

Genus *Harpencyreus* Heron, 1909 Mountain Blues

Transactions of the Zoological Society of London **19**: 158 (141-178).

Type-species: *Harpencyreus reginaldi* Heron, by monotypy.

The genus *Harpencyreus* belongs to the Family Lycaenidae Leach, 1815; Subfamily Polyommatainae Swainson, 1827; Tribe Polyommataini Swainson, 1827; Subtribe *Incertae sedis*. The other genera in the Subtribe *Incertae sedis* in the Afrotropical Region are *Tuxentius*, *Tarucus*, *Zintha*, *Zizina*, *Eicochrysops* and *Cyclus*.

Harpencyreus (**Mountain Blues**) is a purely Afrotropical genus containing 15 species.

Harpencyreus aequatorialis (Sharpe, 1892) Equatorial Mountain Blue

Lycaena aequatorialis Sharpe, 1892. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1891**: 637 (633-638).
Harpencyreus aequatorialis Sharpe, 1892. d'Abrera, 2009: 810.

Type locality: [Kenya]: "Mount Elgon".

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda (Davenport, 1996), Kenya, Tanzania.

Habitat: Montane grassland and moorland. In Tanzania subspecies *vulcanica* occurs at altitudes from 1 800 to 2 900 m (Kielland, 1990d). In Kenya the nominate subspecies occurs at altitudes of 2 500 to 4 000 m (Larsen, 1991c).

Habits: Common along mountain streams and in marshy montane areas (Kielland, 1990d). Both sexes fly weakly, low down, among grass (Larsen, 1991c).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Harpencyreus aequatorialis aequatorialis (Sharpe, 1892) Equatorial Mountain Blue

Lycaena aequatorialis Sharpe, 1892. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1891**: 637 (633-638).
Harpencyreus aequatorialis aequatorialis Sharpe, 1892. d'Abrera, 2009: 810.

Type locality: [Kenya]: "Mount Elgon".

Distribution: Kenya.

Specific localities:

Kenya – Mount Elgon (TL); Roromo (Butler, 1901); Mount Kenya (Larsen, 1991c); Aberdares (Larsen, 1991c); Kikuyu Escarpment.

sharpi Butler, 1901 (as sp. of *Cyclus*). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1900**: 929 (911-946). [Kenya]: "Roromo".

Harpendyreus aequatorialis vulcanica (Joicey & Talbot, 1924)

Crater Equatorial Mountain Blue

Cyclirius [sic] *vulcanica* Joicey & Talbot, 1924. *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* 1: 547 (539-564).
Harpendyreus aequatorialis vulcanica Joicey & Talbot, 1924. d'Abbrera, 2009: 810.

Type locality: [Tanzania]: “Arusha district, Great Craters: 7,000- 7,500 feet; Olomoti Crater, 10,000 ft”.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Ruwenzori Mountains), Uganda (Davenport, 1996), Tanzania (north – highlands).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Olomoti Crater, Arusha District (TL); Mount Kilimanjaro (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Meru (Kielland, 1990d); Oldeani-Ngorongoro Highlands (Kielland, 1990d).

Note: Kielland (1990d) states that the Oldeani-Ngorongoro populations resemble ab. *sharpiæ* Butler, described from Roromo in Kenya.

Harpendyreus argenteostriatus Stempffer, 1961

Dark Mountain Blue

Harpendyreus argenteostriatus Stempffer, 1961. *Annales Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale* (8) 94: 65 (73 pp.).

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Kivu, Mt. Muhi, 3.315 m”.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Kivu), Uganda (Davenport, 1996), Rwanda.

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Mount Muhi, Kivu (TL).

Rwanda – Nyungwe (Kielland, 1987).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

collinsi Kielland, 1987 (as sp. of *Harpendyreus*). *Lambillionea* 87: 42 (38-45, 75-79). Rwanda: “Nyungwe, 2199 m”.

Harpendyreus berger Stempffer, 1976

Lukwangule Mountain Blue

Harpendyreus berger Stempffer, 1976. *Revue Zoologique Africaine* 90: 347 (343-353).

Harpendyreus bergeri Stempffer, 1976. Kielland, 1990d. [Misspelling of species name].

Harpendyreus berger Stempffer, 1976. d'Abbrera, 2009: 810.

Type locality: Tanzania: “Mts Uluguru: Lukwangule Plateau, 2400-2600 m”.

Distribution: Tanzania (north-central).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Lukwangule Plateau, Uluguru Mountains (TL).

Habitat: Open, wet valley bottoms at high altitude (2 300 to 2 500 m) (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Flies low above the grass (Kielland, 1990d).

Flight period: Flies all year but peak emergence is in March (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Harpendyreus boma (Bethune-Baker, 1926)

Boma Mountain Blue

Cyclurius boma Bethune-Baker, 1926. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (9) **17**: 402 (384-402).
Harpencyreus boma Bethune-Baker, 1926. d'Abrera, 2009: 810.

Type locality: [Tanzania]: “Boma Musinga”.

Distribution: Tanzania (south – highlands).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Boma Musinga (TL); Iboma Forest near Njombe, 2 100 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habitat: Open, marshy river valley bottoms (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Note: Kielland (1990d) believes that *boma* may be a junior synonym of *marungensis* but makes no formal taxonomic changes.

Harpencyreus hazelae Stempffer, 1973

Munghesse Mountain Blue

Harpencyreus hazelae Stempffer, 1973. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **78**: 223 (223-225).
Harpencyreus hazelae Stempffer, 1973. d'Abrera, 2009: 810.



Harpencyreus hazelae. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 24mm. Misuku Hills, 5500', Mugesse, Malawi. 24 June '74.
I. Bampton. (Henning collection – H428).

Type locality: Malawi: “North Malawi, north west of the Munghesse Forest edge, Missuku [Misuku] hills, 5500”.

Distribution: Malawi, Zambia.

Specific localities:

Malawi – North-west of Munghesse Forest, Misuku Hills (TL; male illustrated above); Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).

Zambia – Nyika (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Harpencyreus junio (Butler, 1897)

Nyika Mountain Blue

Cyclurius junio Butler, 1897. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1896**: 830 (817-850).
Harpencyreus junio Butler, 1897. d'Abrera, 2009: 810.



Harpendyreus juno. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Chelinda, Nyika, Malawi. 20 May 2006. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Harpendyreus juno. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Chelinda, Nyika, Malawi. 20 May 2006. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: [Malawi]: “Kasungu Mountain, 7075-7425 feet alt., Nyika”.

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

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Njombe Highlands (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Rungwe (Kielland, 1990d); Mbisi Forest in Ufipa (Kielland, 1990d).

Malawi – Kasungu Mountain, Nyika (TL).

Zambia – Nyika (Heath *et al.*, 2002; male and female illustrated above).

Habitat: Montane forest, montane grassland and marshy areas. In Tanzania at altitudes from 1 600 to 2 700 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Harpendyreus kisaba (Joicey & Talbot, 1921)

Kisaba Mountain Blue

Catochrysops kisaba Joicey & Talbot, 1921. *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* 1: 100 (40-166).

Harpendyreus kisaba Joicey & Talbot, 1921. d'Abrera, 2009: 810.

Type locality: [Rwanda]: “Kisaba Forest, E. Lake Kivu, 2200 m”.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Kivu), Rwanda.

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Oso River (Joicey & Talbot, 1924); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

Rwanda – Kisaba Forest, E. Lake (TL); Rugege Forest (Joicey & Talbot, 1924).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

ruandensis Joicey & Talbot, 1924 (as ssp. of *Cyclirius* [sic] *juno*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* 1: 548 (539-564). [Rwanda]: “Rugege Forest, 8,000 feet”; [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Oso River

to north-west Kivu district”.

Harpencyreus major (Joicey & Talbot, 1924) Marungu Mountain Blue

Cyclirius [sic] *major* Joicey & Talbot, 1924. *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* 1: 548 (539-564).
Harpencyreus major Joicey & Talbot, 1924. d’Abreu, 2009: 810.



Harpencyreus major. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 23mm. Rugege Forest, Nyungwe, Rwanda. 5-VI-78. (Gardiner Collection).

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Marungu Plateau, south-west [Lake] Tanganyika 7,000 feet”; [Tanzania]: “Mkoma Mountains, South Urindi district, East Tanganyika”; Rwanda: “Mkoko River, Ruanda district”.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (south-east – Tanganika), Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania (south), Malawi, Zambia (north).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Marungu Plateau (TL).

Rwanda – Rugege Forest, Nyungwe (male illustrated above); Mkoko River (Joicey & Talbot, 1924).

Tanzania – Mkoma Mountains, South Urindi district (Joicey & Talbot, 1924); Mufindi (Kielland, 1990d); Njombe Highlands (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Rungwe (Kielland, 1990d); Ufipa (Kielland, 1990d); Mahale Mountain in Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d).

Zambia – Mbala (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Habitat: Montane forest, montane grassland and marshy areas (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania at altitudes between 1 800 to 2 400 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Note: The population on Mount Mahale has individuals with a paler blue upperside than in other Tanzanian populations (Kielland, 1990d: 215).

Harpencyreus marlieri Stempffer, 1961 Congo Mountain Blue

Harpencyreus marlieri Stempffer, 1961. *Annales Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale* (8) 94: 64 (73 pp.).
Harpencyreus marlieri Stempffer, 1961. d’Abreu, 2009: 810.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Kivu: Mt. Muhi, 2.800 m”.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo.

Known only from males from the type locality.

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Mount Muhi, Kivu (TL).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

***Harpencyreus marungensis* (Joicey & Talbot, 1924)**
Central Mountain Blue

Cyclirius [sic] *aequatorialis marungensis* Joicey & Talbot, 1924. *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 547 (539-564).
Harpencyreus marungensis Joicey & Talbot, 1924. d'Abbrera, 2009: 810.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Marunga Plateau, south-west Lake Tanganyika”.

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

Habitat: Montane grassland. Also in moist savanna and on road verges in forest (Larsen, 1991c). In Tanzania at altitudes between 1 300 and 2 500 m (nominated subspecies) and between 2 050 m and 2 100 m for subspecies *mangalisae* (Kielland, 1990d). In Kenya it is usually found at altitudes above 1 800 m but may occur at lower altitudes.

Habits: Specimens fly weakly among short grass (Larsen, 1991c).

Early stages:

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

Larval food:

Alchemilla cryptantha Steud. ex A. Rich. (Rosaceae) [Congdon et al., 2017; Luala, Tanzania].

Alchemilla ellenbeckii Engl. (Rosaceae) [Congdon et al., 2017; Luala, Tanzania].

Note: Kielland (1990d: 215) thinks that *marungensis* may be a junior synonym of *juno*.

***Harpencyreus marungensis marungensis* (Joicey & Talbot, 1924)**
Central Mountain Blue

Cyclirius [sic] *aequatorialis marungensis* Joicey & Talbot, 1924. *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 547 (539-564).
Harpencyreus marungensis marungensis Joicey & Talbot, 1924. d'Abbrera, 2009: 810.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Marunga Plateau, south-west Lake Tanganyika”.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (south-east – Tanganika), Tanzania (south-west), Malawi.

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Marunga Plateau (TL).

Tanzania – Mount Rungwe (Kielland, 1990d); Njombe (Kielland, 1990d); Uzungwa Range (Kielland, 1990d); Mufindi (Kielland, 1990d); Luhomberu Mountain in Mwanihana Forest (Kielland, 1990d).

Malawi – Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).

***Harpencyreus marungensis mangalisae* Kielland, 1986**
Mpapwa Central Mountain Blue

Harpencyreus marungensis mangalisae Kielland, 1986. *Lambillionea* **86**: 147 (137-154).

Harpencyreus marungensis mangalisae Kielland, 1986. d'Abbrera, 2009: 810.

Type locality: Tanzania: “Mpawapwa District, Rubeho Mts., Mangalisa Mt. 2100 m”.

Distribution: Tanzania (Mpapwa district, north of the Ruaha Gorge).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Mangalisa Mountain, Rubeho Range, 2 050 to 2 100 m (TL).

Harpendyreus marungensis wollastoni (Bethune-Baker, 1926)

Ruwenzori Central Mountain Blue

Cyclurius wollastoni Bethune-Baker, 1926. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (9) 17: 402 (384-402).

Harpendyreus marungensis wollastoni Bethune-Baker, 1926. d'Abrera, 2009: 810.

Type locality: Uganda: "Ruwenzori Mt., 10,000 ft".

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya (west).

Specific localities:

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

Uganda – Ruwenzori Mountains (TL).

Kenya – Kitale (Larsen, 1991c); Kakamega (Larsen, 1991c); Nandi (Larsen, 1991c); Tiriki (Larsen, 1991c).

Harpendyreus meruana (Aurivillius, 1910)

Meru Mountain Blue

Cupido juno race *meruana* Aurivillius, 1910. *In*: Sjöstedt, B. Y., *Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Schweidischen zoologischen Expedition nach dem Kilimandjaro, dem Meru und den umgebenen Massaissteppen Deutsch-OstAfrikas 1905-1906*. 2 (9): 10 (56 pp.). Stockholm.

Harpendyreus meruanus Aurivillius, 1910. d'Abrera, 2009: 810.

Type locality: [Tanzania]: "Meru-Berg: Regenwald 3000-3500 m".

Distribution: Tanzania (north).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Mount Meru, 3 000 m to 3 500 m (TL).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Harpendyreus noquasa (Trimen, 1887)#

Marsh Mountain Blue



Marsh Mountain Blue (*Harpendyreus noquasa*) male upperside (left), male underside (centre) and female upperside (right)
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall

Lycaena noquasa Trimen, 1887. *South-African butterflies: a monograph of the extra-tropical species 2 Erycinidae and Lycaenidae*: 64 (242 pp.). London.

Harpendyreus noquasa Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Harpendyreus noquasa (Trimen, 1887). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Harpendyreus noquasa (Trimen and Bowker, 1887). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 240.

Harpendyreus noquasa Trimen, 1887. d'Abrera, 2009: 810.



Harpendyreus noquasa. Male (Wingspan 20 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Verlorenvlei, Mpumalanga Province, South Africa. 26 December 1993. M. Williams.
Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.



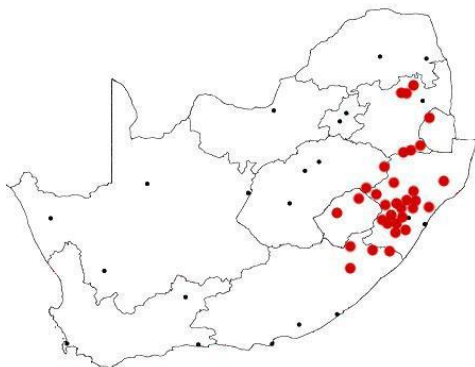
Harpendyreus noquasa. Female (Wingspan 21 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Verlorenvlei, Mpumalanga Province, South Africa. 26 December 1993. M. Williams.
Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.

Alternative common name: Marsh Blue.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “Upper Districts. – Maritzburg and Howick; Curry’s [Post]”.

Original description:

“Exp. al., male 10-11 lin.; female 11 lin. Male. Bright pale violaceous-blue; fore-wing rather broadly, hind-wing narrowly bordered with fuscous-grey; cilia greyish, paler outwardly. Fore-wing: border commencing very narrowly on costa beyond middle, but immediately becoming broad at apex, and thence gradually narrowing along hind-margin almost to a point at posterior angle. Hind-wing: costa narrowly greyish; inner-margin greyish mixed with white; border of moderate width at apex, but suddenly narrowed on second subcostal nervule, and thence almost linear to anal angle; hind-marginal spot between first and second median nervules rather large, round, black, conspicuous; no tail. Under side: Dull yellowish-grey, slightly browner than in *L. Tsomo*, Trim., but with the markings almost identical with those in that species, only their white edges being better marked. Fore-wing: discal band more incurved at its lower extremity. Hind-wing: discal band straighter inferiorly; white band beyond this not so suffused inwardly, so that its component lunules are distinct; hind-marginal black spot larger, rounder, its outer position with a few bluish-silvery scales. Female. Pale brown with a reddish tinge; a small basi-inner-marginal violaceous-blue space in fore-wing, and a very small basal one in hind-wing. Fore-wing: blue extends from base over inner-marginal border to a little beyond middle, occupying lower part of discoidal cell, and extending thinly over median nervules near their origin. Hind-wing: blue almost limited to discoidal cell, there being only a few scattered blue scales over lower discal area; hind-marginal black spot ringed with bluish-white; above it, traces of two imperfect smaller similar annulets on hind-margin. Under side: as in male.”



Distribution of *Harpendyreus noquasa*

South Africa (Mpumalanga, Free State Province, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Swaziland, Lesotho.

Distribution: South Africa (Mpumalanga, Free State Province, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999), Lesotho.

Specific localities:

Mpumalanga – Breyton (Swanepoel, 1953); Verloren Vallei Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Long Tom Pass (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Wakkerstroom (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Pilgrim’s Rest (Mecenero *et al.*, 2013).

KwaZulu-Natal – Pietermaritzburg (TL); Curry’s Post (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); Howick (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); Loteni (Swanepoel, 1953); Giant’s Castle (Swanepoel, 1953); Balgowan (Swanepoel, 1953); Karkloof (Swanepoel, 1953); Wing Walk Farm, Karkloof.

Eastern Cape Province – Maclear (Mecenero *et al.*, 2013).

Swaziland – Mbabane (Swanepoel, 1953); Malolotja Nature Reserve (www.sntc.org.sz).

Habitat: As the common name indicates it is usually found in marshy areas and along stream beds. These habitats are in montane grassland.

Flight period: There are strong spring and autumn broods but specimens are also seen in the intervening months (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Alchemilla capensis Thunb. (Rosaceae) [Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 240].

***Harpencyreus notoba* (Trimen, 1868)#**
Salvia Mountain Blue



Salvia Mountain Blue (*Harpencyreus notoba*). Left – male. Right – female.
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Lycaena notoba Trimen, 1868. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1868**: 91 (69-96). [Spelt as *notobia* by some workers – *see* Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 240 for a discussion].

Lycaena notobia Trimen, 1868. Trimen & Bowker, 1887b. [Unjustified emendation of original spelling?]

Harpencyreus notoba Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Harpencyreus notoba (Trimen, 1868). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Harpencyreus notoba (Trimen, 1868). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 240.

Harpencyreus notoba Trimen, 1868. d’Abreu, 2009: 811.



Harpencyreus notoba. Male (Wingspan 26 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lichtenburg, North West Province, South Africa. 12 December 2010. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Harpencyreus notoba. Female (Wingspan 27 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Vryburg, North West Province, South Africa. 15 October 2008. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Alternative common name: Salvia Blue.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “near Murraysburg; Trans-Vaal territory”.

Distribution: Zimbabwe (a single record), Botswana, South Africa (North West Province, Gauteng, Free State Province, Eastern Cape Province, Western Cape Province, Northern Cape Province).

Larsen (1991) believes the records for this species from Botswana are erroneous. This needs to be investigated (MCW).

Specific localities:

Zimbabwe – Hope Fountain near Bulawayo (Jones; single male).

Botswana – Sepoto (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Maun (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Tsau (Pinhey); Gemsbok Pan, Ghanzi district (Transvaal Museum).

North West Province – Potchefstroom (Swanepoel, 1953); Ottosdal (Swanepoel, 1953); Wolmaransstad (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Vryburg district (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Lichtenburg (Williams, 2002, unpublished).

Gauteng – Springs (Swanepoel, 1953); Heidelberg (Swanepoel, 1953).

Free State Province – Bloemfontein (Swanepoel, 1953); Hebron (Swanepoel, 1953); Boshof (Swanepoel, 1953).

Eastern Cape Province – Cradock (Swanepoel, 1953); Somerset East (Swanepoel, 1953); Middelburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Carlton (Swanepoel, 1953); Bethesda Road (Clark & Dickson, 1971).

Western Cape Province – Murraysburg (TL).

Northern Cape Province – Noupoot (Swanepoel, 1953); Colesburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Bletterman (Swanepoel, 1953); De Aar (Swanepoel, 1953); Barkly West (Swanepoel, 1953); Kimberley (Swanepoel, 1953); Belmont (Swanepoel, 1953); Kolberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Fraserburg (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Theekloof Pass (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Sutherland (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Calvinia (Pringle *et al.*, 1994); Kuruman district (Pringle, *et al.*, 1994); Vryburg (Williams).

Habitat: Karoo and savanna thornveld, with some incursion into grassland.

Habits: Flies low down, almost invariably in the vicinity of its herbaceous, pale blue-flowered larval host-plant. Females are always encountered nearby the host-plant but males may disperse for some distance from them during the warmer hours of the day (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Flight period: The summer months, but more plentiful in spring (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages:

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 53 [as *Harpencyreus notobia*; Bethesda Road, Eastern Cape].

“**Egg.** 0.7 mm diam. x 0.6 mm high. White, with very extended moles, especially round the micropyle. Laid singly in the bracts, particularly among buds. Eggs hatch after 6 days. The discarded shell is not eaten.

Larva. 1st instar 0.95 mm, growing to 2 mm in 6 days; 2nd instar growing to 3 mm in 5 days; 3rd instar growing to 7 mm in 5 days; 4th instar growing to 13 mm in 11 days. The honey-gland is present in the 3rd and 4th instars. There are no tubercles. There is a big colour variation, especially in the final instar. The ground-colour is yellow, pale dull yellow or dull green. The markings are pink, dull green or blue-green. Larvae are difficult to detect but their droppings indicate their presence. Larvae moult where they are feeding but generally pupate among dried leaves. Some *Salvia* species have very sticky buds but this does not affect the movement of larvae. **Pupa.** 8.5

mm for males but up to 9.5 mm for some females. There are no cremastral hooks; pupae are found among dried leaves, near the base of the plants. Emergence takes place after some 12 days. **Parasites.** Egg and larva. The particular *Salvia* which this species favours is covered with small beads of a sticky substance which traps small braconids and chalcids and, in a degree, protects the larvae and eggs from their attacks.”

Larval food:

Salvia radula Benth. (Lamiaceae) [Rossouw, *vide* Clark & Dickson, 1971: 53].
Salvia verbenaca L. (Lamiaceae) [Kroon, 1999].

***Harpendyreus reginaldi* Heron, 1909**
Large Mountain Blue

Harpendyreus reginaldi Heron, 1909. *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London* **19**: 159 (141-178).
Harpendyreus reginaldi Heron, 1909. d’Abbrera, 2009: 810.

Type locality: [Uganda]: “Mubuku Valley, E. Ruwenzori 6000-13,000 ft”.

Distribution: Uganda (west – Ruwenzori, Toro, Kigezi), Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo (east – Kivu).

Specific localities:

Uganda – Mubuku Valley, east Ruwenzori (TL).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

***Harpendyreus tsomo* (Trimen, 1868)#**
Tsomo Mountain Blue

Lycaena tsomo Trimen, 1868. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1868**: 91 (69-96).
Lycaena tsomo Trimen, 1868. Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.
Harpendyreus tsomo Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Harpendyreus tsomo (Trimen, 1868). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Harpendyreus tsomo (Trimen, 1868). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 240.
Harpendyreus tsomo Trimen, 1868. d’Abbrera, 2009: 810.



Harpendyreus tsomo. Male (Wingspan 20 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Dordrecht Kloof, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. 15 November 1997. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.

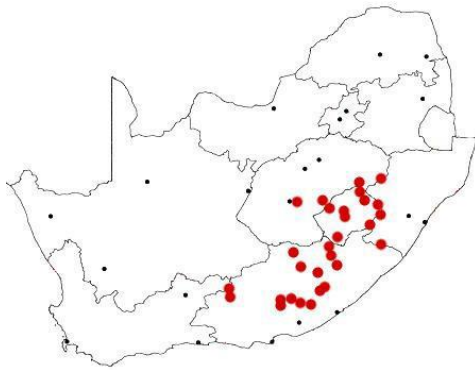


Hapendyreus tsomo. Female (Wingspan 21 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Golden Gate Highlands N.P., Free State Province, South Africa. 20 December 1982. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.

Alternative common name: Tsomo Blue.

Type locality: [South Africa]: “near the River Tsomo”.

Diagnosis: Specimens from Kokstad and Gaika’s Kop sometimes have a small amount of violaceous colouring on the upperside of the wings (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).



Distribution of *Harpendyreus tsomo*

South Africa (Free State Province, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Lesotho.

Distribution: South Africa (Free State Province, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Lesotho.

Specific localities:

Free State Province – Ladybrand (Swanepoel, 1953); Thaba Nchu (Swanepoel, 1953); Ficksburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Bloemfontein – Sepani (Swanepoel, 1953); Waterval (Swanepoel, 1953); Modder River (Swanepoel, 1953); Golden Gate Highlands National Park (J. Greyling); Harrismith (Mecenero *et al.*, 2013); Phuthaditjhaba (Mecenero *et al.*, 2013).

KwaZulu-Natal – Kokstad (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Eastern Cape Province – Tsomo River (Bowker); Burghersdorp (Swanepoel, 1953); Dordrecht (Swanepoel, 1953); Cala (Swanepoel, 1953); Somerset East (Swanepoel, 1953); Hogsback (Swanepoel, 1953); Zuurberg Pass (Swanepoel, 1953); Gaika’s Kop (Swanepoel, 1953); Camdeboo Mountains (the Pringles); Amatola Mountains (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Lesotho – Maseru (Swanepoel, 1953); Oxbow (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Habitat: On the banks of streams and in marshy areas in montane grassland (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Habits: Flies low down, with a slow fluttering flight (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

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

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Mentha species (Lamiaceae) [Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 240].