

Genus *Paronymus* Aurivillius, [1925] Large Darts & Missiles

In Seitz, [1908-25]. *Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde*, Stuttgart (2) **13** *Die Afrikanischen Tagfalter*: 520 (614 pp.).

Type-species: *Hesperia ligora* Hewitson, by subsequent designation (Evans, 1937. *A catalogue of the African Hesperidae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum*: 127 (212 pp.)).

= *Gastrochaeta* Holland, 1893. *Entomological News* **5**: 28 (26-31). Type-species: *Gastrochaeta mabillei* Holland, by monotypy. [Invalid: junior homonym of *Gastrochaeta* Dujardin, 1841.]

= *Ceratricula* Larsen, 2013. *Zootaxa* 3666 (4): 479 (476-488). Type-species: *Ceratricula semilutea* Mabille, 1891, by original designation. *Annales de le Société Entomologique de Belgique* **35**: 65 (59-88, 106-121, 168-187). [Synonymised with *Paronymus* by Grishin, 2023a.]

The genus *Paronymus* belongs to the Family Hesperidae Latreille, 1809; Subfamily Hesperinae Latreille, 1809; Tribe Astictopterini Swinhoe, 1912; Subtribe Cupithina Grishin, 2023.

Huang *et al.*, 2024, place *Paronymus* within subtribe Aclerosina, but make no formal taxonomic decisions.

Grishin, 2023a, transferred 6 species previously in *Meza* Hemming, 1939 (*banda*, *cybeutes*, *elba*, *gardineri*, *indusiata* and *mabillei*) to *Paronymus* and raised *Paronymus cybeutes volta* to a full species.

Paronymus (Large Darts) is an Afrotropical genus of 15 species.

**Paronymus budonga* (Evans, 1938) Plain Large Dart

Gastrochaeta budonga Evans, 1938. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (11) **1**: 312 (312-315).

Meza budonga (Evans, 1938). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 109.

Paronymus budonga (Evans, 1938). Larsen, *in* Congdon & Collins, 1998: 21.



Paronymus budonga. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mount Mille, Lolodorf, Cameroon. May 2012. PA. ABRI-2019-2536.
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Paronymus budonga. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nyong River, Ebogo, Cameroon. November 2000. ABRI Coll. ABRI-2019-2537.
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: [Uganda]: “Budongo”.

Distribution: Cameroon (Vande weghe, 2010), Gabon (Vande weghe, 2010), Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda (west), Tanzania (north-west).

Specific localities:

Gabon – Mount Belinga (Vande weghe, 2010).

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

Uganda – Budonga Forest (TL); Katera Forest (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

Tanzania – Minziro Forest, especially Kere Hill (common) (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

Habitat: Forest.

****Paronymus ligora* (Hewitson, 1876)**
Great Large Dart

Hesperia ligora Hewitson, 1876. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (4) **18**: 450 (449-457).
Pardaleodes ligora (Hewitson, 1876). Holland, 1896.
Andronymus ligora (Hewitson, 1876). Mabille, 1904.
Paronymus ligora (Hewitson, 1876). Evans, 1937.



Paronymus ligora. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Saniquellei, Nimba Mountains, Liberia. 12 January 2014. J. Dobson.
Images M.C.Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Paronymus ligora. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Type locality: Angola.

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south), Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda.

Specific localities:

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

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

Benin – see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Gabon – Waka (Vande weghe, 2010).

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

Habitat: Usually forest in good condition; occasionally in degraded habitat (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: A scarce species of skipper (Larsen, 2005a). Males are usually found when perched on leaves along forest paths, 1.5 to 2 m above the ground (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages:

Cock & Congdon, 2013: 32 [pupal case]

Larval food:

An unidentified Dicotyledon [Cock & Congdon, 2013].

thersander Mabille, 1890 (as sp. of *Carystus*). *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France* (6) **10**: 30 (17-51). Sierra Leone: “Sierra-Leone”.

****Paronymus nevea* (Druce, 1910)**
Snowy Large Dart

Pardaleodes nevea Druce, 1910. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1910**: 376 (356-378).
Paronymus nevea (Druce, 1910). Evans, 1937.



Paronymus nevea. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mount Mille, Lolodorf, Cameroon. May 2012. PA. ABRI-2019-2542.
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Paronymus nevea. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Suhin, Ghana. February 2012. RV. ABRI-2019-2543.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Upper Kasai district, Congo Free State”.

Distribution: Guinea, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (east), Zambia (north-west).

Specific localities:

Guinea – Nzerekore (Collenette, *vide* Larsen, 2005a); Ziama (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

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

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

Nigeria – Afi River, Okwangwo (Larsen, 2005a).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Upper Kasai district (TL); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002; male illustrated above).

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

Habits: A very rare skipper throughout its range (Larsen, 2005a).

****Paronymus xanthias* (Mabille, 1891)**
Yellow Large Dart

Carystus xanthias Mabille, 1891. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de Belgique* **35**: 117 (59-88, 106-121, 168-187).

Pardaleodes xanthias (Mabille, 1891). Holland, 1896.

Andronymus xanthias (Mabille, 1891). Mabille, 1904.

Paronymus xanthias (Mabille, 1891). Evans, 1937.



Paronymus xanthias xanthias. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Maan, southern Cameroon. November 2006. ABRI Leg. ABRI-2019-2532.
Images M.C.Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Paronymus xanthias xanthias. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Libreville, Gabon. 29 November 2017. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Nigeria: “Lagos”.

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

Habitat: Forest.

Habits: An uncommon skipper, usually met with in ones or twos (Larsen, 2005a). Flies along forest paths, settling on low vegetation (Congdon & Collins, 1998). When perched with closed wings it is easily mistaken for the much commoner *Andronymus marina* (Kielland, *vide* Congdon & Collins, 1998). Males are usually found perching on leaves in dense forest (Larsen, 2005a).

Paronymus xanthias xanthias (Mabille, 1891)
Yellow Large Dart

Carystus xanthias Mabille, 1891. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de Belgique* 35: 117 (59-88, 106-121, 168-187).

Pardaleodes xanthias (Mabille, 1891). Holland, 1896.

Andronymus xanthias (Mabille, 1891). Mabille, 1904.

Paronymus xanthias (Mabille, 1891). Evans, 1937.



Paronymus xanthias xanthias. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Maan, southern Cameroon. November 2006. ABRI Leg. ABRI-2019-2532.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Paronymus xanthias xanthias. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Libreville, Gabon. 29 November 2017. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Nigeria: “Lagos”.

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

Specific localities:

Guinea – Seredou (Larsen, 2005a); Ziama (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Sierra Leone – Loma Mountains (Larsen, 2005a); Freetown (Larsen, 2005a).

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

Ivory Coast – Tai (Larsen, 2005a); Nimbas (Larsen, 2005a); Abidjan area (Larsen, 2005a); Abengourou (Larsen, 2005a).

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

Nigeria – Lagos (TL); Olokemeji (Larsen, 2005a); Ilaro (Larsen, 2005a); Okwangwo (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Malibe (Vande weghe, 2010); Pongara (Vande weghe, 2010); Waka (Vande weghe, 2010); Mikongo, Lope (Vande weghe, 2010); Kinguele (Vande weghe, 2010); Akaka (Vande weghe, 2010); Bakouaka (Vande weghe, 2010); Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010).

Paronymus xanthias kiellandi Congdon & Collins, 1998
Eastern Yellow Large Dart

Paronymus xanthias kiellandi Congdon & Collins, 1998. *In: Supplement to Kielland's butterflies of Tanzania: p.x (143 pp.)*
ABRI and Lambillionea.



Paronymus xanthias kiellandi. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Budongo, Uganda.
Images T. Larsen ex. NHM Collection.

Type locality: Tanzania: “Bukoba, Bulembe, 23.ii.1993, J. Kielland”. In African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi.

Diagnosis: Differs from the nominate subspecies in the following respects: forewing upperside hyaline spots reduced and spot in space 3 higher than it is wide; hindwing upperside patch narrower (not extending into space 2); in male sex brands less evident; dorsal surface of abdomen dark (predominantly yellow in *xanthias*); hindwing underside marginal band wider and more obviously divided at 4 (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

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

Specific localities:

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

Tanzania – Bulembe (TL); Minziro Forest (Congdon & Collins, 1998); Kikuru Forest (uncommon in both) (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

Zambia – Lisombo (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kalene Hill (A. Gardiner, *vide* Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Note: Heath *et al.* (2002: 15) suggest that the Zambian material may represent an undescribed subspecies, distinct from *kiellandi*.

****Paronymus semilutea* (Mabille, 1891)**
Western Tufted Missile

Ceratriclia semilutea Mabille, 1891. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de Belgique* **35**: 65 (59-88, 106-121, 168-187).

Ceraticula semilutea (Mabille, 1891). Larsen, 2013: 483 **comb. nov.**

Paronymus semilutea (Mabille, 1891) Grishin, 2023 **comb. nov.**



Paronymus semilutea. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Iloro Fores, Nigeria.
Images T. Larsen ex. ZMUC Collection.

Type locality: Nigeria: “Lagos en Afrique”. Place of deposition of type unknown (Larsen, 2013).

Diagnosis: Upperside similar to that of *Ceratrachia hollandi* but *semilutea* male hindwing with pronounced brown sex brand (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

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

Specific localities:

Guinea – Nimbas (Larsen, 2005a); Ziama (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Sierra Leone – Guma (Belcastro, 1986); Loma Mountains (Belcastro, 1986).

Liberia – Harbel (Larsen, 2005a); Wologizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Ivory Coast – Nimbas (Larsen, 2005a).

Ghana – Assin Foso (Larsen, 2005a); Kakum (Larsen, 2005a); Atewa Range (Larsen, 2005a).

Nigeria – Lagos (TL); Ilaro (Larsen, 2005a); Okwangwo (Larsen, 2005a); Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a).

Habitat: Closed forest. Usually found in small glades and along forest paths. Also found along stream banks (Larsen, 2013).

Habits: Rather local and only occasionally numerous (Larsen, 2013). In the field *semilutea* is difficult to distinguish from the much commoner *Ceratrachia phocion* and is thus probably often overlooked (Larsen, 2005a). Individuals have been noted feeding from low growing flowers (Congdon & Collins, 1998). *Ceratricula semilutea* tends to fly higher above the ground than species of the genus *Ceratrachia* (Larsen, 2013).

****Paronymus indeterminabilis* (Strand, 1912)**

Central Tufted Missile

Ceratrachia indeterminabilis Strand, 1912. *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* 78 (A.9.): 110 (92-111).

Synonym of *Ceratrachia semilutea* Mabille, 1891. Evans, 1937.

Ceratricula semilutea indeterminabilis (Strand, 1912). Larsen, 2013 **comb. nov., stat. rev.**

Paronymus indeterminabilis (Strand, 1912). Grishin, 2023a. **stat. rest.**

Type locality: Cameroon: “Alen”. Place of deposition of type unknown (Larsen, 2013).

Diagnosis: Larger than *semilutea* or *congdoni*, with more prominent dark spotting on the hindwing underside

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

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Alen (Strand, 1912).

Gabon – Mondah (Vande weghe, 2010); Lope National Park (Vande weghe, 2010); Ipassa, Ivindo National Park (Vande weghe, 2010); Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010); Camp PPG, Bateke Plateau National Park (Vande weghe, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kinshasa (Larsen, 2013).

****Paronymus congdoni* (Larsen, 2013)**

Eastern Tufted Missile

Ceratricula semilutea congdoni Larsen, 2013. *Zootaxa* 3666 (4): 481 (476-488).

Paronymus congdoni (Larsen, 2013) Grishin, 2023a. **stat. nov.**



Paronymus congdoni. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Mwinilunga, Zambia. 29 March 1981.

Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Paronymus congdoni. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Hillwood, Mwinilunga, Zambia. 7 December 1983.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: Uganda: “Katera Forest, vii, 1937 (T.H.E. Jackson leg.)”. Holotype (male) in the Natural History Museum, London.

Diagnosis: Differs from *semilutea* in the paler ochreous-yellow on the hindwing upperside and the even paler beige-yellow hindwing underside. In *semilutea* the brown patch in the cell on the hindwing underside is missing (Larsen, 2013).

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (east), Uganda (west), Tanzania (extreme north-west), Zambia (north-west).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Orientale Province (Larsen, 2013); Kivu Province (Larsen, 2013); Shaba Province (Larsen, 2013); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Katera Forest (TL); Tero Forest (Larsen, 2013); Bwindi Forest (Larsen, 2013); Semuliki N.P. (S. Forbes, pers. comm., 2017).

Tanzania – Munene Forest (common) (Congdon & Collins, 1998); Minziro Forest (Congdon & Collins, 1998); Kikuru Forest (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga (A. Gardiner); Hillwood Farm (A. Gardiner).

****Paronymus punctata* (Evans, 1937)**
Spotted Tufted Missile

Ceratrachia punctata Evans, 1937. *A catalogue of the African Hesperiiidae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum*: 102 (212 pp.).

Paronymus punctata (Holland, 1896). Grishin, 2023a. **comb. nov.**



Paronymus punctata. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bangui, Central African Republic.
Images T. Larsen ex ABRI Collection.



Paronymus punctata. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Zomea, Central African Republic. September 1996. ABRI-2019-2413.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: “Tropical W. Africa”. Type deposited in Berlin.

Distribution: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Angola.

Habitat: Forest.

punctata Holland, 1896. (as sp. of *Ceratrachia*) *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1896**: 79 (2-107). No locality given. (**Nomen nudum**. Holland employs a Mabille manuscript name which was never formally published.)

****Paronymus banda* (Evans, 1937)**
Dark Three-spot Missile

Gastrochaeta banda Evans, 1937. *A catalogue of the African Hesperiiidae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum*: 126 (212 pp.).

Meza banda (Evans, 1937). Hemming, 1939.

Paronymus banda (Evans, 1937). Grishin, 2023a. **comb. nov.**



Paronymus banda. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Maan, southern Cameroon. June 1996. SCC. ABRI-2019-2529.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Paronymus banda. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bamanya, Democratic Republic of Congo.
Images Torben Larsen ex MRAC Collection, Tervuren.

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

Distribution: Nigeria (Cross River loop), Cameroon, Gabon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (central).

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a); Okwangwo (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Bitje (TL).

Gabon – Bakouaka (Vande weghe, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kasai (Ackery *et al.*, 1995).

Habitat: Forest and mature secondary growth (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: They have been seen at flowers together with *Paronymus mabiliei* (Larsen, 2005a).

****Paronymus cybeutes* (Holland, 1894)**
Drab Three-spot Missile

Gastrochaeta cybeutes Holland, 1894. *Entomological News* 5: 94 (89-95).

Meza cybeutes (Holland, 1894). Hemming, 1939.

Paronymus cybeutes (Holland, 1894). Grishin, 2023a. **comb. nov.**



Paronymus cybeutes cybeutes. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lisombo, Mwinilunga district, Zambia. 30 April 2001.
Images MC Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Paronymus cybeutes pallida. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mpanga Forest, Uganda. 3 July 2015. J. Dobson.
Images M.C.Williams ex Dobson Collection.

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

Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia (Gardiner, *vide* Collins & Larsen, 2008).

Habitat: Forest, including somewhat degraded forest (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania from 1 200 to 1 500 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Generally uncommon to rare but at certain times in certain places it may be common (Larsen, 2005a).

***Paronymus cybeutes cybeutes* (Holland, 1894)**
Drab Three-spot Missile

Gastrochaeta cybeutes Holland, 1894. *Entomological News* 5: 94 (89-95).
Meza cybeutes cybeutes (Holland, 1894). Hemming, 1939.
Paronymus cybeutes cybeutes (Holland, 1894). Grishin, 2023a. **comb. nov.**



Paronymus cybeutes cybeutes. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lisombo, Mwinilunga district, Zambia. 30 April 2001.
Images MC Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

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

Distribution: Nigeria (east?), Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (central), Zambia (Gardiner, *vide* Collins & Larsen, 2008).

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Alen (Strand, 1913).

Gabon – Ogove Valley (TL); Waka National Park (Vande weghe, 2010); Lope National Park (Vande weghe, 2010); Talaguga (Ndjole) (Vande weghe, 2010); Bitam (Vande weghe, 2010); Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010).

Angola – Kwanza Norte Province (Mendes *et al.*, 2013).

Zambia – Ikelenge district (Gardiner, 2010b).

tessmanni Strand, 1913 (as sp. of *Gorgyra*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* 78 (A.12.): 48 (30-84).
Cameroon: “Alen”.

Paronymus cybeutes pallida (Evans, 1937) Pale Drab Three-spot Missile

Gastrochaeta cybeutes pallida Evans, 1937. *A catalogue of the African Hesperiiidae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum*: 127 (212 pp.).

Meza cybeutes pallida (Evans, 1937). Hemming, 1939.

Paronymus cybeutes pallida (Evans, 1937). Grishin, 2023a. **comb. nov.**



Paronymus cybeutes pallida. Male (Wingspan 33 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira For., Uganda 14 Jun 2009 J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Paronymus cybeutes pallida. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mpanga Forest, Uganda. 3 July 2015. J. Dobson.
Images M.C.Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Congo (Ituri, Lowa)”; Uganda: “Buamba, Budongo, Mabira and Tero forests”.

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

Specific localities:

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

Uganda – Buamba Forest (Evans, 1937); Budongo Forest (Evans, 1937); Mabira Forest (Evans, 1937); Tero Forest (Evans, 1937); Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996).

Tanzania – Lubalizi River (Kielland, 1990d); Mihumu Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Ntakatta (Kielland, 1990d); Luntampa (Kielland, 1990d); Kampisa (Kielland, 1990d); Minziro Forest, especially Kere Hill (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

pallida Holland, 1896 (as var. of *Gastrochaeta cybeutes*). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1896**: 39 (2-107). No locality given.

****Paronymus volta* (Miller, 1971)**
Volta Three-spot Missile

Meza cybeutes volta Miller, 1971. *Bulletin of the Allyn Museum* (2): 7 (17 pp.).
Paronymus volta (Miller, 1971). Grishin, 2023a. **stat. nov.**



Paronymus volta. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Sanniquellei, Nimba Mountains, Liberia. J. Dobson.
Images M.C.Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Ghana: “Likpe”.

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria (?west).

Specific localities:

Guinea – Labe (Larsen, 2005a); Ziama (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

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

Ghana – Likpe (TL).

Larval food:

Dichapetalum madagascariense Poir. var. *madagascariense* (Dichapetalaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; as

****Paronymus elba* (Evans, 1937)**

Light-brown Three-spot Missile

Gastrochaeta elba Evans, 1937. *A catalogue of the African Hesperiiidae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum*: 126 (212 pp.).

Meza elba (Evans, 1937). Hemming, 1939.

Paronymus elba (Evans, 1937). Grishin, 2023a. **comb. nov.**



Paronymus elba. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lelouba, Guinea. October 2001. SCC. ABRI-2019-2527.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Paronymus elba. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Sagamase, Ghana. January 2002. SCC. ABRI-2019-2528.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

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

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Congo.

Specific localities:

Guinea – Labe (Larsen, 2005a).

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

Sierra Leone – Loma Mountains (Larsen, 2005a).

Ivory Coast – Adiopodoume (Larsen, 2005a); Banco (Larsen, 2005a); Yapo (Larsen, 2005a); Tai National Park (Larsen, 2005a); Mount Peko (Larsen, 2005a).

Ghana – Atewa Range (Larsen, 2005a); Kakum (Larsen, 2005a); Bia (Larsen, 2005a); Akosombo Dam (Larsen, 2005a).

Nigeria – near Lagos (Larsen *et al.*, 1980); Benin (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Bitje (TL).

Habitat: Forest and dense woodland (Collins & Larsen, 2008).

Habits: A rare skipper (Larsen, 2005a).

****Paronymus gardineri* (Collins & Larsen, 2008)**

Zambian Missile

Meza gardineri Collins & Larsen, 2008. *Metamorphosis* **19**: 94 (42-113).
Paronymus gardineri (Collins & Larsen, 2008). Grishin, 2023a. **comb. nov.**



Paronymus gardineri. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Zambezi Rapids, Ikelenge, Zambia. 13 June 2007.
Images MC Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: Zambia: “NW Province, Ikelenge (11°15'S 24°16'E), 13.vi.2007 (A. Gardiner leg., coll. Natural History Museum, London).” Described from two females; male unknown.

Etymology: Named for Alan Gardiner in recognition of his work on Afrotropical butterflies (Collins & Larsen, 2008).

Distribution: Zambia.

Specific localities:

Zambia – Ikelenge (TL).

Habitat: Woodland/degraded riparian forest (Gardiner, *vide* Collins & Larsen, 2008).

Habits: Flies low and fast (Gardiner, *vide* Collins & Larsen, 2008).

****Paronymus indusiata* (Mabille, 1891)** **Snowy Missile**

Hypoleucis indusiata Mabille, 1891. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de Belgique* **35**: 113 (59-88, 106-121, 168-187).

Gorgyra indusiata Mab. Holland, 1896.

Gastrochaeta indusiata Mabille. Evans, 1937.

Meza indusiata (Mabille, 1891). Hemming, 1939.

Paronymus indusiata (Mabille, 1891). Grishin, 2023a. **comb. nov.**



Paronymus indusiata. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 30 June 2015. J. Dobson.
Images M.C.Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Paronymus indusiata. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Sanniquellei, Nimba Mountains, Liberia. 11 January 2014. J. Dobson.
Images M.C.Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Victoria”.

Distribution: Senegal, Guinea-Bissau (Larsen, 2005a), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin (south), Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda.

Specific localities:

Senegal – Basse Casamance (Larsen, 2005a).

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

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

Ivory Coast – Lamto (Vuattoux, 1999).

Ghana – Ankasa (Larsen, 2005a); Kissi (Larsen, 2005a).

Benin – see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Cameroon – Victoria (TL); Duala (Strand, 1914).

Gabon – Akaka and Iguela in Loango National Park (Vande weghe, 2010); Pongara National Park (Vande weghe, 2010); Waka National Park (Vande weghe, 2010); Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010); Mikongo, Lope National Park (Vande weghe, 2010).

Angola – Kwanza Norte Province (Mendes *et al.*, 2013).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Upper Kasai District (Druce, 1909); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

Habitat: Forest of all types, from wet to dry (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: A rather scarce skipper (Larsen, 2005a).

Larval food:

Hugonia platysepala Welw. ex Oliv. (Linaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Lamto, Ivory Coast].

kasai Druce, 1909 (as sp. of *Acleros*). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1909**: 410 (406-413). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Upper Kasai District, Congo Free State”.

dualensis Strand, 1914 (as ab. of *Acleros kasai*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **80** (A.2.): 160 (139-161). Cameroon: “Duala”.

****Paronymus mabiliei* (Holland, 1893)**
Ochre Three-spot Missile

Gastrochaeta mabiliei Holland, 1893. *Entomological News* **5**: 28 (26-31).

Meza mabiliei (Holland, 1893). Hemming, 1939.

Paronymus mabiliei (Holland, 1893). Grishin, 2023a. **comb. nov.**



Paronymus mabillei. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Libreville, Gabon. 21 June 2016. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson collection.



Paronymus mabillei. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Koutaba, western Cameroon. July 2016. ABRI Leg. ABRI-2019-2531.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

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

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

Specific localities:

Guinea – Nimbas (Larsen, 2005a).

Sierra Leone – Loma Mountains (Larsen, 2005a).

Ivory Coast – Bereby (Larsen, 2005a); Banco (Larsen, 2005a); Tai National Park (Larsen, 2005a).

Ghana – Atewa Range (Larsen, 2005a); Kakum (Larsen, 2005a); Ankasa (Larsen, 2005a); Bia (Larsen, 2005a).

Nigeria – Gambari (Larsen, 2005a); Abo Mkpang in Okwangwo (Larsen, 2005a); Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Ogove Valley (TL); Waka (Vande weghe, 2010); Akaka (Vande weghe, 2010).

Angola – Kwanza Norte Province (Mendes *et al.*, 2013).

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

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

Habits: A scarce skipper. Sometimes a few may be encountered together while feeding from flowers (Larsen, 2005a).