**Genus Cigaritis Donzel, 1848**

*Annales Societe Entomologique de France (2) 5: 528.* [Note: According to Sherborn’s *Index Animalum* (1925, p. 1275), Donzel’s paper introducing the generic name *Cigaritis* was published in [June 1848], not "1847". Please see it here: http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/50809#page/80/mode/1up]

**Type-species:** *Cigaritis zohra* Donzel, 1848, by subsequent designation (Scudder, 1875. *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* 10: 142 (91-293).)

Hesselbarth *et al.*, 1995 (*Selbstverlag Sigbert Wagener, Hemdener Weg 19, D 46399 Bocholt, Germany: 453 (1-754).) synonymized *Apharitis* Riley, 1925 with *Cigaritis* Donzel, 1848 and Heath, 1997 (*Metamorphosis Occasional Supplement* No. 2, April, 1997) synonymized *Apharitis* Riley, 1925 with *Spindasis* Wallengren, 1857. Therefore *Spindasis* must be a synonym of *Cigaritis*, the latter being the senior genus by 10 years. The genera *Spindasis* Wallengren and *Apharitis* Riley were formally synonymized with the genus *Cigaritis* Donzel by Heath *et al.* (2002: vii, 90).


A largely Afrotropical genus of 71 species, with extensions into the Palaearctic and Oriental Regions, reaching Japan in the former. There are 38 Afrotropical species. Coloquially known as the ‘bars’, ‘silverlines’ or ‘barred blues’. Many species are scarce. Most species occur in dry savanna habitats but members of the *crustaria*-group are found in forest. Both sexes are fond of flowers and males are often found mud-puddling.

---

**Cigaritis acamas (Klug, 1834)**


**Type locality:** “Syria et Arabia felici”.
**Distribution:** North Africa and the Near East, to India, including Sudan, Arabia, Somalia.

**Habits:** Males frequent specific display grounds, some distance from the breeding sites used by the species. Here the males fly around at furious speeds (Larsen, 1991c: 182). Normally, individuals are not very active, spending considerable amounts of time perching (Larsen, 1991c).

**Early stages:**

Larsen & Pittaway, 1982.

Sanetra & Fiedler, 1996.

**Larval food:** see Sanetra & Fiedler, 1996.

**Associated ant:** see Sanetra & Fiedler, 1996.

---

**Cigaritis acamas acamas (Klug, 1834)**


Apharitis acamas (Klug, 1834). Ackery et al., 1995.

Cigaritis acamas (Klug, 1834). Heath et al., 2002.


Cigaritis acamas acamas (Klug, 1834). Collins et al., 2014.

**Type locality:** “Syria et Arabia felici”.

**Distribution:** Turkey (south), to Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, the Sinai, Egypt, and probably northern Arabia – i.e. extralimital.

**aegyptiaca** Riley, 1925 (as ssp. of Apharitis acamas). Novitates Zoologicae 32: 88 (70-95). Egypt: “Mokattam Hills; Route de Suez, 7th tower”; Israel: “Palestine: Ludd”.

**cypriaca** Riley, 1925 (as ssp. of Apharitis acama). Novitates Zoologicae 32: 89 (70-95). Cyprus: “Episkopis”.

---

**Cigaritis acamas bellatrix (Butler, 1886)**


Apharitis acamas bellatrix (Butler, 1886). Ackery et al., 1995.

Cigaritis acamas bellatrix (Butler, 1886). Heath et al., 2002.


Cigaritis acamas bellatrix (Butler, 1886). Collins et al., 2014.

**Type locality:** Sudan: “Suakim”.

**Distribution:** Sudan, Somalia, Arabia (south-west).

**Specific localities:** Sudan – Suakim (TL).

---

**Cigaritis acamas divisa (Rothschild, 1915)**


Apharitis acamas divisa (Rothschild, 1915). Ackery et al., 1995.


**Type locality:** Algeria: “Oued Ahmra, N. of Ideles”.

**Distribution:** Various localities in the Sahara.
**Cigaritis acamas gilletti** (Riley, 1925)

*Cigaritis acamas gilletti* (Riley, 1925). Collins et al., 2014: 110 comb. nov.

**Type locality:** Somalia: “Somaliland”.

**Distribution:** Somalia.

**Cigaritis acamas hypargyros** (Butler, 1886)

*Apharitis acamas hypargyros* (Butler, 1886). Ackery et al., 1995.
*Cigaritis acamas hypargyros* (Butler, 1886). Heath et al., 2002.

**Type locality:** India: “Campellpore”.

**Distribution:** Eastern Arabia to India.

*-*Cigaritis apelles* (Oberthür, 1878)≡

*Rusty Bar*

*Spindasis apelles* (Oberthür, 1878). D’Abrera, 1980. [misspelling of species name]
*Spindasis apelles* (Oberthür, 1878). Ackery et al., 1995.
*Cigaritis apelles* (Oberthür, 1878). Heath et al., 2002.
*Cigaritis apelles* (Oberthür, 1878). Collins et al., 2014.

**Type locality:** [Tanzania]: “Zanzibar” [The island of Zanzibar; see Congdon & Collins, 1998: 85].

**Diagnosis:** The bright, ferruginous bars on the underside of the wings are characteristic. It is close to *Cigaritis mozambica* but the bands on the hindwing underside are not edged with black (Pringle et al., 1994).

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda (Larsen, 1991c), Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa.

Recorded, apparently in error, from Zambia by D’Abrera (1980), Kielland (1990d) and Ackery et al., 1995 (Heath et al., 2002).

**Habitat:** Savanna, bordering forests (Larsen, 1991c). In Tanzania at altitudes from near sea-level to above 1 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:**
*Rhus villosa* (Anacardiaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 181].

**Associated ant:** Nothing published.

**Cigaritis apelles apelles** (Oberthür, 1878)

*Spindasis apelles* (Oberthür, 1878). D’Abrera, 1980. [misspelling of species name]
*Spindasis apelles* (Oberthür, 1878). Ackery et al., 1995.
*Cigaritis apelles* (Oberthür, 1878). Heath et al., 2002.
Cigaritis apelles apelles (Oberthür, 1878). Collins et al., 2014.

**Type locality:** [Tanzania]: “Zanzibar” [The island of Zanzibar; see Congdon & Collins, 1998: 85].
**Distribution:** Tanzania (Zanzibar).
**Specific localities:**
Tanzania – Zanzibar (TL)

---

**Cigaritis apelles kiellandi Bouyer, 2011**


**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Holotype. Tanzania, Morogoro, Masagati, 4-VI-1982, J. Kielland, in coll. Th. Bouyer.”
**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo (Sankuru, Lualaba), Uganda (Larsen, 1991c), Kenya (coast), Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal).
  - Recorded, apparently in error, from Zambia by D’Abrera (1980), Kielland (1990d) and Ackery et al., 1995 (Heath et al., 2002).
**Specific localities:**
  - Kenya – Shimba Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Dalgube (Larsen, 1991c); Gazi (Larsen, 1991c); Rabai (Larsen, 1991c).
  - Tanzania – Morogoro (TL); widespread but scarce in Mpanda District (Kielland, 1990d); Rondo (Bouyer, 2011); Lindi (Bouyer, 2011); Mikumi (Bouyer, 2011).
  - Malawi – Mt Malawi (Congdon et al., 2010).
  - Mozambique – Dondo (Pennington); Muanza near Inhaminga (Pinhey).
  - KwaZulu-Natal – Lower Mkuze (M. Nagle; single record); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002).

---

**Cigaritis apuleia (Hulstaert, 1924)**

*Cigaritis apuleia* (Hulstaert, 1924). Heath et al., 2002.
*Spindasis apuleia* Hulstaert, 1924. d’Abrera, 2009: 704. [misspelling of author’s name].
*Cigaritis apuleia* (Hulstaert, 1924). Collins et al., 2014.

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Région de Sasa”.
**Male first described by Bouyer & Libert, 1996: 50.**
**Distribution:** Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (Uele).
**Specific localities:**
Democratic Republic of Congo – Sasa Region (TL).
**Early stages:** Nothing published.
**Larval food:** Nothing published.
**Associated ant:** Nothing published.

---

**Cigaritis avriko (Karsch, 1893)**

*Spindasis avriko* (Karsch, 1893). Ackery et al., 1995.
*Cigaritis avriko* (Karsch, 1893). Heath et al., 2002.
*Cigaritis avriko* (Karsch, 1893). Collins et al., 2014.

**Alternative common name:** Fine Silverline.
**Type locality:** Togo: “Bismarckburg.”
**Distribution**: Guinea (Nimba Mountains), Sierra Leone (Loma Mountains), Burkina Faso (south), Ghana (Larsen *et al.*, 2007), Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya (west).

**Specific localities**:
- **Togo** – Bismarckburg (TL).
- **Nigeria** – Minna (Larsen, 2005a).
- **Cameroon** – Banyo (Bethune-Baker, 1926); Wak in the Ngaoundéré area (Larsen, 2005a).
- **Kenya** – Mumias (Larsen, 1991c); Kakamega (Larsen, 1991c); Karamoja district (Larsen, 1991c); Suk district (Larsen, 1991c).

**Habitat**: Savanna (Larsen, 2005a).

**Habits**: This is a rare butterfly (Larsen, 2005a).

**Early stages**:


Larvae are tended by *Pheidole* ants, which transport them into the galls in which they live. The larvae seem to feed on both ant secretions and on the lining of the galls but it has also been suggested that they emerge at night to feed on the leaves.

**Larval food**:
Galls on *Vachellia drepanolobium* (Harms ex Sjöstedt) P.J.H. Hurter (Fabaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 327].

**Associated ant**:
*Pheidole* species (Formicidae) [Van Someren, 1974: 327].

banyoana Bethune-Baker, 1926 (as sp. of *Spindasis*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (9) 17: 398 (384-402). Cameroon: “Banyo, 3,000 ft.”.

---

**Cigaritis baghirmii** (Stempffer, 1946)


**Type locality**: Chad: “Lac Tchad, Baghirmi”.

**Distribution**: Chad.

Known only from the holotype.

**Specific localities**:
- **Chad** – Baghirmi, Lake Chad (TL).

**Early stages**: Nothing published.

**Larval food**: Nothing published.

**Associated ant**: Nothing published.

---

**Cigaritis bergeri** (Bouyer, 2003)


**Type locality**: Democratic Republic of Congo: “?”.

**Distribution**: Democratic Republic of Congo: Kasai; Katanga.

**Early stages**: Nothing published.

**Larval food**: Nothing published.

**Associated ant**: Nothing published.
*Cigaritis brunnea* (Jackson, 1966)  

Little Bar


---

(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).

---

*Cigaritis brunnea*. Male b. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Chirinda Forest, Zimbabwe. Images courtesy of Dave McDermott.

---

*Cigaritis brunnea*. Female a. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Type locality: [Zimbabwe]: “Victoria Falls”.

Diagnosis: Very similar, on both wing surfaces, to *Cigaritis cynica* Riley. The palps of *Cigaritis brunnea* are black with white tips, whereas those of *Cigaritis cynica* are black above and cream-yellow below (Pringle *et al*., 1994).

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Kivu), Uganda, Tanzania (west), Zambia, Zimbabwe (north-west and south-east).

Specific localities:
- Tanzania – Lubalizi River, 1 200 m (Kielland, 1990d; single male); Sitebi Mountain, 1 700 m (Kielland, 1990d; single female).
- Zambia – Hillwood Farm, Ikelenge (male and female a illustrated above) (Heath *et al*., 2002).
- Zimbabwe – Victoria Falls (TL; Barney); Chirinda Forest (Mc Dermott, 2000: 51; male and female b illustrated above).

Habitat: Forest.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Associated ant: Nothing published.

---

*Cigaritis collinsi* (Kielland, 1980)


Type locality: Tanzania: “W. Usambara, Lushoto”.

Distribution: Tanzania (north-east – West Usambara Mountains).

Specific localities:
- Tanzania – Lushoto, West Usambara Mountains (TL).

Habitat: Montane forest, at 1 800 to 2 200 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Associated ant: Nothing published.

---

*Cigaritis crustaria* (Holland, 1890)

Violet Bar

**Spindasis crustaria** (Holland, 1890). Ackery et al., 1995.

**Cigaritis crustaria** (Holland, 1890). Heath et al., 2002.

**Spindasis crustaria** Holland, 1890. d’Abrera, 2009: 706.

**Cigaritis crustaria** (Holland, 1890). Collins et al., 2014.

---

**Cigaritis crustaria**. Male, Cameroon. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Images courtesy Torben Larsen.

---

**Cigaritis crustaria**. Female, Cameroon. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Images courtesy Torben Larsen.

---

**Alternative common name**: Violet Silverline.

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

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

Recorded, in error, from Guinea and Liberia by Kielland (1990d).

**Specific localities**:

- **Ghana** – Likpe (Maessen, vide Larsen, 2005a).
- **Nigeria** – Near the Afi River in Okwangwo (Larsen, 2005a); Kaduna area (Larsen, 2005a).
- **Gabon** – Upper reaches of the Ogove River (TL); Bitam (van de Weghe, 2010); Lambarene (van de Weghe, 2010); Malibe (van de Weghe, 2010); Langoue (van de Weghe, 2010); Waka (van de Weghe, 2010).
- **Tanzania** – Kigoma District: Kasoge, Mihumu, Gombe (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habitat**: Forest (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania at altitudes from 800 to 1 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits**: A rare species in West Africa, only three specimens having been taken. It is slightly commoner in the rest of its range (Larsen, 2005a). They are known to visit flowers (Larsen, 2005a).

**Early stages**: Nothing published.

**Larval food**: Nothing published.
**Associated ant**: Nothing published.

**Note**: A complex of species may be present in the equatorial region (Larsen, 2005a).

---

**Cigaritis cynica** (Riley, 1921)


**Type locality**: [Zambia]: “Solwezi”.

**Distribution**: Democratic Republic of Congo (Shaba), Zambia.

Recorded, in error, from Zimbabwe by Dickson & Kroon (1978) and from Tanzania by Kielland (1990d).

**Specific localities**:
- Zambia – Solwezi (TL).

**Early stages**: Nothing published.

**Larval food**: Nothing published.

**Associated ant**: Nothing published.

---

**Cigaritis ducarmei** (Bouyer, 2008)


**Type locality**: Democratic Republic of Congo: “?”.

**Distribution**: Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Early stages**: Nothing published.

**Larval food**: Nothing published.

**Associated ant**: Nothing published.

---

**Cigaritis dufranei** (Bouyer, 1991)


**Type locality**: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Mambasa, Kibali-Ituri, Congo Belge (=Zaïre), 12-VI-1951 (A. DUFRANE) in coll. I.R.Sc.N.B.”

**Distribution**: Cameroon (south) (Larsen, 2005a), Congo (Larsen, 2005a), Democratic Republic of Congo (Haut-Zaïre, Kivu).

**Specific localities**:
- Democratic Republic of Congo – Mambasa, Kibali-Ituri (TL).

**Early stages**: Nothing published.

**Larval food**: Nothing published.

**Associated ant**: Nothing published.

---

**Cigaritis ella** (Hewitson, 1865)#

Ella’s Bar
Ella’s Bar (*Cigaritis ella*). Male undersides. Images courtesy Steve Woodhall (left) and Herbert Otto (right).


*Spindasis ella* Hewitson. Swanepoel, 1953a.


---

*Cigaritis ella*. Male (form *junodi*) (Wingspan 23 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.


Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

---

*Cigaritis ella*. Female (Wingspan 27 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.

Roedtan, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 6 June 2010. J. Dobson.

Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.
Alternative common name: Ella’s Silverline.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “Natal”.

Diagnosis: The underside ground colour of the dry-season form (form *junodi*) is light brown (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Shaba), Kenya (coast) (Larsen, 1991c), Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (widespread), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal – north, Northern Cape Province), Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999).

Specific localities:

Kenya – Rabai (Larsen, 1991c); Mrimi Hill (Larsen, 1991c); Kibwezi (Larsen, 1991c); Lake Bissen (Mudo Gashi) (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Mpanda District (Kielland, 1990d); Mikumi National Park (Kielland, 1990d); Ruaha National Park (Kielland, 1990d); Kimboza Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); South Pare Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Pangani, Tanga (Cordeiro, 1995); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006).

Zambia – Lusaka (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chisamba (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chingola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Zimbabwe – Mutare (Stempffer, 1953); Hot Springs (male illustrated above).

Botswana – Widespread (Larsen, 1991); Kang area (Larsen, 1991); Maun (Larsen, 1991); 30 km west of Kanye (Larsen, 1991).

Limpopo Province – Shiluwane (Junod); Warmbaths (Swanepoel, 1953); Polokwane (Swanepoel, 1953); Leydsdorp (Swanepoel, 1953); Mokeetsi (Swanepoel, 1953); Munnik (Swanepoel, 1953); Sibasa (Swanepoel, 1953); Potgietersrus (Swanepoel, 1953); Vivo (Swanepoel, 1953); Doornndrai Dam Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Soetdoring Farm [-24.561 28.233] (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015); Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams & Dobson, unpub., 2015).

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

North West Province – Brits (Swanepoel, 1953); Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006).

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

KwaZulu-Natal – Weenen (Swanepoel, 1953); Eshowe (Swanepoel, 1953); Hluhluwe (Swanepoel, 1953); Avoca near Durban (Clark & Dickson, 1971); Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002).

Northern Cape Province – Kimberley (Swanepoel, 1953).

Swaziland – Singeleni (Swanepoel, 1953); Mlawula Nature Reserve (www.sntc.org.sz).

Habitat: Savanna. In Tanzania at altitudes between 200 and 1 100 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Usually found flying around the crown of trees. Males hilltop and both sexes are often seen visiting flowers (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Flight period: All year.

Early stages:

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 156, plate 77 [as *Spindasis ella*; Avoca, near Durban, KwaZulu-Natal].

“Egg: 0.85 mm diam. x 0.45 mm high. Laid singly. Light when laid, but darkening later. Of the form usual in the genus, and with a bold honey-comb pattern. The incubation period is not known. Larva: Only the final-instar larva was recorded, partially. It bears a close general resemblance to the larvae of allied species which are so far known. The body is densely covered with small specialized setae of the type depicted in the figure of the spiracle [not illustrated!]. Associated with the ant *Crematogaster castanea* Smith, race *ferruginea* Forel. Pupa: 14 mm in length. Proportionately rather thick and of a general brown colour, considerably darker in places. Pupation takes place in hollow galls – with three pupae in the same gall when this observation was made. The pupal period is approximately 21 days.” “Larvae and pupae were discovered in galls on the branches of large Acacia trees at the edge of cane-fields on the property of Mr. Harrison, at Avoca, on 12 June 1961, and also in the following July. One or more larvae inhabited the same gall, accompanied by ants; and both the larva and pupa may share a single gall. A larva in the 3rd instar was found on a branch. Since larvae feed on the leaves, the galls are apparently used mainly during the day, as shelters, by the more mature specimens, which presumably come out at night to feed. Recorded from larvae and pupae from Avoca, near Durban.”
Larval food:
*Acacia* species (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 156; Avoca, near Durban, KwaZulu-Natal].
Galls on *Acacia* species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 184].
*Julbernardia globiflora* (Benth.) Troupin (Fabaceae) [Pringle *et al*., 1994: 172].
*Mundulea* species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 182].
*Vachellia zanzibarica* (S.Moore) Kyal & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Heath *et al*., 2002: 91; as sp. of *Acacia*].
*Ximenia caffra* Sond. (Olacaceae) [Pringle *et al*., 1994: 172].

Associated ant:
*Crematogaster castanea* Smith, race *ferruginea* Forel (Formicidae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 156; Avoca, near Durban, KwaZulu-Natal].
*Pheidole* species (Formicidae) [Larsen, 1991c: 184].

---

**Cigaritis hassoni** (Bouyer, 2003)


**Type locality**: Democratic Republic of Congo: “?”.

**Distribution**: Democratic Republic of Congo: Katanga.

**Early stages**: Nothing published.

**Larval food**: Nothing published.

**Associated ant**: Nothing published.

---

**Cigaritis homeyeri** (Dewitz, 1887)

Homeyer’s Bar

---

Spindasis homeyeri (Dewitz, 1886). Dickson & Kroon, 1978. [date of authorship erroneous].
Spindasis homeyeri (Dewitz, 1886). Pringle et al., 1994: 172. [date of authorship erroneous]
Spindasis homeyeri (Dewitz, 1887). Ackery et al., 1995.
Cigaritis homeyeri (Dewitz, 1887). Heath et al., 2002.
Spindasis homeyeri Dewitz, 1886. d’Abrera, 2009: 704. [date of authorship erroneous].
Cigaritis homeyeri (Dewitz, 1887). Collins et al., 2014.

(Transvaal Museum – TM3825).

Alternative common name: Homeyer’s Silverline.
Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Mukenge”.
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of Congo – Mukenge (TL).
Kenya – Rabai (Larsen, 1991c); Dalgube (Larsen, 1991c); Shimba Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Mrima Hill (Larsen, 1991c); South Kavirondo (Larsen, 1991c); Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Tukuyu (Kielland, 1990d); Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Ulanga District (Kielland, 1990d); Mikumi National Park (Kielland, 1990d); Madibira (Kielland, 1990d); Uluguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d).
Malawi – Mt Zomba (Congdon et al., 2010).
Zambia – Jimbe River (Heath et al., 2002); Chisamba (Heath et al., 2002); Chalimbana (Heath et al., 2002); Miengwe (Heath et al., 2002); Ndola (Heath et al., 2002); Mufulira (Heath et al., 2002); Changwena Falls (Heath et al., 2002); Lumangwe Falls (Heath et al., 2002); Luongo River (Heath et al., 2002).
Mozambique – Amatongas Forest (Pringle et al., 1994; male illustrated above).
Zimbabwe – Mutare district (Stempffer, 1948); Christon Bank (Pringle et al., 1994); Bikita (Pringle et al., 1994); Vumba, Pungwe (Pringle et al., 1994); Rusape (Pringle et al., 1994); Trelawney (Pringle et al., 1994).
Namibia – Fontein Amarumba (Pringle et al., 1994).
Habitat: Grassy savanna and miombo woodland. In Tanzania at altitudes from 600 to 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Larsen (1991c) recounts that he came upon large numbers feeding from white flowers near Mrima Hill in Kenya, accompanied by specimens of Cigaritis victoriae. When disturbed, individuals flew rapidly for a short distance, alighting head downwards on grass stems. They soon returned to feed from the flowers. Specimens fly low down, settling on low shrubs or even on the ground (Pringle et al., 1994).
Flight period: All year with fairly distinct wet- and dry-season forms (Pringle et al., 1994).
Early stages:
Kielland, 1990d: 182.
“Larvae hide and pupate within massed dead leaves held together with silken threads.”

**Larval food:**
*Acacia* species (Fabaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 327].
*Brachystegia* species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d:182].
**Associated ant:** Nothing published.


*fracta* Stempffer, 1948 (as f. of *Spindasis homeyeri*). *Revue Française d’Entomologie* 15: 189 (185-196). [Zimbabwe]: “Umtali (South Rhodesia)”.

---

**Cigaritis iza** (Hewitson, 1865)
Black Bar


---

*Cigaritis iza*. Male, Ivory Coast. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Images courtesy Torben Larsen.

*Cigaritis iza*. Female, Ghana, upperside.
**Alternative common name:** Black Silverline.

**Type locality:** No locality. Probably Ghana (Larsen, 2005a).

**Distribution:** Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana.

**Specific localities:**
- Guinea – Nzerekore (Clench, 1965); Mamou (Larsen, 2005a).
- Ghana – Aburi (Plötz, 1880); Tafo (Larsen, 2005a); Kumasi (Larsen, 2005a); Ateawa Range (Larsen, 2005a); Begoro (Larsen, 2005a); Tano Ofin (Larsen, 2005a); Volta Region (Maessen, vide Larsen, 2005a); Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen et al., 2007).

**Habitat:** Forest (Larsen, 2005a).

**Habits:** J. Ciha collected a male in a trap baited with a dead toad (Larsen, 2005a).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Associated ant:** Nothing published.

---


---

**Cigaritis larseni** (Bouyer, 2012)


**Type locality:** Cameroon: “?”

**Distribution:** Guinea, Nigeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic.

**Specific localities:**
- Cameroon – ?

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Associated ant:** Nothing published.

---

**Cigaritis menelas** (Druce, 1907)

Red-spot Bar


*Cigaritis menelas* (Druce, 1907). Heath et al., 2002.


*Cigaritis menelas* (Druce, 1907). Collins et al., 2014.
**Alternative common name:** Red-spot Silverline (Larsen, 2005a).

**Type locality:** Nigeria: “N. Nigeria: Afikpo”.

**Distribution:** Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria (south), Cameroon (west).

**Specific localities:**
- Ivory Coast – Adiopodoumé (Larsen, 2005a); Bingerville (Larsen, 2005a); Giglio (Larsen, 2005a).
- Ghana – Anfoega (Larsen, 2005a); Likpe (Larsen, 2005a).
- Nigeria – Afikpo (TL); Agege (Larsen, 2005a).

**Habitat:** Forest (Larsen, 2005a).

**Habits:** This is an extremely rare species; the only two males known were caught by Maessen and are in the Allyn Museum, USA (Larsen, 2005a).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Associated ant:** Nothing published.

---

*Cigaritis modesta* (Trimen, 1891)

**Modest Bar**


Type locality: [Angola? Namibia?]: “Omrora”.

Diagnosis: The single tail on the hindwing, at vein 2 is diagnostic (all other species of *Cigaritis* have two tails on each hind wing) (Pringle *et al*., 1994).

Distribution: Angola?, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Namibia?

Habitat: Open Dambo (Gardiner, 2010b).

Habits: Nothing published.

Flight period: Nothing published.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Associated ant: Nothing published.

---

### Cigaritis modesta modesta (Trimen, 1891)


Type locality: [Angola? Namibia?]: “Omrora”.


---

### Cigaritis modesta heathi (d’Abrera, 1980)


---


Wingspan: 24mm. Mudwiji, Plain 40 km E. of Mwinilunga. 27-X-79.

(Henning collection – H323).

Type locality: Zambia: “Plain, 25 miles east of Mwinilunga”.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Lualaba – a single specimen), Zambia.

Specific localities:

Zambia – Mundwiji Plain (TL; Heath *et al*., 2002).
*Cigaritis montana* (Joicey & Talbot, 1924)

Spindasis montana Joicey & Talbot, 1924. Ackery et al., 1995.
Cigaritis montana (Joicey & Talbot, 1924). Heath et al., 2002.
Cigaritis montana (Joicey & Talbot, 1924). Collins et al., 2014.

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “East Luvua Valley, escarpment five days north-east of Lake Mweru, 4,000-5,000 ft.”.

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo (Shaba), Tanzania (west), Zambia (north & north-west) (Gardiner, 2010b).

Recorded for Zambia by Kielland (1990d) but not listed as Zambian by Heath *et al.* (2002).

**Specific localities:**
Democratic Republic of Congo – East Luvua Valley (TL).
Tanzania – Mpanda District (Kielland, 1990d); Kigoma District (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habitat:** Brachystegia woodland and occasionally in montane grassland with deciduous trees (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania at altitudes from 900 to 2000 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Associated ant:** Nothing published.

**Note:** D’Abrera (2009: 702) avers that *montana* may be a synonym of *natalensis* but makes no formal taxonomic changes. Gardiner (2010: 152) states that he considers *montana* to be species distinct from *natalensis*.


Spindasis mozambica Bertolini, 1850. Dickson & Kroon, 1978. [misspelling of author’s name]
Spindasis mozambica (Bertolini, 1850). Kielland, 1990d. [misspelling of author’s name]
Spindasis mozambica Bertolini, 1850. d’Abrera, 2009: 704. [misspelling of authors name].
**Cigaritis mozambica.** Male (Wingspan 24 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside. Jachtfontein, Gauteng Province, South Africa. 6 June 2010. J. Dobson. Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

**Cigaritis mozambica.** Female (Wingspan 27 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside. Breednek, North West Province, South Africa. 30 November 2008. J. Dobson. Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

**Alternative common names:** Mozambique Silverline; Common Silverline.

**Type locality:** [Mozambique]: “Coste del Coromandel”.

**Diagnosis:** The orange-yellow colour of the bands on the underside is characteristic. In the dry-season form the underside ground colour is light brown and the bands are brownish red (Pringle *et al*., 1994). The genitalia are figured by Kielland (1990d).

**Distribution:** Sub-Saharan Africa, including Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (Fermon *et al*., 2001), Nigeria (south and Cross River loop), Gabon, the equatorial zone, Uganda, Kenya (south-west), Tanzania, Zambia (widespread), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, Free State Province, KwaZulu-Natal), Swaziland (Duke *et al*., 1999), Lesotho.

**Specific localities:**
- **Ghana** – Accra Plains (Larsen, 2005a); Shai Hills (Larsen, 2005a); Cape Coast (Larsen, 2005a); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2009).
- **Benin** – Noyau Central, Lama Forest (Fermon *et al*., 2001); Lokoli (Tchibozo *et al*., 2008).
- **Nigeria** – Old Calabar (Trimen, 1868).
- **Gabon** – Leconi, Bateke Plateau (van de Weghe, 2010).
- **Kenya** – South Kavirondo (Larsen, 1991c); Kisumu (Larsen, 1991c).
- **Tanzania** – Widespread but not recorded from Northern Highlands (Kielland, 1990d).
- **Malawi** – Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al*., 2010).
- **Zambia** – Ikelenge (Heath *et al*., 2002); Lusaka (Heath *et al*., 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al*., 2002); Luanshya (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al*., 2002); Makutu Mountains (Heath *et al*., 2002); Nyika (Heath *et al*., 2002).
- **Mozambique** – Coste del Coromandel (TL); Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al*., 2010).
- **Zimbabwe** – Vumba (male illustrated above).
- **Limpopo Province** – Warmbaths (Swanepoel, 1953); Nylstroom (Swanepoel, 1953); Makapan’s Caves (Swanepoel, 1953); Haenertsburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Paardevlei (Swanepoel, 1953); Houtbosdorp (Swanepoel, 1953); Groot Spelonken (Swanepoel, 1953); Louis Trichard – Mountain Inn (Swanepoel, 1953); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (“Malta Forest”); Alma (Williams); Soetdoring Farm [-24.561 28.233] (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015); Bateleur Nature
Reserve (Williams & Dobson, unpub., 2015).

Mpumalanga – Witbank (Swanepoel, 1953); Barberton (Swanepoel, 1953); Graskop (Swanepoel, 1953); Lydenburg (Swanepoel, 1953).

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

Gauteng – Pretoria (Swanepoel, 1953); Krugersdorp (Swanepoel, 1953); Witwatersrand Botanical Gardens (J. Dobson, unpublished checklist, 2001); Hillshaven (the Dobsons and Williams).

Free State Province – Bloemfontein (Swanepoel, 1953).

KwaZulu-Natal – upper reaches of the Loteni River (Swanepoel, 1953); Pietermaritzburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Weenen (Swanepoel, 1953); Durban (Swanepoel, 1953); Lake Sibayi (Pringle et al., 1994).


Lesotho – Maseru (Swanepoel, 1953).

Habitat: Savanna and grassland, from sea-level to 2 100 m (Pringle et al., 1994). In West Africa it is commonest in Guinea savanna (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: Males establish territories on grassy slopes, which they defend from perches on low plants, grass or rocks. Males also frequently hilltop, perching low down, often on the ground (Williams, unpublished). The flight is fast but usually confined to its small territory (Pringle et al., 1994). Both sexes are partial to flowers, especially those of *Tridax* on roadsides (Larsen, 2005a). Males occasionally mudpuddle (Larsen, 2005a).

Flight period: All year in warmer parts and from September to April in cooler areas (Pringle et al., 1994).

Early stages:

Murray, 1935 [Possibly not this species].

Larval food:

*Fadogia tetraqueta* K. Krause var. *tetraquerta* (Rubiaceae) [Otto et al., 2013: 72].

*Medicago* species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 182].

*Sphenostylis angustifolia* Sond. (Fabaceae) [Pringle et al., 1994: 171, who state: “Final confirmation of this record is desirable”. This larval host plant was confirmed as correct at Hillshaven in September, 2006 (MCW, pers. obs.)].

*Vigna* species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 182].

Associated ant:

*Crematogaster* species (Formicidae) [MCW, personal obs., Hillshaven, Gauteng, Sep. 2006].

---

**Cigaritis myrmecophila** Dumont, 1922


Type locality: Tunisia: “Tunisie, dunes de Tozeur-Nefta”.

Distribution: Algeria, through Libya, Egypt and Jordan, to Arabia and south-eastern Iran.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Associated ant: Nothing published.

---

**Cigaritis myrmecophila myrmecophila** Dumont, 1922


Type locality: Tunisia: “Tunisie, dunes de Tozeur-Nefta”.
Distribution: Central Sahara, the Middle East and Arabia (northern Oman).

*Cigaritis nairobiensis* (Sharpe, 1904)

Type locality: Kenya: “Nairobi”.
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Shaba), Kenya.

Specific localities:
Kenya – Nairobi (TL).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: *Rhus longipes* Engl. var. *longipes* (Anacardiaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 327; as *Rhus villosa* Oliv. (= *vulgaris* Meikle); oviposition only].

Associated ant: Nothing published.

Note: Kielland (1990d: 183) states that *nairobiensis* (Sharpe, 1904) may be a junior synonym of *Cigaritis victoriae* (Butler, 1884) but makes no formal taxonomic changes. Larsen (1991c: 183), on the other hand, considers *nairobiensis* (Sharpe, 1904) “to be at most an individual form of *Cigaritis nyassae* (Butler, 1884)”. He does not, however, formally sink *nairobiensis* to *nyassae*.

*Cigaritis namaqua* (Trimen, 1874)

Namaqua Bar

Female Namaqua Bar (*Cigaritis namaqua*), Steinkopf, Northern Cape Province. Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.

*Aphnaeus namaquus* Trimen, 1874. Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.
*Spindasis namaqua* Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.
*Spindasis namaquus* (Trimen, 1874). Ackery et al., 1995.
*Cigaritis namaqua* (Trimen, 1874). Collins et al., 2014.
Garies, Northern Cape Province, South Africa. 4 September, 1986.  D.A. Edge.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Edge Collection.

Cigaritis namaqua. Female (Wingspan 26 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.  
Carolusburg, Northern Cape Province, South Africa. 29 August 2008.  J. Dobson.  
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “Namaqualand, Cape Colony”.

**Diagnosis:** Closest to *Cigaritis phanes* but the bars on the underside of the wings are darker and less regular, particularly the outer bar on the hindwing. In males the purple colouration on the upperside is of a deep tone and is extensive. The female, by contrast, has little purple, whereas the yellow-ochreous markings are extensive on both wings (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Distribution:** Namibia (south), South Africa (Western Cape Province – north-west, Northern Cape Province).

**Specific localities:**
- Namibia – Witputz (Littlewood); Warmbad (D. and R. Plowes); Grünau (D. and R. Plowes); Aus (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); east of Witputz (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).
- Western Cape Province – 35 km south of Bitterfontein (Dryburgh).
- Northern Cape Province – Garies (Swanepoel, 1953); Kamieskroon (Swanepoel, 1953); Soebatsfontein (Swanepoel, 1953); O’okiep (Swanepoel, 1953); Kenhardt (Swanepoel, 1953); Anenous (Trimen); Springbok (Swanepoel, 1953); Studer’s Pass, near Garies (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Habitat:** Namaqualand Broken Veld (succulent Karoo), usually on the lower more gentle slopes of hills (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Habits:** Found in localized colonies, some of which may contain large numbers of individuals. Although it is very fast on the wing, specimens settle frequently, usually head downwards, on a dry twig or the foliage of bushes (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Flight period:** September to December, with a peak in September. Namibian records are for April and May (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

**Early stages:**

Vissian, 1976: 511 (or 520?).

Henning, S., 1983: 72 [near Garies, Northern Cape].

“This species was bred from eggs, larvae and pupae collected near Garies, Namaqualand in the Cape. The larvae fed on *Zygophyllum refractum* Grünb. (Zygophyllaceae).”
Larval food: 
*Tetraena retrofracta* (Thunb.) Beier & Thulin (Zygophyllaceae) [Henning, S., 1983a: 72; near Garies, Northern Cape; as *Zygophyllum retrofractum* Thunb.].

Associated ant: 
*Crematogaster* species [Henning, S., 1983a: 72; near Garies, Northern Cape].

---

**Cigaritis natalensis** (Westwood, 1851)

*Natal Bar*

---


*Amblypodia natalensis* Westwood. Trimen, 1866a.

*Aphnaeus natalensis* Westwood, 1852. Trimen & Bowker, 1887b. [date of authorship erroneous]

*Aphnaeus masilikzii* (Wallengren, 1857). Trimen & Bowker, 1887b. [synonym of *Cigaritis natalensis*]

*Spindasis natalensis* Hewitson and Doubleday. Swanepoel, 1953a. [misattribution of authorship]

*Spindasis natalensis* (Westwood, 1852). Dickson & Kroon, 1978. [date of authorship erroneous]

*Spindasis natalensis* (Westwood, 1852). Pringle *et al*., 1994: 170. [date of authorship erroneous]


---

23
**Cigaritis natalensis.** Male (Wingspan 29 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

**Cigaritis natalensis.** Female. (Wingspan 32 mm) Left – upperside; right – underside.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

**Type locality:** [South Africa]: “Port Natal”.

**Diagnosis:** On the KwaZulu-Natal coast, and even more so the Eastern Cape coast, there is a form *(obscura)* that is characterized by extensive black scaling in the forewing apex, sometimes completely obliterating the orange markings. Form *pseudonyassae* is characterized by the light proximal band crossing the cell of the forewing being white (Pringle *et al*., 1994).

**Distribution:** Malawi, Zambia (widespread), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia (north), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpuamalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, Free State Province, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Swaziland (Duke *et al*., 1999).

According to Larsen (2005a) a record of this species from Togo (Karsch, 1893) is in error. However, the male illustrated on plate 24 (no. 369a and 369c) in Larsen (2005a), purported to be that of *mozambica* is, almost certainly, a male of *natalensis*. If it does originate from Nigeria (i.e. is not mislabelled) this represents a major extension of the range of *natalensis*. The female illustrated with the male may also be *natalensis*, since the bars on the hindwing underside show through on the upper surface of the hindwing (MCW).

**Specific localities:**
- **Malawi** – Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al*., 2010).
- **Zambia** – Chismaba (Heath *et al*., 2002); Lusaka (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mpongwe (Heath *et al*., 2002); Luanshya (Heath *et al*., 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mufufira (Heath *et al*., 2002); Lumangwe Falls (Heath *et al*., 2002); Lake Bangweulu (Heath *et al*., 2002); Kasaba Bay (Heath *et al*., 2002); Makutu Mountains (Heath *et al*., 2002); Nyika (Heath *et al*., 2002).
- **Mozambique** – Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al*., 2010); Mt Mecula [-12.0772 37.6297] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013).
- **Botswana** – Widespread (Larsen, 1991); Tshabong area (Larsen, 1991); Mount Kgale (Larsen, 1991).
- **Limpopo Province** – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Doordraai Dam Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (“Malta Forest”);
Mpumalanga – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Mariepskop area (Henning, 1994c); Sterkspruit Nature Reserve (Williams); Buffelskloof Nature Reserve (Williams).

North West Province – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Kgawse Mountain Reserve (Williams); Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006).

Gauteng – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Witwatersrand Botanical Gardens (J. Dobson, unpublished checklist, 2001); Rosslyn (male illustrated above).

Free State Province – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953).

KwaZulu-Natal – Durban (TL); Port Shepstone (Swanepoel, 1953); Pietermaritzburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Hluhluwe (Swanepoel, 1953); Colenso (Swanepoel, 1953); Eshowe (Swanepoel, 1953); Umhlanga Rocks (Clark & Dickson, 1971); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Ndumo Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002).

Eastern Cape Province – Port Elizabeth (Swanepoel, 1953); East London (Swanepoel, 1953); Port St Johns (Swanepoel, 1953); Great Fish River (Swanepoel, 1953); Qura Mountain (Swanepoel, 1953); Bashee River (Swanepoel, 1953).

Swaziland – Throughout (Swanepoel, 1953); Mlawula Nature Reserve (www.sntc.org.sz); Malolotja Nature Reserve (www.sntc.org.sz).

Habitat: Savanna, from sea-level to 1 800 m (Pringle et al., 1994).

Habits: Males hilltop, selecting a perch on a leaf or twig of small bushes one or two metres above the ground. Both sexes are fond of flowers (Pringle et al., 1994).

Flight period: All year.

Early stages:

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 152, plate 75 [as Spindasis natalensis; Umhlanga Rocks, KwaZulu-Natal].

“Egg: 0.85 mm diam. – 0.5 mm high. Laid singly in bracts or folds of the food-plant. Dark chocolate in colour. The eggs are covered with round indentations with hexagonal edging. They hatch after some 9 days. Larva: 1st instar 1.75 mm, growing to 3 mm in 8 days; 2nd instar growing to 5 mm in 6 days; 3rd instar growing to 7 mm in 7 days; 4th instar growing to 9 mm in 8 days; 5th instar growing to 16 mm in 11 days; 6th instar growing to 24-26 mm in 15 days. Duration of instars and sizes vary (normal figures only given). The tubercles are present in all instars but the honey-gland only appears in the 3rd and subsequent instars. Larvae live in tubes formed by ants eating out the pith of a stalk (and possibly enlarged by the larvae themselves, on occasion), or in holes made by the ants, which are normally in attendance. They crawl out at night to feed on the leaves. In the 5th instar, there is a saucer-like gland, centrally placed on the dorsum of the 5th segment, and there may be one on the 6th, with traces of another on the 7th and 8th segments. These are all present in the final instar and exude a fluid similar to that of the honey-gland. Ants (Cremaeotogaster castanea Smith, race ferruginea Forel, var. durbanensis Forel) constantly imbibe this fluid. In captivity, the fluid must be removed by a point of blotting paper, otherwise it ferments, forms mildew and kills the larva. Some larvae spin leaves together to form a shelter. The larvae remain concealed during the day. Pupa: 14 mm. Secured to the inner surface of its burrow or shelter by the cremastral hooks. The imago emerges after some 15 days. Some pupa are found in crevices in the stems or trunk of the food-plant. Parasites: Egg. Infested by small Chalcids. Larva. Killed by the Tachinid, Thecocarcelia latifrons, and other species not yet identified. Maggots emerge from the side of the larva, and pupate 36 hours later. The fly-parasite emerges after some 27 days. Pupa. Killed by Tachinids or Braconids, chiefly species of Pimpla, which emerge from the pupa by breaking off the head-piece.” “Recorded from eggs and larvae from Umhlanga Rocks, Natal.”

Spindasis natalensis ab. obscura Aurivillius, 1924. Clark & Dickson (1971) give a separate account of the early stages (p. 153, plate 76), as follows: “Egg: 0.8 mm diam. – 0.5 mm high. Laid singly in bracts, or angles of the stem of the food-plant. It hatches after some 9 days. The egg bears a bold honeycomb pattern; whitish when laid, it soon assumes a darker tint. Larva: 1st instar 1.75 mm, growing to 3 mm in 8 days; 2nd instar growing to 5 mm in 6 days; 3rd instar growing to 7 mm in 7 days; 4th instar growing to 9 mm in 8 days; 5th instar growing to 16 mm in 11 days; 6th instar growing to 24-26 mm in 15 days. The duration of instars and the final size of larvae vary, and normal figures only are given. The tubercles are present in all instars but the honey-gland only appears in the 3rd to 6th instars. Discarded skins are not generally eaten. For details concerning the saucer-like dorsal glands in the 5th to 6th instars, ant-association and the habits of the larvae, see notes under No. 75 [S. natalensis]. Pupa: 14 mm. The pupa is attached to the inner surface of the burrow or shelter by the cremastral hooks. Emergence takes place after some 15 days – or longer under cooler conditions. Parasites: Larva. Killed by a Tachinid: Thecocarcelia latifrons. The maggot emerges from the side of the larva, pupates 2 days later and the fly emerges after another 27 days. Pupa. Killed by a Tachinid and by various species of Pimpla, one in each of
the butterfly pupae.” “The differences (other than colour variation) between the larvae recorded under Nos. 75 and 76 [natalensis and obscura, respectively] cannot in the meantime be explained, since no structural difference would be expected in the larvae of what appear to be only forms of the same species. While larvae of the type now being considered always gave rise to form obscura, insufficient specimens of the other larva (No. 75) were obtained up to the time our observations terminated, to give definitive results as to the form of butterfly produced by this larva. It is hoped that others will continue to investigate the matter. What might be termed the ‘outboard’ position of the tubercles in the more advanced larva is one difference which distinguishes No. 75 from the second type of larva.” “Recorded from eggs and larvae from Umhlanga Rocks, Natal.”

Early stages of Cigaritis natalensis. Left – egg; centre and right – final instar larva. Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Larval food:
*Canthium inerme* (L.f.) Kuntze (syn. *ventosum* (L.) Kuntze (Rubiaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 152].
*Clerodendrum glabrum* E.Mey. (Verbenaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 152].
*Mundulea sericea* (Willd.) A.Chev. (Fabaceae) [Kroon, 1999].
*Mundulea* species (Fabaceae) [Pringle et al., 1994: 170].
*Myerror delele* [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 152].
*Sphenostylis angustifolia* Sond. (Fabaceae) [Kroon, 1999].
*Tapinanthus oleifolius* (J.C.Wendl.) Danser (Loranthaceae), growing on *Brachystegia* species [Paré, *in* Pringle et al., 1994: 170; as *Tapinanthus quinquangulus* (Engl. and Schinz.) Danser].

Associated ant:
*Crematogaster castanea* Smith, race *ferruginea* Forel, var. *durbanensis* Forel [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 152; Umhlanga Rocks, KwaZulu-Natal].


**Cigaritis nilus** (Hewitson, 1865)
Saharan Bar

*Apharitis nilus* (Hewitson, 1865). Ackery et al., 1995.
*Cigaritis nilus* (Hewitson, 1865). Heath et al., 2002.
*Cigaritis nilus* (Hewitson, 1865). Collins et al., 2014.

Alternative common names: Saharan Silverline; Saharan Leopard Butterfly.
Type locality: Sudan: “White Nile”.
Distribution: Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria (north, east), Niger,
Cameroon, Chad, Sudan (south), Uganda, Kenya (north).

**Specific localities:**
- **Burkina Faso** – Poundou (Hawker-Smith, 1929).
- **Ghana** – Gambaga (Larsen, 2005a).
- **Nigeria** – Lokoja (Grose-Smith, 1898); Farniso, near Kano (TL of *buchanani*).
- **Sudan** – Kadugli (Bethune-Baker, 1916); Nuba Hills (Bethune-Baker, 1916); Kordofan (Bethune-Baker, 1916).
- **Kenya** – Suk area (Larsen, 1991c).

**Habitat:** Sub-desert and desert, in the Sahel and in Sudan savanna and sometimes in Guinea savanna (Larsen, 2005a).

**Habits:** Found in small, very localised colonies (Larsen, 1991c).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Associated ant:** Nothing published.

*subaureus* Grose-Smith, 1898 (as sp. of *Aphnaeus*). *Novitates Zoologicae* 5: 358 (350-358). Nigeria: “Lokoja, River Niger”.


---

**Cigaritis noellae** Bouyer, 2011


Allotype (female), same data.

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo.

**Specific localities:**
- Democratic Republic of Congo – Kalumengongo (TL); Lusinga (Bouyer, 2011); Ntumbwa River (Bouyer, 2011); Kafwe River, 1800 m (Bouyer, 2011).

**Habitat:**

**Habits:**

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Associated ant:** Nothing published.

---

**Cigaritis nyassae** (Butler, 1884)

*Nyassa Bar*


**Alternative common name:** Nyassa Silverline.
Type locality: “Lake Nyassa”.


Recorded for Zambia by Kielland (1990d) but not listed by Heath et al. (2002).

Specific localities:

Kenya – 18 miles south-west of Kitale (Jackson, 1937); South Kavirondo (Larsen, 1991c); Chepalungu (Larsen, 1991c); Lumbwa (Larsen, 1991c); Chorongani Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Mt Kenya? (Larsen, 1991c); Shimba Hills? (Sevastopulo, 1974).

Tanzania – Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); Uzungwa Range (Kielland, 1990d); Kidugala near Njombe (Kielland, 1990d); Mikumi National Park (Kielland, 1990d); Pugu Hills (Kielland, 1990d); Kiono Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Uluguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Morogoro (Kielland, 1990d).

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

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

Habitat: Woodland savanna. In Tanzania at altitudes from near sea-level to 1 800 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages:

Jackson, 1937: 217 [Mount Elgon, 18 miles s.w. of Kitale, 6-7000 feet].

“The larva is found on the bark of its food-plants, is always ant-attended, and dies if all the ants are removed. Egg. Not known. Larva. The larva is extraordinarily like those of some lymantriids. The dorsum is red-brown mottled with black, with a very fine grey dorsal line, the brown colouring entering the margins of the first three segments in stripes. On the dorsum, also, are two rows of orange warts bearing short white spines. The sides are white with rows of minute black spots. Head small and polished brown, carried rather far forwards when on the move. The first and the anal segments are armoured with dark brown chitinous plates; the former or collar being hood-like and protecting the head, the latter, at segment 11, somewhat enlarged laterally and carrying two long black external tubercles. From these are exserted whitish thread-like organs which are directed inwards and slightly forward of the vertical, and are rapidly oscillated; the actual organs are about 0.5 mm long. In front of the tubercles and just beyond the chitinous plate is the gland. Length 20 mm. Pupa. Usually found under the bark, the last few abdominal segments being folded under and attached. Head-case blunt, shoulders of wing-cases prominently angled, the thorax domed, smooth and polished. The abdominal segments are somewhat flattened, the divisions being sharply defined. Length 15 mm. Notes on the possible food. In the young stages, this species is found on the terminal shoots and will feed on them, if ants are provided, up to a certain stage, after which in captivity it dies. The later stages in nature are spent on the bark among ants. The mouth-parts are small and I am inclined to think fitted best for absorbing a secretion, and that although it is able in the early stages to feed on the shoots and even does so with some advantage, it is not the main source of food supply. Parasites. Two species of Anilastus (Hymen., Ichneumonidae) were bred.”

Kielland, 1990d: 182.

“Larvae emerging from cracks in bark to feed on foliage, mainly at night; they are attended by ants.”

Larval food:

Entada abyssinica Steud. ex A.Rich. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 217; Mount Elgon, Kenya].

Mundulea species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 182].

Vachellia hockii (De Wild.) Seigler & Ebinger (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 217; as Acacia stenocarpa Hochst.; Mount Elgon, Kenya].

Associated ant: Nothing published.

*Cigaritis overlaeti* (Bouyer, 1998)


*Cigaritis phanes* (Trimen, 1873)

Silvery Bar

**Cigaritis overlaeti.** Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).

**Cigaritis overlaeti.** Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.  
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).

**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Kafakumba.”

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia.

**Specific localities:**
Democratic Republic of Congo – Kafakumba (TL); Kimbomboma (Bouyer, 1998).

Zambia – Isombo (Bouyer, 1998); Ikelenge (Bouyer, 1998); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Solwezi (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lisombu Stream (Heath); Hillwood Farm, Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chiwoma (male and female illustrated above).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Associated ant:** Nothing published.
Silvery Bar (Cigaritis phanes) male upperside (left) and underside (right).
   Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Silvery Bar (Cigaritis phanes) female upperside (left) and underside (right).
   Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Aphnaeus phanes Trimen, 1873. Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.
Spindasis phanes (Trimen, 1873). Dickson & Krom, 1978.
Spindasis phanes (Trimen, 1873). Ackery et al., 1995.
Cigaritis phanes (Trimen, 1873). Heath et al., 2002.
Cigaritis phanes (Trimen, 1873). Collins et al., 2014.

Cigaritis phanes. Male (Wingspan 26 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
   Enoch’s Walk, Gauteng Province, South Africa. 7 March 2004. J. Dobson.
   Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “Vaal River, Griqualand West”.

Diagnosis: The shiny white ground colour and orange bands on the underside is characteristic. It is a decidedly variable species, particularly on the underside – in some specimens the bands are fawn coloured and broader than usual (male B illustrated above). Specimens that appear to be intermediate between Cigaritis phanes and Cigaritis namaqua have been found south of Gränau and south of Olfantsfontein by Cottrell (Pringle et al., 1994).

Distribution: Malawi (south), Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Cape Province), Swaziland.

Specific localities:
- Zambia – Lower Luangwa Valley (Heath et al., 2002); Zambezi Valley (Heath et al., 2002); Livingstone (Heath et al., 2002).
- Botswana – Widespread (Larsen, 1991); Tshabong (Pringle et al., 1994); Tshane (Pringle et al., 1994); Mahalapye (Pringle et al., 1994); Palapye (Pringle et al., 1994); near Ghanzi (Larsen, 1991); Kgaligadi Transfrontier Park (Larsen, 1991).
- Namibia – south of Gränau (Cottrell, vide Pringle et al., 1994).
- Limpopo Province – Warmbaths (Swanepoel, 1953); Potgietersrus (Swanepoel, 1953); Tubex (Swanepoel, 1953); Polokwane (Swanepoel, 1953); Munnik (Swanepoel, 1953); Sibasa (Swanepoel, 1953); Saltpan (Swanepoel, 1953); Vivo (Swanepoel, 1953); Naboomspruit (Southey); Soetdoring Farm [-24.561 28.233] (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015); Letsitele.
- North West Province – Rustenburg (Swanepoel, 1953).
- Gauteng – Pretoria (Swanepoel, 1953); Hennops River (Enoch’s Walk) (Henning, S. 1983).
- KwaZulu-Natal – Pietermaritzburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Estcourt (Pringle et al., 1994); Muden (Pringle et al., 1994; male B illustrated above); Weenen (Pringle et al., 1994); Ladysmith (female illustrated above).
- Northern Cape Province – Barkly West (Swanepoel, 1953); Schimidsdriif (Pringle et al., 1994); Nickerkshoop (Pringle et al., 1994); Upington (Pringle et al., 1994); Twee Rivieren (Pringle et al., 1994); south-west of Olfantsfontein (Cottrell, vide Pringle et al., 1994).

Habitat: Savanna, especially thornveld (Pringle et al., 1994).

Habits: The flight is rapid but specimens settle frequently, on low bushes or flowers. Males establish territories in rocky spots with grass, just below the summit of hills. Usually only a few specimens are encountered in any particular locality. Both sexes feed from low flowers (Pringle et al., 1994).

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

Early stages:

Henning, S., 1983: 73 [Hennops River, Gauteng].

Larval food:
Senegalia mellifera (Vahl) Seigler & Ebinger subsp. detinens (Burch.) Kyal & Boatwr. (Fabaceae) [Bampton, in Pringle et al., 1994: 171; as sp. of Acacia; “Cape”].

Ximenia caffra Sond. (Olacaceae) [Henning, S., 1983: 73; Hennops River, Gauteng].

Associated ant:
Crematogaster castanea Smith [Henning, S., 1983: 73; Hennops River, Gauteng].

*erna* Staudinger, 1888. *In: Staudinger & Schatz, 1884-8 (as sp. of *Aphnaeus*). Exoticher Schmetterlinge 1: 274 (333 pp.). Bayern. [South Africa]: “Transvaal”.

**Cigaritis pinheyi** (Heath, 1983)


*Type locality*: Zambia: “Jimbe Plain, Ikelenge”.
*Distribution*: Democratic Republic of Congo?, Zambia (extreme north-west). Known, with certainty, only from the type locality (Heath et al., 2002).
*Specific localities*:
*Early stages*: Nothing published.
*Larval food*: Nothing published.
*Associated ant*: Nothing published.

**Cigaritis scotti** (Gabriel, 1954)


*Type locality*: [Yemen]: “Western Aden Protectorate: Wadi east of Jebel Ma’fari, c. 4,200 ft.”.
*Distribution*: Yemen, Oman.
*Specific localities*:
Yemen – Wadi east of Jebel Ma’fari (TL).
*Early stages*: Nothing published.
*Larval food*: Nothing published.
*Associated ant*: Nothing published.
**Cigaritis shaba** (Bouyer, 1991)


**Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Lunganda (Zaïre, Shaba), 19-VI-1924 (Ch. SEYDEL) (in coll. MRAC).”

**Distribution:** Democratic Republic of Congo (Shaba).

**Specific localities:**
Democratic Republic of Congo – Lunganda (TL).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Associated ant:** Nothing published.

---

**Cigaritis somalina** (Butler, 1886)

*Somali Bar*

*Cigaritis somalina* (Butler, 1886). Heath et al., 2002.
*Cigaritis somalina* (Butler, 1886). Collins et al., 2014.

[Painting of the type from the original publication (Butler, 1886)]

**Alternative common name:** Somali Silverline.

**Type locality:** Somalia: “Less than 80 miles S. of Berbera”.

**Distribution:** Ethiopia (Larsen, 1991c), Somalia, Kenya (north), Yemen.

**Specific localities:**
Somalia – less than 80 miles south of Berbera (TL).

**Habitat:** Arid savanna; often along water courses.

**Habits:** Specimens are attracted to flowers at the edge of irrigated fields (Larsen, 1991c).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:**
Suspected to be *Acacia* species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 185].

**Associated ant:** Nothing published.

---

**Cigaritis tanganyikae** (Kielland, 1990)

**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Mpanda, Sitebi, 2000 m; IX-1970, J. Kielland”. Types to be deposited in the Natural History Museum, London.

**Original description:**

“Male. Upperside similar to that of *S. apelles*, with reduced f.w. orange patches, but h.w. discal area uniformly dark blue (in *apelles* the undersides pale-yellow discal space between the red band is clearly indicated on the upperside as a pale band); black border more extended than in *mozambica*, thereby reducing the extent of the blue area. Shape of undersides bands similar to *apelles* and *mozambica*, but the colour is orange (not red as in *apelles* and *mozambica*); ground colour dirty-yellow (darker than in the two other species). Length of f.w. 13.5 – 15.6 mm. Female. Larger than the male; h.w. similar; f.w. orange patches larger and paler. Underside as in the male. Length of f.w. 17.6 mm. Male genitalia (fig. 129). Differs from *apelles* (fig. 130) and *mozambica* (fig. 131) in several aspects: distal half of aedeagus armed with short teeth on the ventral side (in *apelles* there are no teeth, and *mozambica* has numerous teeth, almost encircling the middle part of aedeagus). There is a patch of hair-like cornuti which in *mozambica* is much more extended. Valva is narrower than in the other two species, as shown in the figures.”

**Distribution:** Tanzania (west).

**Specific localities:**
- Tanzania – Sitebi Mountain, Mpanda (TL); Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Ufipa (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habitat:** Usually open montane habitats (up to 2 000 m), but also in woodland at lower altitudes (down to 900 m) (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** Common but local (Kielland, 1990d).

**Early stages:** Nothing published.

**Larval food:** Nothing published.

**Associated ant:** Nothing published.

---

**Cigaritis tavetensis** (Lathy, 1906)


**Alternative common name:** Taveta Silverline.

**Type locality:** [Kenya]: “Taveta, British E. Africa”.

**Distribution:** Uganda (east), Kenya, Tanzania (north).

**Specific localities:**
- Kenya – Taveta (TL); Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c); Sagala (Larsen, 1991c); Sokoke (Larsen, 1991c); Marsabit (Larsen, 1991c); Mbololo (Larsen, 1991c); Nakuru (Larsen, 1991c); Kibwezi (Larsen, 1991c); Ortum (Larsen, 1991c); Tana River (Larsen, 1991c); Mount Kulal (Larsen, 1991c).
- Tanzania – Northern Highlands (Kielland, 1990d); Usambara Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Kimboza Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Uluguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habitat:** Woodland savanna. In Tanzania at altitudes between 300 and 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** This is an uncommon species (Larsen, 1991c).

**Early stages:**

Van Someren, 1974: 327.

“Eggs are laid on young shoots of *Vachellia drepanolobium*. Larvae are located on or within galls, attended by *Pheidole* ants.”

**Larval food:**
Galls on *Vachellia drepanolobium* (Harms ex Sjostedt) P.J.H. Hurter (Fabaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 327; as sp. of *Acacia*].

**Associated ant:**
*Pheidole* species (Formicidae) [Van Someren, 1974: 327].
**Cigaritis trimeni** (Neave, 1910)


**Type locality**: [Zambia]: “Upper Kalungwisi valley”.


**Habitat**: Woodland. In Tanzania at altitudes between 1 000 and 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Early stages**: Nothing published.

**Larval food**: Nothing published.

**Associated ant**: Nothing published.

---


**Type locality:** [Zambia]: “Upper Kalungwisi valley”.

**Distribution:** Kenya? (Warren-Gash, 1993), Tanzania (west), Malawi (north), Zambia, Mozambique.

**Specific localities:**
- **Tanzania** – Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); Ufipa (Kielland, 1990d).
- **Zambia** – Upper Kalungwisi Valley (TL); Kafue (Heath et al., 2002); Lusaka (Heath et al., 2002); Chalimbana (Heath et al., 2002); Chisamba (Heath et al., 2002); Mporokoso (Heath et al., 2002); Ndola (Heath et al., 2002); Mufulira (Heath et al., 2002); Makutu Mountains (Heath et al., 2002).
- **Mozambique** – Mt Namuli (Congdon et al., 2010).

---

**Cigaritis trimeni congolanus (Dufrane, 1954)**

*DISTRIBUTION:* Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (Sankuru, Lualaba).

**Specific localities:**
- Democratic Republic of Congo – Luebo (TL).

---

**Cigaritis victoriae**

**Type locality:** “Victoria Nyanza”.

**Diagnosis:** Closest to *Cigaritis natalensis*, from which it may be distinguished on the hindwing underside in that the two stripes are parallel, almost touching at the costa (Pringle et al., 1994).

**Distribution:** Kenya (south and east), Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe (eastern border).

**Specific localities:**
- **Kenya** – South Kavirondo (Larsen, 1991c); Suna (Larsen, 1991c); Kisii (Larsen, 1991c); Shimba Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Mrima Hill area (Larsen, 1991c); Mount Kenya (Larsen, 1991c).
- **Tanzania** – Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Uzungwa Range (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert et al., 2006).
- **Mozambique** – Dondo (Pringle et al., 1994); Xiluvo (Pringle et al., 1994); Amatongas (Pringle et al., 1994); Inchope (Pringle et al., 1994); Garuso (Pringle et al., 1994).
- **Zimbabwe** – Cross Kopje, near Mutare (Pringle et al., 1994).

**Habitat:** Woodland savanna. In Tanzania at altitudes from 900 to 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).

**Habits:** Occurs in localised colonies. Both sexes feed from flowers (Larsen, 1991c). Apparently males do not hilltop (Pringle et al., 1994).

**Flight period:** Probably flies all year but mostly encountered in spring and autumn (Pringle et al., 1994).

**Early stages:**

Jackson, 1947: 46 [Kavirondo, Kenya; given as *Spindasis natalensis* but possibly *Cigaritis victoriae*].

“The larva feeds on the leaves and is ant-attended. **Egg.** Not known. **Larva.** Dorsally light greenish
brown, collar and anal segments dark brown, laterals greenish-white, the whole surface covered with minute white papillae. Along the edges of the laterals are rows of long white spines arranged in pairs; two rows of shorter single spines are ranged along the dorsum. Head large, brown, protected by a collar. Anal segments rounded, with suranal plate. Just anterior to the suranal plate are two small tubercular processes holding papillae. When stimulated the papillae are exserted and oscillate rapidly, the general direction being inwards. These papillae are white with an extrusable terminal rosette of very fine spiny hairs; although the movement is very rapid it is possible to see these hairs shot out at each outward stroke of the papillae. A large oval gland is situated centrally anterior to the tubercles. Length 18 mm. **Pupa.** Polished black with narrow head and prominent shoulders. The posterior segments are contracted and tucked underneath where they are attached to the bark. Length 10-11 mm.”

**Larval food:**

*Acacia* species (Fabaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 327].
*Cassia* species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 183].
*Mundulea* species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 183].
*Ximenia americana* L. (Olacaceae) [Jackson, 1947: 46].

**Associated ant:** Nothing published.