

Genus *Paternympha* Henning & Henning, 1997 Small Ringlets

Metamorphosis **8** (3): 135-140.

Type-species: *Pseudonympha narycia* Wallengren, 1857, by original designation.

The genus *Paternympha* 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*, *Coenyropsis*, *Coenyra*, *Neita*, *Melampias*, *Cassionympha*, *Pseudonympha* and *Stygionympha*.

Paternympha (**Small Ringlets**) is an Afrotropical genus containing two species, both from southern Africa.

Paternympha narycia (Wallengren, 1857)# Spotted-eye Small Ringlet

Pseudonympha narycia Wallengren, 1857. *Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar. Stockholm annis 1838-1845. Collecta (n.s.)* **2** (4): 32 (55 pp.).

Erebia narycia Wallengren. Trimen, 1866a.

Pseudonympha narycia (Wallengren, 1857). Trimen & Bowker, 1887a.

Melampias narycia Wallengren. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Pseudonympha narycia Wallengren, 1857. Van Son, 1955.

Pseudonympha narycia Wallengren, 1857. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Pseudonympha narycia Wallengren, 1857. Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 66.

Paternympha narycia (Wallengren, 1857). Henning & Henning, 1997: 138 **comb. nov.**



Paternympha narycia. Male (Wingspan 42 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lagerspoort, Gauteng, South Africa. 27 January 2008. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Paternympha narycia. Female (Wingspan 50 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Krugersdorp, Gauteng, South Africa. 3 December 2005. M. Williams.
 Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Alternative common name: Small Hillside Brown.

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

Diagnosis: The patch on the forewing is orange compared to the orange-red of species of *Pseudonympha*. The shape of the forewing ocellus is variable; the white pupils vary in number; as many as six may be present (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: Zimbabwe, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, Free State Province, Eastern Cape Province, Northern Cape Province), Lesotho.

Specific localities:

Zimbabwe – Umwukwes (Pennington, in Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Limpopo – Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams & Dobson, unpub., 2015).

Mpumalanga – Lydenburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Middelburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Verloren Vallei Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990).

North West Province – Vryburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Mafikeng (Swanepoel, 1953); Potchefstroom (Swanepoel, 1953); Kgaswane Mountain Reserve (Williams); Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006) ; Breednek (25 52S; 27 27E) (Williams 30 Nov. 2008).

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

Free State Province – Cocolan, in the Caledon River Valley (Swanepoel, 1953).

Eastern Cape Province – Queenstown (Southey).

Northern Cape Province – Kuruman (Pennington).

Lesotho – Maseru (Swanepoel, 1953).

Habitat: Grassland, often on rocky slopes and ridges (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Habits: The flight is weak and close to the ground. Specimens settle often, usually on the ground or on rocks (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Flight period: November to April (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

***Paternympha loxophthalma* (Vári, 1971)#**

Big-eye Small Ringlet

Pseudonympha narycia loxophthalma Vári, 1971. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 27: 213 (193-223).

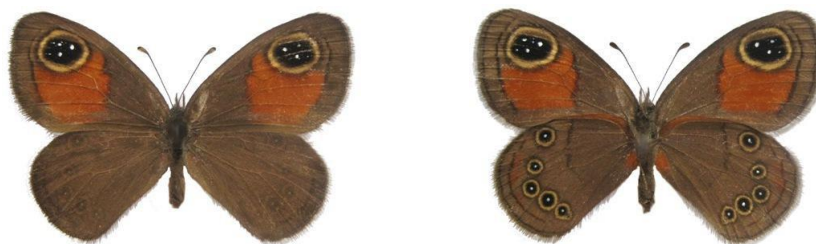
Pseudonympha narycia loxophthalma Vári, 1971. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Pseudonympha narycia loxophthalma Vári, 1971. Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 67.

Paternympha loxophthalma (Vári, 1971). Henning & Henning, 1997: 139 **stat. rev., comb. nov.**



Paternympha loxophthalma. Male (Wingspan 40 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Donkerkloof, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 20 February 2011. J. Dobson.
Images M.C.Williams ex J. Dobson Collection.

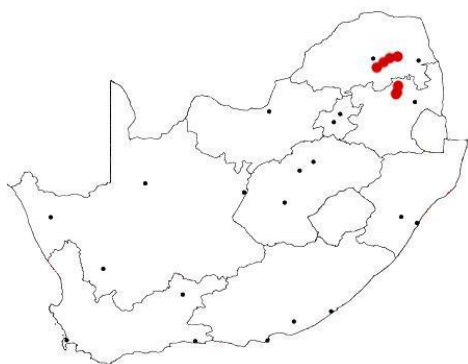


Paternympha loxophthalma. Female (Wingspan 43 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Donkerkloof, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 12 March 2006. J. Dobson.
Images M.C.Williams ex J. Dobson Collection.

Alternative common name: Squint-eyed Brown; Strydpoort Koloog-bruintjie (Afrikaans).

Type locality: South Africa: “Chuniespoort”.

Diagnosis: Characterized by the oblong-shaped and comparatively enlarged apical ocellate spot on the forewing (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).



Distribution: South Africa –
Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga.

Distribution: South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga).

Specific localities:

Limpopo Province – Chuniespoort (TL; Swanepoel, 1953); Tubex (Swanepoel, 1953); Makapan’s Caves (Swanepoel, 1953).

Mpumalanga – Lydenburg (Mecenero *et al.*, 2013).

Habitat: Nothing published.

Habits: Apparently very like those of the closely-related *Paternympha narycia* (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Flight period: November to April (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.