

Genus *Sevenia* Koçak, 1996 Tree Nymphs

Centre for Entomological Studies Miscellaneous Papers 27-28: 13 (10-16).

Replacement name for *Crenis* Boisduval, 1833 nec Hübner, 1821, and *Sallya* Hemming, 1964 nec Yochelson, 1956 (Mollusca).

= *Asterope* auctt., nec Hübner, [1819]. *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge* 432 + 72.

= *Crenis* Boisduval, 1833. *Nouvelles Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris* 2: 196 (149-270). Type-species: *Crenis madagascariensis* Boisduval, by monotypy. Invalid; junior homonym of *Crenis* Hübner, 1821.

= *Sallya* Hemming, 1964. *Annotationes lepidopterologicae* (Part 4): 139 (139-140). Replacement name for *Crenis* Boisduval.

Ackery *et al.* (1995: 359) follow Jenkins 1990 (*Bulletin of the Allyn Museum* No. 131: 177 pp.) in treating *Sallya* [= *Sevenia*] as generically distinct; the more usual convention has been to regard *Sallya* as a subgenus of the otherwise New World genus *Eunica* Hübner. Lees *et al.* (2003) treat *Sevenia* as a subgenus of *Eunica* but Larsen (2005a) treats it as a genus distinct from *Eunica*.

The genus *Sevenia* belongs to the Family Nymphalidae Rafinesque, 1815; Subfamily Biblidinae Boisduval, 1833; Tribe Epicaliini Guenée, 1865. There are no other genera in the Tribe Epicaliini in the Afrotropical Region.

Sevenia (**Tree Nymphs**) is an Afrotropical genus containing 17 species.

**Sevenia amazoula* (Mabille, 1880) Malagasy Fawn Tree Nymph

Crenis amazoula Mabille, 1880. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique* 23: 16 (16-27).

Sallya amazoula (Mabille, 1880). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia amazoula (Mabille, 1880). Koçak, 1996.



Sevenia amazoula. Female. Left – upperside; right –underside.
Zombitse, Madagascar. 17 April 2018. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson collection.

Type locality: [Madagascar]: “Malagassicorum”.

Distribution: Madagascar.

Habitat: Forest (Lees *et al.*, 2003).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Sevenia amulia* (Cramer, 1777)**
Violet Tree Nymph



Violet Tree Nymph (*Sevenia amulia*). Male underside. Ndjole, Gabon.
Image courtesy Raimund Schutte.

Papilio amulia Cramer, 1777. *Die Uitlandsche Kapellen voorkomende in de drie waereld-deelen Asia, Africa en America* 2: 128 (151 pp.). Amsteldam & Utrecht.

Sallya amulia (Cramer, 1777). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 112.

Sallya amulia (Cramer, 1777). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia amulia (Cramer, 1777). Koçak, 1996.



Sevenia amulia intermedia. Male. Left – upperside; right –underside.
Kasange J., NW Province, Zambia. 6 November 1999. F.M. Kayombo.
Images M. Newport ex Newport Collection.



Sevenia amulia intermedia. Female. Left – upperside; right –underside.
Kasange J., NW Province, Zambia. 26 September 1999. F.M. Kayombo.
Images M. Newport ex Newport Collection.

Type locality: Sierra Leone: “Sierra Leona”. [False locality according to Larsen, 2005a].

Diagnosis: Not as brightly coloured as *Sevenia rosa* (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome & Principe, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, Zambia, Botswana (probably a vagrant).

Larsen (2005a) states that it does not appear to be found west of the Dahomey Gap, even though Father Maessen caught a single worn specimen in the Volta Region of Ghana. In 2007 a single male in good condition was caught by Sáfíán Szabolcs in the Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary in Ghana, the only one seen during two years of close monitoring, including the use of traps (Larsen pers. comm.).

Habitat: Forest, especially near marshy areas (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Habits: Specimens often settle on the trunks of trees. The species shows migratory behaviour (Carcasson, 1981), probably following population explosions (Larsen, 2005a). Migration events have been described by Holland (1892) and Schultze (1916).

Flight period: Apparently all year (Carcasson, 1981).

Early stages:

Congdon *et al.*, 2017 [final instar larva].

Larval food:

Cola sp. (Sterculiaceae) [Pyrz, 1991; Principe Island; oviposition only].

Maprounea africana Müll. Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) [Congdon *et al.*, 2017; Hillwood, Zambia].

Maprounea membranacea Pax & K.Hoffm. (Euphorbiaceae) [Bampton *et al.*, 1991; Congo].

Sapium species (Euphorbiaceae) [Fontaine, 1981; Democratic Republic of Congo].

Shirakiopsis elliptica (Hochst.) Esser (Euphorbiaceae) [Heath *et al.*, 2002: 60; as *Sapium ellipticum*].

Sevenia amulia amulia (Cramer, 1777)

Violet Tree Nymph

Papilio amulia Cramer, 1777. *Die Uitlandsche Kapellen voorkomende in de drie waereld-deelen Asia, Africa en America* 2: 128 (151 pp.). Amsterdam & Utrecht.

Sallya amulia amulia (Cramer, 1777). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 112.

Sallya amulia amulia (Cramer, 1777). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia amulia (Cramer, 1777). Koçak, 1996.

Type locality: Sierra Leone: “Sierra Leona”. [False locality according to Larsen, 2005a].

Distribution: Ghana, Benin (south), Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (central and north).

Specific localities:

Ghana – Kpandu (Maessen, *vide* Larsen, 2005a; single stray specimen); Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007).

Benin – see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Nigeria – Omo (Larsen, 2005a); Okomu (Larsen, 2005a); Warri (Larsen, 2005a); Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Korup National Park (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Throughout (Vande Weghe, 2010).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).

Sevenia amulia intermedia (Carcasson, 1961)
Southern Violet Tree Nymph

Asterope amulia intermedia Carcasson, 1961. *Occasional Papers. Coryndon Memorial Museum, Nairobi* 7: 10 (1-23).



Sevenia amulia intermedia. Male. Left – upperside; right –underside.
Kasange J., NW Province, Zambia. 6 November 1999. F.M. Kayombo.
Images M. Newport ex Newport Collection.



Sevenia amulia intermedia. Female. Left – upperside; right –underside.
Kasange J., NW Province, Zambia. 26 September 1999. F.M. Kayombo.
Images M. Newport ex Newport Collection.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Kinda, Katanga, Belgian Congo”.

Distribution: Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (Shaba, Lualaba, Lomami, Maniema, Sankuru), Zambia (north-west), Botswana (probably a vagrant).

Specific localities:

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

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kakoma (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kasangezhi (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwewe on Lake Bangweulu; Mbala (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Botswana – Shakawe (T. Liversedge *vide* Larsen, 1991); south of Shakawe (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

***Sevenia amulia principensis* Mendes & Bivar de Sousa, 2018**
Principe Violet Tree Nymph

Sevenia amulia principensis Mendes & Bivar de Sousa, 2018.

Type locality: Sao Tome & Principe: Porto Real, Principe. Holotype (female): 25-I-2017 (CZ-6053). Male unknown (Mendes *et al.*, 2018).

Distribution: Sao Tome & Principe (Principe).

Specific localities:

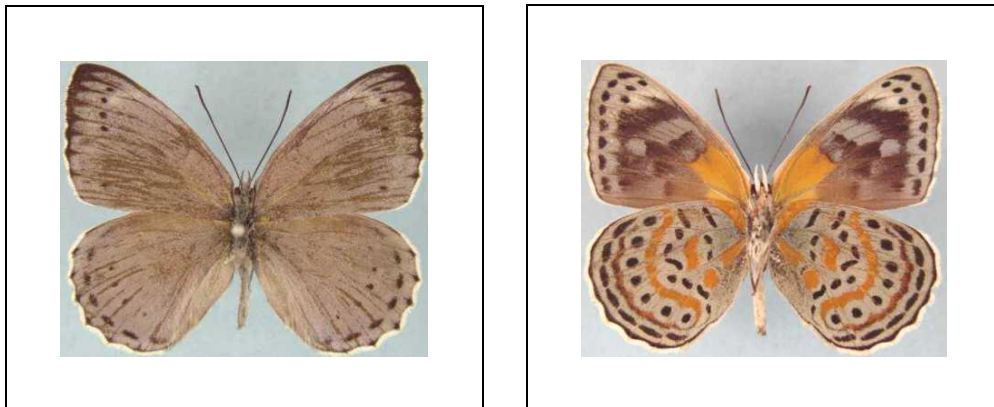
Sao Tome & Principe – Porto Real (TL); Airport (Mendes *et al.*, 2018).

****Sevenia benguelae* (Chapman, 1872)**
Grey Tree Nymph

Crenis benguelae Chapman, 1872. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **8**: 175 (175-176).

Sallya benguelae (Chapman, 1872). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia benguelae (Chapman, 1872). Koçak, 1996.



Sevenia benguelae. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 56mm. Male. 'Congo'. (Newport Collection).

Type locality: [?Angola]: “South West Africa”.

Distribution: Congo, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (central and west), Tanzania (west), Zambia (west), Namibia?.

Specific localities:

Gabon – Mondah (Vande Weghe, 2010); Franceville (Vande Weghe, 2010); Bateke Plateau (Vande Weghe, 2010).

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

Zambia – Mongu (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chati Forest Reserve (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Habitat: Savanna woodland (Heath *et al.*, 2002). Also on forest margins (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Attracted to fermenting fruit (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Maprounea africana Müll.Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 131].

****Sevenia boisduvali* (Wallengren, 1857)#**
Boisduval's Tree Nymph



Boisduval's Tree Nymph (*Sevenia boisduvali*). Left – Male, Centre – Male underside, Right – Female.
 Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Crenis boisduvali Wallengren, 1857. *Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar. Stockholm annis 1838-1845.*
 Collecta (n.s.) 2 (4): 30 (55 pp.).

Crenis boisduvali Wallengren, 1857. Trimen & Bowker, 1887a.

Crenis boisduvali Wallengren. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Sallya boisduvali (Wallengren, 1857). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Sallya boisduvali (Wallengren, 1857). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 113.

Sallya boisduvali (Wallengren, 1857). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia boisduvali (Wallengren, 1857). Koçak, 1996.



Sevenia boisduvali boisduvali. Male (Wingspan 38 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Malelane, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 25 February 2008. J. Dobson.
 Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Sevenia boisduvali boisduvali. Female (Wingspan 42 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Malelane, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 16 June 2008. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Alternative common name: Brown Tree Nymph.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “Caffraria”. Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/b).

Distribution: Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome & Principe, Gabon, Angola (Mendes *et al.*, 2018), Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999).

Habitat: Forest and dense woodland (Heath *et al.*, 2002). In Tanzania the nominate subspecies is found from sea-level to 2 100 m and subspecies *omissa* from 800 to 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: This is one of the commonest species in the genus (Larsen, 1991c). Boisduval’s tree nymph has a fluttering flight and settles frequently, with the wings open or closed, on tree trunks and branches. They are strongly attracted to fermenting fruit and to sap oozing from trees (Kielland, 1990d). Larsen (1991c) noted a specimen on animal dung in the Kakamega Forest. Howard, *vide* Swanepoel, 1953, noted the species attacking an apple and quince orchard near Maputo reporting that: “So intent were they on their work that it was very easy to watch them force their proboscis through the skin of the apple, suck up the juice, withdraw the proboscis part way, and insert it at a new angle. This process was repeated until a large area was exhausted of juice. On cutting open the apple or quince nothing but fibres were in the area beneath the puncture.” Normally it is seldom seen but, at times, there are mass emergences. In southern Africa these swarms apparently disperse in all directions rather than flying together in one direction (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). However, Larsen (2005a) implies that migrations are unidirectional in West Africa. Enormous swarms have been seen in Ethiopia by S.C. Collins (Larsen, 1991c). Has been noted roosting gregariously in the branches of woodland trees (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Flight period: All year.

Early stages:

Trimen & Bowker, 1887, Vol. 1: 249 [as either *Crenis Natalensis* Boisduval or *Crenis Boisduvali* Wallengren].

Trimen & Bowker, 1887, Vol. 1: 253 [as *Crenis Boisduvali* Wallengren].

Junod, 1892: 18.

Schultze, 1920.

Pinhey, 1949: 70.

Dickson, 1972: 33.

Clark, in Van Son, 1979: 80 (Plate 53) [as *Sallya boisduvali boisduvali*].

“The eggs are laid in clusters and are pale watery yellow until the larva is formed inside. There are 16 longitudinal ribs reaching three quarters up the side where they meet a hexagonal reticulate pattern; the ribs are cross-braced by some 18 transverse ridges. The eggs are about 0,6 mm in diameter and height. The larva hatches after some three days. It eats its way out near the top and devours the shell. It is gregarious and at first feeds on the surface of the leaf and constructs rope-like streamers from the leaf, made of excreta and silk, and these are seen to trail round a withered eaten leaf. Later it abandons this streamer and feeds at the edge of the leaf lying side by side. If disturbed, it drops to the ground on silk threads. There are five instars, each taking about two days except the final instar which takes four to five days. On hatching the larvae are 1,5 mm long and grow to 3 mm. In the second instar they grow to 4,5 mm, in the third to 8 mm, in the fourth to 14 mm and in the final instar they reach a length of 22 mm. Pupae are suspended from a leaf or twig by cremastral hooks. The larva may drop to the ground and crawl away to pupate in the

undergrowth. Emergence takes place after some six days.”



Early stages of *Sevenia boisduvali*. Left – eggs. Right – various larval instars.
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.



Early stages of *Sevenia boisduvali*. Pupae. Left – green morph. Right – brown morph.
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Larval food:

- Excoecaria bussei* (Pax) Pax (Euphorbiaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 131; as *Sapium bussei*].
- Kigelia africana* (Lam.) Benth. subsp. *moosa* (Sprague) Bidgood & Verdc. (Bignoniaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 131; as *Kigelia moosa*].
- Macaranga* species (Euphorbiaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 131].
- Phyllanthus* species (Euphorbiaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 334].
- Sapium* species (Euphorbiaceae) [Fontaine, 1981; Democratic Republic of Congo].
- Sclerocroton integerrimus* Hochst. (Euphorbiaceae) [Platt, 1921: 101; as species of *Sapium*].
- Shirakiopsis elliptica* (Hochst.) Esser (Euphorbiaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 131; Paré, 1994: 133; as *Sapium ellipticum* (Hochst.) Pax].
- Shirakiopsis elliptica* (Hochst.) Esser (Euphorbiaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 322; as *Sapium mannicum* Benth.].
- Sterculia* species (Sterculiaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 131].

Sevenia boisduvali boisduvali (Wallengren, 1857) #
Boisduval’s Tree Nymph

Crenis boisduvali Wallengren, 1857. *Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar. Stockholm annis 1838-1845. Collecta (n.s.)* 2 (4): 30 (55 pp.).

Crenis boisduvali Wallengren, 1857. Trimen & Bowker, 1887a.

Crenis boisduvali Wallengren. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Sallya boisduvali (Wallengren, 1857). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Sallya boisduvali boisduvali (Wallengren, 1857). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 113.
Sallya boisduvali (Wallengren, 1857). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Sevenia boisduvali (Wallengren, 1857). Koçak, 1996.



Sevenia boisduvali boisduvali. Male (Wingspan 38 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Malelane, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 25 February 2008. J. Dobson.
 Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Sevenia boisduvali boisduvali. Female (Wingspan 42 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Malelane, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 16 June 2008. J. Dobson.
 Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “Caffraria”. Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/b).

Distribution: Kenya (east), Tanzania (east and south), Malawi, Zambia (north), Mozambique, Zimbabwe (east), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Coast (Kielland, 1990d); Lindi (Kielland, 1990d); Tanga (Kielland, 1990d); Tukuyu (Kielland, 1990d); Masagati Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Uzungwa Range (Kielland, 1990d); Mikumi National Park (Kielland, 1990d); Ukaguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Kiboriani Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Ulugurus (Kielland, 1990d); Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Nguu Mountains (Kielland, 1990d).

Zambia – Lisombu River, Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); 100 km south of Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); 50 km east of Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kundalila Falls (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Mozambique – Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Mecula [-12.0772 37.6297] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013).

Zimbabwe – Bulawayo (Gardiner; stragglers?); Vumba (male illustrated above).

Limpopo Province – Letaba (Swanepoel, 1953); Duiwelskloof (Swanepoel, 1953); Zoutpansberg (Swanepoel, 1953).

Mpumalanga – Sterkspruit Nature Reserve (Williams; single male).

KwaZulu-Natal – Umkomaas (Swanepoel, 1953); Durban (Swanepoel, 1953); Eshowe (Swanepoel, 1953);

Hluhluwe (Swanepoel, 1953); Umdoni Park (Williams); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Ndumo Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002).

Eastern Cape Province – King William’s Town (Swanepoel, 1953); Bashee River (Swanepoel, 1953); Port St Johns (Swanepoel, 1953); Port Elizabeth (Pringle *et al.*, 1994; dispersing individual?).

Sevenia boisduvali kaffana (Rothschild & Jordan, 1903)
Ethiopia Brown Tree Nymph

Asterope boisduvali kaffana Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. *Novitates Zoologicae* **10**: 530 (491-542).

Type locality: [Ethiopia]: “Godjeb to Bonga, Kaffa”.

Distribution: Ethiopia.

Specific localities:

Ethiopia – Godjeb (TL); Bonga (Rothschild & Jordan, 1903); Kaffa (Rothschild & Jordan, 1903); Ouallaga (Ungemach, 1932).

uniformis Ungemach, 1932 (as ab. of *Crenis boisduvali kaffana*). *Mémoires de la Société des Sciences Naturelles (et Physiques) du Maroc* **32**: 62 (1-122). [Ethiopia]: “Ouallaga”.

Sevenia boisduvali insularis (Joicey & Talbot, 1926)
Sao Tome Brown Tree Nymph

Crenis boisduvali insularis Joicey & Talbot, 1926. *Entomologist* **59**: 223 (220-226).

Type locality: Sao Tome & Principe: “Sao Thomé”.

Distribution: Sao Tome & Principe (island of Sao Tome).

Sevenia boisduvali omissa (Rothschild, 1918)
Congo Brown Tree Nymph

Crenis boisduvalii [sic?] *omissa* Rothschild, 1918. *Novitates Zoologicae* **25**: 342 (338-345).



Sevenia boisduvali omissa. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Q. Lumumba, Bunia, Irumu Terr., Ituri, DRC. 29 July 2020. T. Desloges.
Images courtesy Thomas Desloges.



Sevenia boisduvali omissa. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Q. Lumumba, Bunia, Irumu Terr., Ituri, DRC. 6 July 2020. T. Desloges.
Images courtesy Thomas Desloges.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Congo”; Cameroon: “Cameroons”; Uganda: “Toro, Unyoro”.

Distribution: Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin (central), Nigeria (south and Cross River loop), Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Gabon, Angola (Mendes *et al.*, 2018), Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya (west), Tanzania (north-west).

Specific localities:

Benin – see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Nigeria – Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a); Kagoro Forest (Larsen, 2005a); Jos Plateau (R. Warren, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Widespread (Vande Weghe, 2010).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).

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

Uganda – Toro (Rothschild, 1918); Unyoro (Rothschild, 1918); Semuliki N.P. (S. Forbes, pers. comm., 2015).

Rwanda – Cyamudongo Forest (Uwizelimana *et al.*, 2021).

Kenya – Kakamega Forest (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Mpanda to the Ugandan border (Kielland, 1990d).

Note: Kielland (1990) states that he can see little difference between this and the nominate subspecies.

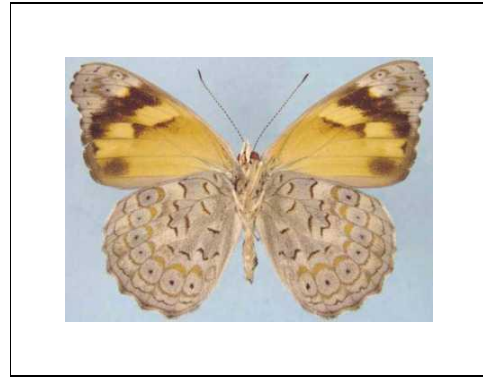
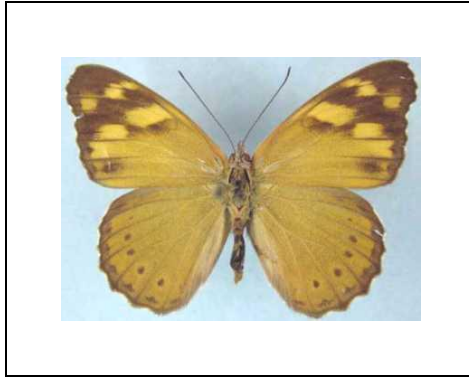
****Sevenia consors* (Rothschild & Jordan, 1903)**

Yellow Tree Nymph

Asterope consors Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. *Novitates Zoologicae* **10**: 532 (491-542).

Sallya consors (Rothschild & Jordan, 1903). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia consors (Rothschild & Jordan, 1903). Koçak, 1996.



Sevenia consors. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 49mm. Zambia, Zambezi T’ship. About 1100 m. 15.XI.1972.
M.N. Mitchell. (Newport Collection).



Sevenia consors. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 50mm. Zambia, N.W. Province, Kasangeji, 11°40’S; 24°25’E. 1500 m. 6.XII.1996.
F.M. Kayombo. (Newport Collection).

Type locality: Angola: “Longa R., Angola”.

Distribution: Cameroon (as *silvicola*), Congo, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (south), Zambia (west).

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Djimbuli (TL for *silvicola*); M’peum (Schultze, 1917); Assobam-Urwald (Schultze, 1917); Malen (Schultze, 1917); Man (Schultze, 1917); Lomi (Schultze, 1917); Nemayong (Schultze, 1917).

Angola – Longa River (TL).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kasangezhi (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kaoma (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kasempa (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mumbwa (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lusaka (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Zambezi Township (male illustrated above); Kasangeji (female illustrated above).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

silvicola Schultze, 1917 (as sp. of *Crenis*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **82** (A.3.): 35 (34-39). **Type locality:** Cameroon: “Djimbuli, M’peum, Assobam-Urwald, Malen, Man, Lomi, Nemayong”. Validly synonymized with *consors* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903 by D’Abrera, 2004: 298 **syn. nov.**

****Sevenia dubiosa* (Strand, 1911)**
Coppery Tree Nymph

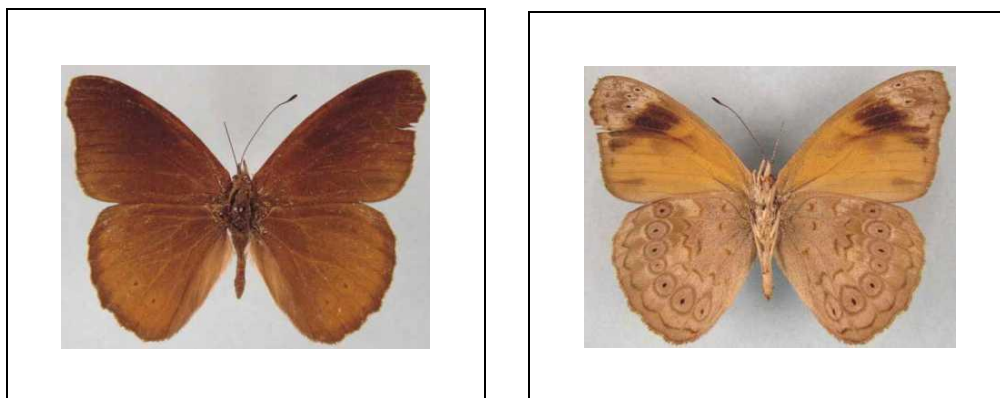
Asterope dubiosa Strand, 1911. *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin* 5: 286 (275-304).

Sallya dubiosa (Strand, 1911). Kielland, 1990d: 131.

Sallya dubiosa morantii (Strand, 1911). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 360.

Sevenia dubiosa morantii (Strand, 1911). Koçak, 1996.

Sevenia dubiosa (Strand, 1911). Heath *et al.*, 2002: 60.



Sevenia dubiosa. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Wingspan: 55mm. Ntakatta, Mpanda. Jan 1973.

J. Kielland. (Henning collection – H205).

Type locality: [Tanzania]: “Madiengo, Mahenge, Kitungulu”.

Diagnosis: The upperside ground colour is coppery brown (in *Sevenia morantii* grey to grey-brown); genitalia distinctive and most similar to *Sevenia occidentalum* (Kielland, 1990d: 131).

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

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Madiengo (TL; Strand, 1911); Mahenge (Strand, 1911); Kitungulu (Strand, 1911); Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Semdoe Forest Reserve (Doggart *et al.*, 2001); Ntakatta, Mpanda (male illustrated above).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chingola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kalungwishi (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Habitat: Forest and woodland. In Tanzania at altitudes from 800 to 1 900 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Greatly attracted to banana-baited traps (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Sevenia garega* (Karsch, 1892)**
Mountain Tree Nymph

Crenis garega Karsch, 1892. *Entomologische Nachrichten. Berlin* 18: 173 (161-183).

Sallya garega (Karsch, 1892). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia garega (Karsch, 1892). Koçak, 1996.



Sevenia garega. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Chingola, Zambia. 26 April 1998.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.



Sevenia garega. Male (Wingspan 46 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside. Wingspan 46 mm.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 28 December 2008. P. Ward.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Sevenia garega. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Q. Lumumba, Bunia, Irumu Terr., Ituri, DRC. 8 July 2020. T. Desloges.
Images courtesy Thomas Desloges.

Type locality: [Cameroon]: “Baliburg (Deutsch-Westafrika)”.

Diagnosis: Most similar to *Sevenia umbrina* (Kielland, 1990d).

Distribution: Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania (north-west), Zambia (north), Mozambique (?north).

Specific localities:

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

Cameroon – Baliburg (TL); Toko, Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

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

Uganda – Kabras (Rothschild & Jordan, 1903); Semuliki N.P. (S. Forbes, pers. comm., 2015), Entebbe

(male illustrated above).

Rwanda – Cyamudongo Forest (Uwizelimana *et al.*, 2021).

Kenya – Shimba Hills (Sevastopulo, 1974); Mombasa (Larsen, 1991c); Kakamega (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Mpanda and Kigoma Districts (Kielland, 1990d).

Zambia – Lisombo Stream (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chiwoma (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Zambezi Township (Heath *et al.*, 2002); 50 km east of Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kabwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); lower Chambeshi Valley (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chinsali (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Habitat: Forest and woodland (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania it occurs at altitudes between 800 and 1 600 m (Kielland, 1990d). In Nigeria it only occurs above 1 200 m (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: Attracted to fermenting fruit. Specimens often settle on rocks or on tree trunks, blending in well with their surroundings (Kielland, 1990d). Most of the time it is rare but during occasional irruptions it may be abundant (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Shirakiopsis elliptica (Hochst.) Esser (Euphorbiaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 322; as *Sapium mannicum* Bent.].

ansorgei Rothschild & Jordan, 1903 (as sp. of *Asterope*). *Novitates Zoologicae* **10**: 534 (491-542). Uganda: “Kabras, Uganda Protectorate”.

****Sevenia howensis* (Staudinger, [1886])**

Anjajavy Tree Nymph

Crenis howensis Staudinger, [1886] *in* Staudinger & Schatz, [1884-8]. *Exotischer Schmetterlinge* **1**: 108 (333 pp.). Bayern.

Sallya howensis (Staudinger, 1886). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia howensis (Staudinger, 1886). Koçak, 1996.

Type locality: Madagascar.

Distribution: Madagascar.

Specific localities:

Madagascar – Anjajavy peninsula (R. Schutte, pers. comm. April 2010).

Habitat: Forest (Lees *et al.*, 2003).

Habits: A common resident in the forest clearings, found in small swarms (R. Schutte, pers. comm. April 2010).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Sevenia madagascariensis* (Boisduval, 1833)**

Malagasy Tree Nymph

Crenis madagascariensis Boisduval, 1833. *Nouvelles Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris* **2**: 196 (149-270).

Sallya madagascariensis (Boisduval, 1833). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia madagascariensis (Boisduval, 1833). Koçak, 1996.



Sevenia madagascariensis. Male. Left – upperside; right –underside.
Zombitse, Madagascar. 17 April 2018. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson collection.

Type locality: Madagascar.

Distribution: Madagascar.

Habitat: Forest (Lees *et al.*, 2003).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Sevenia morantii* (Trimen, 1881)#**
Morant's Tree Nymph



Morant's Tree Nymph (*Sevenia morantii*) from Gilletts near Durban.
Image courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Crenis morantii Trimen, 1881. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1881**: 439 (433-445).

Crenis morantii Trimen, 1881. Trimen & Bowker, 1887a.

Crenis morantii Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Sallya morantii (Trimen, 1881). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Sallya morantii (Trimen, 1881). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 112.

Sallya morantii (Trimen, 1881). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia morantii (Trimen, 1881). Koçak, 1996.



Sevenia morantii. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Essex Valley, Vumba, Zimbabwe. 27 March 1993. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.



Sevenia morantii. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Burma Valley, Vumba, Zimbabwe. 7 April 1994.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.

Alternative common name: Obscure Tree Nymph.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “Pinetown (Natal)”.

Diagnosis: Two forms occur sympatrically in Tanzania – in one males are pale greyish (as in topotypical specimens) with greyish yellow to brownish females; in the other males are darker greyish brown with darker females. The genitalia of both forms appear to be similar (Kielland, 1990d).

Distribution: Kenya (central), Tanzania (east and south), Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe (east), Botswana, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Swaziland.

Specific localities:

Kenya – Meru Forest (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Tukuyu (Kielland, 1990d); Uzungwa Range (Kielland, 1990d); Ukaguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Uluguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Nguu Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Kilimanjaro (Kielland, 1990d); Oldeani (Kielland, 1990d).

Malawi – Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).

Mozambique – Border Farm (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Posto de Catandica (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Zimbabwe – Mutare (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Vumba (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Bomponi (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Mount Selinda (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Runde River (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Botswana – Mokokwane, Tswapong Hills (A. Gardiner [2001] *vide* Larsen, 1991).

Limpopo Province – Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (“Malta Forest”) (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Mpumalanga – Mariepskop (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

KwaZulu-Natal – Pinetown (TL); Umkomaas (Swanepoel, 1953); Eshowe (Swanepoel, 1953); Durban (Swanepoel, 1953); St Lucia Bay (Swanepoel, 1953); False Bay (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Table Mountain (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Umdoni Park (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); near Kloof (Dickson and

Wykeham).

Eastern Cape Province – Bashee River Mouth (Swanepoel, 1953); Port St Johns (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Embotyi (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Swaziland – Singceni (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Habitat: Forest and woodland (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania it occurs at altitudes from sea-level to 1 800 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Specimens usually settle high up on tree trunks and branches (Pringle *et al.*, 1994) but it has been noted settling on rocks in streams (Van Son, 1979). Specimens are known to be attracted by fermenting fruit.

Flight period: All year.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Excoecaria bussei (Pax) Pax (Euphorbiaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 322].

Macaranga capensis (Baill.) Benth. ex Sim. var. *kilimandscharica* (Pax) Friis & M.G.Gilbert (Euphorbiaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 322; as *Macaranga kilimandscharica* Pax].

Sapium species (Euphorbiaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 131].

Shirakiopsis elliptica (Hochst) Esser (Euphorbiaceae) [Paré, 1994: 133; as *Sapium ellipticum* (Krauss) Pax].

****Sevenia natalensis* (Boisduval, 1847)#**
Bronze Tree Nymph



Male, female underside and female of the Bronze Tree Nymph (*Sevenia natalensis*).
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Crenis natalensis Boisduval, 1847. *In*: Delegorgue, A., *Voyage dans l'Afrique australe* 2: 592 (585-602).

Myscelia natalensis Boisduval. Trimen, 1862c.

Crenis natalensis Boisduval, 1847. Trimen & Bowker, 1887a.

Crenis natalensis Boisduval. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Sallya natalensis (Boisduval, 1847). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Sallya natalensis (De Boisduval, 1847). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 113.

Sallya natalensis (Boisduval, 1847). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia natalensis (Boisduval, 1847). Koçak, 1996.



Sevenia natalensis. Male (Wingspan 45 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Kosi Bay, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 13 May 2009. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Sevenia natalensis. Female (Wingspan 47 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Makatini Flats, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

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

Distribution: Uganda (Davenport, 1996), Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe (eastern border), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal), Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999).

Specific localities:

Kenya – Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c); Kitale (Larsen, 1991c); South Kavirondo (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Coast (Kielland, 1990d); Lindi (Kielland, 1990d); Rondo Plateau (Kielland, 1990d); Kisiju (Kielland, 1990d); Pugu Hills (Kielland, 1990d); Ulugurus (Kielland, 1990d); Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Masagati Forest (Kielland, 1990d).

Zimbabwe – Chirinda Forest (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); lower Sabi River (Pinhey).

Limpopo Province – Acornhoek (Swanepoel, 1953); Letaba (Swanepoel, 1953); Mokeetsi (Swanepoel, 1953); Sibasa (Swanepoel, 1953); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (“Malta Forest”).

Mpumalanga – Barberton (Swanepoel, 1953); Lydenburg district (Swanepoel, 1953); Malelane (Van Son, 1979); Mariepskop area (Henning, 1994c); Buffelskloof Nature Reserve (Williams).

KwaZulu-Natal – Durban (TL); Empangeni (Swanepoel, 1953); Hluhluwe (Swanepoel, 1953); Umkomaas (Swanepoel, 1953); Eshowe (Swanepoel, 1953); St Lucia Bay (Swanepoel, 1953); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Ndumo Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Makatini Flats (female illustrated above).

Habitat: Forest, coastal thicket and forest-savanna mosaic (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania it is found at altitudes from sea-level to 1 600 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Flies among the foliage of trees and settles on the bark of the trunks and branches. Specimens are attracted to banana-baited traps (Kielland, 1990d). The species is known to migrate (Larsen, 1991c).

Flight period: All year.

Early stages:

Fawcett, 1903: 167.

Clark, *in* Van Son, 1979: 79 (Plate 52) [as *Sallya natalensis*].

“The eggs are laid singly on a leaf or bud, pale watery yellow, very fragile, 0,55 mm in diameter and of about the same height; there are 16 longitudinal ribs reaching about three-quarters of the way up the side, after which they break up into a reticulate pattern. The larva hatches after two to three days. The young larva eats its way out near the top and may eat the shell. After feeding for a time it builds a stalk made of excreta sewn together and rests on this with its head away from the leaf. For feeding, it turns and, still on the stalk, eats the cuticle of the leaf. It abandons its stalk halfway through the third instar, and instead spins a mat where it is resting, and feeds on the edge of the leaf. Very young or very old leaves are not favoured. It rests with the forward segments humped. There are five instars, each of two days’ duration except the final which takes four to eight days. On hatching the larva is 1,5 mm long, and grows to 3 mm before moulting; in the second instar it grows to 5 mm, in the third to 8,5 mm, in the penultimate to 14 mm and in the final reaches a length of 25,5-27 mm. The pupa is suspended by cremastral hooks from the underside of a leaf or from a twig. The larva may drop to the ground by a thread and crawl to a secluded spot among the vegetation. It is 14-15 mm long. The imago emerges in from five to eight days.”

Larval food:

Excoecaria bussei (Pax) Pax (Euphorbiaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 132; as *Sapium bussei*].

Macaranga species (Euphorbiaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 132].

Sclerocroton integerrimum (Hochst.) (Euphorbiaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 132; as *Sapium reticulatum*].

Sclerocroton integerrimum (Hochst.) (Euphorbiaceae) [Platt, 1921: 101; as *Sapium integerrimum*].

Shirakiopsis elliptica (Hochst.) Esser (Euphorbiaceae) [Paré, 1994: 133; as *Sapium ellipticum* (Krauss) Pax].

wallengreni Staudinger, 1886 *in* Staudinger & Schatz, 1884-8 (as sp. of *Crenis*). *Exotischer Schmetterlinge* 1: 108 (333 pp.). Bayern. [South Africa]: “Natal”.

melania van Son, 1979 (as f. of *Sallya natalensis*). *Transvaal Museum Memoires* No. 22: 78 (286 pp.). South Africa: “Malelane (Barberton District)”.

**Sevenia occidentalis* (Mabille, 1876)

Velvet Tree Nymph

Crenis occidentalis Mabille, 1876. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* 1: 275 (194-203, 274-281).

Sallya occidentalis (Mabille, 1876). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia occidentalis (Mabille, 1876). Koçak, 1996.



Sevenia occidentalis occidentalis. Male. Left – upperside; right –underside.

Zika Forest, Uganda. 12 June 2017. M. Williams.

Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson collection.



Sevenia occidentalis occidentalis. Female (Wingspan 46 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 15 June 2009. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Alternative common name: Velvety Tree Nymph.

Type locality: Gabon.

Distribution: Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Angola.

Habitat: Forest (Heath *et al.*, 2002). In Tanzania it is found at altitudes between 800 and 1 500 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Generally uncommon in West Africa but in Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast and Cameroon it sometimes has massive irruptions, leading to migratory behaviour (Larsen, 2005a). The Cameroonian migration consisted almost exclusively of males (Larsen, 2005a). They are known to mud-puddle and have also been seen feeding on civet droppings (Larsen, 2005a). The flight is fast, often up and down tree trunks and branches and they settle on tree trunks, head downwards (Larsen, 1991c). Early in the morning they may be seen basking with open wings (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Macaranga schweinfurthii Pax (Euphorbiaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 322].

Sapium species (Euphorbiaceae) [Fontaine, 1981; Democratic Republic of Congo].

Shirakiopsis elliptica (Hochst.) Esser (Euphorbiaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 132; as *Sapium ellipticum*].

Sevenia occidentalis occidentalis (Mabille, 1876)

Velvet Tree Nymph

Crenis occidentalis Mabille, 1876. *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* **1**: 275 (194-203, 274-281).

Sallya occidentalis (Mabille, 1876). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia occidentalis (Mabille, 1876). Koçak, 1996.



Sevenia occidentalis occidentalis. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Zika Forest, Uganda. 12 June 2017. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson collection.



Sevenia occidentalis occidentalis. Female (Wingspan 46 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 15 June 2009. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Gabon.

Distribution: Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin (central), Nigeria (south and Cross River loop), Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya (west), Tanzania (west), Zambia.

Specific localities:

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

Benin – see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Nigeria – Kagoro (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a); Rumpi Hills (T. Helps, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Throughout (Vande Weghe, 2010).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).

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

Uganda – Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996).

Kenya – Kakamega Forest (Larsen, 1991c); South Kavirondo (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Mpanda and Kigoma Districts south of the Malagarazi River (Kielland, 1990d).

Zambia – Matonchi (Heath *et al.*, 2002); lower Chambeshi River (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

vadimonis Druce, 1878 (as sp. of *Crenis*). *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **14**: 226 (226). Cameroon: “Cameroons”.

Sevenia occidentalis penricei (Rothschild & Jordan, 1903)

Angola Velvet Tree Nymph

Asterope occidentalis penricei Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. *Novitates Zoologicae* **10**: 529 (491-542).

Type locality: Angola: “Calweha River, Angola”.

Distribution: Angola.

Specific localities:

Angola – Calweha River, Angola (TL).

ribbei Dewitz, 1879 (as sp. of *Crenis*). *Nova Acta Academiae Caesarea Leopoldino-Carolinae Germanicum Naturae Curiosorum* 4 (2): 196 (173-212). Angola: “Guinea auf dem 10° S.B., zwischen dem 17-22° O.L. von Greenw.”.

****Sevenia pechueli* (Dewitz, 1879)**
Spotted Lilac Tree Nymph

Crenis pechueli Dewitz, 1879. *Nova Acta Academiae Caesarea Leopoldino-Carolinae Germanicum Naturae Curiosorum* 4 (2): 195 (173-212).

Sallya pechueli (Dewitz, 1879). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia pechueli (Dewitz, 1879). Koçak, 1996.

Type locality: Angola: “Guinea auf dem 10° S.B., zwischen dem 17-22° O.L. von Greenw.”.

Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Namibia.

Habitat: Woodland, especially marshy areas (Heath *et al.*, 2002) and floodplains (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania subspecies *rhodesiana* occurs at altitudes between 800 and 1 100 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Populations apparently fluctuate greatly in numbers from year to year (Larsen, 2005a). Attracted to fermenting fruit (Kielland, 1990d), sucking trees and excrement (Aurivillius, 1895).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Hymenocardia species (Euphorbiaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].

Maprounea africana Müll.Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 132].

Shirakiopsis elliptica (Hochst.) Esser (Euphorbiaceae) [Heath *et al.*, 2002: 60; as *Sapium ellipticum*].

***Sevenia pechueli pechueli* (Dewitz, 1879)**
Spotted Lilac Tree Nymph

Crenis pechueli Dewitz, 1879. *Nova Acta Academiae Caesarea Leopoldino-Carolinae Germanicum Naturae Curiosorum* 4 (2): 195 (173-212).

Sallya pechueli (Dewitz, 1879). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia pechueli (Dewitz, 1879). Koçak, 1996.

Type locality: Angola: “Guinea auf dem 10° S.B., zwischen dem 17-22° O.L. von Greenw.”.

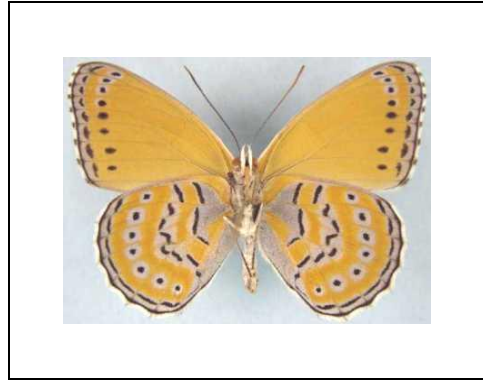
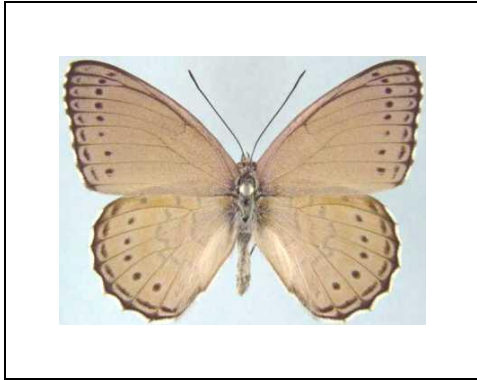
Distribution: Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo (south and west), Angola, Namibia.

Specific localities:

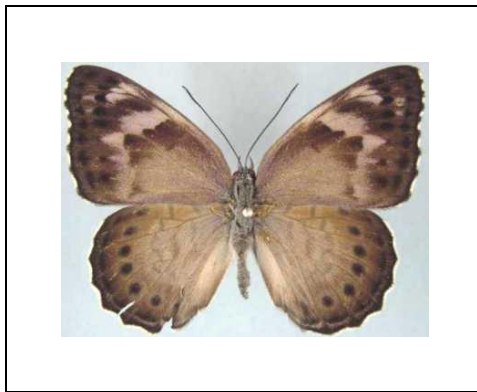
Gabon – Bateke Plateau (Vande Weghe, 2010).

***Sevenia pechueli rhodesiana* (Rothschild, 1918)**
Southern Spotted Lilac Tree Nymph

Crenis pechueli rhodesiana Rothschild, 1918. *Novitates Zoologicae* 25: 342 (338-345).



Sevenia pechueli rhodesiana. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 46mm. Zambezi Source, Zambia. 5 October, 1973. A. Heath. (Gardiner Collection).



Sevenia pechueli rhodesiana. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 53mm. Lisombo, Mwinilunga dist., Zambia. 11.X/2000.
A.J. Gardiner. (Gardiner Collection).

Type locality: [Zambia]: “Fort Roseberry, Rhodesia”.

Distribution: Tanzania (west and south), Malawi, Zambia (north).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – between Kigoma and Ujiji (Kielland, 1990d); Helembe near Kasye Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Luegele River (Kielland, 1990d); Kasulu (Kielland, 1990d); ‘Livingstonia’ (Kielland, 1990d); Karungu River (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006).

Zambia – Mansa (= Fort Roseberry, the TL); Kasangezhi (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chingola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lake Bangweulu District (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Zambezi Source (male illustrated above); Lisombo, Mwinilunga (female illustrated above).

Sevenia pechueli sangbae (Hecq & Peeters, 1992)

Western Spotted Lilac Tree Nymph

Sallya pechueli sangbae Hecq & Peeters, 1992. *Lambillionea* **92** (4) (Suppl.): 14 (1-16).

Type locality: Central African Republic: “RCA, Réserve de la Sangba, III.1992 J. Peeters.” Holotype in MRAC, Tervuren.

Distribution: Nigeria (north), Cameroon (north), Congo, Central African Republic.

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Katabu near Kaduna (R. St Leger, *vide* Larsen, 2005a); Mapeo in the Alantika Mountains in Adamawa (Schultze, *vide* Aurivillius, 1895).

Cameroon – Pama-Quelle (Gaede, 1916).

Central African Republic – Sangba Reserve (TL).

albicans Gaede, 1916 (as var. of *Crenis pechueli*). *Internationale Entomologische Zeitschrift* **9**: 111 (105-106, 109-112, 125-126). Cameroon: “Pama-Quelle, Neu-Kamerun”.

****Sevenia pseudotrimeni* (Kielland, 1985)**
Morogoro Tree Nymph

Sallya pseudotrimeni Kielland, 1985. *Lambillionea* **87**: 62 (62-76).

Sallya pseudotrimeni Kielland, 1985. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia pseudotrimeni (Kielland, 1985). Koçak, 1996.

Type locality: Tanzania: “Morogoro, Kimboza forest (300 m)”.

Diagnosis: Resembles *Sevenia natalensis* and *Sevenia trimeni* but paler than *natalensis*. Range and genitalia differ from those of *trimeni* (Kielland, 1987: 67).

Distribution: Tanzania (east).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Kimboza Forest, Morogoro (TL); Pugu Hills (Kielland, 1990d); Bunduki at Morogoro (Kielland, 1990d); Sanje near Ifakara (Kielland, 1990d); Mufindi (Kielland, 1990d); Rondo Plateau near Lindi (Kielland, 1990d).

Habitat: Forest, from near sea-level to 1 900 m, but more often below 800 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Specimens are attracted to banana-baited traps. Males often settle on paths and forest roads to suck moisture (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Sevenia rosa* (Hewitson, 1877)#**
Lilac Tree Nymph

Crenis rosa Hewitson, 1877. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **14**: 82 (81-83).

Crenis rosa Hewitson, 1877. Trimen & Bowker, 1887a.

Crenis rosa Hewitson. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Sallya amulia rosa (Hewitson, 1877). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Sallya rosa (Hewitson, 1877). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 112. [Not seen by Ackery *et al.*, 1995]

Sallya amulia rosa (Hewitson, 1877). Ackery *et al.*, 1995: 359.

Sevenia rosa (Hewitson, 1877). Koçak, 1996.



Sevenia rosa. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Milly's, Vumba, Zimbabwe. 28 March - 4 April 2017. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Dobson Collection.



Sevenia rosa. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Vumba, Zimbabwe. 21 August 1993.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.

Alternative common name: Lilac Tree Nymph.

Type locality: [Mozambique]: “Delagoa Bay”.

Distribution: Kenya (coast – probably a migrant), Tanzania (east), Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe (east), Botswana (Xaro), Namibia (Caprivi), South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal).

Specific localities:

Kenya – Diani (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Mafia Island (Staudinger, 1897); Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Tukuyu (Kielland, 1990d); Rondo Plateau (Kielland, 1990d); Masagati Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Pugu Hills (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al.*, 2006).

Malawi – Nkhata Bay (male illustrated above); Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).

Zambia – Kasangezhi (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chingola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Luanshya (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kabwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mkushi River (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Serenje (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lumangwe Falls (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lunzua Falls (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kasama (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Chambeshi Valley (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Mozambique – Delagoa Bay (= Maputo (TL)); Amatongas (Pennington); Dondo (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Imcomati River at Marracuene (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Maputo (Pennington).

Zimbabwe – Mutare (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Mount Selinda (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Bulawayo (Arnold; single female).

Botswana – Xaro, 23 km south of Shakawe (T. Liversidge).

Namibia – Katima Mulilo (Pringle, *et al.*, 1994).

KwaZulu-Natal – Northdene (Millar); Kranskop (Pennington); Muden (H. Cookson).

Habitat: Woodland and forest margins (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania it flies at altitudes from 250 to 1 900 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Both sexes are very much attracted to fermenting fruit. Migrations have been recorded by Stevenson (1940), Swanepoel (1953) and in western Tanzania they have been observed migrating by Kielland (1990). Flutters along the edges of forests with an irregular, gliding flight. Frequently settles on the branches and trunks of trees (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Flight period: July, August, October, December, and January have been recorded (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Maprounea africana Müll.Arg. (Euphorbiaceae) [Heath, according to Murphy, *in* Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 112; Zambia].

Pseudolachnostylis species (Euphorbiaceae) [Congdon & Bampton, unpublished 2003].
Shirakiopsis elliptica (Hochst.) Esser (Euphorbiaceae) [Fountaine, *vide* Kielland, 1990d: 130; as *Sapium ellipticum*].

mafiae Staudinger, 1897 (as sp. of *Crenis*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **10**: 358 (344-360). [Tanzania]: “Insel Mafia”.

****Sevenia trimeni* (Aurivillius, [1899])**
Pale Tree Nymph

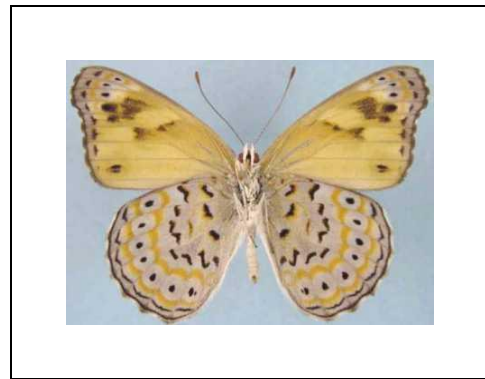
Crenis natalensis var. *trimeni* Aurivillius, [1899] *in* Aurivillius, [1898-9]. *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapakademiens Handlingar* **31** (5): 161 (1-561).

Crenis trimeni Aurivillius. Swanepoel, 1953a.

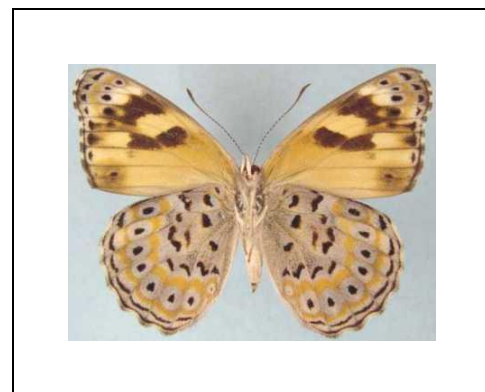
Sallya trimeni (Aurivillius, 1899). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 113.

Sallya trimeni (Aurivillius, 1899). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia trimeni (Aurivillius, 1899). Koçak, 1996.



Sevenia trimeni trimeni. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Wingspan: 50mm. Zambia, N.W. Province, Kasangeji, 11°40'S; 24°25'E. 1500 m. 24.X.1999.
 F.M. Kayombo (Newport Collection).



Sevenia trimeni trimeni. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Wingspan: 49mm. Zambia, N.W. Province, Kasangeji, 11°40'S; 24°25'E. 1500 m. 3.XI.1999.
 F.M. Kayombo (Newport Collection).

Type locality: Angola: “Quango Fluss”; [Namibia]: “Omrora, Okavango Fluss”.

Diagnosis: Similar to *Sevenia natalensis* but the ground-colour of the upperside is of a lighter tone and the underside hindwing ground-colour is a distinctive bluish colour. The row of submarginal black spots are encircled by confluent orange rings (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, Namibia.
Recorded, in error, from South Africa by Swanepoel, 1953a (MCW).

Habitat: Marshy ground bordered by medium tree cover (Denning, *vide* Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Habits: Apparently identical to those of *Sevenia natalensis* (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Flight period: All year (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Note: The life history in Van Son, 1979: 81 (plate 54), given as that of *Sevenia trimeni*, is that of *Sevenia natalensis* (perhaps *S. morantii*?).

Larval food: Nothing published.

Sevenia trimeni trimeni (Aurivillius, [1899]) Pale Tree Nymph

Crenis natalensis var. *trimeni* Aurivillius, [1899] *in* Aurivillius, [1898-9]. *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapakademiens Handlingar* 31 (5): 161 (1-561).

Crenis trimeni Aurivillius. Swanepoel, 1953a.

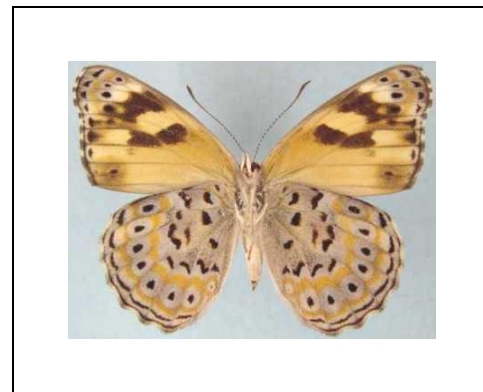
Sallya trimeni trimeni (Aurivillius, 1899). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 113.

Sallya trimeni (Aurivillius, 1899). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia trimeni (Aurivillius, 1899). Koçak, 1996.



Sevenia trimeni trimeni. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 50mm. Zambia, N.W. Province, Kasangeji, 11°40'S; 24°25'E. 1500 m. 24.X.1999.
F.M. Kayombo (Newport Collection).



Sevenia trimeni trimeni. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 49mm. Zambia, N.W. Province, Kasangeji, 11°40'S; 24°25'E. 1500 m. 3.XI.1999.
F.M. Kayombo (Newport Collection).

Type locality: Angola: “Quango Fluss”; [Namibia]: “Omrora, Okavango Fluss”.

Distribution: Angola, Zambia, Namibia (north).

Specific localities:

Angola – Quango River (TL); Fort Quilenges (Rothschild, 1918); Benguella (Rothschild, 1918); Combo Coquenje Bihé (Rothschild, 1918); Bigondo Bihé (Rothschild, 1918); North Bailundu (Rothschild, 1918); Libollo (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Longo River (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Zambia – Kalene Hill (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Musangila (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kamapanda (Heath *et al.*, 2002); 50 km east of Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Zambezi Township (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kataba (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kaoma (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Gowlu Pan between Lialui and Gazunguli on the upper Zambezi River (Heath, *et al.*, 2002); Kashangezhi (male and female illustrated above).

Namibia – Omrora (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Katima Mulilo (I. Coetzer).

angolensis Rothschild, 1918 (as ssp. of *Crenis trimeni*). *Novitates Zoologicae* **25**: 342 (338-345). Angola: “Fort Quilenges, Benguella, Combo Coquenje Bihé, Bigondo Bihé, North Bailundu”.

Sevenia trimeni major (Rothschild, 1918)
Congo Pale Tree Nymph

Crenis trimenii [sic?] *major* Rothschild, 1918. *Novitates Zoologicae* **25**: 343 (338-345).



Sevenia trimeni major. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ipassa, Ivindo N.P., Gabon. 17 June 2016. P. Ward.
Images M.C. Williams ex P. Ward Collection.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Bitje, Ja River, Cameroons”; [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Stanley Pool to Lukolele, Congo River, Luebo, Kassai River, Luluaburg, Kassai, Kapulumbo, Kassai”.”

Distribution: Cameroon, Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Bitje, Ja River (TL).

Gabon – Bitam (Vande Weghe, 2010); camp Nouna (Vande Weghe, 2010); Ekouyi (Vande Weghe, 2010); camp PPG (Vande Weghe, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Stanley Pool (Rothschild, 1918); Lukolele (Rothschild, 1918); Congo River (Rothschild, 1918); Luebo (Rothschild, 1918); Kassai River (Rothschild, 1918); Luluaburg (Rothschild, 1918); Kassai (Rothschild, 1918); Kapulumbo (Rothschild, 1918); Kassai (Rothschild,

1918).

****Sevenia umbrina* (Karsch, 1892)**
Ochreous Tree Nymph

Crenis umbrina Karsch, 1892. *Entomologische Nachrichten. Berlin* **18**: 114 (113-117).

Sallya umbrina (Karsch, 1892). Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Sevenia umbrina (Karsch, 1892). Koçak, 1996.



Sevenia umbrina. Male (Wingspan 44 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside. Wingspan 44 mm.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 15 June 2009. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Togo: “Bismarckburg im Togolande”.

Diagnosis: Similar to *Sevenia garega* but ground colour on upperside of wings paler and duller (Kielland, 1990d).

Distribution: Guinea, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south, central), Nigeria, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia (west), Uganda, Kenya (west and central), Tanzania (west), Zambia (north), Angola (Mendes *et al.*, 2018).

Specific localities:

Guinea – Fouta Djallon (H. Warren-Gash, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).

Togo – Bismarckburg (TL).

Benin – see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Uganda – Semuliki N.P. (S. Forbes, pers. comm., May 2021).

Kenya – South Kavirondo (Larsen, 1991c); Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c); Kitale (Larsen, 1991c); Trans-Nzoia (Larsen, 1991c); Kakamega (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – from Mpanda to Kasulu (Kielland, 1990d).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mutundu near Mfulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lumangwe Falls? (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Habitat: Forest, forest margins and riparian vegetation (Kielland, 1990d). Larsen (2005a) states that it is a butterfly of the Guinea savanna, hardly penetrating the forest zone, even where this is severely degraded. In Tanzania it is found at altitudes between 800 and 1 600 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: This is a scarce species in West Africa (Larsen, 2005a). It has the usual habit of the genus of flying up and down tree trunks, settling head downwards on the trunk (Larsen, 1991c). Males are often observed perched on rocks with the wings closed. It often swarms near rivers (Larsen, 2005a). Fermenting fruit is very attractive to them (Kielland, 1990d). Larsen (1991) noted a specimen on animal dung. Population irruptions occur sporadically (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Sapium species (Euphorbiaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 335].

