

Genus *Hamanumida* Hübner, [1819]

Guinea-fowl

In: Hübner, [1816-[1826]. *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge* 18 (432 + 72 pp.). Augsburg.

Type-species: *Papilio meleagris* Cramer, by subsequent designation (Scudder, 1875. *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* 10: 183 (91-293).).

= *Canopus* Felder, 1861. *Nova Acta Academiae Caesarea Leopoldino-Carolinae Germanicum Naturae Curiosorum* 28 (3): 33 (50 pp.). Type-species: *Papilio meleagris* Cramer, by monotypy. [Invalid; junior homonym of *Canopus* Fabricius, 1803.]

= *Leucotricha* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. *Novitates Zoologicae* 10: 538 (491-542). [Unnecessary replacement name for *Hamanumida* Hübner.]

The genus *Hamanumida* belongs to the Family Nymphalidae Rafinesque, 1815; Subfamily Limenitidinae Behr, 1864; Tribe Chalangini Morishita, 1996. There are no other genera in the Tribe Chalangini in the Afrotropical Region.

Hamanumida (**Guinea-fowl**) is an Afrotropical genus containing a single species.

**Hamanumida daedalus* (Fabricius, 1775)#

Guinea-fowl



Male Guineafowl (*Hamanumida daedalus*) (left) and mating pair (right).
Images courtesy Allison Sharp (left) and Steve Woodhall (right).



Aberrant Guineafowl (*Hamanumida daedalus*). Image courtesy Raimund Schutte.

Papilio daedalus Fabricius, 1775. *Systema Entomologiae* 482 (832 pp.). Flensburgi & Lipsiae.

Aterica meleagris Drury. Trimen, 1862c. [Synonym of *Hamanumida daedalus*]

Hamanumida daedalus (Fabricius, 1775). Trimen & Bowker, 1887a.

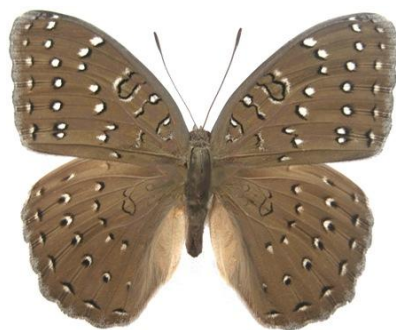
Hamanumida daedalus Fabricius. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Hamanumida daedalus (Fabricius, 1775). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Hamanumida daedalus (Fabricius, 1775). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 106.



Hamanumida daedalus. Male (Wingspan 55 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Rustenburg Nature Reserve, North West Province, South Africa. 10 January 1998. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Hamanumida daedalus. Female (Wingspan 60 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Rustenburg Nature Reserve, North-West Province, South Africa. 12 April 1998. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type locality: “Guinea”.

Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa, including Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau (Aurivillius, 1910), Guinea, Mali, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin (throughout), Nigeria, Niger, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia (north), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal), Swaziland, Saudi Arabia (south-west), Yemen.

Specific localities:

Gambia – Fajara, Tintinto, Kartong, Bijilo, Abuko, Pirang, Gunjur, Sanyang, Tendaba, Farasutu, Janjanbureh Island, Keneba, Walikunda, Basse (Jon Baker, pers. comm., May 2020).

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

Ivory Coast – Tai (Larsen, 2005a).

Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2009).

Benin – Noyau Central, Lama Forest (Fermon *et al.*, 2001); Lokoli (Tchibozo *et al.*, 2008); Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016); see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Nigeria – Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Bateke Plateau (Vande weghe, 2010); 30 km north of Franceville (Vande weghe, 2010).

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

Somalia – Khora (Ungemach, 1932).

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

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

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

Mozambique – Njesi Plateau (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Inago (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Mecula [-12.0772 37.6297] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013); Mt Yao [-12.4432 36.5114] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013).

Botswana – Kabulabula (Vn Son, 1936); Kasane area (Larsen, 1991); Okavango (Larsen, 1991); Kanye (Larsen, 1991); Kolobeng River (Larsen, 1991).

Limpopo Province – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953); Doorndraai Dam Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (“Malta Forest”); Highlands Wilderness (Bode & Bode, unpublished checklist); Soetdoring Farm [-24.561 28.233] (A. Mayer, pers. comm. 2015); Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams & Dobson, unpub., 2015).

Mpumalanga – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953); Verloren Vallei Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Mariepskop area (Henning, 1994c); Buffelskloof Nature Reserve (Williams).

North West Province – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953); Kgaswane Mountain Reserve (Williams; female illustrated above); Mountain Sanctuary Nature Reserve (Williams); Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006); Borakalalo Nature Reserve (J. Dobson, unpublished, 2009); Hartbeespoort Dam (larva illustrated above).

Gauteng – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953); Witwatersrand Botanical Gardens (J. Dobson, unpublished checklist, 2001); Buffelsdrif Conservancy (Williams); Sandfontein, Pretoria (male illustrated above).

KwaZulu-Natal – Durban (Swanepoel, 1953); St Lucia Bay (Swanepoel, 1953); 10 km from Umgeni River mouth (Dickson and Wykeham); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Ndumo Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002).

Swaziland – Malolotja N. R. (www.sntc.org.sz).

Habitat: *Combretum* and *Terminalia* savanna. It also colonizes cleared forest (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: Flies just above ground level, with a gliding flight, settling with open wings, usually on bare ground. It is wary and is easily disturbed, when it flies up only to settle a little further away (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Individuals are attracted to fermenting fruit (Kielland, 1990d). In Guinea savanna, fallen fruits of *Butyrospermum paradoxum* (the shea-butter tree) may attract large numbers (Larsen, 2005a). In Botswana fresh watermelon was seen to attract specimens (Larsen, 2005a). Specimens have been noted mud-

puddling during dry periods (Larsen, 1991c). Individuals have been noted feeding from the flower-heads of grass at Nylsvley Nature Reserve in South Africa (Williams, unpublished). Males often establish and defend territories in the shade of large trees on the side of roads, perching on the ground (Williams, unpublished).

Flight period: All year.

Early stages:

Trimen, 1909a.

Van Someren, 1939.

Clark, in Van Son, 1979: 128 (Plate 60) [as *Hamanumida daedalus*; Umgeni River mouth, KwaZulu-Natal].

“The eggs are laid singly and are 1,4 mm in diameter and 1,5 mm high, watery white with green indentation, with reddish-brown marking developing later. The discarded shell is usually eaten. Hatching takes place after 10-11 days. Larva: There are either five, or six instars in which the rate of growth varies considerably. The sizes of the larvae of the various instars are as follows:

INSTAR	FIVE-INSTAR	SIX-INSTAR
1	3 to 5,5 mm in 6-7 days	2,7 to 5 mm in 9 days
2	5,5 to 8 mm in 7-13 days	5 to 6,5 mm in 10 days
3	8 to 13 mm in 12-13 days	6,5 to 10,5 mm in 12 days
4	13 to 20 mm in 9-11 days	10,5 to 14,5 mm in 13 days
5	20 to 30 mm in 19 days	14,5 to 23 mm in 10-14 days
6		23 to 30 mm in 19 days
TOTAL	53-63 days	73-77 days

Pupa: 24 mm long, suspended head down by cremastral hooks. Emergence takes place after some 20 days.”



Hamanumida daedalus final instar larvae.
Images courtesy Mark Williams (left) and Allison Sharp (right).



Lateral (left) and dorsal (right) views of the pupa of *Hamanumida daedalus*.
Images courtesy Allison Sharp.

Larval food:

Annona species (Annonaceae) [Ackery *et al.*, 1995; unlikely, requires confirmation].
Combretum apiculatum Sond. (Combretaceae) [Larsen, 1991; Kolobeng River, Botswana].
Combretum molle R.Br. ex G.Don (syn. *gueinzii* Sond.) (Combretaceae) [Platt, 1921: 102].
Combretum zeyheri Sond. (Combretaceae) [Williams, 1996: 131; Rustenburg, North West Province, South Africa].
Tectona grandis L.f. (Verbenaceae) (exotic) [Vuattoux & Blandin, 1979; Ivory Coast].
Terminalia catappa L. (Combretaceae) (exotic) [Larsen, 2005a].
Terminalia schimperiana Hochst. (Combretaceae) [Larsen, 2005a; as *Terminalia glaucescens*].
Terminalia sericea Burch. ex DC. (Combretaceae) [Van Son, 1979: 128].
Terminalia brachystemma x *sericea* Exell. (Combretaceae) [Van Son, 1979: 128; as *Terminalia silozensis* Gibbs.].

melantha Fabricius, 1775 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Systema Entomologiae* 513 (832 pp.). Flensburgi & Lipsiae. “Guinea”.

meleagris Cramer, 1775 *in* Cramer, [1775-6] (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Die Uitlandsche Kapellen voorkomende in de drie waerreldeelen Asia, Africa en America* 1: 102 (155 pp.). Amsteldam and Utrecht. [Africa]: “Indes Occidentales”. [False locality.]

hesperus Fabricius, 1793 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Entomologia Systematica emendata et aucta* 3 (1): 47 (488 pp.). No locality given.

meleagrina Staudinger, 1886 *in* Staudinger & Schatz, 1884-8 (as var. of *Hamanumida daedalus*). *Exotischer Schmetterlinge* 1: 150 (333 pp.). Bayern. South Africa: “Natal, Transvaal”.

bicolor Ungemach, 1932 (as f. of *Hamanumida daedalus*). *Mémoires de la Société des Sciences Naturelles (et Physiques) du Maroc* 32: 58 (1-122). Somalia: “Khora, en Somalie”.

icarus Stoneham, 1965 (as f. of *Hamanumida daedalus*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (81): [1] ([3 pp.]). No locality given.