

Genus *Coenyropsis* van Son, 1958 Lined Ringlets

Lepidopterists' News **12**: 6 (6).

Type-species: *Satyrus natalii* Boisduval, by original designation.

The genus *Coenyropsis* belongs to the Family Nymphalidae Rafinesque, 1815; Subfamily Satyrinae Boisduval, 1833; Tribe Satyrini Boisduval, 1833; Subtribe Ypthimina, Reuter, 1896. The other genera in the Subtribe Ypthimina in the Afrotropical Region are *Ypthima*, *Ypthimomorpha*, *Mashuna*, *Mashunoides*, *Strabena*, *Neocoenyra*, *Coenyra*, *Neita*, *Melampias*, *Cassionympha*, *Pseudonympha*, *Paternympha* and *Stygionympha*.

Coenyropsis (**Lined Ringlets**) is an Afrotropical genus containing three species. In flight species of *Coenyropsis* closely resemble those of the genus *Ypthima* (Kielland, 1990d). *Coenyropsis* is closely related to *Neita* (Kielland).

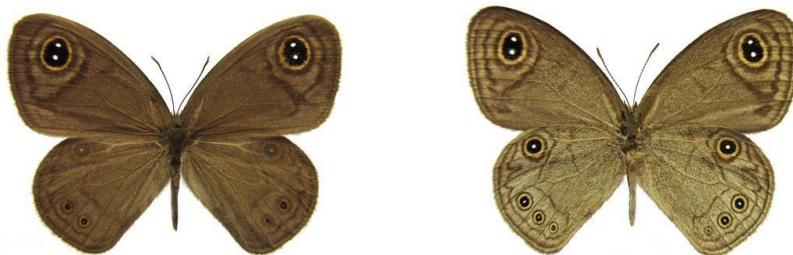
Coenyropsis bera (Hewitson, 1877) Savanna Lined Ringlet

Ypthima bera Hewitson, 1877. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **14**: 107 (107-108).

Coenyropsis bera (Hewitson, 1877). Van Son, 1958.

Coenyropsis bera (Hewitson, 1877). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Coenyropsis bera (Hewitson, 1877). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 62.



Coenyropsis bera. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Christon Bank, Zimbabwe. 11 March 1999.

Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.



Coenyropsis bera. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Christon Bank, Zimbabwe. 11 March 1999.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.

Type locality: “Lake Nyassa”.

Distribution: Tanzania (south), Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe (north).

Misattributed to the Kenyan fauna (Larsen, 1991c).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Madaba (1 100 m), midway between Njombe and Songea (Kielland, 1990d).

Zambia – Senanga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Solwezi (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Serenje (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kundalila Falls (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Luangwa Valley (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Zimbabwe – west end of the Birkdale Pass in the Umvukwes (Pennington); Harare district (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Mazowe (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Christon bank (Mullin; male illustrated above); Kariba Gorge (Paré).

Habitat: Savanna, in areas with long grass on the lower slopes of koppies (hills) (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Habits: The flight is very similar to that of an *Ypthima* species (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Flight period: Appears to be double-brooded, having been recorded in November-December and February-March (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Coenyropsis carcassoni Kielland, 1976

Miombo Lined Ringlet

Coenyropsis carcassoni Kielland, 1976. *Entomologische Berichten, Amsterdam* **36**: 107 (105-112).

Type locality: Tanzania: “Mackinnon Road, May, 1960. A.H.B. Rydon”.

Diagnosis: Similar to *Coenyropsis bera* but on both wing surfaces the ground colour is darker and the sub-basal line is indistinct or lacking (clear in *bera*) (Kielland, 1990d).

Distribution: Uganda (Davenport, 1996), Kenya (south-east), Tanzania (north-east).

Specific localities:

Kenya – Rabai (Larsen, 1991c); Shimba Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Kasigau (Collins, *vide* Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Mackinnon Road (TL; Rydon); Mindu Hill near Morogoro (Kielland, 1990d); Dar es Salaam (Kielland, 1990d); Mikumi National Park (Kielland, 1990d).

Habitat: *Brachystegia* woodland and savanna (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania it is found at altitudes from near sea-level to 1 200 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

***Coenyropsis natalii* (Boisduval, 1847)#**
Orange Lined Ringlet

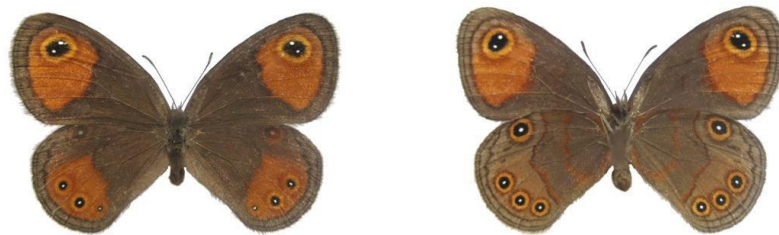


Natal Brown (*Coenyropsis natalii*) male. Loding, north of Pretoria.
 Image courtesy Raimund Schutte.

Satyrus natalii Boisduval, 1847. *In*: Delegorgue, A., *Voyage dans l'Afrique australe* 2: 593 (585-602).
Erebia natalii Bosiduval. Trimen, 1866a.
Pseudonympha natalii (Boisduval, 1847). Trimen & Bowker, 1887a.
Neocoenyra natalii Boisduval. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Coenyropsis natalii (Boisduval, 1847). Van Son, 1958.
Coenyropsis natalii (Boisduval, 1847). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Coenyropsis natalii (De Boisduval, 1847). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 62. [misspelling of author's name]



Coenyropsis natalii natalii. Male (Wingspan 36 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Loding, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 30 January 2010. J. Dobson.
 Images M.C. Williams ex J. Dobson Collection.



Coenyropsis natalii natalii. Female (Wingspan 37 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Loding, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 6 March 2011. J. Dobson.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “Pays de Amazoulous”. The type locality [Zululand] is probably false as the known distribution of this insect does not include KwaZulu-Natal.

Distribution: Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa.

Habitat: Rocky slopes in open savanna country (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Habits: Flies low down, usually in the shade of trees (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Flight period: October to May (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Coenyropsis natalii natalii (Boisduval, 1847)#
Orange Lined Ringlet

Satyrus natalii Boisduval, 1847. *In*: Delegorgue, A., *Voyage dans l’Afrique australe* 2: 593 (585-602).

Neocoenyra natalii (Boisduval, 1847). Swanepoel, 1953.

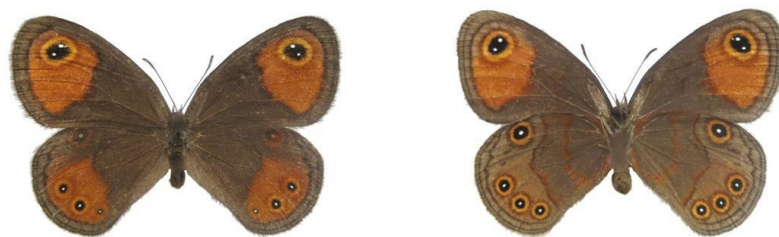
Coenyropsis natalii (Boisduval, 1847). Van Son, 1958.

Coenyropsis natalii natalii (Boisduval, 1847). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Coenyropsis natalii natalii (De Boisduval, 1847). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 62. [misspelling of author’s name]



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Loding, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 6 March 2011. J. Dobson.
Images M.C.Williams ex J. Dobson Collection.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “Pays de Amazoulous”. The type locality [Zululand] is probably false as the known distribution of this insect does not include KwaZulu-Natal.

Diagnosis: Subspecies *poetulodes* is characterized by the distinctly elongated eyespot on the forewing. In

addition the white dot in area 5 is placed well outwards but in the nominate subspecies one of the two dots in the eyespot is placed nearly above the other (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: Zimbabwe (Matabeleland), Botswana, Namibia (north), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, Northern Cape Province).

Specific localities:

Botswana – Mahalapye (Pennington); Ramokgwebane (Larsen, 1991); Francistown (Larsen, 1991); Kanye (Larsen, 1991); Kalkfontein (R. Vane-Wright *vide* Larsen, 1991); Tswapong Hills (Larsen, 1991); Serowe (Larsen, 1991); Shoshong (Larsen, 1991); Nnywane River (Larsen, 1991).

Namibia – Okahandja (Grünberg, 1910); Kaokoland (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Windhoek (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Gross Herzog peak, Auas Mtns, just south of Windhoek (Swart, 2004).

Limpopo Province – Warmbaths (Swanepoel, 1953); Potgietersrus (Swanepoel, 1953); Polokwane (Swanepoel, 1953); Tubex (Swanepoel, 1953); Saltpan (Swanepoel, 1953); Black Hills, near Letsitele (Pennington); foothills on the northern side of the Soutpansburg – Njelele River (Swanepoel, 1953); Doordraai Dam Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Gundani.

Mpumalanga – Lydenburg district (Swanepoel, 1953).

North West Province – Rustenburg (Swanepoel).

Gauteng – Pienaars River (Swanepoel, 1953).

Northern Cape Province – hills near Kuruman (Pennington).

schultzei Grünberg, 1910 (as sp. of *Pseudonympha*). *Denkschriften der Medizinisch-Naturwissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft zu Jena* **16**:100 (91-146). Namibia: “Okahandja”.

Coenyropsis natalii poetulodes Vári, 1971#

Wolkberg Orange Lined Ringlet

Coenyropsis natalii poetulodes Vári, 1971. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* **27**: 214 (193-223).

Coenyropsis natalii poetulodes Vári, 1971. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Coenyropsis natalii poetulodes Vári, 1971. Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 62. [misspelling of author’s name]



Coenyropsis natalii poetulodes. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Donkerkloof, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 15 February 2014.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.



Coenyropsis natalii poetulodes. Female (Wingspan 36 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Tubex, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 31 January 2004. J. Dobson.
Images M.C.Williams ex J. Dobson Collection.

Type locality: South Africa: “Chuniespoort”.

Diagnosis: Subspecies *poetulodes* is characterized by the distinctly elongated eyespot on the forewing. In addition the white dot in area 5 is placed well outwards but in the nominate subspecies one of the two dots in the eyespot is placed nearly above the other (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: South Africa (Limpopo Province – Chuniespoort area).

Specific localities:

Limpopo Province – Chuniespoort (TL).

Conservation status: Classified as Data Deficient by Mecenero *et al.*, 2013.