Genus *Euchrysops* Butler, 1900
Smoky Blues

Entomologist **33**: 1 (1-2).

Type-species: *Hesperia cnejus* Fabricius, by original designation [extralimital].

The genus *Euchrysops* belongs to the Family Lycaenidae Leach, 1815; Subfamily Polyommatinae Swainson, 1827; Tribe Polyommatini Swainson, 1827; Subtribe Oboroniina Grishin, 2023a. (see Zhang *et al.* 2023. Butterfly Classification and Species Discovery Using Genomics. *The Taxonomic Report of the International Lepidoptera Survey* **11** (3): 45). The other genera in the Subtribe Oboroniina in the Afrotropical Region are *Orachrysops*, *Lepidochrysops*, *Thermoniphas* and *Oboronia*.

Euchrysops (**Smoky Blues**) is a genus containing 26 Afrotropical species and a single extralimital species.

**Euchrysops abyssinicus* (Aurivillius, 1922)

Cupido abyssinicus Aurivillius, 1922. In: Rothschild, M., *Extrait du voyage de M. le Baron Maurice de Rothschild en Ethiopie et Afrique Orientale Anglaise*: 367 (333-386). Paris.
Euchrysops abyssinica Aurivillius, 1922. d'Abrera, 2009: 822.

Type locality: [Ethiopia]: "Tchafianani; Debasso".
Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/a).
Distribution: Ethiopia.
Specific localities:
Ethiopia – Tchafianani (TL); Debasso (Aurivillius, 1922).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

**Euchrysops alberta* (Butler, 1901)
Sahel Cupid

Chilades alberta Butler, 1901. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (7) **7**: 291 (288-291).
Euchrysops alberta (Butler, 1901). Larsen, 2005a, **comb. nov.**
Euchrysops alberta Butler, 1901. d'Abrera, 2009: 823.

Type locality: Nigeria: "Borgu".
Distribution: Nigeria (north-west), Sudan, Uganda (north).
Specific localities:
Nigeria – Borgu (TL).
Sudan – Bahr-el-Ghazal (Larsen, 2005a).
Habitat: Sahel.
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

***Euchrysops albistriata** (Capronnier, 1889)
Capronnier's Cupid

Lycaena albistriata Capronnier, 1889. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de Belgique* **1889**: 121 (118-127).
Euchrysops albistriata Capronnier, 1889. d'Abrera, 2009: 820.

Euchrysops albistriata albistriata. Male. Wingspan: 26mm. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ghibe-Tolley, Ethiopia. 26 September 1997. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Euchrysops albistriata albistriata. Female. Wingspan: 26mm. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ghibe-Tolley, Ethiopia. 23 September 1997. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: "Aequator Huset".
Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia.
Habitat: Forest (Heath *et al*., 2002). In West Africa it occurs mainly in Guinea savanna with incursions into Sudan savanna and disturbed areas in the forest zone (Larsen, 2005a).
Habits: Occurs in localized colonies and is rarely common (Larsen, 2005a).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

Euchrysops albistriata albistriata (Capronnier, 1889)

Lycaena albistriata Capronnier, 1889. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de Belgique* **1889**: 121 (118-127).
Euchrysops albistriata albistriata Capronnier, 1889. d'Abrera, 2009: 820.

Euchrysops albistriata albistriata. Male. Wingspan: 26mm. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ghibe-Tolley, Ethiopia. 26 September 1997. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Euchrysops albistriata albistriata. Female. Wingspan: 26mm. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ghibe-Tolley, Ethiopia. 23 September 1997. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: "Aequator Huset".
Distribution: Cameroon, Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan (south), Ethiopia, Zambia.
Specific localities:
Cameroon – Yaounde (Grünberg, 1910).
Gabon – Ndende (Vande weghe, 2010); Franceville (Vande weghe, 2010).
Democratic Republic of Congo – Aequtor Huset (TL).
Ethiopia – Ghibe-Tolley (male and female illustrated above).
Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al*., 2002).

latrunculata Grünberg, 1910 (as sp. of *Cupido*). *Sitzungsberichte der Gesellschaft Naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin* **1910**: 478 (469-480). Cameroon: "Jaundegebiet". Synonymized with *Euchrysops albistriata albistriata* (Cappronier, 1889) by Libert, 2001 (*Lambillionea* **101** (3) (Tome I): 357 (351-371)).

Euchrysops albistriata greenwoodi d'Abrera, 1980

Euchrysops albistriata greenwoodi d'Abrera, 1980. *Butterflies of the Afrotropical region*: 554 (593 pp.). Melbourne.
Euchrysops albistriata greenwoodi d'Abrera, 1980. d'Abrera, 2009: 820.

Type locality: Sierra Leone: "Sierra Leone".
Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria.
Specific localities:
Ghana – Kakum National Park (Larsen, 2005a); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2009).

Euchrysops albistriata severini Hulstaert, 1924

Euchrysops severini Hulstaert, 1924. *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaine* **12**: 185 (112-122, 173-194).
Euchrysops albistriata severini Hulstaert, 1924. d'Abrera, 2009: 820.

Euchrysops albistriata severini. Male. Left: upperside. Right: underside.
Itojo, Uganda. 4-8 June 2017. M. Williams.
Images M.C.Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: "Kinda".
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (east), Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania (west).
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of Congo – Kinda (TL).
Kenya – Kisumu (Larsen, 1991c); Kitale (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Mweze Highland, Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Lubalizi Valley, Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Sibweza, Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d).
Habitat: Savanna. Open habitats at altitudes between 1 200 to 1 700 m in Tanzania (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Males are known to mud-puddle (Kielland, 1990d).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food:Nothing published.

Note: Larsen (1991c: 244) treats *severini* as a subspecies of *Euchrysops albistriata* (Capronnier, 1889) but admits that it may be a distinct species (Larsen, 2005a).

***Euchrysops banyo** Libert, 2001
Banyo Mountain Cupid

Euchrysops banyo Libert, 2001. *Lambillionea* **101** (3) (Tome I): 363 (351-371).
Euchrysops banyo Libert, 2001. d'Abrera, 2009: 823.

Type locality: Cameroon: "Banyo area".
Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon.
Specific localities:
Nigeria – Obudu Plateau (J. Wojtusiak, *vide* Larsen, 2005a; single female).
Cameroon – Banyo area (TL).
Habitat: Presumably in submontane grassland.
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

***Euchrysops barkeri** (Trimen, 1893)#
Barker's Smoky Blue


Barker's Smoky Blue (*Euchrysops barkeri*) male underside (left) and female upperside (right)
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall

Lycaena barkeri Trimen, 1893. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1893**: 129 (123-143).
Euchrysops barkeri Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Euchrysops barkeri (Trimen, 1893). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Lepidochrysops barkeri (Trimen, 1893). Kielland, 1990d.
Euchrysops barkeri (Trimen, 1893). Pringle *et al*., 1994: 273.
Euchrysops barkeri Trimen, 1893. d'Abrera, 2009: 820.


Euchrysops barkeri. Male (Wingspan 29 mm). Left: upperside. Right: underside.
Black Rock, KwaZulu-Natal. 27 February 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.


Euchrysops barkeri. Female. Left: upperside. Right: underside.
Kolemfuma, Northern Province, Zambia. 22 April 2005. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C.Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Euchrysops barkeri. Female (Wingspan 28 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Black Rock, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 27 February 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type locality: [South Africa]: "D'Urban, Verulam; Zululand: St. Lucia Bay...; Etshowe; Lydenburg District"; Swaziland: "Little Usutu River"; [Mozambique]: "Delagoa Bay: Laurenço Marques; Rikatla"; [Namibia]: "Southern Ambuella: Otiembora".
Diagnosis: Similar to *Euchrysops osiris* but there is only a single marginal black spot near the anal angle of the hindwing. *Euchrysops osiris* has two black spots, crowned with orange lunules (Pringle *et al*., 1994). On the KwaZulu-Natal coast winter specimens have very faintly marked undersides (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Distribution: Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola (Aurivillius, 1928), Democratic Republic of Congo (Ituri, Kinshasa, Bas-Fleuve, Cataractes, Kasai, Sankuru, Lulua, Lomami, Maniema, Lualaba), Uganda, Kenya (east, south), Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (central areas, eastwards), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Swaziland.
Specific localities:
Ghana – Accra Plains (Larsen, 2005a); Kintampo Falls (Larsen, 2005a); Kyabobo (Larsen, 2005a).
Gabon – Pongara (Vande weghe, 2010); Lope N.P. (Vande weghe, 2010).
Uganda – Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996).
Kenya – Suna (Larsen, 1991c); Rabai (Larsen, 1991c); Ngong (Larsen, 1991c); Taveta (Larsen, 1991c); Kisii (Larsen, 1991c); Bissil (Larsen, 1991c); Shimba Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Marsabit (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Widespread (Kielland, 1990d).
Malawi – Mt Zomba (Congdon *et al*., 2010); Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).
Zambia – Mumbwa (Heath *et al*., 2002); 100 km west of Kitwe (Heath *et al*., 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mpongwe (Heath *et al*., 2002); Luanshya (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mkushi (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mansa (Heath *et al*., 2002); Luangwa Valley (Heath *et al*., 2002).
Mozambique – Delagoa Bay (now Maputo) (Trimen, 1893); Rikatla (Trimen, 1893); Dondo Forest (Pringle *et al*., 1994); Beira (Pringle *et al*., 1994); Maputo Special Reserve (Miles & Mulvaney, 2022).
Namibia – Southern Ambuella (Trimen, 1893); Otiembora (Trimen, 1893).
Limpopo Province – Tubex (Swanepoel, 1953); Polokwane district (Swanepoel, 1953); Wolkberg (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Mpumalanga – Lydenburg district (Trimen, 1893).
KwaZulu-Natal – Durban (TL); Verulum (Trimen, 1893); St Lucia Bay (Trimen, 1893); Eshowe (Trimen, 1893); Isipingo (Swanepoel, 1953); Umkomaas (Swanepoel, 1953); Umhlanga Rocks (Pringle *et al*., 1994); Hluhluwe (Pringle *et al*., 1994); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Umdoni Park (Woodhall, 2009).
Eastern Cape Province – Port St Johns (Pringle *et al*., 1994); Cwebe N.R. (M. Liptrot, April, 2015).
Swaziland – Little Usutu River (Trimen, 1893); Mlawula Nature Reserve (www.sntc.org.sz).
Habitat: Savanna. In West Africa it inhabits mainly Guinea savanna (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania, from sea-level to 1 800 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: This is a scarce butterfly in West Africa (Larsen, 2005a). The flight is weak, fluttering, and low down (Pringle *et al*., 1994). Males are avid mud-puddlers (Larsen, 2005a).
Flight period: All year (Pringle *et al*., 1994).

Early stages:

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 20 [as *Euchrysops barkeri*; Durban, KwaZulu-Natal].

"**Egg**: 0.75 mm diam. x 0.37 high. Laid singly on young shoots. Eggs are white, later assuming a faint green tint. What little ribbing there is, is almost undetectable, the only feature being a raised portion which contains the micropyle. Eggs hatch after 4-7 days. The discarded shell is not eaten. **Larva**: 1st instar 1.5 mm, growing to 2.5 mm in 5 days; 2nd instar growing to 4 mm in 4 days; 3rd instar growing to 8 mm in 4 days; 4th instar growing to 16 mm in 7 days. The honey-gland and tubercles are present in the 2nd to 4th instars. The final instar tubercles have some 24 spines. Larvae feed on the buds and young shoots, boring into the pith. They moult where they are feeding. The discarded skin is left intact. There is a succession of broods. In the final instar there is a marked variation in colour, from green to chocolate. The 11th segment, bearing the tubercles, is of fantastic shape, quite different from that of the other members of the genus. Ants, on the plants, visit the larvae for the liquid of the honey-gland. **Pupa**: 12 mm. Secured to a twig or dried leaves by the cremastral hooks and a girdle. It is of a peculiar shape, resembling a rolled dried leaf, which would make it difficult to find among dried leaves. Its drab colour would no doubt match its surroundings. The imago emerges after 18-23 days. **Parasites**: Egg. Attacked by small Chalcids and sucked out by bugs. Recorded from eggs and larvae from Durban."

Larval food:
Crotalaria species (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 20].
Eriosema species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 221].
Ocimum species (Lamiaceae) [Larsen 1991c: 246].
Rhynchosia species (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 20].
Sphenostylis angustifolia Sond. (Fabaceae) [Woodhall, 2009: 5; Umdoni Park, KwaZulu-Natal; oviposition only].
Tecoma capensis (Thunb.) Lindl. (Bignoniaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 20; oviposition only; as species of *Tecomaria*].
Vigna triloba Walp. (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 20].
Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp. (Fabaceae) [Pringle *et al*., 1994: 273].

****Euchrysops brunneus*** Bethune-Baker, [1923]
Brown Cupid

Euchrysops brunneus Bethune-Baker, [1923]. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1922**: 361 (275-366).
Euchrysops brunneus Bethune-Baker, 1923. d'Abrera, 2009: 822.

Type locality: [Kenya]: "Nairobi District".
Distribution: Ethiopia (south) (Larsen, 1991c), Somalia, Uganda (east), Kenya (central, west), Tanzania (north).
Specific localities:
Kenya – Nairobi (TL); Saboti Hill (Larsen, 1991c); Visoi Gap (Larsen, 1991c); Mau (Larsen, 1991c); Ngong (Larsen, 1991c); Kitosh (Larsen, 1991c); Kacheliba (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Northern Highlands (Kielland, 1990d); Dodoma (Kielland, 1990d).
Habitat: Arid acacia savanna. In Tanzania at altitudes from 1 000 to 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: An uncommon species (Kielland, 1990d).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

****Euchrysops crawshayi*** (Butler, 1899)
Crawshay's Cupid

Scolitantides crawshayi Butler, 1899. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1899**: 422 (417-427).
Euchrysops crawshayi Butler, 1899. d'Abrera, 2009: 822.

Euchrysops crawshayi crawshayi. Male. Left: upperside. Right: underside.
Nairobi, Kenya. 16 August 2003. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C.Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Euchrysops crawshayi crawshayi. Female. Left: upperside. Right: underside.
Nairobi, Kenya. 16 August 2003. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C.Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: [Kenya]: "Machakos".
Distribution: ?Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo.
Habitat: Moist savanna. Montane grassland (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania subspecies *fontainei* is found at altitudes between 1 700 and 2 300 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Flies close to the ground, among grass (Larsen, 1991c).
Early stages:

<u>Jackson, 1937: 234</u> [Mount Elgon, Kenya; nominate subspecies].

"The larvae feed on the fleshy outer cortex of the main tap root of the food-plant, always below ground; they are attended by many species of ants. **Egg**. Laid on the stem or lower leaves, usually singly. It is white, circular, and very flattened, with a slight depression inside the rim, and a small raised, black spot in the centre. **Larva**. Dirty yellowish white and semi-translucent, as one would expect from a life in total darkness. The skin is waxy, the segments sharply incised and the collar slightly darker in colour. It is broad but with no marked dorsal ridge. The anal segments are shield-shaped, broad and heavy, and carry anteriorly a gland with large oval orifice, and below it on either side and rather close to one another and to the central line are two tubercles. These do not appear to be exsertile; they are visible to the naked eye as two small oval areas with dark edges which, when ants are present, are vibrated just inside the orifice, the movement appearing through a lens like the very rapid opening and closing of the shutters of a camera. Length 15 mm; width 4 mm. **Pupa**. Translucent yellowish white, with a dark dorsal line. It is long and narrow, the abdominal segments being especially long. The head-case is prominent, the thorax short and sharply ridged, with a depression between it and the abdominal segments. The latter are flattened, broad and rounded posteriorly. Shoulders prominent, wing-cases transparent. It is placed among the roots of the food-plant. Length 12 mm."

<u>Van Someren, 1974: 330</u> [as *Caclirius crawshaimus* [sic!] Aurivillius [sic]].

"Eggs deposited just above ground level. Larva eats outer cortex of root, then works up stem, where it pupates. Imago can only emerge when stem breaks on withering."

Larval food:
Anchusa species (Boraginaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 220].
Cynoglossum coeruleum A.DC. (Boraginaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 234; Kenya].
Cynoglossum lanceolatum (Boraginaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 330].

Associated ant:
Monomorium minutum Mayr, var. *pallipes* For. (Formicidae) [Jackson, 1937: 235; Kenya].

Euchrysops crawshayi crawshayi (Butler, 1899)

Scolitantides crawshayi Butler, 1899. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1899**: 422 (417-427).
Euchrysops crawshayi crawshayi Butler, 1899. d'Abrera, 2009: 822.

Euchrysops crawshayi crawshayi. Male. Left: upperside. Right: underside.
Nairobi, Kenya. 16 August 2003. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C.Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Euchrysops crawshayi crawshayi. Female. Left: upperside. Right: underside.
Nairobi, Kenya. 16 August 2003. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C.Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: [Kenya]: "Machakos".
Distribution: ?Sudan (south), Uganda, Kenya.
Specific localities:
<u>Kenya</u> – Machakos (TL); Nandi (Grose-Smith, 1901); Mount Elgon (Jackson, 1937); Chyulu Hills, above 1 400 m (Larsen, 1991c); Kitale (Larsen, 1991c); Mount Kenya (Larsen, 1991c); Chepalungu (Larsen, 1991c); Mau Escarpment (Larsen, 1991c); Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c); Ngong Forest (Larsen, 1991c).

subdita Grose-Smith, 1901. <u>*In*</u>: Grose-Smith, 1897-1902 (as sp. of *Scolitantides*). *Rhopalocera exotica, being illustrations of new, rare and unfigured species of butterflies* **3**: 129 (214 pp.). London. [Kenya]: "Nandi".

crawshayanus Aurivillius, 1924. <u>*In*</u>: Seitz, 1908-25 (as sp. of *Cupido*). *Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde*, Stuttgart (2) **13** *Die Afrikanischen Tagfalter*: 473 (614 pp.). An unnecessary replacement name for *Scolitantides crawshayi* Butler, 1899, not *Uranothauma crawshayi* Butler, 1895.

Euchrysops crawshayi fontainei Stempffer, 1967

Enchrysops [sic] *crawshayi fontainei* Stempffer, 1967. *Bulletin de l'Institut Fondamental de l'Afrique Noire* (A) **29**: 998 (978-1000).
Euchrysops crawshayi fontainei Stempffer, 1967. d'Abrera, 2009: 823.

Type locality: [Burundi]: "Urundi, Kitega",
Distribution: Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (east – South Kivu), Tanzania (north-west).
Specific localities:
Burundi – Kitega (TL).
Tanzania – Mountains of Northern Highlands (Kielland, 1990d); higher parts of the Uzungwa Range (Kielland, 1990d); Njombe Highlands (Kielland, 1990d); Mount Rungwe (Kielland, 1990d); Mbeya District (Kielland, 1990d); Ngara District (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al*., 2006).

Note: Kielland (1990d: 220) notes that individuals from the Northern Highlands seem to be paler and larger than specimens from other localities in Tanzania.

***Euchrysops cyclopteris** (Butler, 1876)

Lampides cyclopteris Butler, 1876. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (4) **18**: 483 (480-490).
Euchrysops cyclopteris Butler, 1876. d'Abrera, 2009: 822.

Type locality: [Ethiopia]: "Atbara".
Distribution: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda (Davenport, 1996).
Specific localities:
Ethiopia – Atbara (TL).
Habitat: Nothing published.
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

***Euchrysops decaryi** Stempffer, 1947

Euchrysops decaryi Stempffer, 1947. *Revue Français d'Entomologie* **14**: 139 (139-140).
Euchrysops decaryi Stempffer, 1947. d'Abrera, 2009: 822.

Type locality: Madagascar: "Besalampy, Côte occidentale, pays Sakalave, su-est de Majunga".
The type locality was misspelled as "Belsampy" by Ackery *et al*. (1995: 656) (Lees *et al*., 2003).
Distribution: Madagascar.
Specific localities:
Madagascar – Besalampy (TL).
Habitat: Unknown (Lees *et al*., 2003).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

***Euchrysops dolorosa** (Trimen, 1887)#
Sabie Smoky Blue

Lycaena dolorosa Trimen, 1887. *South-African butterflies: a monograph of the extra-tropical species* **2** *Erycinidae and Lycaenidae*: 41 (242 pp.). London.
Euchrysops dolorosa Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Euchrysops dolorosa (Trimen, 1887). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Euchrysops osiris (Trimen and Bowker, 1887). Pringle *et al*., 1994: 273.

Euchrysops dolorosa Trimen, 1887. d'Abrera, 2009: 821.

Euchrysops dolorosa. Male (Wingspan 24 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Klipfontein, near Rosslyn, Gauteng Province, South Africa. 29 October 1989. M. Williams.
Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.

Euchrysops dolorosa. Female (Wingspan 26 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Utopia Resort, North West Province. 24 August 2009. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: [South Africa]: "Potchefstroom District; Natal: Upper Districts. Estcourt; Biggarsberg; Blue Bank near the Drakensberg; Zuluand. – Napoleon Valley; Kaffraria Proper. – Bashee River".

Original description:

"Exp. al., male 1 in. – 1 in. 2 lin.; female 1 in. 2 lin. Male. Pale-violaceous; fore-wing with a narrow, even, fuscous hind-marginal border, hind-wing with only a linear black edging and a series of indistinct fuscous spots; cilia greyish, mixed with fuscous in fore-wing, and narrowly interrupted with fuscous at ends of nervules in hind-wing. Hind-wing: spot between first and second median nervules black, larger than the other hind-marginal spots; a very thin interrupted whitish line between the series of spots and hind-marginal black edging; costa bordered with greyish-brown as far as first subcostal nervule, and at apex as far as second; no tail. Under-side: dull brownish-grey; the markings scarcely darker than the ground-colour, inconspicuously but distinctly edged with whitish on each side; in each wing, a terminal sub-reniform disco-cellular lunule, a slightly sinuated macular discal row, and two submarginal rows of whitish lunules, indistinct in fore-wing. Hind-wing: three small blackish spots in sub-basal row; first and last spots of discal row small, round, and black, and separate from the rest, – sixth spot almost touching lower extremity of disco-cellular lunule; lunules of inner submarginal row broader, more acute than those of outer row, which form more or less incomplete rings with a whitish line immediately before hind-margin; spot between first and second median nervules, on hind-margin, conspicuous, marked externally with brilliant greenish-silvery, and bounded inwardly by a yellow lunule; usually the traces of a similar imperfect spot at anal angle. Female. Violaceous paler, duller, restricted to a suffusion from the bases, over cellular, inner-marginal, and lower discal areas; brownish-fuscous border of fore-wing very broad, especially apically; that of hind-wing also very broad costally and apically. Fore-wing: a linear fuscous terminal disco-cellualr mark. Hind-wing: hind-marginal spots better marked, inconspicuously ringed with dingy-whitish; spot between first and second median nervules inwardly bounded by a very dull yellow lunule. Under side: as in male, but the whitish edgings of the markings better defined."

Distribution: Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia (north), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Swaziland (Duke *et* al., 1999).

Recorded, apparently in error, from Zambia (Heath *et al*., 2002).

Specific localities:

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

Namibia – Tsumeb district.
Limpopo River – Polokwane (Swanepoel, 1953); Tubex (Swanepoel, 1953); Letaba (Swanepoel, 1953); Haenertsburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Houtbosdorp (Swanepoel, 1953); Munnik (Swanepoel, 1953); Zoekmekaar (Swanepoel, 1953); Ysterberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Zoutpansberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Masequa's Poort (Swanepoel, 1953); Vivo (Swanepoel, 1953); Doorndraai Dam Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990).
Mpumalanga – Volksrust (Swanepoel, 1953); Barberton (Swanepoel, 1953); Nelspruit (Swanepoel, 1953); Graskop (Swanepoel, 1953); Marieps Kop (Swanepoel, 1953); Lydenburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Sterkspruit Nature Reserve (Williams).
North West Province – Potchefstroom (TL; Trimen & Bowker, 1887); Kgaswane Mountain Reserve (Williams); Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006); Breednek (25 52S; 27 27E) (Williams 30 Nov. 2008).
Gauteng – Krugersdorp (Swanepoel, 1953); Pretoria (Swanepoel, 1953).
KwaZulu-Natal – Estcourt (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); Blue Bank near the Drakensberg (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); Napoleon Valley in Zululand (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); Biggarsberg (Trimen & Bowker, 1887); Ladysmith (Swanepoel, 1953); Colenso (Swanepoel, 1953); Van Reenen's Pass (Swanepoel, 1953); Durban (Clark & Dickson, 1971); El Mirador, near Cathkin Peak (Clark & Dickson, 1971); Hluhluwe (male illustrated above).
Eastern Cape Province – Bashee River (Trimen & Bowker, 1887).
Swaziland – Malolotja Nature Reserve (www.sntc.org.sz).
Habitat: Grassland and savanna (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Habits: The flight is weak, fluttering, and close to the ground. Both sexes feed from flowers, particularly those of *Becium* species, one of the larval hosts (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Flight period: August to April.
Early stages:

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 25 [as *Euchrysops dolorosa*; Durban and "El Mirador", near Cathkin Peak, KwaZulu-Natal].

"**Egg**: 0.6 mm diam. x 0.4 mm high. Laid singly among buds. Very pale green with sets of white ribs, 16 per set, radiating in opposite directions in involute curves, from the micropyle, and continuing down the sides diagonally, where they are crossed by horizontal ribs. Eggs hatch after some 4-6 days. The discarded shells are not eaten. **Larva**: 1st instar 1.25 mm, growing to 2.5 in 4 days; 2nd instar growing to 5 mm in 4 days; 3rd instar growing to 7.5 mm in 4 days; 4th instar growing to 12 mm in 7 days. The final instar tubercles have 18 spines each. The honey-gland is present in the 2nd to 4th instars and the tubercles in the 3rd and 4th instars. Larvae feed on the buds and flowers and moult where they are feeding. They just crawl out of the discarded skin and leave this like a small bag. There are many broods. Ant-attention is restricted by the sticky nature of some of the food-plants. Colour varies, in the final instar, in the intensity of the diagonal green stripes and the dorsal strip, which may be pink or purple. **Pupa**: 10 mm, and light green and (mainly abdominally) yellow. Secured to dead leaves, etc., by the cremastral hooks and a girdle. The imago generally emerges after about 16 days. **Parasites**: Pupa. 'Stung' in the larval state; the maggot escapes through the side of the pupa or larva and pupates among rubbish. The fly was identified as the Tachinid, *Aplomyiella laeviventris*. Recorded from eggs and young larvae from Durban and 'El Mirador', near Cathkin Peak, Natal."

Larval food:
Becium species (Lamiaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 25].
Salvia species (Lamiaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 25].

***Euchrysops horus* (Stoneham, 1938)**

Cupido horus Stoneham, 1938. *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (36): 2 (3 pp.).
Euchrysops horus Stoneham, 1938. d'Abrera, 2009: 823.

Type locality: Kenya: "East Surrey Coffee Estates".
Distribution: Kenya.
Specific localities:
Kenya – East Surrey Coffee Estates (TL).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

***Euchrysops kabrosae** (Bethune-Baker, 1906)

Catochrysops kabrosae Bethune-Baker, 1906. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (7) **17**: 107 (104-110).
Euchrysops kabrosae Bethune-Baker, 1906. d'Abrera, 2009: 820.

Type locality: [Kenya]: "Kabros".
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania.
Habitat: Rocky hillsides in dry, mountainous country (Larsen, 1991c). Subspecies *rosieae* occurs on grassy hillsides at about 2 000 m (Congdon & Collins, 1998).
Habits: Occurs in localized colonies, which may contain numerous individuals (Larsen, 1991c). Flies low down and rather erratically (Larsen, 1991c).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

Euchrysops kabrosae kabrosae (Bethune-Baker, 1906)

Catochrysops kabrosae Bethune-Baker, 1906. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (7) **17**: 107 (104-110).

Type locality: [Kenya]: "Kabros".
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda (east), Kenya (west).
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of Congo – Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).
Kenya – Kabras (TL); Suna (Larsen, 1991c); Eldoret (Larsen, 1991c); Kitale (Larsen, 1991c); Soy (Larsen, 1991c); Njoro (Larsen, 1991c).

Euchrysops kabrosae rosieae Congdon, Kielland & Collins, 1998

Euchrysops kabrosae rosieae Congdon, Kielland & Collins, 1998. In: Congdon & Collins, 1998. *Supplement to Kielland's butterflies of Tanzania*: 105 (143 pp.). ABRI and Lambillionea.

Type locality: Tanzania: "Loliondo, Kingarana Forest Reserve, 2 200 m, 01.59.34.80S x 35.39.22.31E, 21.iii.1995, T C E Congdon."
Holotype (male) in ABRI, Nairobi. Described from a series of 22 males, all from the type locality; the female is unknown.
Diagnosis: Differs from the nominate subspecies in that, on the upperside, the ground-colour is slightly darker and on the upperside hindwing the orange marginal patch is considerably smaller. The underside ground-colour is also darker, with a more rufous tinge; on the hindwing the submarginal lunules are slightly smaller, as is the orange area around the tornal spot (Congdon & Collins, 1998).
Distribution: Tanzania (north).
Known only from the type locality.
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Kingarana Forest Reserve, Loliondo (TL).

***Euchrysops katangae** Bethune-Baker, [1923]

Euchrysops katangae Bethune-Baker, [1923]. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1922**: 354 (275-366).
Euchrysops katangae Bethune-Baker, 1923. d'Abrera, 2009: 820.

Euchrysops katangae. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ikelenge vlei, Zambia. 11 April 2002. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C.Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Euchrysops katangae. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
95 km east of Solwezi, Zambia. 25 November 2003. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C.Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: "Kambove".
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Lualaba), Zambia.
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of Congo – Kambove (TL).
Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al*., 2002); Jimbe (male and female illustrated above).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

***Euchrysops lois** (Butler, 1886)

Catochrysops lois Butler, 1886. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1885**: 762 (756-776).
Euchrysops lois Butler, 1886. d'Abrera, 2009: 822.

Type locality: Somalia: "Bunder Maria".
Distribution: Somalia, Saudi Arabia (south-west), Yemen, Oman.
Specific localities:
Somalia – Bunder Maria (TL).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

***Euchrysops malathana** (Boisduval, 1833)#
Common Smoky Blue

Common Smoky Blue (*Euchrysops malathana*). Left – male. Centre – female. Right – female underside.
Images courtesy Herbert Otto (left) and Steve Woodhall (centre & right).

Lycaena malathana Boisduval, 1833. *Nouvelles Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris* **2**: 174 (149-270).
Lycaena asopus Hopffer. Trimen, 1866a. [Synonym of *Euchrysops malathana*]
Lycaena asopus Hopffer, 1855. Trimen & Bowker, 1887b. [Synonym of *Euchrysops malathana*]
Euchrysops malathana Boisduval. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Euchrysops malathana (Trimen, 1893). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Euchrysops malathana (De Boisduval, 1833). Pringle *et al*., 1994: 273.
Euchrysops malathana Boisduval, 1833. d'Abrera, 2009: 821.

Euchrysops malathana. Male (Wingspan 25 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Barberton, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 3 December 1989. M. Williams.
Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.

Euchrysops malathana. Female (Wingspan 26 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Dendron, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 1 May 2006. M. Williams.
Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type locality: Madagascar: "Madagascar".
Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa, including Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau (Mendes *et al*., 2008), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Mali, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Togo, Benin (throughout), Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola (Stempffer, 1957), Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (widespread), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana (north), Namibia (Caprivi), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-

Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Swaziland (Duke *et* al., 1999). Also in Saudi Arabia (south-west), Yemen, Madagascar.

Specific localities:

Gambia – Pirang, Tintinto, Bijilo, Tujering, Lamin, Madiana, Brufut, Janjanbureh Island, Basse (Jon Baker, pers. comm., May 2020).

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

Liberia – Wologizi (Safian *et al*., 2020).

Ghana – Apaso rocks in Bia National Park (Larsen, 2005a); Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2007); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2009).

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

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Equatorial Guinea – Santa Isabel, Bioko (Martin, 2015).

Gabon – Pongara (Vande weghe, 2010); Malibe (Vande weghe, 2010); Ekouk (Vande weghe, 2010); Lope N.P. (Vande weghe, 2010); Iguela (Vande weghe, 2010); Gamba (Vande weghe, 2010); Ekouyi (Vande weghe, 2010); camp PPG (Vande weghe, 2010).

Kenya – Widespread (Larsen, 1991c); Mount Elgon (Jackson, 1937).

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

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

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al*., 2002); Victoria Falls (Heath *et al*., 2002); Kabwe (Heath *et al*., 2002); Lusaka (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mkushi River (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al*., 2002); Nyika (Heath *et al*., 2002).

Mozambique – Mount Chiperone (Timberlake *et al*., 2007); 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); Maputo Special Reserve (Miles & Mulvaney, 2022).

Botswana – North and East (Larsen, 1991); Gaborone (Larsen, 1991); 25 km west of Kanye (Larsen, 1991); Tsodilo Hills (Larsen, 1991).

Namibia – Katima Mulilo (Pringle *et al*., 1994).

Limpopo Province – Warmbaths (Swanepoel, 1953); Potgietersrus (Swanepoel, 1953); Letaba (Swanepoel, 1953); Polokwane (Swanepoel, 1953); Zoutpansberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Doorndraai Dam Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (Williams, Dec. 2006); Highlands Wilderness (Bode & Bode, unpublished checklist); Soetdoring Farm [-24.561 28.233] (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015).

Mpumalanga – Komatipoort (Swanepoel, 1953); Lydenburg (Swanepoel, 1953).

North West Province – Vryburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Potchefstroom (Swanepoel, 1953); Zeerust (Swanepoel, 1953); Kgaswane Mountain Reserve (Williams; male illustrated above); Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006); Borakalalo Nature Reserve (J. Dobson, unpublished, 2010).

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

KwaZulu-Natal – Isipingo (Swanepoel, 1953); Hluhluwe (Swanepoel, 1953); St. Lucia (Swanepoel, 1953); Estcourt (Swanepoel, 1953); Ladysmith (Swanepoel, 1953); Durban (Clark & Dickson, 1971); Botha's Hill (Clark & Dickson, 1971); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002).

Eastern Cape Province – King William's Town (Trimen, 1862); Port St. Johns (Swanepoel, 1953).

Swaziland – Malolotja Nature Reserve (www.sntc.org.sz).

Habitat: Savanna of all types. In West Africa it colonizes degraded areas in the forest zone (Larsen, 2005a). It even occurs in natural clearings in forest (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania it occurs at altitudes from sea-level to 2 200 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: A very common butterfly. The flight is fairly weak and low down. Males mud-puddle (Pringle *et al*., 1994). Both sexes are fond of the flowers of *Tridax* species. It may be found in gardens and cultivated areas since beans are a favoured larval food-plant (Larsen, 1991c).

Flight period: Most months of the year (Pringle *et al*., 1994).

Early stages:

Lamborn, 1914: 488.

A larva was found in the seed-pod of a leguminous climber attended by workers of *Camponotus akwapimensis poultoni*. A red patch on the larva provided honeydew, which the ants imbibed. Active TO's were also noted. An ant was seen to repeatedly rush towards the TO, causing it to be speedily withdrawn on each occasion. The larva was green and onisciform in shape. The mid-dorsal red patch [DNO?] is between segments 10 and 11 and the TO's on segment 12. Pupal period 9 days (n = 1).

Farquharson, 1922: 378.

Jackson, 1937: 235 [Mount Elgon, Kenya].

"The larva feeds on the flowers of *Vigna monophylla*, being completely hidden within them. Just below the flower-buds there are several large plant glands [extrafloral nectaries] and these are very attractive to ants of many species; it is not surprising therefore that this species, as described below, possesses both tubercles and gland. **Egg**. Minute, only about 0.25 mm in diameter. It is pale green, circular, and very much flattened, the lateral edges being prettily fluted, while above it is smooth with a minute black central spot. It is laid separately or in two's and three's in the nodes of the flower-stalks, and fixed in position with a polished, translucent gum, coloured like mother-of-pearl. It is commoner to find two or three than a single egg in one place, and they are laid quite haphazardly, the second often overlapping the first and sometimes almost covering it. **Larva**. Dull green or brownish green with a series of blurred brown diagonal stripes along the sides, and a narrow brownish dorsal line. The dorsum is broadly rounded and the carapace well developed with scalloped edges. The collar is small but adequate to cover the head, proximally rounded. At the posterior extremity, there is a much flattened oval area, darkened centrally, carrying tubercles at its outermost edge, and a gland, with semicircular orifice, centrally above them. The tubercles are rather long whitish structures with a terminal rosette; they are exserted vertically. Length 12 mm. **Pupa**. Transparent yellowish brown on the thorax and wing-cases, and opaque on the abdominal segments. Along the latter is a dark dorsal line and double rows of minute black lateral spots. In shape, it is narrow, tapering to the posterior extremity, with the thorax ridged and a distinct 'valley' between it and the abdominal segments. Head-case narrow, but protruding rather far in front. Length 9 mm. **Parasites**. The hymenopteran *Itoplectis suada* Tosq. (Ichneumonidae) was bred."

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 21 [as *Euchrysops malathana malathana*; Durban and Botha's Hill, both KwaZulu-Natal].

"**Egg**: 0.5 mm diam. x 0.3 mm high. Normally laid singly but five or more may be tucked away among buds. Eggs are very pale blue, with white ribbing arranged in two reversed sets, of 20-24 each, radiating from the micropyle in involute curves. These sets of ribbing are reduced to 12-16 at the micropyle. They extend diagonally down the sides, where the intersections are punctuated by small moles. Eggs hatch after 5 days. The discarded shell is not eaten. The eggs are generally coated in a slimy substance. **Larva**: 1st instar 0.9 mm, growing to 2 mm in 6 days; 2nd instar growing to 3.5 mm in 4 days; 3rd instar growing to 6 mm in 4 days; 4th instar growing to 13.5 mm in 7 days. The honey-gland is present in the 2nd to 4th instars. The tubercles are not noticeable until the 4th instar. They are very small and each possess 32 fine barbed spines. The larvae feed on young buds and flowers and moult where they are feeding, leaving a neat, empty skin with the old head-case attached to it. There is a rotation of broods. The colour does not seem to vary much in individual larvae except for a dark patch round the honey-gland. The larva is greenish-grey in the 1st instar and yellow, as a whole, in the 2nd instar. It then assumes a light green tone and has some reddish longitudinal marking. It is generally of a more pronounced green colour in the final instar, but retains the reddish marking. **Pupa**: 9-10 mm and of a greyish colour. Secured to twigs or dead leaves by the cremastral hooks and a girdle. Emergence takes place after 10 days. **Parasites**: Egg. In spite of having a slimy coating, eggs are attacked by small Chalcids and turn black. They are probably also parasitized by *Trichogramma* sp. Pupa. Killed, as in the case of *E. dolorosa*, by the Tachinid, *Aplomyiella laeviventris*. Recorded from eggs and young larvae from Durban and Botha's Hill, Natal."

Larsen, 1991: 245.

In Lagos, Nigeria Larsen once dug up numbers of pupae in ant nests among the roots of cultivated beans.

Larval food:

Cajanus cajan (L.) Millsp. (Fabaceae) (Pigeon pea) [Lamborn, *vide* Farquharson, 1922: 378; as *Cajanus indica*].
Canavalia species (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 21].
Cultivated beans (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 245].
Medicago species (Fabaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 245].
Phaseolus species (Fabaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 220].
Psidium guajava (Myrtaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 220].
Sphenostylis angustifolia Sond. (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 21; as *Sphenostylis angustifolius*].
Vigna monophylla Taub. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 235; Kenya].
Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp. (Fabaceae) [Pringle *et al*., 1994: 273].
Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp. var. *tenuis* (E.Mey.) Maréchal et al. (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 21; as *Vigna tenuis* (E.Mey.) Dietr.].

Associated ant:
Camponotus akwapimensis Mayr. var. *poultoni* For. (Formcidae) [Lamborn, 1914: 488; Nigeria].
Monomorium species (Formicidae) [Larsen, 2005a].
Pheidole rotundata For. (Formcidae) [Lamborn, 1914: 488; Nigeria; in captivity].

asopus Hopffer, 1855 (as sp. of *Lycaena*). *Berichte über die zur Bekanntmachung geeigneten Verhandlungen der Königl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* **1855**: 642 (639-643). [Mozambique].

kama Trimen, 1862 (as sp. of *Lycaena*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* (3) **1**: 403 (398-406). [South Africa]: "King William's Town".

conguensis Mabille, 1877 (as sp. of *Lycaena*). *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* **2**: 218 (214-240). "Congo".

****Euchrysops mauensis*** Bethune-Baker, [1923]
Mau Cupid

Euchrysops mauensis Bethune-Baker, [1923]. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1922**: 352 (275-366).
Euchrysops mauensis Bethune-Baker, 1922. d'Abrera, 2009: 820. [date of authorship erroneous; should be 1923]

Euchrysops mauensis abyssiniae. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ghibe-Addis Road, Ethiopia. 30 September 1997. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C.Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: [Kenya]: "The Mau Escarpment".
Diagnosis: Resembles *Euchrysops subpallida* but is smaller, darker, and on the upperside the amount of blue scaling is reduced in both sexes (Congdon & Collins, 1998). The marginal borders are also wider than in *subpallida* and the cilia are checkered (Larsen, 1991c).
Distribution: Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo (Kivu) (Larsen, 1991c), Rwanda (Larsen, 1991c), Burundi (Larsen, 1991c), Kenya, Tanzania.
Habitat: Open grassland (Congdon & Collins, 1998).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food:Nothing published.

Note: Larsen (1991c: 244) thinks that *mauensis* may be conspecific with *subpallida* Bethune-Baker, 1923, but makes no formal change to its status.

Euchrysops mauensis mauensis Bethune-Baker, [1923]

Euchrysops mauensis Bethune-Baker, [1923]. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1922**: 352 (275-366).
Euchrysops mauensis mauensis Bethune-Baker, 1922. d'Abrera, 2009: 820. [date of authorship erroneous]

Type locality: [Kenya]: "The Mau Escarpment".

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Kivu) (Larsen, 1991c), Rwanda (Larsen, 1991c), Burundi (Larsen, 1991c), Kenya (west), Tanzania (north).
Specific localities:
Kenya – Mau Escarpment (TL); highlands west of Rift Valley (Larsen, 1991c); in and on south side of Rift Valley (Larsen, 1991c); Mara (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Kingarana Forest Reserve, Loliondo (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

Euchrysops mauensis abyssiniae Storace, 1950

Euchrysops mauensis abyssiniae Storace, 1950. *Doriana* **1** (7): 1 (2 pp.).
Euchrysops mauensis abyssiniae Storace, 19?. d'Abrera, 2009: 820. [date of authorship erroneous; should be 1950]

Euchrysops mauensis abyssiniae. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ghibe-Addis Road, Ethiopia. 30 September 1997. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C.Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: [Ethiopia]: "Bahrdàr sulle rive meridionali del Lago Tana (Abyssinia), a m. 1900 circa d'altitudine".
Distribution: Ethiopia.
Specific localities:
Ethiopia – Bahrdàr, Lake Tana (TL).

***Euchrysops migiurtiniensis* Stempffer, 1946**

Euchrysops migiurtiniensis Stempffer, 1946. *Revue Française d'Entomologie* **13**: 17 (8-19).
Euchrysops migiurtiniensis Stempffer, 1946. d'Abrera, 2009: 822.

Type locality: Somalia: "Ribableh, 1.500 pieds, Migiurtinia".
Distribution: Somalia (north).
Specific localities:
Somalia – Ribableh, Migiurtinia (TL).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

***Euchrysops nandensis* (Neave, 1904)**

Catochrysops nandensis Neave, 1904. *Novitates Zoologicae* **11**: 339 (323-363).
Euchrysops nandensis Neave, 1904. d'Abrera, 2009: 820.

Type locality: [Kenya]: "Nyangori".
Distribution: Ethiopia, Kenya (west and central highlands), Tanzania (north).

Specific localities:
Ethiopia – Bahrdàr, Lake Tana (Storace, 1953).
Kenya – Nyangori (TL); Trans-Nzoia to Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c); Ukambani district (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Mount Meru (Kielland, 1990d); Oldeani-Ngorongoro (Kielland, 1990d); Mbulu Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Rubeho Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Image Mountain (Kielland, 1990d); Mufindi (Kielland, 1990d).
Habitat: Grassy spots in savanna. In Tanzania at altitudes between 1 500 and 2 300 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Flight relatively fast, but low down (Larsen, 1991c).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

abyssiniae Storace, 1953 (as f.g. [sic] of *Catochrysops nandensis*). *Doriana* **1** (35): 3 (4 pp.). [Ethiopia]: "Bahrdàr (Lago Tana)".

****Euchrysops nilotica*** (Aurivillius, 1904)
Desert Bean Cupid

Cupido malathana var. *nilotica* Aurivillius, 1904. *In*: Jägerskiöld, L.A., *Results of the Swedish zoological expedition to Egypt and the White Nile*. Part 1: 3 (9 pp.). Uppsala, Sweden.
Euchrysops nilotica Aurivillius, 1904. d'Abrera, 2009: 823.

Type locality: Sudan: "To the South of Kaka".
Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/m).
Distribution: Senegal, Gambia, Burkina Faso, Benin (Tchibozo *et al*., 2018), Nigeria (north), Niger, Cameroon (north), Sudan (south), Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya (north).
Specific localities:
Senegal – Bambey (Larsen, 2005a).
Gambia – Fajara, Tintinto, Walikunda, Basse (Jon Baker, pers. comm., May 2020).
Burkina Faso – Pondou (Larsen, 2005a).
Benin – Lokoli Forest (Tchibozo *et al*., 2018).
Nigeria – Kagoro (Larsen, 2005a); Kano (Larsen, 2005a).
Sudan – South of Kaka (TL).
Kenya – Hoey's Bridge (Larsen, 1991c).
Habitat: Arid Sudan savanna and the Sahel (Larsen, 2005a).
Habits: Despite its wide distribution it seems to be a scarce species (Larsen, 2005a).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

****Euchrysops osiris*** (Hopffer, 1855)#
Osiris Smoky Blue

 

Osiris Smoky Blue (*Euchrysops osiris*). Left – male. Right – female.
Images courtesy Herbert Otto (left) and Steve Woodhall (right)

Lycaena osiris Hopffer, 1855. *Berichte über die zur Bekanntmachung geeigneten Verhandlungen der Königl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* **1855**: 642 (639-643).
Lycaena osiris Hopffer, 1855. Trimen & Bowker, 1887b.
Euchrysops osiris Hopffer. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Euchrysops osiris (Hopffer, 1855). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Euchrysops osiris (Hopffer, 1855). Pringle *et al*., 1994: 273.
Euchrysops osiris Hopffer, 1855. d'Abrera, 2009: 821.

 

Euchrysops osiris. Male (Wingspan 26 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Kosi Bay, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 17 May 2009. M. Williams.
Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.

 

Euchrysops osiris. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Manguzi, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. June 2014. J. Dobson.
Images M.C.Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: [Mozambique]: "Mossambique".
Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa, including Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau (Bacelar, 1949), Burkina Faso, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (throughout), Nigeria, Gabon, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe,

Botswana, Namibia (north), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal), Swaziland (Duke *et* al., 1999). Also in Saudi Arabia (south-west), Yemen, Oman, Madagascar, Comoro Islands, Seychelles, Cape Verde Islands (Tennent & Russell, 2019).

Extralimitally in Italy (Sala *et al*., 2009).

Specific localities:

Cape Verde Islands – Brava Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019); Fogo Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019); Santiago Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019); Maio Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019); Boa Vista Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019); Sao Nicolau Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019); Sao Vicente Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019); Santo Antao Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019).

Gambia – Pirang, Seleti, Tujering, Brusubi, Bijilo, Tendaba, Janjanbureh Island, Basse (Jon Baker, pers. comm., May 2020).

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

Liberia – Wologizi (Safian *et al*., 2020).

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

Benin – see Coache *et al*. (2017).

Gabon – Pongara (Vande weghe, 2010); Lope N.P. (Vande weghe, 2010); Iguela (Vande weghe, 2010); Gamba (Vande weghe, 2010); camp PPG (Vande weghe, 2010); Ekouyi (Vande weghe, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Landana (Mabille, 1877); Nieuwdorp (Hulstaert, 1924); Lumbumbashi (Hulstaert, 1924).

Uganda – Entebbe (Hulstaert, 1924); Mubendi (Hulstaert, 1924); Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996).

Kenya – Widespread (Larsen, 1991c); Lorogi Mountains (Sharpe, 1898); Mount Elgon (Jackson, 1937).

Tanzania – Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al*., 2006)

Malawi – Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al*., 2010).

Zambia – Widespread (Heath *et al*., 2002); Ikelenge (Heath *et al*., 2002); Kasempa (Heath *et al*., 2002); Victoria Falls (Heath *et al*., 2002); Lusaka (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al*., 2002).

Mozambique – 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); Maputo Special Reserve (Miles & Mulvaney, 2022).

Botswana – Serowe (Larsen, 1991); Tsodilo Hills (Larsen, 1991); Shakawe (Larsen, 1991); Maun (Larsen, 1991); Chobe (Larsen, 1991); Kasane (Larsen, 1991); Selibe-Phikwe (Larsen, 1991); Kalkfontein (R. Vane-Wright *vide* Larsen, 1991); Kang (Larsen, 1991).

Limpopo Province – Polokwane (Swanepoel, 1953); Tubex (Swanepoel, 1953); Louis Trichardt (Swanepoel, 1953); Daviesville (Swanepoel, 1953); Mokeetsi (Swanepoel, 1953); Munnik (Swanepoel, 1953); Olyfberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Duiwelskloof (Swanepoel, 1953); Doorndraai Dam Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve ("Malta Forest"); Highlands Wilderness (Bode & Bode, unpublished checklist); Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams & Dobson, unpub., 2015).

Mpumalanga – Lydenburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Barberton – Sheba Mine (Swanepoel, 1953); Stoffberg (Williams).

North West Province – Koster (Swanepoel, 1953).

Gauteng – Johannesburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Pretoria (Swanepoel, 1953).

KwaZulu-Natal – Winkelspruit (Swanepoel, 1953); Umkomaas (Swanepoel, 1953); Durban (Swanepoel, 1953); Greytown (Swanepoel, 1953); Hluhluwe (Swanepoel, 1953); Verulam (Swanepoel, 1953); Pinetown (Swanepoel, 1953); St. Lucia (Swanepoel, 1953); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Lake Sibaya (S. Woodhall, unpublished, 2009); Peace Cottage (male illustrated above).

Swaziland – Mlawula Nature Reserve (www.sntc.org.sz); Malolotja Nature Reserve (www.sntc.org.sz).

Seychelles – Aldabra (Lawrence, 2014).

Habitat: A variety of habitats, particularly coastal bush and savanna, but excluding dense forest. In West Africa it favours Guinea and Sudan savanna (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania from sea-level to 2 200 m (Kielland, 1990d). In Madagascar it is found in grassland (Lees *et al*., 2003).

Habits: A relatively common species. Males are known to show hilltopping behaviour and also mud-puddle. The flight is fluttering and close to the ground (Pringle *et al*., 1994).

Flight period: All year, with strong spring and autumn emergences (Pringle *et al*., 1994).

Early stages:

Jackson, 1937: 236 [Mount Elgon, Kenya].

"The larva feeds on the flowers of the food-plant. **Egg**. Circular, greenish white and flattened, with a very minute dark central spot. It is laid among the flowers, always singly, without the translucent gum of *E. malathana*, and is much larger, being 0.75 mm in diameter. **Larva**. Differs from that of *E. malathana* in that it is slightly hairy and the skin roughened with whitish papillae. It is green, with blurred diagonal lateral stripes, and a red-purple dorsal line broadening anteriorly until segment 1, with the collar entirely of this colour. The dorsum is slightly ridged and corrugate, the segment divisions being deeply incised. The anal segments are flattened and rounded posteriorly, and carry both gland and tubercles, the area around them being slightly darker than the remainder. The gland is black and oval followed by a short black line; the tubercles are placed just at the extremity of this on either side, and about half-way to the edges of the carapace. They are very small, thin whitish structures with terminal rosettes consisting of a few hairs only, and are exserted vertically. Length 15 mm; breadth 4 mm. **Pupa**. Greyish-brown to dark brown. It has a narrow black dorsal line and sometimes also rows of black lateral spots. The abdominal segments are rather broad and bluntly pointed posteriorly. Thorax slightly ridged with the usual small dorsal depression. Head-case not prominent. Length 12 mm."

Clark & Dickson, 1971: 20 [as *Euchrysops osiris osiris*; Durban, KwaZulu-Natal].

"**Egg**: 0.65 mm diam. x 0.3 mm high. Laid singly on buds or young shoots. Very pale green with white ribbing. On the top surface the ribs are arranged in two reversed sets, 32 in each, radiating from the micropyle in involute curves to near the edge, where they are intercepted by 16 moles and continue down the sides in diagonal sets of 16 each. They are crossed by horizontal lines forming a triangular pattern. The intersections are capped by moles. Eggs hatch after five days. The discarded shells are not eaten. **Larva**: 1st instar 1 mm, growing to 2 mm in 5 days; 2nd instar growing to 4 mm in 5 days; 3rd instar growing to 7.5 mm in 5 days; 4th instar growing to 14 mm in 9 days. The honey-gland is present in the 2nd to 4th (final) instars and the tubercles in the 3rd to 4th instars. Larvae feed on buds, flowers and young shoots and moult where they are feeding. They are visited by ants which are normally on the plants. Pale yellow in the first instar, the larva attains a green tint in the later instars and is marked with vinous-red. In the final instar it is green with diagonal darker green lateral stripes and bears extensive red and ochreous markings; and with the head dark grey to blackish. **Pupa**: 10 mm, and light greenish and yellow (mainly abdominally) in colour. Secured to a twig or leaves. The imago emerges after some 19 days. **Parasites**: Egg. Attacked by very small Chalcids and bugs. Recorded from eggs from Durban."

Larval food:

Becium species? (Lamiaceae) [Larsen, 1983; Dhofar Province, Oman; oviposition only].
Ocimum species (Lamiaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 245].
Rhynchosia totta (Thunb.) DC. (Fabaceae) [Murray, 1935].
Vigna monophylla Taub. (Fabaceae) [Jackson, 1937: 235; Kenya].
Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp. (Fabaceae) [Pringle *et al*., 1994: 273].
Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp. subsp. *stenophylla* (Harv.) Maréchal et al. (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 20; as *Vigna triloba* Walp.].
Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp. var. *tenuis* (E.Mey.) Maréchal et al. (Fabaceae) [Clark & Dickson, 1971: 20; as *Vigna tenuis* (E. Mey.) Dietr.].

References:

Sala *et al*., 2009 [Recorded from Italy].

anubis Snellen, 1872 (as sp. of *Lycaena*). *Tidschrift voor Entomologie* **15**: 21 (1-112). [Democratic Republic of Congo]/Angola: "Neder-Guinea aan den mond der rivier Congo of Zaire, op ongeveer 6 graden Zuiderbreete".

phoa Snellen, 1872 (as var. of *Lycaena anubis*). *Tidschrift voor Entomologie* **15**: 22 (1-112). [Democratic Republic of Congo]/Angola: "Neder-Guinea aan den mond der rivier Congo of Zaire, op ongeveer 6 graden Zuiderbreete".

pyrrhops Mabille, 1877 (as sp. of *Lycaena*). *Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France* **2**: 217 (214-240). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: "Landana".

cuprescens Sharpe, 1898 (as sp. of *Catochrysops*). *In*: Neumann, A.H., *Elephant hunting in East Equatorial Africa*: 442 (437-447). [Kenya]: "Lorogi mountains".

australis Hulstaert, 1924 (as f. of *Euchrysops osiris*). *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaine* **12**: 187 (112-122, 173-194). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: "Elisabethville; Nieuwdorp; Elisabethville (r. Lumbumbashi)".

orientalis Hulstaert, 1924 (as ssp. of *Euchrysops osiris*). *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaine*

12: 187 (112-122, 173-194). [Uganda]: "Ntebe; Mubendi". Treated as a synonym of *Euchrysops osiris* by Larsen, 2005a. Formally synonymized with *osiris* by d'Abrera (2009: 821) **syn. nov.**

****Euchrysops philbyi*** Gabriel, 1954**

Euchrysops philbyi Gabriel, 1954. *British Museum (Natural History) expedition to south-west Arabia 1937-8* **1**: 386 (351-391).
Euchrysops philbyi Gabriel, 1954. d'Abrera, 2009: 822.

Type locality: Saudi Arabia: "Hamuma".
Distribution: Saudi Arabia (south-west), Yemen.
Specific localities:
Saudi Arabia – Hamuma (TL).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

****Euchrysops reducta*** Hulstaert, 1924**
Jackson's Cupid

Euchrysops kalrosae [sic] *reducta* Hulstaert, 1924. *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaine* **12**: 185 (112-122, 173-194).
Euchrysops reducta Hulstaert, 1924. d'Abrera, 2009: 820.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: "Dungu-Njangara-Doruma".
Distribution: Senegal, Gambia (Mick Gilles *vide* Jon Baker, pers. comm., May 2020), Guinea, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin (south, west), Nigeria (north), Cameroon (north), Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Ethiopia.
Specific localities:
Senegal – Niokolo-Koba (Larsen, 2005a).
Gambia – Keneba (Jon Baker, pers. comm., May 2020).
Ghana – Mole National Park (Larsen, 2005a); Nakpanduri (Larsen, 2005a).
Benin – see Coache *et al*. (2017).
Nigeria – Gashaka-Gumpti (Larsen, 2005a); slopes of the Obudu Plateau (Larsen, 2005a).
Democratic Republic of Congo – Dungu-Njangara-Doruma (TL).
Uganda – Madi Opei (Stempffer, 1952).
Ethiopia – Sur le Baro (Ungemach, 1932).
Habitat: Guinea savanna and the southern fringes of the Sudan savanna (Larsen, 2005a).
Habits: A scarce butterfly, found in localized colonies (Larsen, 2005a).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

niveocincta Ungemach, 1932 (as ssp. of *Euchrysops reducta*). *Mémoires de la Société des Sciences Naturelles (et Physiques) du Maroc* **32**: 93 (1-122). [Ethiopia]: "Sur le Baro". Formally synonymized with *Euchrysops reducta* Hulstaert, 1924 by Libert, 2001 (*Lambillionea* **101** (3) (Tome I): 361 (351-371)).

jacksoni Stempffer, 1952 (as sp. of *Euchrysops*). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **57**: 117 (114-121). Uganda: "Madi Opei, N. Acholi". Formally synonymized with *Euchrysops reducta* Hulstaert, 1924 by Libert, 2001 (*Lambillionea* **101** (3) (Tome I): 361 (351-371)).

****Euchrysops sagba*** Libert, 1993**
Sagba Mountain Cupid

Euchrysops unigemmata sagba Libert, 1993. *Bulletin de la Societe Entomologique de France* **97** (4): 330 (321-332).
Euchrysops sagba Libert, 1993. Libert, 2001: 362, **stat. rev.**

Euchrysops sagba Libert, 1993. d'Abrera, 2009: 823.

Type locality: Cameroon: Sagba Pass, Bamenda Highlands.
Distribution: Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Central African Republic.
Specific localities:
<u>Nigeria</u> – Boggo on the slopes of the Obudu Plateau (C. Olory, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).
<u>Cameroon</u> – Sagba Pass, Bamenda Highlands (TL).
Habitat: Submontane grasslands (Larsen, 2005a).
Habits: A rather uncommon butterfly (Larsen, 2005a).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

***Euchrysops sahelianus* Libert, 2001**
Western Brown-edged Cupid

Euchrysops sahelianus Libert, 2001. *Lambillionea* **101** (3) (Tome I): 358 (351-371).
Euchrysops sahelianus Libert, 2001. d'Abrera, 2009: 822.

Type locality: Nigeria: "Minna".
Distribution: Senegal (Basse Casamance), Burkina Faso, Mali, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Benin (north), Nigeria (north).
Specific localities:
<u>Benin</u> – see Coache *et al*. (2017).
<u>Nigeria</u> – Minna (TL).
Habitat: Mainly Sudan savanna but also in Guinea savanna with short grass. Mainly in rocky areas with short grass (Larsen, 2005a).
Habits: Occurs in very localized colonies (Larsen, 2005a).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

***Euchrysops subpallida* Bethune-Baker, [1923]#**
Ashen Smoky Blue

Ashen Smoky Blue (*Euchrysops subpallida*). Left – female. Right – male underside.
Images courtesy Herbert Otto (left) and Steve Woodhall (right).

Euchrysops subpallida Bethune-Baker, [1923]. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1922**: 350 (275-366).
Euchrysops subpallida Bethune-Baker, 1923. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Euchrysops subpallida Bethune-Baker, 1923. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 274.

Euchrysops subpallida Bethune-Baker, 1922. d'Abrera, 2009: 820. [date of authorship erroneous; should be 1923]

Euchrysops subpallida. Male (Wingspan 24 mm). Left: upperside. Right: underside.
Vivo, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 28 February 2009. M. Williams.
Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.

Euchrysops subpallida. Female (Wingspan 26 mm). Left: upperside. Right: underside.
Tembe, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 25 February 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C.Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type locality: [Kenya]: "Sagalla; Nyujuro and Nairobi; Tongido"; [Zambia]: "Fort Jamieson"; [Zimbabwe]: "Hope Fountain, Bulawayo".
Diagnosis: Close to *Euchrysops dolorosa* but the underside ground-colour is lighter, and the spots on the underside are darker and more clearly encircled with white (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Distribution: Nigeria (Jos Plateau), Democratic Republic of Congo (Lualaba, Shaba, Kivu), Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya (central, south), Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Angola (Gardiner, 2004), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia (north), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, KwaZulu-Natal – north), Swaziland (Duke *et* al., 1999).
Specific localities:
Nigeria – Anara Forest Reserve near Kaduna (S. Norman, *vide* Larsen, 1986); Gashaka-Gumpti (D. Knoop, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).
Democratic Republic of Congo – Lumbumbashi (Hulstaert, 1924).
Kenya – Sagalla (TL); Nyujuro (Bethune-Baker, 1923); Nairobi (Bethune-Baker, 1923); Tongido (Bethune-Baker, 1923); Laitokozok (Bethune-Baker, 1923); Kibwezi (Bethune-Baker, 1923); Athi (Larsen, 1991c); Tana Bridge (Larsen, 1991c); Mount Sagala (Larsen, 1991c); Makueni (Larsen, 1991c); Lukenia (Larsen, 1991c); Kijabe (Larsen, 1991c); Kiambiti (Larsen, 1991c); Ruaraka (Larsen, 1991c); Karura (Larsen, 1991c); Mua Hill (Larsen, 1991c); Namanga (Larsen, 1991c); Teita Lodge (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Throughout (Kielland, 1990d); Pugu Hills (Kielland, 1990d).
Malawi – Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al*., 2010).
Zambia – Widespread (Heath *et al*., 2002); Chipata (formerly Fort Jameson) (Bethune-Baker, 1923); Bedega (Bethune-Baker, 1923); Ikelenge (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mafinga Mountains (Heath *et al*., 2002); Nyika (Heath *et al*., 2002).
Zimbabwe – Hope Fountain, Bulawayo (Bethune-Baker, 1923); Butler South (Pringle *et al*., 1994); Nyanga (Pringle *et al*., 1994); Vumba Mountains (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Mozambique – Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al*., 2010).
Botswana – Widespread (Larsen, 1991); Maun (D. Hadley); Nata (Pinhey); Kanye (Larsen, 1991); Gaborone area (Larsen, 1991); Mahalapye (Larsen, 1991); Tswapong Hills (Larsen, 1991);

Serowe (Larsen, 1991); Francistown (Larsen, 1991); Leklhakeng (Larsen, 1991); Motokwe (Larsen, 1991); Kuke Pan (Larsen, 1991); Kalkfontein (Larsen, 1991).
Namibia – Grootfontein (Pringle *et al*., 1994); Tsumeb (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Limpopo Province – Alma (Williams); Vivo (Williams); Highlands Wilderness (Bode & Bode, unpublished checklist).
KwaZulu-Natal – Tembe (Williams).
Habitat: Rocky areas in parkland savanna. In Tanzania from near sea-level to 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Tends to occur in discrete colonies (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania it is commonest in montane grassland. The flight is quite weak, close to the ground, and not long sustained (Larsen, 1991c). Individuals are usually found in the vicinity of the larval foodplants, often in shade cast by trees (Larsen, 1991c). Both sexes feed from flowers low down, and males are known to mud-puddle (Larsen, 1991c).
Flight period: The early summer months (Pringle *et al*., 1994). In Tanzania most common after the grass has been burnt i.e. July to September (Kielland, 1990d).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food:
Becium species (Lamiaceae) [Woodhall, 2005a].
Ocimum americanum L. (Lamiaceae) [Otto *et al*., 2013: 72].
Ocimum obovatum Mey. ex Benth. (Lamiaceae) [Otto *et al*., 2013: 72].
Ocimum species (Lamiaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 243; Gaborone, Botswana; oviposition only].

major Bethune-Baker, 1923 (as var. of *Euchrysops subpallida*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1922**: 351 (275-366). [Kenya]: “Nairobi District; Laitokozok; Kbwezi” [?Kibwezi]; [Zambia]: “N.W. Rhodesia”; “Bedega”.

fescennia Hulstaert, 1924 (as sp. of *Euchrysops*). *Revue de Zoologie et de Botanique Africaine* **12**: 186 (112-122, 173-194). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Elisabethville (r. Lumbumbashi)”.

****Euchrysops unigemmata*** (Butler, 1895)

Zizera [sic] *unigemmata* Butler, 1895. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1895**: 630 (627-634).
Euchrysops unigemmata Butler, 1895. d’Abrera, 2009: 822.

Euchrysops unigemmata. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nyika, Malawi. 26 September 2001. J. Taylor.
Images M.C.Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: [Malawi]: “Kasungu Mountain, Nyika, west of Lake Nyassa”.
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia.
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of Congo – Masebi Mountains, Kapono (Stempffer, 1954).
Tanzania – Mufindi (Kielland, 1990d); Kalimbazi Mountain in the Uzungwa Range (Kielland, 1990d).
Malawi – Kasungu Mountain, Nyika (TL); Juniper Forest, Nyika Plateau (male illustrated above).
Zambia – Nyika (Heath *et al*., 2002).
Habitat: A montane grassland species (Kielland, 1990d; Heath *et al*., 2002). In Tanzania at altitudes

between 1 900 and 2 100 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Flies low down, just above the ground (Kielland, 1990d). Very hard to see because of its small size and dark colour (Kielland, 1990d).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

browni Stempffer, 1954 (as sp. of *Euchrysops*). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **59**: 111 (104-112). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: "Masebi Mountains, Kapono, district d'Albertville".