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 26 February 2012. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type locality: [West Africa]: “In Indiis”. [False locality.] Lectotype designated by Libert, 1996 - “Vallé du Pungoue, Mozambique, 1906 (G. Vasse), M.N.H.N., Paris.”

Distribution: Uganda (south), Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (south-east and east), Kenya (south), Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (throughout), Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia (north), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999). Also in Madagascar (Stempffer, 1954; Lees *et al.*, 2003).

Specific localities:

Kenya – Kisumu (Larsen, 1991c); Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c); Meru (Larsen, 1991c); Rabai (Larsen, 1991c); Teita Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Kibwezi (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Widespread (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006).

Zambia – Victoria Falls (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Mozambique – Pungoue Valley (Lectotype locality).

Botswana – Gaborone area (Larsen, 1991); Selibe-Phikwe (Larsen, 1991); Mpandama-Tenga (Larsen, 1991); Chobe (Larsen, 1991); Okavango (Larsen, 1991); Kazungula (Larsen, 1991); Maun (Larsen, 1991); Shakawe (Larsen, 1991); Etsha Six (Larsen, 1991).

Limpopo Province – Near Mussina (Boisduval, 1847); Waterberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Potgietersrus (Swanepoel, 1953); Polokwane (Swanepoel, 1953); Zoutpansberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (“Malta Forest”); Highlands Wilderness (Bode & Bode, unpublished checklist); Soetdoring Farm [-24.561

28.233] (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015); Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams & Dobson, unpub., 2015).

Mpumalanga – Lydenburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Mariepskop area (Henning, 1994c).

North West Province – Kgaswane Mountain Reserve (Williams); Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006).

Gauteng – Pretoria (Swanepoel, 1953); Witwatersrand Botanical Gardens (J. Dobson, unpublished checklist, 2001).

KwaZulu-Natal – Durban (Swanepoel, 1953) Hluhluwe (Swanepoel, 1953); Pietermaritzburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Greytown (Swanepoel, 1953); Muden (Swanepoel, 1953); Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Ndumo Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Estcourt (male illustrated above); Umkomaas (female illustrated above).

Eastern Cape Province – Grahamstown (Swanepoel, 1953); Peddie (Swanepoel, 1953); Bathurst (Swanepoel, 1953); King William's Town (Swanepoel, 1953); Keiskamma (Swanepoel, 1953); Alicedale (Swanepoel, 1953); East London (Swanepoel, 1953); Butterworth (Swanepoel, 1953); Tsomo River (Swanepoel, 1953); Bashee River (Swanepoel, 1953); west of Port Elizabeth (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Madagascar – Ampandrandava in southern Madagascar (André Seyrig, April 1931 – specimen in MNHN, Paris; see also Libert, 1996: 496); near Betroka, not far east of Ampandrandava (Diehl, 1955).

Habitat: Savanna and open forest. In Madagascar in the subarid bioclimatic zone (Lees *et al.*, 2003). In Tanzania it occurs at altitudes varying from sea-level to 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Usually found in fairly well-defined colonies. Males defend territories from a perch on a bush or tree; the flight is rapid but usually not long sustained. Male territories may be on the flats or on hill-tops (Larsen, 1991c). Small groups of adults are often found imbibing the honeydew secreted by sap-sucking hemiptera (Henning, G., 1984). Females fly weakly, just above the ground, frequently settling on low vegetation (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Flight period: All year.

Early stages:

Jackson, 1937: 210 [Mt. Elgon, Kenya].

“Larvae are found on many species of tree or shrub, provided that membracids or jassids (Homoptera) are present. The larva feeds on the secretions of the homopterans. “The fore-legs are much modified, being long, crab-like and capable of extended movement. Sitting back on its abdominal segments, the forepart of the body is raised over the anal tube of the membracid, the fore-legs are then vibrated rapidly over the insect, just in the same way as an ant strokes certain larvae with its antennae, when a drop of the secretion promptly appears and is greedily devoured. I have never seen a membracid actually eaten. **Egg.** The eggs are orange when freshly laid, small, circular, flattened, and strongly indented centrally above. They are laid among colonies of membracids or jassids but not in my experience among coccids, the female often pausing with abdomen raised away from the ants to feed on the secretion left on the stems or leaves. **Larva.** The larva is first red with black head, later brown. The dorsum is curved evenly from the anal extremity upwards and then down again, the head centrally very broad. Both collar and lateral carapace are present, the latter having scalloped edges. Dorsally there are rows of warts carrying long hair. Head black and small. **Parasites.** A tachinid was bred.”

Cripps & Jackson, 1940: 449 [*Trans Roy Ent. Soc. Lond.* 90: 449-453].

Cripps found eggs on a species of *Vernonia* (Asteraceae), not among the membracids that were also present on the plant. Females have also been seen, by Jackson, ovipositing on a low-growing species of *Combretum*, among ants; membracids were not present. The ants, in this case, were perforating the main veins on the undersides of the leaves, and feeding on the resultant flow of sap; the eggs were always placed close to these incisions. The young larvae, and both sexes of the adult, were also feeding on this sap. There were no signs of any but very young larvae, and no pupae were to be found. Cripps noted that “eggs are laid at about 14:00 to 15:00, on *Vernonia*, a shrub common on the edges of old native clearings. The young terminal shoots are often covered with membracids and jassids, and these are attended by masses of ants. I have seen the female ovipositing on several occasions, and she appears to be particular about the selection of a suitable leaf, those chosen being the old leaves about half-way down the stem. I have not seen a female ovipositing on the young shoots among ants, jassids, etc., nor have I found eggs or larvae there”. Eggs are often laid among a minute orange fungus on the leaves, which the eggs closely resemble [T.J.]. “Soon after the larva has hatched an ant finds it, and investigates it with its antennae for a few seconds. The ant then seizes the larva in its mandibles, from the side, and gently pulls it free of the leaf. The larva, stiffening and curling slightly, is lifted and turned upon its back; it is now easily and quickly carried down the branch to the base of the shrub. It is there dropped, and then finds its way to a resting place among the ants. Sometimes several ants approach the larva on its leaf, each taking hold of it, but always from the side, when a tug-of-war ensues until one eventually wins and carries off the prize. Sometimes the ant will drop the larva when a foot or so from the ground. I collected and placed full-grown larvae

on the top of the shrub; upon each occasion an ant came and inspected it for a moment, then seized it, and took it down the stem to the nest. The ants are extremely strong; I saw one lift a full-grown larva, with another ant attached, and walk off with them down the shrub. On one occasion, an ant was descending the stem with a small larva I had placed at the top of a branch, when, about half-way down, they came to a hole in the bark on the underside of the stem; the ant popped the larva into the hole. Next day, I examined the hole and found the larva still there, and it remains there as I write, attended by ants all the time, who fight with each other over guarding and tickling it. I examined several other branches with holes in them; each hole contained a larva, and ants were at the entrance. The holes are always on the undersides of the stems, protected from the weather, and the larvae were always very small."

"I opened an ant-run at the base of a mimosa thorn (*Acacia stenocarpa* Hochst.) [now *Vachellia hockii*], the roots of which were within a foot of a *Vernonia* shrub. Larvae, in various stages, were found, lying quietly, five or six to a run, and several pupae were attached to the roots roofing the runs. Larvae and pupae were found also in the runs among the *Vernonia* roots. The pupae had no puparium whatsoever; they hung, head down, from the root, with the hollow of the run below them, attached by the anal extremity. There was no protection of any kind." The Pupa case is hard and highly polished [T.J.]

The larvae in the runs were seen in any position, facing the entrance or the reverse, and at various depths, sometimes several together, sometimes alone. Ants were constantly in attendance, stroking the larvae with their antennae, sometimes as many as six or eight at the same time. At the same spot underground, I found, at about 8 a.m. on a very dull, cloudy day, two female butterflies with wings fully spread. They walked slowly out, attended all the time by ants who stroked them with their antennae (C.C.). Jackson speculates that the hairs on the legs protect the butterfly when it emerges in and then leaves the ant nest. Cripps noted trophallaxis between a mature larva and ants in captivity. An ant would approach the larva and antennate it in the craniodorsal region. After some time the larva raised its anterior portion and rapidly vibrated its legs against the head of the ant. The ant then vibrated its antennae for a second then spread them wide apart and kept them still. The larva placed its mouth-parts within the mandibles of the ant, which were now wide open. A small drop of clear fluid was regurgitated [by the ant] and seized by the larva which then drew away, the drop slowly disappearing into the larva. The larva then dropped to the ground and walked away. This behaviour was noted on several occasions but a drop of fluid was not always produced. The whole interaction lasts about two minutes. Sometimes a larva, upon being antennated, will shake the anterior segments violently and turn its head away; this does not appear to alarm the ant. Although there is a well developed gland on the abdominal segments this does not appear to be utilized by the ants. Jackson believes that the larvae are 'honey-dew' feeders and that only exceptionally (e.g. when starved) will they actually feed on hemiptera [but see Clark & Dickson, 1971].

"Pupa. Placed below ground in the ant-runs, and attached head downwards, to the roots of the tree or shrub, by the anal extremity. Shape squat, broad, much shortened, angulate at the head-case and shoulders; abdominal segments broad, evenly excurved from anal extremity and incurved to a pronounced constriction or 'waist' at a point about the centre of the wing-cases. A lateral view shows that this 'waist' extends round and above the pupa, the abdominal and thoracic segments being raised and domed above it. Colour pale dirty brown, wing-cases lighter; surface highly polished. Length 11 mm; width 8 mm at the broadest part."

Larval gland (described by H. Eltringham). "An examination of the dorsal half of a longitudinal section showed, on the inner surface of the eighth segment, a pale patch lying between the hypoderm and the cuticle. Transverse sections were made of this eighth segment. These sections show a flattened gland of bifid structure, the division being in the long axis of the body, i.e. along the dorsal centre line. There is a containing membrane, and glandular lobes cut in various planes. Some of the lobes show comparatively large cells, and others have a more fibrous appearance. No very obvious ducts are apparent. Careful examination of the whole series fails to show any special opening to the exterior, nor is any such opening visible on examination of the dorsal cuticle from the outside. The active appearance of the gland in section suggests that it is functional, and if its secretion does in fact make its way to the exterior, it must do so by some form of diffusion or osmosis. There would be nothing very unusual about this as I have found glands in Lepidoptera which are very obviously active and functional but which show no evident external orifice. The chitinous cuticle of this larva shows the usual pore canals, and there seems no reason why the excretion, if any, should not occur through them. As usual in such larvae, there are numerous subcuticular muscle fibres and the contraction of these would cause pressure on the glands with a tendency to expel the contents."

Clark, 1940: 50.

Owen, 1971 [Owen, D.F., 1971. *Tropical butterflies*. Clarendon Press, Oxford].

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 248 [as *Lachnocnema bibulus*; near Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape].

"Egg: 0.5 mm diam. x 0.25 mm high. Laid singly, as a rule, but two or three eggs may be laid in close proximity. They are white when laid, gradually changing to pinkish. Eggs hatch after 9-12 days. Larva: 1st instar 0.95 mm, growing to 3 mm in 3 days; 2nd instar growing to 4.5 in 4 days; 3rd instar growing to 8 mm in 6 days; 4th instar growing to 13 mm in 9 days. Although they remain among ant-attended Jassids, larvae are not molested in any way by the ants. In the early instars they feed on the young Jassids and on their droppings, and in the final instar larvae rear themselves up over a Jassid and suddenly pounce on it or crawl up behind it and seize

the wing tips. The claws on segments 1-3 are abnormally long and are thus adapted to this procedure. There are many broods but diapause may take place in very cold weather. The characteristic features of the larvae in all the instars are shown clearly in the accompanying plate, while the larva was described in some detail in an earlier publication. Pupa: 7 mm. Secured by the cremastral hooks and by a silken girdle to twigs or dead leaves. The imago emerges after some 20 days. Recorded from eggs and larvae from near Port Elizabeth.”

Cottrell, 1984.

Larval food:

Ant regurgitations [Cripps & Jackson, 1940].

Hilda patreulis (Tettigometridae) on *Ficus sur* [Zachariades *et al.*, 2009].

Juices exuding from a damaged plant stem [Cottrell, 1984].

Nymphs and adults of an unidentified hemipteran (Hemiptera) [Clark, 1940: 50].

Ossana bicolor Distant (Hemiptera) [Lamborn, 1914: 470; Nigeria].

Plant juice exuding from the mid-rib of leaves of a species of *Combretum* that had been punctured by ants [Cripps & Jackson, 1940: 449].

(Probably) *Sorghum* species (Poaceae) [Bowker, *in* Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 418] Note: this is erroneous, in the light of our knowledge today (MCW).

Psyllids (Hemiptera: Psyllidae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 248; as jassids; near Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape].

(Secretions of) membracids (Hemiptera: Membracidae) and jassids [now psyllids] (Hemiptera: Psyllidae) [Jackson, 1937: 210; Mount Elgon, Kenya].

Associated ant:

Camponotus akwapimensis Mayr. var. *poultoni* For. (Formicidae) [Lamborn, 1914: 470; Nigeria].

Pheidole megacephala (Formicidae) on *Ficus sur* [Zachariades *et al.*, 2009].

Relevant literature:

Zachariades *et al.*, 2009 [Lack of protection of prey by ants].

delegorguei Boisduval, 1847 (as sp. of *Lycaena*). In: Delegorgue, A., *Voyage dans l’Afrique australe* 2: 588 (585-602). [South Africa]/[Zimbabwe]: “Massilicatzi” [on Limpopo River, apparently near Mussina, Limpopo Province].

****Lachnocnema laches* (Fabricius, 1793)#**

Southern Pied Woolly Legs



Southern Pied Woolly Legs (*Lachnocnema laches*). Left – Male. Right – female feeding on scale insect honeydew among ants. Images courtesy Allison Sharp (left) and Steve Woodhall (right).

Hesperia laches Fabricius, 1793. *Entomologia Systematica emendata et aucta* 3 (1): 317 (488 pp.).

Synonym of *Lachnocnema bibulus* (Fabricius). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 542.

Lachnocnema laches (Fabricius, 1793). Libert, 1996.

Lachnocnema laches Fabricius, 1793. d’Abreu, 2009: 690.



Lachnocnema laches. Male (Wingspan 28 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Bushman’s River Mouth, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. 15 December 2003. M. Williams.
 Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Lachnocnema laches. Female (Wingspan 29 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Cintsa East, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. 23 December, 2001. M. Williams.
 Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type locality: [West Africa]: “In America”. [False locality.] Lectotype designated by Libert, 1996, as: [Burundi]: “Usumbura (700 m), Urundi, 28 VIII 1961 (M. Fontaine), Coll. Stempfffer, M.N.H.N., Paris.”

Distribution: Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania (west and Dar es Salaam), Zambia (south, west and north-west) (Gardiner, 2010b), South Africa (Limpopo Province, North-West Province, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Swaziland (Woodhall, 2005a).

Specific localities:

Burundi – Usumbura (Lectotype locality).

Tanzania – Dar es Salaam (Libert, 1996).

Limpopo Province – Lapalala (Woodhall); Mphupuli (Woodhall); Levubu (Woodhall).

North-West Province – Brits (Woodhall).

KwaZulu-Natal – Mkuze (Collins); Manguzi (Woodhall).

Eastern Cape Province – Port Elizabeth (Woodhall, 2005a); Cintsa East (female illustrated above).

Habitat: Savanna. Also in coastal forest (Woodhall, 2005a). Sparsely wooded Savanna, Miombo Woodland and riparian vegetation (Gardiner, 2010b).

Flight period: All year in warmer areas; peak emergence in spring and late summer (Woodhall, 2005a).

Early stages:

Sharp & Sharp, 2013.



Egg, final instar larva and pupa of *Lachnocnema laches*.
Images courtesy Allison Sharp.

Larval food:

Nymphs of Tettigometridae (Stenorrhynchia) [Sharp & Sharp, 2013].

Relevant literature:

Note: D'Abbrera (2009: 688) avers that *Lachnocnema laches* (Fabricius, 1793) may be a synonym of *Lachnocnema bibulus* (Fabricius, 1793) but makes no formal taxonomic changes and includes it in his book as a valid taxon.

****Lachnocnema pseudobibulus* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema pseudobibulus Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (1) (Tome II): 196 (185-202).
Lachnocnema pseudobibulus Libert, 1996. d'Abbrera, 2009: 690.

Type locality: Tanzania: "Lagoda, Mufindi, Tanzanie, VI 1984 (S.C. Collins), N.H.M., Londres."

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe.

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Lagoda, Mufindi (TL).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Lachnocnema sosia* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema sosia Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (1) (Tome II): 197 (185-202).
Lachnocnema sosia Libert, 1996. d'Abbrera, 2009: 690.

Type locality: Uganda: "Katera, Sango Bay, Ouganda, IV. 1956 (T.H.E. Jackson), Coll. Stempffer, M.N.H.N., Paris."

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania (north).

Specific localities:

Uganda – Sango Bay, Katera (TL).

Tanzania – Mount Meru (single record) (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Lachnocnema riftensis* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema riftensis Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (1) (Tome II): 197 (185-202).
Lachnocnema riftensis Libert, 1996. d'Abbrera, 2009: 690.

Type locality: Kenya: "Foot of Kikuyu Escarpment, nr. Naivasha, 7500 ft, Kenya, 3. III.1911 (S.A. Neave), N.H.M., Londres."

Distribution: Burundi, Kenya.

Specific localities:

Kenya – Near Naivasha (TL).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Lachnocnema kiellandi* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema kiellandi Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (1) (Tome II): 198 (185-202).
Lachnocnema kiellandi Libert, 1996. d’Abrera, 2009: 690.

Type locality: Tanzania: “Minziro for. (Bukoba), Tanzanie, X. 1993 (I. Kielland), N.H.M., Londres.”

Distribution: Tanzania.

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Minziro Forest (TL); Nyakanazi, Biharamulo District (single male) (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

Habitat: Forest (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Durbani species group

**Lachnocnema durbani* Trimen, 1887# D’Urban’s Woolly Legs



D’Urban’s Woolly legs (*Lachnocnema durbani*).
Image courtesy Bart Wursten.

Lachnocnema d’urbani Trimen, 1887. *South-African butterflies: a monograph of the extra-tropical species 2 Erycinidae and Lycaenidae*: 236 (242 pp.). London.

Lachnocnema durbani Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Lachnocnema durbani Trimen, 1887. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Lachnoptera durbani Trimen and Bowker, 1887. Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 139.

Lachnocnema durbani Trimen, 1887. d’Abrera, 2009: 688.



Lachnocnema durbani. Male (Wingspan 26 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Thabazimbi, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 26 May 2012. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Lachnocnema durbani. Female (Wingspan 28 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 5 December 2009. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “Cape Colony. Eastern Districts: Grahamstown; New Year’s River, Albany District; between Kowie and Fish Rivers, Coast of Bathurst District; King William’s Town. Kaffraria Proper: Bashee River. Natal. Upper Districts: Estcourt; Ladysmith; Biggarsberg; Rorke’s Drift”.

Original description:

“Exp. al., male 11.5 lin. – 1 in. 2 lin.; female 10 lin. – 1 in. 2 lin. Very closely allied to *L. Bibulus* (Fab.).
Male. Dull greyish-brown, much paler than in *Bibulus*; terminal disco-cellular darker spot in fore-wing more apparent. Under side: very pale grey, with a faint yellowish tinge over hind-wing and narrow costal border of fore-wing; steely spots as in *Bibulus*, but less brilliant; the transverse band and discal row of spots much yellower. Fore-wing: base dusky (except on inner margin) as far as end of discoidal cell; quadrate mark on discoidal nervules much farther from extremity of cell. Hind-wing: central band much narrower at its beginning on costa, more irregular, being broken up into mostly separate unequal spots; discal row of spots also more irregular.
Female. Very much paler and duller than in *Bibulus*, without dark costal borders and with only ill-defined dusky hind-marginal borders; no discal white patches, but a diffused very pale grey discal shade, inclining to whitish in hind-wing; bluish-grey basal suffusion obsolete. Fore-wing: terminal disco-cellular fuscous spot rather conspicuous, isolated, much smaller. Hind-wing: a more or less indistinct sub-lunulate terminal disco-cellular fuscous spot. Under side: as in male; much duller than in *Bibulus*, the markings less distinct. Fore-wing: the discal quadrate marking often (in four out of eight examples) expanded into a series of dusky spots extending from near costa to first median nervule.”

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia (north), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999).

Recorded, in error, from Ghana by Berger, 1981 (Larsen, 2005a).

Specific localities:

Kenya – Marsabit (Larsen, 1991c); Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Pugu Hills (Kielland, 1990d); Kiono Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Kimboza Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Ngamo (Kielland, 1990d).

Zambia – Victoria Falls (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Botswana – Kazungula (R. Plowes *vide* Larsen, 1991); Mpandama-Tenga (R. Plowes *vide* Larsen, 1991); Delta Camp, Okavango (Larsen, 1991).

Limpopo Province – Warmbaths (Swanepoel, 1953); Potgietersrus (Swanepoel, 1953); Polokwane (Swanepoel, 1953); Munnik (Swanepoel, 1953); Zoutpansberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Doordraai Dam Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (Williams, April 2006); Soetdoring Farm [-24.561 28.233] (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015); Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams & Dobson, unpub., 2015).

North West Province – Kgaswane Mountain Reserve (Williams); Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006).

Gauteng – Pretoria (Swanepoel, 1953); Rosslyn (male illustrated above); Onderstepoort (Williams).

KwaZulu-Natal – Estcourt (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); Ladysmith (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); Biggarsberg (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); Rorke’s Drift (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); Hluhluwe (Swanepoel, 1953); Howick (Swanepoel, 1953); Tugela (Swanepoel, 1953); Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Muden (female illustrated above).

Eastern Cape Province – Grahamstown (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); New Years River (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); between Kowie and Fish Rivers (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); Bathurst (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); King William’s Town (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); Bashee River (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); King William’s Town (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); Groendal dam, to the west of

Uitenhage (Dickson); Port Alfred (Swanepoel, 1953); Fish River (Swanepoel, 1953); East London (Swanepoel, 1953).

Habitat: Grassy areas in savanna (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Habitat given as forest, forest margins and heavy woodland in Tanzania, at altitudes from sea-level to 1 400 m, by Kielland (1990d).

Habits: The flight is low down, in grassy spots, and although it may be sustained specimens frequently settle on low vegetation (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Larsen (1991: 37, 177) noted that, in Kenya, lawns and open grassy spots were used as “leks” by males, often as many as 20 or 30 males congregating in an area of 10 to 20 square metres. Males interacted vigorously and females arriving at the “lek” were almost immediately intercepted and mated with.

Flight period: Throughout the summer months. In warm coastal areas it is seen on the wing all year (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages:

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 249, plate 117 [as *Lachnocnema durbani*; Burman's Bush, Durban, KwaZulu-Natal].

“**Egg:** 0.5 mm diam. x 0.3 mm high. Laid singly on grass. Pale yellow at first changing to dull pink. The egg bears a fine network of ridges which form hexagonal cells, with the pattern changing towards the micropyle, much as in the egg of *L. bibulus*. Emergence takes place after 11 days. **Larva:** 1st instar 0.9 mm, growing to about 3 mm, the larva dying in the 1st instar, in the present case. The larva, on emergence, is of a pale yellow colour, with black or nearly black head, neck-shield and anal-shield, the shields being of a rather different tone from the head. There is a double row of relatively long dorsal setae (most of these setae arising from alternate segments) and setae of various lengths occur at or near the extremities of the body. The very small setae which are present on the main surface of the body are white and of a flattened form, and are much broadened (in some cases practically circular), as shown in the figure of the 7th segment. The minute setae on the prolegs, and those which occur sparingly elsewhere on the lower surface of the larva, are of the normal pointed type. The larva is very similar to that of *L. bibulus*, but with distinct differences in detail, especially where some of the setae are concerned, and clearly apparent if the 7th segments of the two larvae are compared. Recorded from eggs from Burman's Bush, Durban.”

Larval food:

Coccids (Hemiptera: Coccidae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 249; Durban, KwaZulu-Natal; for the first instar larva].

Membracids (Hemiptera: Membracidae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 249; Durban, KwaZulu-Natal, for the first larval instar].

****Lachnocnema tanzaniensis* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema tanzaniensis Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (1) (Tome II): 199 (185-202).

Lachnocnema tanzaniensis Libert, 1996. d'Abreu, 2009: 690.

Type locality: Tanzania: “Sibweza, Mpanda district (Tanzanie), II 1966 (I. Kielland), N.H.M., Londres.”

Distribution: Tanzania (west and south-west).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Sibweza, Mpanda district (TL); Kigoma (Congdon & Collins, 1998); Kasye in Mpanda (Congdon & Collins, 1998); Chala (Congdon & Collins, 1998); Njombe (Congdon & Collins, 1998); Matengo Hills in south-west Tanzania (Congdon & Collins, 1998); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Lachnocnema intermedia* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema intermedia Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (1) (Tome II): 202 (185-202).

Lachnocnema intermedia Libert, 1996. d'Abreu, 2009: 690.

Type locality: Angola: “Ceramba, Bihé (Angola), III. 1903 (W.C. Bell), N.H.M., Londres.”

Distribution: Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia (north-west).

Specific localities:

Angola – Bihe, Ceramba (TL).

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

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Note: D’Abrera (2009: 690) avers that *Lachnocnema intermedia* Libert, 1996 may be a synonym of *Lachnocnema tanzaniensis* Libert, 1996 but makes no formal taxonomic changes and includes it in his book as a valid taxon.

Abyssinica species group

****Lachnocnema abyssinica* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema abyssinica Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (2) (Tome II): 367 (367-386).

Lachnocnema abyssinica Libert, 1996. d’Abrera, 2009: 690.

Type locality: Ethiopia: “Dire Daoua, Ethiopie, 10.VII.1926 (H. Ungemach), M.N.H.N., Paris.”

Distribution: Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, Uganda, Chad?

Specific localities:

Ethiopia – Dire Daoua (TL).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Lachnocnema angolanus* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema angolanus Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (2) (Tome II): 370 (367-386).

Lachnocnema angolanus Libert, 1996. d’Abrera, 2009: 690.

Type locality: Angola: “Dondo, Quanza river, Angola, 6.VI 1901, (H. Pemberton), N.H.M., Londres.”

Distribution: Angola.

Specific localities:

Angola – Dondo, Quanza River (TL).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Lachnocnema ducarme* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema ducarme Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (2) (Tome II): 371 (367-386).

Lachnocnema ducarme Libert, 1996. d’Abrera, 2009: 690.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Beni (Zaïre), 4 VI 1995 (R. Ducarme), M.R.A.C., Tervuren.”

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (north-east).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Beni (TL).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Lachnocnema triangularis* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema triangularis Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (2) (Tome II): 372 (367-386).
Lachnocnema triangularis Libert, 1996. d'Abrera, 2009: 690.

Type locality: Congo: “Brazzaville (Congo), 1951 (P. Rougeot), M.N.H.N., Paris.”

Distribution: Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (east), Uganda.

Specific localities:

Congo – Brazzaville (TL).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Jacksoni species group

****Lachnocnema jacksoni* Stempffer, 1967**

Lachnocnema jacksoni Stempffer, 1967. *Bulletin de l'Institut Fondamental de l'Afrique Noire* (A) **29**: 980 (978-1000).
Lachnocnema jacksoni Stempffer, 1967. d'Abrera, 2009: 688.

Type locality: Uganda: “Sango Bay, Katera”.

Distribution: Uganda (western shores of Lake Victoria), Tanzania (north-west).

Specific localities:

Uganda – Katera Forest, Sango Bay (TL); Malabigambo Forest (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

Tanzania – Minziro Forest (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

Habitat: Forest.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Emperamus species group

Emperamus subgroup

****Lachnocnema emperamus* (Snellen, 1872)**

Western Woolly Legs

Lycaena emperamus Snellen, 1872. *Tidschrift voor Entomologie* **15**: 25 (1-112).

Synonym of *Lachnocnema bibulus* (Fabricius). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Lachnocnema emperamus (Snellen, 1872). Libert, 1996.

Lachnocnema emperamus Snellen, 1872. d'Abrera, 2009: 688.

Alternative common name: Common Woolly Legs (Larsen, 2005a).

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo/Angola: “At the mouth of the River Congo”.

Distribution: Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan (south), Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya (west, central), Malawi (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mozambique (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Lokodja (Aurivillius, 1905).

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Lope N.P. (van de Weghe, 2010); Iguela (van de Weghe, 2010); Lambarene (van de Weghe, 2010); Ekouyi (van de Weghe, 2010); camp PPG (van de Weghe, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – mouth of Congo River (TL).

Kenya – Suna (Larsen, 1991c); Nakuru (Larsen, 1991c); Kijabe (Larsen, 1991c); Sotik (Larsen, 1991c); Chepalungu (Larsen, 1991c); Naivasha (Larsen, 1991c).

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

Mozambique – Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Habitat: Savanna and degraded forest (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: Males are often found perching on low bushes (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages:

Seth-Smith, 1938 [Ghana].

Larval food:

Psyllidae (Hemiptera) [Seth-Smith, 1938].

brimo Karsch, 1893 (as sp. of *Lachnocnema*). *Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift* **38**: 217 (1-266). Togo: “Togo”. Discussed in Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 140. Given in Ackery *et al.*, 1995 as a good species but regarded as a synonym of *L. emperamus* by Libert, 1996 (*Lambillionea* **96** (2) (Tome II): ? (367-386).). Recorded, erroneously, as *brimu* [misspelling] from Tanzania by Kielland, 1990d: 179.

sudanica Aurivillius, 1905 (as ?). *Arkiv för Zoologi* **2** (12): 11 (47 pp.). Nigeria: “Benue: Lokodja”. Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/s).

obliquisigna Hulstaert, 1924 (as sp. of *Lachnocnema*). *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaine* **12**: 119 (112-122, 173-194). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Région de Sasa”.

rectifascia Hulstaert, 1924 (as sp. of *Lachnocnema*). *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaine* **12**: 119 (112-122, 173-194). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Région de Sasa”.

****Lachnocnema katangae* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema katangae Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (2) (Tome II): 376 (367-386).

Lachnocnema katangae Libert, 1996. d’Abrera, 2009: 690.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Elisabethville (Katanga, Zaïre), XI 1926 (G.Seydel), M.R.A.C., Tervuren.”

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (south-east), Zambia (north-west) (Gardiner, 2010b).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Elisabethville, Katanga (TL).

Habitat: Miomobo Woodland (Gardiner, 2010b).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Lachnocnema regularis* Libert, 1996#**

Regular Woolly Legs

Lachnocnema regularis Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (2) (Tome II): 377 (367-386).

Lachnocnema regularis Libert, 1996. d’Abrera, 2009: 690.



Lachnocnema regularis regularis. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 24mm. Burning Plots, Ndola, Zambia. 5.VII.77. A. Heath.
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).



Lachnocnema regularis regularis. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 24mm. Hillwood Farm, Mwinilunga, N.W. Zambia. April/May, '00. TCEC/IB/MR/PW.
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Elisabethville, Katanga (Zaire), 28. XII. 1946, Coll. Stempffer, M.N.H.N., Paris.”

Distribution: Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Zambia, South Africa.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Lachnocnema regularis regularis Libert, 1996#

Lachnocnema regularis Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (2) (Tome II): 377 (367-386).



Lachnocnema regularis regularis. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Wingspan: 24mm. Burning Plots, Ndola, Zambia. 5.VII.77. A. Heath.
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).



Lachnocnema regularis regularis. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 24mm. Hillwood Farm, Mwinilunga, N.W. Zambia. April/May, '00. TCEC/IB/MR/PW.
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Elisabethville, Katanga (Zaire), 28. XII. 1946, Coll. Stempffer, M.N.H.N., Paris.”

Distribution: Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (south), Zambia, South Africa (Limpopo Province – a single record).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Elisabethville, Katanga (TL).

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

Limpopo Province – Limpopo River (Libert, 1996).

Lachnocnema regularis grisea Libert, 1996

Lachnocnema regularis grisea Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* 96 (2) (Tome II): 378 (367-386).

Type locality: Tanzania: “Kasoje for., Kigoma dist. (Tanzanie), III. 1986 (I. Kielland), N.H.M., Londres.”

Distribution: Tanzania (west and south).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Kasoje Forest, Kigoma district (TL; Kielland); Nyakanazi (Congdon & Collins, 1998);

Mafinga in the Southern Highlands (single record) (Congdon & Collins, 1998); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006).

**Lachnocnema brimoides* Libert, 1996

Lachnocnema brimoides Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* 96 (2) (Tome II): 379 (367-386).

Lachnocnema brimoides Libert, 1996. d’Abrera, 2009: 690.

Type locality: Tanzania: “Simbo, Mpanda dist. (Tanzanie), 4. I. 1970 (I. Kielland), Coll. Stempffer, M.N.H.N., Paris.”

Distribution: Tanzania (west), Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe (eastern highlands).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – ‘Simbo’ in western Tanzania (a pair) (TL; Congdon & Collins, 1998).

Malawi – Mount Mlanje (Libert, 1996).

Zambia – Lake Bangweulu (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chinsali (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Lachnocnema bamptoni* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema bamptoni Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (2) (Tome II): 380 (367-386).

Lachnocnema bamptoni Libert, 1996. d'Abreera, 2009: 690.

Type locality: Angola: "Hungeria, 4500 ft (Angola), 24. XI. 1973 (I. Bampton), Allyn Museum, Sarasota (E.U.)."

Distribution: Angola.

Specific localities:

Angola – Hungeria (TL).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Lachnocnema obscura* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema obscura Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (2) (Tome II): 380 (367-386).

Lachnocnema obscura Libert, 1996. d'Abreera, 2009: 690.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: "Katako-Kombe, Sankuru, Zaïre, 30. XII. 1951 (Dr. M. Fontaine), M.R.A.C., Tervuren."

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (central). Known only from the type locality.

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Katako-Kombe, Sankuru (TL).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Lachnocnema overlaeti* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema overlaeti Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (2) (Tome II): 381 (367-386).

Lachnocnema overlaeti Libert, 1996. d'Abreera, 2009: 690.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: "Kapanga, Katanga, Zaïre, III. 1933 (F.G. Overlaet), M.R.A.C., Tervuren."

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo. Known only from the type locality.

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kapanga, Katanga (TL).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Divergens subgroup

****Lachnocnema divergens* Gaede, 1915**

Divergent Woolly Legs

Lachnocnema divergens Gaede, 1915. *Internationale Entomologische Zeitschrift* **9**: 72 (38-40, 71-74).

Lachnocnema divergens Gaede, 1915. d'Abreera, 2009: 688.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Dengdeng, Kamerun”.

Distribution: Nigeria (south-east), Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan (south), Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya (west), Tanzania (north-west), Zambia (north-west) (Gardiner, 2010b).

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Dengdeng (TL); Rumpi Hills (Helps, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Lambarene (van de Weghe, 2010); Mboumie (van de Weghe, 2010); Ndjole (van de Weghe, 2010).

Kenya – Kakamega Forest (Larsen, 1991c); Mount Elgon (Larsen, 1991c).

Zambia – Mwinilunga (Gardiner, 2010b).

Habitat: Forest. Miombo woodland and riparian vegetation (Gardiner, 2010b).

Habits: Occurs locally, in forest clearings (Larsen, 1991c).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Lachnocnema vuattouxi* Libert, 1996**

Western Savanna Woolly Legs

Lachnocnema vuattouxi Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (2) (Tome II): 383 (367-386).

Lachnocnema vuattouxi Libert, 1996. d’Abrera, 2009: 690.

Alternative common name: Western Woolly Legs (this name is also used for *Lachnocnema emperamus*).

Type locality: Ivory Coast: “Lamto (Côte d’Ivoire), XII. 1984 (R. Vuattoux), M.N.H.N., Paris.”

Distribution: Senegal, Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, to Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania (north).

Specific localities:

Ivory Coast – Lamto (TL).

Nigeria – Jos (Larsen, 2005a).

Habitat: Open places in Guinea savanna and open areas in the vicinity of forest, including degraded agricultural lands (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: A relatively common species. Males defend territories from perches and may hilltop. The flight is fast (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages:

Libert, 1996.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Lachnocnema dohertyi* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema dohertyi Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (2) (Tome II): 385 (367-386).

Lachnocnema dohertyi Libert, 1996. d’Abrera, 2009: 690.



Lachnocnema dohertyi. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Type locality: Kenya: “Mombasa (Kenya) (Doherty), coll. Holland, C.M.N.H., Pittsburgh.”

Distribution: Kenya (coast and Ngong Hills), Tanzania (north).

Specific localities:

Kenya – Mombasa (TL); Ngong Hills (Libert, 1996).

Tanzania – Loliondo (Libert, 1996).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Note: Material from the Ngong Hills and Loliondo differs from topotypical specimens from coastal Kenya (Congdon & Collins, 1998: 83).

Reutlingeri species group

Reutlingeri subgroup

****Lachnocnema reutlingeri* Holland, 1892**

Reutlinger's Large Woolly Legs

Lachnocnema reutlingeri Holland, 1892. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (6) **10**: 286 (284-294).

Lachnocnema reutlingeri Holland, 1892. d'Abreu, 2009: 688.

Type locality: [Equatorial Guinea]: “Benita”.

Distribution: Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Uganda.

Habits: In Okwangwo, Larsen (2005a) noted that males patrolled a football field, between 08:30 and 09:20. They chased each other about at high speed for extended periods, settling only for a few seconds at a time on low vegetation.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

***Lachnocnema reutlingeri reutlingeri* Holland, 1892**

Lachnocnema reutlingeri Holland, 1892. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (6) **10**: 286 (284-294).

Lachnocnema reutlingeri reutlingeri Holland, 1892. d'Abreu, 2009: 688.

Type locality: [Equatorial Guinea]: “Benita”.

Distribution: Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (west).

Specific localities:

Ghana – Atewa (Larsen, 2005a).

Nigeria – Buabre in Okwangwo (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Makak (Birket-Smith, 1960); Bitje (d'Abreu, 1980); Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Equatorial Guinea – Benita (TL).

Gabon – Tchibanga (van de Weghe, 2010); Tchimbele (van de Weghe, 2010); Waka (van de Weghe, 2010); Massouna 2000 (van de Weghe, 2010); camp PPG (van de Weghe, 2010).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998; as *camerunica*).

umbra Grose-Smith, 1901 *in* Grose-Smith, 1897-1902 (as sp. of *Arrugia*). *Rhopalocera exotica*, being

illustrations of new, rare and unfigured species of butterflies 3: 128 (214 pp.). London. Cameroon: “Cameroon”. Considered by Larsen (2005a) to be a synonym of *L. reutlingeri* Holland, 1892.

makakensis Birket-Smith, 1960 (as sp. of *Lachnocnema*). *Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Afrique Noire* (A) 22: 972 (521-554, 924-983, 1259-1284). Cameroon: “South of the Station of Makak”. Given in Ackery *et al.*, 1995 as a good species but regarded as a synonym of *Lachnocnema reutlingeri* by Libert, 1996 (*Lambillionea* 96 (3) (Tome I): ? (479-500)). Treated, informally, as a valid species by d'Abrera (2009: 688), without reference to Libert's 1996 taxonomic treatment.

camerunica d'Abrera, 1980 (as sp. of *Lachnocnema*). *Butterflies of the Afrotropical region* 471 (593 pp.). Melbourne. Cameroon: “Bitje”. Given in Ackery *et al.*, 1995 as a good species but regarded as a synonym of *L. reutlingeri* by Libert, 1996 (*Lambillionea* 96 (3) (Tome I): ? (479-500)).

Lachnocnema reutlingeri perspicua Libert, 1996

Lachnocnema reutlingeri perspicua Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* 96 (3) (Tome I): 483 (479-500).
Lachnocnema reutlingeri perspicua Libert, 1996. d'Abrera, 2009: 688.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Paulis, Uele, Zaïre, 3 I 1956 (M. Fontaine), M.R.A.C., Tervuren.”

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (north and east), Sudan (south), Uganda.

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Paulis, Uele (TL).

**Lachnocnema nigrocellularis* Libert, 1996

Lachnocnema nigrocellularis Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* 96 (3) (Tome I): 484 (479-500).
Lachnocnema nigrocellularis Libert, 1996. d'Abrera, 2009: 688.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Metet, Cameroun, 14 IX 1918 (A.I. Good), C.M.N.H., Pittsburgh.”

Distribution: Cameroon, Gabon, Congo.

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Metet (TL).

Gabon – Chaillu Massif (van de Weghe, 2010); camp PPG (van de Weghe, 2010).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

**Lachnocnema luna* Druce, 1910

Druce's Large Woolly Legs

Lachnocnema luna Druce, 1910. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1910: 368 (356-378).

Synonym of *Lachnocnema reutlingeri* Holland. Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 543.

Lachnocnema luna Druce, 1910. Libert, 1996.

Lachnocnema luna Druce, 1910. d'Abrera, 2009: 688.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Bitje, Ja Rvier”.

Distribution: Ghana (Volta Region), Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (north-east), Uganda, Tanzania (north-west).

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Bitje, Ja River (TL).

Tanzania – Minziro Forest (one female) (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

Habitat: Forest.

Habits: A scarce butterfly (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages:

Lamborn, 1914: 436 [Nigeria; as *Lachnocnema bibulus*].

Lamborn's observations cannot refer to *Lachnocnema bibulus* since we know today that this species does not occur in Nigeria. The same insect was probably studied by Farquharson and by Eltringham. In this publication the female was described as having a quadrate pale spot distal to the forewing cell. This suggests that the species was probably *Lachnocnema luna*. The larva is without a DNO. The larvae appear to feed on the secretions of the hemipterans and the ants appear to feed them by trophallaxis. Larvae were also seen to feed on hemipterans attended by the ants. The pupal period was 9 days (n = 3).

Farquharson, 1921: 388 [Nigeria].

The larvae were found on a one metre high specimen of *Cassia alata* (Fabaceae). The larvae fed on the secretions of immature ant-attended membracids and on membracids and jassids. The larva does not possess a gland or tubercles. The pupa was attended by *Camponotus maculatus* F. *melanocnemis* Santschi. The pupal period was about 10 days.

Eltringham, 1921: 483 [ex Lamborn, Nigeria].

“Plate XIII, fig. 21. **Pupa.** The cuticle of the abdominal segments is thrown into a multiplicity of folds, giving it a very rough appearance, and the peculiar structure of the terminal segments is shown in the figure. At the head are two processes, and the thoracic portion is wavy and irregular. Length of pupa 10 mm.

Larval food:

Membracidae (Hemiptera) [Farquharson, 1921].

Psyllidae (Hemiptera) [Farquharson, 1921].

Associated ant:

Camponotus maculatus F. *melanocnemis* Santschi (Formicinae) [Farquharson, 1921].

****Lachnocnema brunea* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema brunea Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* 96 (3) (Tome I): 485 (479-500).

Lachnocnema brunea Libert, 1996. d'Abreera, 2009: 688.

Type locality: Uganda: “Katera Sango Bay, Ouganda, IV-VI 1960 (T.H.E. Jackson), Coll. Stempffer, M.M.H.N., Paris.”

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

Specific localities:

Uganda – Katera, Sango Bay (TL).

Tanzania – Kikuru Forest (single male) (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Lachnocnema jolyana* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema jolyana Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* 96 (3) (Tome I): 486 (479-500).

Lachnocnema jolyana Libert, 1996. d'Abreera, 2009: 688.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Moloundou, S.E. Cameroun, 15 VII 1991 (E. Joly), M.R.A.C., Tervuren.”

Distribution: Cameroon, Congo.

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Moloundou (TL).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Magna subgroup

****Lachnocnema magna* Aurivillius, 1895**

Large Woolly Legs

Lachnocnema magna Aurivillius, 1895. *Entomologisk Tidskrift* **16**: 209 (195-220, 255-268).

Lachnocnema magna Aurivillius, 1895. d'Abbrera, 2009: 688.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Ekundu, Kitta”. Holotype (female) in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/m).

Distribution: Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda.

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Ikom (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Ekundu, Kitta (TL); Bitje, Ja River (Druce, 1910).

Gabon – Nyonie (van de Weghe, 2010); Mpivie (van de Weghe, 2010).

Uganda – Busoga (Bethune-Baker, 1906).

Habits: Very rare in Nigeria (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

busoga Bethune-Baker, 1906 (as sp. of *Lachnocnema*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (7) **17**: 105 (104-110). [Uganda]: “Busoga”. Given in Ackery *et al.*, 1995 as a good species but regarded as a synonym of *Lachnocnema magna* by Libert, 1996 (*Lambillionea* **96** (3) (Tome I): ? (479-500)).

niveus Druce, 1910 (as sp. of *Lachnocnema*). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1910**: 368 (356-378). Cameroon: “Bitje, Ja River”.

****Lachnocnema albimacula* Libert, 1996**

Libert's Large Woolly Legs

Lachnocnema albimacula Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (3) (Tome I): 491 (479-500).

Lachnocnema albimacula Libert, 1996. d'Abbrera, 2009: 688.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Mont Fébé, 1000 m, Yaoundé, Cameroon, 12 III 1985; (M. Libert), M.N.H.N., Paris.”

Distribution: Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Congo.

Specific localities:

Ivory Coast – Boualé (Larsen, 2005a).

Ghana – Bowiye Range (Larsen, 2005a).

Nigeria – Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Mount Febe, Yaounde (TL).

Habits: A scarce species throughout its range (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Exiguous species group

****Lachnocnema exiguus* Holland, 1890**

White Woolly Legs

Lachnocnema exiguus Holland, 1890. *Psyche, a Journal of Entomology. Cambridge, Mass.* **5**: 427 (423-431).

Lachnocnema exiguus Holland, 1890. d'Abbrera, 2009: 688.

Type locality: Gabon: “Upper waters of the River Ogove in the French Territory of Gaboon”.

Distribution: Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (north-east), Uganda, Tanzania (north-west).

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Umuhaia (Larsen, 2005a; single female).

Gabon – Upper reaches of Ogove River (TL); Waka (van de Weghe, 2010); camp Nouna (van de Weghe, 2010).

Habits: Appears to be very scarce throughout its range (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Indeterminate species

**Lachnocnema disrupta* Talbot, 1935

Toothed White Woolly Legs

Lachnocnema disrupta Talbot, 1935. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* 71: 76 (69-78, 115-127, 147-153).

Lachnocnema disrupta Talbot, 1935. d'Abrera, 2009: 688.



Lachnocnema disrupta. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 34mm. Ebogo, Nyong R., C. Cameroon. VI/2001.
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).

Type locality: Uganda: “Kigezi District, Ruanda country, Chahafi, floor of Rift Valley, 6,500 ft.”. The male is unknown (Larsen, 2005a).

Distribution: Ivory Coast, Ghana (Volta Region), Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Zambia.

Specific localities:

Ivory Coast – Anguédedou (Larsen, 2005a).

Ghana – Amedzofe (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Ebogo, Nyong River (female illustrated above).

Uganda – Chahafi (TL).

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

Habits: This appears to be a rare species (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

**Lachnocnema inexpectata* Libert, 1996

Lachnocnema inexpectata Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* 96 (3) (Tome I): 494 (479-500).

Lachnocnema inexpectata Libert, 1996. d'Abrera, 2009: 690.

Type locality: Tanzania: “Lungerengene, Mpanda dist., Tanzanie (I. Kielland), M.N.H.N., Paris.”

Distribution: Tanzania.

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Longerenene, Mpanda (TL; Congdon & Collins, 1998). Known only from the female holotype.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Lachnocnema unicolor* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema unicolor Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (3) (Tome I): 495 (479-500).

Lachnocnema unicolor Libert, 1996. d’Abrera, 2009: 690.

Type locality: Tanzania: “Turiani, Tanzanie, I 1941 (I. Kielland), N.H.M., Londres.”

Distribution: Tanzania (north-east).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Turiani, Nguru Mountains (TL; Kielland). Known only from the type locality.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Lachnocnema congoensis* Libert, 1996**

Lachnocnema congoensis Libert, 1996. *Lambillionea* **96** (3) (Tome I): 496 (479-500).

Lachnocnema congoensis Libert, 1996. d’Abrera, 2009: 690.

Type locality: Congo: “Tchissanga, Congo, 26 XII 1990 (I. Bampton), N.H.M., Londres.”

Distribution: Congo (south-west).

Specific localities:

Congo – Tchissanga (TL).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.