

Genus *Falcuna* Stempffer & Bennett, 1963 Marbles

Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History) (Entomology) **13**: 174 (171-194).
Type-species: *Liptena libyssa* Hewitson, by original designation.

The genus *Falcuna* (**Marbles**) belongs to the Family Lycaenidae Leach, 1815; Subfamily Poritiinae Doherty, 1886; Tribe Liptenini Röber, 1892.

It is a purely Afrotropical genus containing 17 species. In any given area, one species of the genus is usually common, while one to several other species of the genus are also present but much scarcer (Larsen, 2005a). Specimens tend to be widely and evenly distributed in their forest habitat. Individuals usually perch on the end of twigs or tendrils; males defend territories from these perches and during disputes the flight can be surprisingly rapid (Larsen, 2005a).

Falcuna campimus (Holland, 1890) Oval Marble

Larinopoda campimus Holland, 1890. *Psyche, a Journal of Entomology*. **5**: 427 (423-431).
Liptena campimus Holland. Seitz, [1908-25]: 331.
Falcuna campimus Holland, 1890. Stempffer & Bennett, 1963: 191.
Falcuna campimus Holland, 1890. Fox et al., 1965: 306.
Falcuna campimus Holland, 1890. Larsen, 2005: 151.
Falcuna campimus Holland, 1890. d'Abrera, 2009: 654
Falcuna campimus Holland, 1890. Vande weghe, 2010: 352.



Falcuna campimus. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bobiri, Ghana. 20 April 2014. A. Gardiner.
Images M. Williams ex Gardiner collection.

Type locality: Gabon: “upon the upper waters of the River Ogove in the French Territory of Gaboon”.

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone(?), Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon (south), Gabon.
Larsen (2005a) is skeptical regarding its presence in Sierra Leone.

Specific localities:

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

Liberia – Kpain (Fox et al., 1965)

Ivory Coast – Banco (H. Warren-Gash, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).

Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007).

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – upper reaches of Ogove River (Schultze, 1923).

Habitat: Primary forest (Larsen, 2005a). Wet lowland forest (Safian, 2021).

Habits: Scarce by comparison with congenics in West Africa, being outnumbered by a factor of about 50:1 (Larsen, 2005a). In the Banco Forest (Ivory Coast), however, Warren-Gash found them to be

commoner than *Falcuna leonensis* (Larsen, 2005a). The habits are the same as the commoner species in the genus (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published

dilatata Schultze, 1923 (as sp. of *Liptena*). In Schultze & Aurivillius, 1923. *Ergebnisse der Zweiten Deutschen Zentral-Afrika Expedition* 1(17): 1177 (1113-1242). Cameroon: "Süd-Kamerun: Elefantenberg bei Kribi". Treated (informally) as a form of *campimus* (Holland, 1890) by Larsen, 2005a. D'Abbrera (2009: 654) treats *Falcuna dilatata* as a subspecies of *Falcuna campimus*. **Note:** The taxonomic relationship of *dilatata* and *campimus* needs to be further investigated (MCW).

Falcuna dorotheae Stempffer & Bennett, 1963 Dark Marble

Falcuna dorotheae Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology) **13**: 190 (171-194).

Falcuna dorotheae Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. Berger, 1981: 240.

Falcuna dorotheae Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. d'Abbrera, 2009: 654.

Falcuna dorotheae Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. Vande weghe, 2010: 352.

Type locality: Cameroon: "Cameroons, Bitje, Ja Riv., 2,000 ft".

Diagnosis: Very similar to *F. hollandii* (Aurivillius, 1895) but differs by the greater extent of the dark markings both dorsally and ventrally. (Berger, 1981) According to Vande weghe, 2010, *F. dorotheae* can only be separated from *F. hollandii* and *F. reducta* Stempffer & Bennett, 1963 by dissection of the genitalia.

Distribution: Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo (North Kivu).

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Bitje, Ja River (TL).

Democratic Republic of Congo – North Kivu, Lowa Valley (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963).

Habitat: Primary forest.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Falcuna gitte Bennett, 1969 Nigeria Marble

Falcuna gitte Bennett, 1969. *Entomologist* **102**: 143 (143-144).

Falcuna gitte Bennett, 1969. Larsen, 2005: 150.

Falcuna gitte Bennett, 1969. d'Abbrera, 2009: 654.

Type locality: Nigeria: "Western Nigeria, Ilaro Forest".

Distribution: Nigeria (west).

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Ilaro Forest (TL).

Habitat: Primary forest and dense secondary growth (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Falcuna hollandii (Aurivillius, 1895)

Dusky Marble

- Liptena libyssa* var. *hollandii* Aurivillius, 1895. *Entomologisk Tidskrift* **16**: 201 (195-220, 255-268).
Falcuna hollandi Aurivillius. Seitz, [1908-25]: 331. [Misspelling of species name]
Falcuna hollandii Aurivillius, 1895. Stempffer & Bennett, 1963: 185.
Falcuna hollandi Aurivillius, 1895. Berger, 1981: 239. [Misspelling of species name]
Falcuna hollandi Aurivillius, 1898. d’Abrera, 2009: 654. [Misspelling of species name; date incorrect]
Falcuna hollandii Aurivillius, 1895. Vande weghe, 2010: 351.



Falcuna hollandii (?). Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ivindo N.P., Gabon. 20 November 2017. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson collection.



Falcuna hollandii (?). Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ivindo N.P., Gabon. 20 November 2017. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson collection.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Congogebiet: Mukenge”. Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/h).

Diagnosis: *F. hollandii* can only be separated from *F. dorotheae* and *F. reducta* Stempffer & Bennett, 1963 by dissection of the genitalia (Vande weghe, 2010).

Distribution: Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola.

Habitat: Primary forest.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Falcuna hollandii hollandii (Aurivillius, 1895)

Dusky Marble

- Liptena libyssa* var. *hollandii* Aurivillius, 1895. *Entomologisk Tidskrift* **16**: 201 (195-220, 255-268).
Falcuna hollandii hollandii Aurivillius, 1895. Stempffer & Bennett, 1963: 185.
Falcuna hollandi hollandi Aurivillius, 1895. Berger, 1981: 239. [Misspelling of species name]
Falcuna hollandi hollandi Aurivillius, 1898. d’Abrera, 2009: 654. [Misspelling of species name; date incorrect]

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Congogebiet: Mukenge”. Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/h).

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Lulua, Kasai, southern Sankuru), Angola.

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Mukenge (TL).

libyssa Hewitson, var.; Dewitz, 1887. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* 30: 428 (427-430). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Mukenge”.

Falcuna hollandii nigricans Stempffer & Bennett, 1963 Northern Dusky Marble

Falcuna hollandii nigricans Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology) **13**: 186 (171-194).

Falcuna hollandi nigricans Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. Stempffer, 1967: 47. [Misspelling of species name]

Falcuna hollandi nigricans Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. Berger, 1981: 239. [Misspelling of species name]

Falcuna hollandi nigricans Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. d’Abreu, 2009: 654. [Misspelling of species name]

Falcuna hollandii nigricans Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. Vande weghe, 2010: 351.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Sankuru, Katako Kombe”.

Diagnosis: Distinguished from the other subspecies by appearing “black and white as compared with fuscous brown and white” (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963).

Distribution: Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (Uele, Tshuapa, Equateur, Sankuru, Lualaba).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Katako Kombe, Sankuru (TL); Paulis, Uele (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963); Eala, Equateur (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963); Kapanga, Katanga (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963); Mbangobango, Sankuru (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963); Bokote, Tshuapa (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963); Zobia-Niapu-Poko, Uele (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963).

Republic of Congo – Etoumbi (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963).

Falcuna hollandii suffusa Stempffer & Bennett, 1963 Western Dusky Marble

Falcuna hollandii suffusa Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology) **13**: 184 (171-194).

Falcuna hollandi suffusa Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. Stempffer, 1967: 47. [Misspelling of species name]

Falcuna hollandi f. suffusa Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. Berger, 1981: 240. [Misspelling of species name]

Falcuna hollandi suffusa Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. d’Abreu, 2009: 654. [Misspelling of species name]

Falcuna hollandii suffusa Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. Vande weghe, 2010: 351.

Type locality: Cameroon: “S. Cameroons, Bitje, Ja Riv.”.

Diagnosis: Dorsally, the inner edge of the marginal border is blurred (Berger, 1981). The ventral hindwing is “so heavily marked as to appear black, sparsely spotted with creamy white” (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963).

Distribution: Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo (Equateur), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon.

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Bitje, Ja River (TL).

Equatorial Guinea – Mbini.

Gabon – Waka (Vande weghe, 2010); Lope N.P. (Vande weghe, 2010); Ipassa (Vande weghe, 2010); camp Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010).

N.B. Berger, 1981 treats *suffusa* as a form of *hollandii*. Vande weghe, 2010 indicates that records from Gabon may be either subspecies *nigricans* or *suffusa*.

***Falcuna iturina* Stempffer & Bennett, 1963**
Ituri Marble

Falcuna iturina Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology) **13**: 186 (171-194).
Falcuna iturina Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. Berger, 1981: 240.
Falcuna iturina Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. d'Abrera, 2009: 654.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “E. Congo, Osa-Lowa Watershed”.

Diagnosis: Similar to *F. hollandii* (Aurivillius, 1895) but with narrower dorsal margins and more extensive white ground colour (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963).

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Ituri, North Kivu), Uganda (Bwamba Valley).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Osa-Lowa Watershed (TL); 20 miles south-west of Boga (TL for *semliki*); Beni (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Bwamba (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963).

Habitat: Primary forest.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

semliki Stempffer & Bennett, 1963 (as sp. of *Falcuna*). *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology) **13**: 188 (171-194). **Type locality:** [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Congo Rep. (ex Belg.) West Semliki Val., Escarpment, 20 m. S.W. of Boga”. Synonymized with *iturina* Stempffer & Bennett, 1963 by d'Abrera, 2009: 654.

***Falcuna kasai* Stempffer & Bennett, 1963**
White Marble

Falcuna kasai Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology) **13**: 182 (171-194).
Falcuna kasai Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. Berger, 1981: 239.
Falcuna kasai Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. d'Abrera, 2009: 654.



Falcuna kasai. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ipassa, Ivindo N.P., Gabon. 16 June 2016. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson collection.



Falcuna kasai. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ivindo N.P., Gabon. 19 November 2017. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson collection.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Kasai Riv., Luebo”.

Diagnosis: Smaller than *F. margarita* (Suffert, 1904); dorsal margin narrower and ground colour a purer white; ventral hindwing markings less broken. (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963).

Distribution: Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo (Ituri, North Kivu, Sankuru, Kasai, Lulua).

Specific localities:

Gabon – Ipassa (Vande weghe, 2010); camp PPG (Vande weghe, 2010).

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

Habitat: Primary forest.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Falcuna lacteata Stempffer & Bennett, 1963

Angola Marble

Falcuna lacteata Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology) **13**: 180 (171-194).

Falcuna lacteata Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. d’Abrera, 2009: 653.

Type locality: Angola: “Angola”.

Distribution: Angola.

Habitat: Primary forest.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Falcuna leonensis Stempffer & Bennett, 1963

Western Marble

Falcuna leonensis Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology) **13**: 174 (171-194).

Falcuna leonensis Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. Fox et al., 1965: 305.

Falcuna leonensis Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. Larsen, 2005: 150.

Falcuna leonensis Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. d’Abrera, 2009: 653.



Falcuna leonensis. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.

Bobiri, Ghana. 20 April 2014. A. Gardiner.

Images M. Williams ex Gardiner collection.



Falcuna leonensis. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bobiri, Ghana. 20 April 2014. A. Gardiner.
Images M. Williams ex Gardiner collection.

Type locality: Sierra Leone: “Moyamba”.

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

Specific localities:

Guinea – Ziama (Safian *et al.*, 2020). Sierra Leone – Moyamba (TL).

Liberia – Penoké (Fox *et al.*, 1965); Kpain (Fox *et al.*, 1965); Sopia (Fox *et al.*, 1965); Ganta (Fox *et al.*, 1965); Wanau Forest (Fox *et al.*, 1965); Zorzor (Fox *et al.*, 1965); Yendamalahoun (Fox *et al.*, 1965); Wologizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020); Wonegizi (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007).

Habitat: Primary and secondary forest (Larsen, 2005a). Lowland forest (Safian, 2021).

Habits: A common butterfly in West Africa (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Falcuna libyssa (Hewitson, [1866]) Bully Marble

Liptena libyssa Hewitson, [1866]. *In*: Hewitson, [1872-6]. *Illustrations of new species of exotic butterflies* 5: 66

Liptena libyssa Hewitson. Seitz, [1908-25]: 331.

Falcuna libyssa Hewitson, 1866. Stempffer & Bennett, 1963: 176.

Falcuna libyssa Hewitson, 1866. Larsen, 2005: 151.

Falcuna libyssa Hewitson, 1866. d’Abrera, 2009: 653.

Falcuna libyssa Hewitson, 1866. Vande weghe, 2010: 351.

Type locality: Nigeria: “Old Calabar”.

Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Angola.

Habitat: Primary and secondary forest with a canopy (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: A common butterfly, widely and evenly spread in forest. Males perch on the ends of twigs along forest roads and in clearings, defending their territories with vigour and a rapid flight for a poritiine. They return to their perch where they alight on the very tip with great skill. Males engage only with relatively fast-flighted congenics, ignoring other more weakly-flying poritiines (Larsen, 2005a). Both sexes feed at extrafloral nectaries of Marantaceae and other creepers, often in the company of other Poritiines. Males of *libyssa* are aggressive at such feeding sites, pushing other individuals away with sharp flicks of their wings (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Falcuna libyssa libyssa (Hewitson, [1866]) Bully Marble

Liptena libyssa libyssa Hewitson, [1866]. *In*: Hewitson, [1872-6]. *Illustrations of new species of exotic butterflies* 5: 66

Liptena libyssa libyssa Hewitson. Seitz, [1908-25]: 331.

Falcuna libyssa libyssa Hewitson, 1866. Stempffer & Bennett, 1963.

Falcuna libyssa libyssa Hewitson, 1866. Larsen, 2005: 151.
Falcuna libyssa libyssa Hewitson, 1866. d'Abrera, 2009: 653.

Type locality: Nigeria: “Old Calabar”.

Distribution: Nigeria (east), Cameroon (west).

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Old Calabar (TL); Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a).

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Falcuna libyssa angolensis Stempffer & Bennett, 1963 Angolan Bully Marble

Falcuna libyssa angolensis Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology) **13**: 177 (171-194).

Falcuna libyssa angolensis Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. d'Abrera, 2009: 653.

Type locality: Angola: “Angola”.

Diagnosis: Males lightly smaller than the nominate subspecies, with a less heavily marked ventral surface. Females “hardly separable from typical *libyssa* on either surface” (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963).

Distribution: Angola (north – Uige and Cuanza Norte Provinces (L. Mendes, pers. Comm., 2018)).

Falcuna libyssa cameroonica Stempffer & Bennett, 1963 Cameroonian Bully Marble

Falcuna libyssa cameroonica Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology) **13**: 176 (171-194).

Falcuna libyssa cameroonica Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. d'Abrera, 2009: 653.

Falcuna libyssa cameroonica Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. Vande weghe, 2010: 351.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Cameroons, Johann Albrechts Hohe Station”.

Diagnosis: In males the dorsal forewing apical area is broader than in the nominate subspecies (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963). Closely resembles *F. synesia* (Hulstaert, 1924), but slightly larger in size and with a slightly thinner marginal border. Only the genitalia allow for identification with certainty (Vande weghe, 2010).

Distribution: Cameroon (except west), Equatorial Guinea.

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Johan Albrechts Hohe Station (TL).

Equatorial Guinea – Mbini.

Falcuna lybia (Staudinger, 1892) Eyed Marble

Larinopoda lybia Staudinger, 1892. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **4**: 217 (215-223).

Liptena lybia Staudinger. Seitz, [1908-25]: 331.

Falcuna lybia Staudinger, 1892. Stempffer & Bennett, 1963: 193.

Falcuna lybia Staudinger, 1892. d'Abrera, 2009: 654.

Falcuna lybia Staudinger, 1892. Vande weghe, 2010: 352.

Type locality: Gabon: “Gabun-Gebiet”.

Distribution: Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo.

Specific localities:

Equatorial Guinea – Sampaka, Bioko (Martin, 2015).

Gabon – Alen Nkoma (Vande weghe, 2010).

Habitat: Primary forest.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Falcuna margarita (Suffert, 1904)
Yellow-dipped Marble



Falcuna margarita. Male underside.
Image courtesy Raimund Schutte.

Liptena margarita Suffert, 1904. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 51 (12-107).

Falcuna margarita Suffert, 1904. Stempffer & Bennett, 1963: 181.

Falcuna margarita Suffert 1904. Berger, 1981: 239.

Falcuna margarita Suffert, 1904. d'Abbrera, 2009: 653.

Falcuna margarita Suffert, 1904. Vande weghe, 2010: 351.



Falcuna margarita. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ipassa, Ivindo N.P., Gabon. 16 June 2016. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson collection.



Falcuna margarita. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ivindo N.P., Gabon. 19 November 2017. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson collection.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Lolodorf”.

Diagnosis: In the males, the tip of the antennae are bright yellow. Dorsally, the dark borders are wider than in *F. kasai* Stempffer & Bennett, 1963 (Berger, 1981). Also close to *F. synesia* (Hulstaert, 1924) but the ventral hindwing is notably yellower, and it lacks the small dark spot located above the cell, against

the costal triangular spot (Vande weghe, 2010).

Distribution: Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (Ituri, Shaba), Uganda.

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Lolodorf (TL); Nginda (Schultze, 1917).

Gabon – Waka (Vande weghe, 2010); Ipassa (Vande weghe, 2010); Kongoue (Vande weghe, 2010); Langoue (Vande weghe, 2010); camp Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010); Bakouaka (Vande weghe, 2010); camp PPG (Vande weghe, 2010).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kimuenza (Schultze, 1917); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).

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

Habitat: Primary forest.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

latemarginata Schultze, 1917 (as var. of *Liptena libyssa*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **82** (A.3.): 38 (34-39). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Kimuenza (Belg. Kongo)”; Cameroon: “Nginda und andern Plätzen in Südkamerun”.

Falcuna melandeta (Holland, 1893)

Split Marble

Larinopoda melandeta Holland, 1893. *Entomological News* **4**: 25 (22-28).

Liptena melandeta Holland. Seitz, [1908-25]: 331.

Falcuna melandeta Holland, 1893. Stempffer & Bennett, 1963: 194.

Falcuna melandeta Holland, 1893. d’Abrera, 2009: 654.

Falcuna melandeta Holland, 1893. Vande weghe, 2010: 352.



Falcuna melandeta male holotype Left – upperside; right – underside.

Type locality: Gabon: “Talaguga, Upper Valley of the Ogové”. Holotype figured for the first time by Collins & Larsen, 2008: 63.

Distribution: Gabon.

Specific localities:

Gabon – Talaguga, upper valley of the Ogove River (TL); Ndjole (Vande weghe, 2010); Mboumie (Vande weghe, 2010); Mikongo, Lope N.P. (Vande weghe, 2010).

Habitat: Primary forest.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Falcuna nouabaleensis Takano, 2024

Small-eyed Marble

Falcuna nouabaleensis Takano, 2024. *Zootaxa* **5496** (2): 216 (214-230).

Type locality: Republic of Congo: “REPUBLIC OF CONGO 372m / Sangha Prov., Nouabalé-Ndoki / National Park, Mbeli camp / (Gilbertiodendron forest) / 02°14'23.8"N, 16°23'52.1"E”.

Diagnosis: Similar in appearance to *F. lybia* (Staudinger, 1892) but lacks the ventral forewing subapical and hindwing apical white spots of that species. The ventral hindwing border is also narrower and the discal spot smaller than in *F. lybia* (Takano, 2024).

Distribution: Republic of Congo.

Known only from the type locality.

Specific localities:

Republic of Congo – Mbeli Camp, Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park (TL).

Habitat: Congo Basin lowland forest. (Takano, 2024)

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Falcuna orientalis (Bethune-Baker, 1906)

Eastern Marble

Liptena libyssa orientalis Bethune-Baker, 1906. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (7) **18**: 339 (339-346).

Liptena libyssa orientalis Bethune-Baker. Seitz, [1908-25]: 331.

Falcuna orientalis Bethune-Baker, 1906. Stempffer & Bennett, 1963: 183.

Falcuna orientalis Bethune-Baker. Berger, 1981: 239.

Falcuna orientalis Bethune-Baker, 1906. Larsen, 1996: 169.

Falcuna orientalis Bethune-Baker, 1906. d’Abrera, 2009: 654.



Falcuna orientalis orientalis. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mpanga Forest, 30 km west of Kampala, Uganda. 13 June, 2009. J. & C. Dobson.
Images M.C.Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Falcuna orientalis orientalis. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mpanga Forest, Uganda. June 2009. J. Dobson.
Images M.C.Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Uganda: “Uganda”.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania.

Habitat: Primary forest.

Habits: Frequents rather open parts of the forest and spends long periods, sometimes in clusters, perched on dry twigs on the edges of forest paths (Kielland, *vide* Congdon & Collins, 1998).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Falcuna orientalis orientalis (Bethune-Baker, 1906)
Eastern Marble

Liptena libyssa orientalis Bethune-Baker, 1906. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (7) **18**: 339 (339-346).
Liptena libyssa orientalis Bethune-Baker. Seitz, [1908-25]: 331.
Falcuna orientalis orientalis Bethune-Baker, 1906. Stempffer & Bennett, 1963: 183.
Falcuna orientalis orientalis Bethune-Baker, 1906. Larsen, 1996: 169.
Falcuna orientalis orientalis Bethune-Baker, 1906. d'Abrera, 2009: 654.



Falcuna orientalis orientalis. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Mpanga Forest, 30 km west of Kampala, Uganda. 13 June, 2009. J. & C. Dobson.
 Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Falcuna orientalis orientalis. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Mpanga Forest, Uganda. June 2009. J. Dobson.
 Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Uganda: “Uganda”.

Distribution: Uganda (except the Bwamba Valley), Kenya (west), Tanzania (north-west).

Specific localities:

Uganda – Mapanga Forest (male illustrated above).

Kenya – slopes of Mount Elgon (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Minziro Forest (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

confluens Grünberg, 1908 (as var. of *Liptena libyssa*). *Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin* **1908**: 57 (50-62). Uganda: “Uganda”.

Falcuna orientalis bwamba Stempffer & Bennett, 1963
Pale Eastern Marble

Falcuna orientalis bwamba Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology) **13**: 183 (171-194).
Falcuna orientalis bwamba Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. Berger, 1981: 239.
Falcuna orientalis bwamba Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. d'Abrera, 2009: 654.

Type locality: Uganda: “Bwamba”.

Diagnosis: In the ventral hindwing the “the fuscous pattern on the pale-yellow ground is reduced in area to a greater degree than in any other form within the genus” (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963).

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (east – Ituri, Kivu, Maniema), Uganda (west – Bwamba Valley).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Itoa River, Ituri (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963); Upper Maiko Valley (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963); Rutshuru River, North Kivu (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963); Mulanje, Maniema (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Bwamba (TL); Semuliki N.P. (H. Selb, unpublished, 2016).

***Falcuna overlaeti* Stempffer & Bennett, 1963**
Kapanga Marble

Falcuna overlaeti Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology) **13**: 190 (171-194).

Falcuna overlaeti Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. Berger, 1981: 241.

Falcuna overlaeti Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. d’Abrera, 2009: 654.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Congo (ex Belg.) Kapanga, Lulua”.

Etymology: Named in honour of F.G. Overlaet, “the noted collector and taxonomist.” (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963)

Diagnosis: Similar to *F. hollandii* (Aurivillius, 1895) but is characterized by the large white patches of the ventral hindwing (Berger, 1981). The genitalia are most similar to *F. dorotheae* Stempffer & Bennett, 1963 but are distinctive (Berger, 1981).

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo.

Known only from the holotype.

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kapanga, Lualaba (TL).

Habitat: Primary forest.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

***Falcuna reducta* Stempffer & Bennett, 1963**
Shadowy Marble

Falcuna reducta Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology) **13**: 189 (171-194).

Falcuna reducta Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. d’Abrera, 2009: 654.

Falcuna reducta Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. Vande weghe, 2010: 352.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Cameroons, Bitje, Ja Riv., 2,000 ft”.

Diagnosis: The white area of the dorsal forewing is reduced in size and nearly circular. The ventral hindwing is suffused and features “no more than a few small creamy white spots” (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963). According to Vande weghe, 2010, *F. reducta* can only be separated from *F. hollandii* (Aurivillius, 1895) and *F. dorotheae* Stempffer & Bennett, 1963 by dissection of the genitalia.

Distribution: Cameroon.

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Bitje, Ja River (TL).

Habitat: Primary forest.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Falcuna synesia (Hulstaert, 1924)

Combative Marble

Liptena synesia Hulstaert, 1924. *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaine* **12**: 118 (112-122, 173-194).

Falcuna synesia Hulstaert, 1924. Stempffer & Bennett, 1963: 178.

Falcuna synesia Hulstaert, 1924. Berger, 1981: 239.

Falcuna synesia Hulstaert, 1924. d'Abrera, 2009: 653.

Falcuna synesia Hulstaert, 1924. Vande weghe, 2010: 351.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Mayumbe”.

Distribution: Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic.

Habitat: Primary forest.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Falcuna synesia synesia (Hulstaert, 1924)

Combative Marble

Liptena synesia Hulstaert, 1924. *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaine* **12**: 118 (112-122, 173-194).

Falcuna synesia synesia Hulstaert, 1924. Stempffer & Bennett, 1963: 178.

Falcuna synesia synesia Hulstaert, 1924. d'Abrera, 2009: 653.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Mayumbe”.

Distribution: Angola (Cabinda), Democratic Republic of Congo.

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Mayumbe (TL); Luali (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963).

landana Stempffer & Bennett, 1963 (as f. of *Falcuna synesia*). *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology) **13**: 178 (171-194). Angola: “Cabinda”; [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Luali, Mayumbe”.

Falcuna synesia fusca Stempffer & Bennett, 1963

Northern Combative Marble

Falcuna synesia fusca Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology) **13**: 179 (171-194).

Falcuna synesia fusca Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. d'Abrera, 2009: 653.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Cameroons Republic (ex French), Bitje, 3° N., 12° E”.

Distribution: Cameroon, Central African Republic.

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Bitje (TL); Mt. Cameroon (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963).

Central African Republic – Bangassou (Stempffer & Bennett, 1963); Dzanga (Noss, 1998).

Falcuna synesia gabonensis Stempffer & Bennett, 1963

Gabonese Combative Marble

Falcuna synesia gabonensis Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. *Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History)* (Entomology) **13**: 178 (171-194).

Falcuna synesia gabonensis Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. d'Abrera, 2009: 653.

Falcuna synesia gabonensis Stempffer & Bennett, 1963. Vande weghe, 2010: 351.

Type locality: Gabon: “Abanga R.”.

Diagnosis: Can only be distinguished from *F. libyssa* (Hewitson, [1866]) on the basis of the genitalia. (Vande weghe, 2010)

Distribution: Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo.

Specific localities:

Equatorial Guinea – Mbini; Island of Bioko.

Gabon – Abanga River (TL); Mondah (Vande weghe, 2010); Nyonié (Vande weghe, 2010); Alen Nkoma (Vande weghe, 2010); Kinguélé (Vande weghe, 2010); Kéri (Vande weghe, 2010); Rabi (Vande weghe, 2010); Mboumié (Vande weghe, 2010); Waka (Vande weghe, 2010); Langoué (Vande weghe, 2010).