Genus *Stephenia* Henning, 1992
Acraeas

Henning, 1992. *Metamorphosis* **3** (3): 106 (100-114). Type species: *Papilio caecilia* Fabricius, 1781 by original designation.

The genus *Stephenia* belongs to the Family Nymphalidae Rafinesque, 1815; Subfamily Heliconiinae Swainson, 1822; Tribe Acraeini Boisduval, 1833.

Stephenia (**Acraeas**) is a purely Afrotropical genus of 29 medium- to large-sized species. The lineage arose ~ 17 Mya. I have largely accepted the alpha taxonomy given in Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

Relevant literature:
Williams & Henning, 2023 [Taxonomy of the Acraeini]
Pierre & Bernaud, 2014 [Synonomic checklist].
Williams & Henning, 2020 [Taxonomy of the cerasa group].
Henning, G. & Williams, 2010 [Classification].
Silva-Brandao *et al*., 2008 [Phylogeny of Acraeini].
Pierre, 2004c [Cladistics and systematics].
Pierre *et al*., 2003 [Checklist for Ghana].
De Vries, 2002 [Differential wing toughness].
Jiggins *et al*., 2002 [Infection with *Wolbachia*].

Species groups of *Stephenia* (based on wing markings; male genitalia; female sphragis).

S. caecilia species-group: the aedeagus and saccus are elongated to very elongated; sphragis mostly absent.
S. rogersi species-group: hindwing with a complete or partial row of submarginal spots and the aedeagus has a large distinctly oval shaped anterior plate.
S. aglaonice species-group: valve has a long process on the basal half, uncus bifid; sphragis present.

S. caecilia species-group

******Stephenia asboloplintha* (Karsch, 1894)
Black-winged Acraea

Male Black-winged Acraea (*Stephenia asboloplintha*).
Kibale Forest, Uganda. October 2014. Image courtesy Raimund Schutte.

Acraea asboloplintha Karsch, 1894. *Entomologische Nachrichten. Berlin* **20**: 223 (209-240).
Acraea (Stephenia) asboloplintha Westwood, 1881. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia asboloplintha (Westwood, 1881). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia asboloplintha asboloplintha. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nandi Forest, Kenya. 9 October 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.

Stephenia asboloplintha asboloplintha. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nandi Forest, Kenya. 9 October 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.

Type locality: [Uganda]: "West Albert Njansa (bei Badjua, West Lendú)".
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania.
Habitat: Forest and heavy woodland (Kielland, 1990d). Along the edges and in clearings in semi-montane forest (Larsen, 1991c).
Habits: Males often take protracted circling flights, with the wings held still, two or three metres above the

ground (Larsen, 1991c).
Early stages:

Van Someren & Rogers, 1926. (egg, larva, pupa).

Bernaud *et al*., 2019: 494. (host-plant, egg, larva, pupa).

Larval food:
Adenia gummifera (Harv.) Harms (Passifloraceae) [Bernaud *et al*., 2019: 494; Uganda].
Adenia lobata (Jacq.) Engl. (Passifloraceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 323].
Basananthe zanzibarica (Mast.) W.J.de Wilde (Passifloraceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 323; as *Tryphostemma zanzibaricum*].
Passiflora species (Passifloraceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 377].
Vitis species (Vitaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 377].

Stephenia asboloplintha asboloplintha (Karsch, 1894)
Black-winged Acraea

Acraea asboloplintha Karsch, 1894. *Entomologische Nachrichten. Berlin* **20**: 223 (209-240).
Acraea (Stephenia) asboloplintha Westwood, 1881. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia asboloplintha asboloplintha (Westwood, 1881). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia asboloplintha asboloplintha. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nandi Forest, Kenya. 9 October 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.

Stephenia asboloplintha asboloplintha. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nandi Forest, Kenya. 9 October 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.

Type locality: [Uganda]: "West Albert Njansa (bei Badjua, West Lendú)".
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (east – Ituri, Kivu), Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya (west

of the Rift Valley), Tanzania (north-west).

Specific localities:

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

Uganda – Badjua, West Lendu (TL); Patsho (Grose-Smith, 1898); Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996); Kibale Forest (R. Schutte, unpublished); 20 localities are listed in Bernaud *et al*., 2019.

Rwanda – Cyamudongo Forest (Uwizelimana *et al*., 2021).

Kenya – Nandi Forest (images above).

Tanzania – Ngara District (Kielland, 1990d); Marang Forest, Mbulu (Kielland, 1990d).

dissociata Grose-Smith, 1898 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Novitates Zoologicae* **5**: 350 (350-358). Uganda: "Patsho, Nandi country". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea asboloplintha* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

albula Joicey & Talbot, 1921 (as f. of *Acraea asboloplintha*). Treated as a female form of *Acraea asboloplintha* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

Stephenia asboloplintha rubescens (Trimen, 1909)

? Black-winged Acraea

Acraea asboloplintha rubescens Trimen, 1909. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1909**: 547 (547-557).
Synonym of *Acraea asboloplintha* Trimen, 1909. Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.
Acraea asboloplintha rubescens Trimen, 1909. Bernaud *et al*., 2021.
Stephenia asboloplintha rubescens (Triimen, 1909). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia asboloplintha rubescens. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Gatamayu Forest, Kenya. 5 May 2002. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Stephenia asboloplintha rubescens. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Gatamayu Forest, Kenya. 15 May 2002. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: [Kenya]: "15 m. W. of Ft. Hall, Kikuyu Co., Weithaga".
Distribution: Kenya (east of the Rift Valley).
Specific localities:
Kenya – 15 miles west of Fort Hall (TL); Aberdares (Larsen, 1991c); Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c); Meru (Larsen, 1991c); Mount Kenya (Larsen, 1991c); Embu (Larsen, 1991c); Nyeri (Larsen, 1991c); Uplands (Larsen, 1991c).

* *Stephenia atatis* (Pierre, 2004)
Central African Acraea

Acraea atatis Pierre, 2004. *Bulletin de la Societe Entomologique de France* **109** (1): 73 (73-76).
Acraea (Stephenia) atatis Pierre, 2004. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia atatis (Pierre, 2004). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

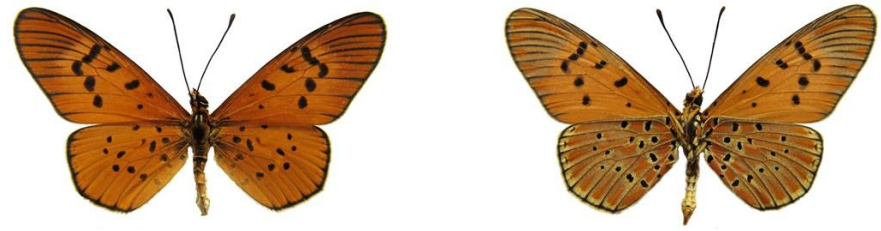
Type locality: Central African Republic.
Distribution: Central African Republic.
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

* *Stephenia atergatis* (Westwood, 1881)
Bright Woodland Acraea

Male Bright Woodland Acraea (*Stephenia atergatis*). Left: Upper side. Chambeshi, Zambia. Image courtesy Steve Woodhall. Right: Underside. Katanga, DRC. Image courtesy Bertie Brink.

Acraea atergatis Westwood, 1881. *In*: Oates, F., *Matabeleland and the Victoria Falls*, 1st edition: 342 (331-365). London.
Acraea atergatis Westwood, 1881. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Acraea (Stephenia) atergatis Westwood, 1881. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 80.
Acraea (Stephenia) atergatis Westwood, 1881. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia atergatis (Westwood, 1881). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia atergatis. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Chingola, Zambia. 26 April 1998.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.



Stephenia atergatis. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Near Lupane, Zimbabwe. 13 July 1990.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.

Stephenia atergatis. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lupane, Zimbabwe. 4 March 1970. A. and M. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Stephenia atergatis. Female (aberrant). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 57mm. Zambia, Kalulushi. 25.IV.1976 (*det*. Pierre). (Newport Collection).

Type locality: "Victoria Falls".
Distribution: Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo (Haut-Lomani, Cataractes, Kinshasa), ?Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe (north-west), Botswana (north), Namibia (north – Ovamboland).
Records for Malawi (Dowsett, 2004) are possibly erroneous (Bernaud & Murphy, 2014).
Specific localities:
Malawi – Extreme south (Bernaud & Murphy, 2014). Lengwe National Park (Dowsett, 2004); Mwabvi Game Reserve (Dowsett, *vide* Bernaud & Murphy (2014).
Zambia – Victoria Falls (TL); Livingstone (van Son, 1963); Ikelenge (Heath *et al*., 2002); Chingola (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al*., 2002); Chisimba Falls (Heath *et al*., 2002); Kasama (Heath *et al*., 2002); Chinsali (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al*., 2002); Kalulushi (Heath *et al*., 2002; female illustrated above).
Zimbabwe – Victoria Falls (TL; Van Son, 1963; male illustrated above); Wankie (Van Son, 1963); Sawmills (Van Son, 1963); Mutare (Van Son, 1963); Harare (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Botswana – Kasane, Chobe River (Van Son, 1963); Tsotsoroga Pan (Larsen, 1991l); Kazungula (Larsen, 1991l); 50 km south of Kasane (Larsen, 1991l); Kachekawbe (Larsen, 1991l); Zweizwe River (Larsen, 1991l); Orapa (M. Lunderstedt *vide* Larsen, 1991l); Nata (M. Lunderstedt *vide* Larsen, 1991l); Serowe (P. Forchhammer; single male *vide* Larsen, 1991l).
Namibia – Ovamboland (Van Son, 1963).
Habitat: Open areas (Van Son, 1963) in deciduous woodland (Heath *et al*., 2002).
Habits: The flight is relatively fast but quite close to the ground (Van Son, 1963). It often flies together with *Rubraea atolmis*, a species that it somewhat resembles (Van Son, 1963).
Flight period: All year, with distinct seasonal forms (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Early stages: Nothing published.

Final instar larva of *Stephenia atergatis*; dorsal view (left) & lateral view (right).
Images courtesy Bertie Brink.

Pupa of *Stephenia atergatis*). Image courtesy Bertie Brink.

Larval food:
Paropsia brazzaeana Baill. (Passifloraceae) [Bertie Brink (facebook post 21 Feb. 2017); Katanga, DRC].

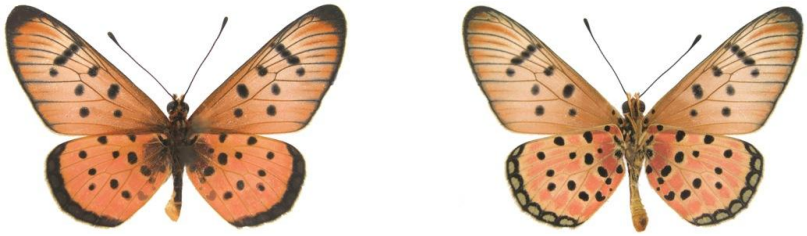
eichleri van Son, 1963 (as f. of *Acraea atergatis*). *Transvaal Museum Memoires* No. 14: 75 (130 pp.). Zambia: "Livingstone". This is the wet season form of the species (Van Son, 1963). Treated as a form of *Acraea atergatis* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

* ***Stephenia axina*** (Westwood, 1881)#
Little Acraea

Male Little Acraea (*Stephenia axina*), upperside.
Image courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Female Little Acraea (*Stephenia axina*), upper- and underside.
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Acraea axina Westwood, 1881. *In*: Oates, F., *Matabeleland and the Victoria Falls*, 1st edition: 344 (331-365). London.
Acraea axina Westwood. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Acraea axina Westwood, 1881. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Acraea (Stephenia) axina Westwood, 1881. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 81.
Acraea (Stephenia) axina Westwood, 1881. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia axina (Westwood, 1881). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**



Stephenia axina. Male (Wingspan 38 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Loding, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 3 February 2012. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Stephenia axina. Female (Wingspan 40 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Loding, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 5 December 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type locality: [Botswana]: "Tati et Gwailo fluv.".
Distribution: Malawi, Zambia (south), Angola (Mendes *et al*., 2018), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, Free State Province, KwaZulu-Natal – north), Swaziland.

In South Africa its distribution covers 114 quarter degree squares (457 records) [see http://vmus.adu.org.za]. It is regarded as widespread.

Specific localities:

Malawi – Widespread but rare (Bernaud & Murphy, 2014). Eight localities given by Bernaud & Murphy (2014).

Zambia – Victoria Falls (Heath *et al*., 2002); Kalomo (Heath *et al*., 2002); Lusaka (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mkushi (Heath *et al*., 2002); Chipata (Heath *et al*., 2002).

Zimbabwe – Harare (Cottrell).

Botswana – Tati and Gwailo Rivers (TL); Kgaligadi Transfrontier Park (Larsen, 1991l); Francistown (Larsen, 1991l); Orapa (Larsen, 1991l); Maun (Larsen, 1991l); south of Kasane (Larsen, 1991l); Gabane (Larsen, 1991l).

Limpopo Province – Warmbaths (Swanepoel, 1953); Potgietersrus (Swanepoel, 1953); Polokwane (Swanepoel, 1953); Rita (Swanepoel, 1953); Munnik (Swanepoel, 1953); Sibasa (Swanepoel, 1953); Wyliespoort (Swanepoel, 1953); Vivo (Swanepoel, 1953); Louis Trichardt (Van Son, 1963); Doorndraai Dam Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990);

Naboomspruit (Badham; male illustrated above); Lapalala Wilderness (Williams); Highlands Wilderness (Bode & Bode, unpublished checklist); Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams & Dobson, unpub., 2015); Lekgalameetse N.R. (Johan Greyling, pers. comm., March 2023).

Mpumalanga – Nelspruit (Swanepoel, 1953); Barberton (Swanepoel, 1953); Kaap Muiden (Swanepoel, 1953); Lydenburg District (Swanepoel, 1953); Mariepskop area (Henning, 1994c).

North West Province – Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006); Borakalalo Nature Reserve (J. Dobson, unpublished, 2010).

Gauteng – Pretoria (Swanepoel, 1953).

Free State Province – Bloemfontein (Swanepoel, 1953).

KwaZulu-Natal – Tugela River (Swanepoel, 1953); Hluhluwe district (Swanepoel, 1953).

Swaziland – Manzini (Pennington); Mlawula N. R. (www.sntc.org.sz).

Habitat: Savanna.

Habits: A weak, slow flying species, which usually keeps close to the ground. Cottrell noted that males at Harare, in Zimbabwe, may fly around the top of the canopy of trees near the peaks of hills (Pringle *et al*., 1994).

Flight period: All year.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Egg of *Stephenia axina*. Image courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Larval food:

Tricliceras longipedunculatum (Mast.) R. Fern. var. *longepedunculatum* (Turneraceae) [Larsen, 1991l; Kasane, Botswana; as *Wormskioldia longipedunculata*].

illuminata van Son, 1963 (as female f. of *Acraea axina*). *Transvaal Museum Memoires* No. 14: 86 (130 pp.). South Africa: "Loius Trichardt, Transvaal". Treated as a female form of *Acraea axina* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

* *Stephenia braesia* (Godman, 1885)

Bright Pink Acraea

Acraea braesia Godman, 1885. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1885**: 538 (537-541).
Acraea (Stephenia) braesia Godman, 1885. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia braesia (Godman, 1885). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia braesia. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
71 km se of Voi, Kenya. 29 April 1997. A. and M. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Stephenia braesia. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
120 km west of Mombasa, Kenya. 25 May 2002. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Stephenia braesia. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
100 km west of Mombasa, Kenya. 25 May 2002. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: [Tanzania]: "Kilima-njaro".
Distribution: Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda (north-east), Kenya, Tanzania (north-east).
Specific localities:
Somalia – Buran (Talbot, 1932).
Kenya – Kitui (Staudinger, 1885); Kisumu (Neave, 1904); Kibwezi (Le Doux, 1931); Malidi (Stoneham, 1943); Coast (Larsen, 1991c); Shimba Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Voi (Larsen, 1991c); Chyulu Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Ngong (Larsen, 1991c); Marsabit (Larsen, 1991c); West Pokot (Larsen, 1991c); Lake Turkana (Larsen, 1991c); South Kavirondo (Larsen, 1991c); Lake Baringo (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Kilimanjaro (TL); Durget Hill in Mbulu District (Kielland, 1990d); Mangola in Mbulu District (Kielland, 1990d); Same in South Pare at 1000-1300 m (Kielland, 1990d); Ngaruka below the Ngorongoro Highland (Kielland, 1990d); Foot of Mount Meru at Karamu (Cordeiro, 1995); Tarangire National Park (Cordeiro, 1995); Moshi (Cordeiro, 1995); Machame on the southern slopes

of Mount Kilimanjaro (Baker, *vide* Cordeiro, 1995); lower slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro (Liseki & Vane-Wright, 2018).

Habitat: Dry thornbush country (savanna) (Kielland, 1990d; Larsen, 1991c).

Habits: This is a fairly common species that flies low down but quite rapidly (Larsen, 1991c). Numbers may congregate to feed on a patch of flowers but generally the density of populations is low (Larsen, 1991c).

Early stages:

Bernaud, *et al*., 2019: 526. (host-plant, egg. larva, pupa).

Larval food:

Adenia globosa Engl. (Passifloraceae) [S. Collins, *vide* Bernaud, *et al*., 2019: 526; Kenya].
Adenia venenata Forssk. (Passifloraceae) [Bernaud, *et al*., 2019: 526; Uganda].
Vernonia species [improbable] (Asteraceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 374].

leucosoma Staudinger, 1885 *in* Staudinger & Schatz, 1884-8 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Exotischer Schmetterlinge* **1**: 84 (333 pp.). Bayern. Kenya: "Kitui". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea braesia* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

hoehneli Holland, 1896 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* **18**: 746 (741-767). "East Africa". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea braesia* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

ochracea Le Doux, 1931 (as ssp. of *Acraea nohara*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1931**: 51 (49-59). Kenya: "Kibwezi, Brit. Ost-Afrika". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea nohara dondoensis* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

lucida Talbot, 1932 (as f. of *Acraea bresia* [sic]). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **4**: 185 (182-188). Somalia: "Buran". Treated as a form of *Acraea braesia* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

leucofasciata Stoneham, 1943 (as female f. of *Acraea braesia*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (45): 3 (4 pp.). Kenya: "Malindi, Kenya Coast". Treated as a form of *Acraea braesia* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

* *Stephenia buettneri* (Rogenhofer, 1890)

Red Forest Acraea

Acraea buettneri Rogenhofer, 1890. *Annalen des (K.K.) Naturhistorischen Museums. Wien* **4**: 553 (547-554).
Acraea buettneri Rogenhofer, 1889. Dickson & Kroon, 1978. [date of authorship erroneous]
Acraea (Stephenia) buettneri Rogenhofer, 1889. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 84. [date of authorship erroneous]
Acraea (Stephenia) buettneri Rogenhofer, 1890. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia buettneri (Rogenhofer, 1890). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia buettneri. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
10 km east of Solwezi, Zambia. 23 December 2002. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Stephenia buettneri. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Kalene Hill, Ikelenge, Zambia. 12 April 2000. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: Democratic Republic of Congo: "Fallstation des oberen Congo". Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (no image available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/a).
Distribution: Namibia, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda (north-west), Zambia (north-west and Copperbelt).
Specific localities:
Namibia – Okavango River (Trimen, 1891); Omrora (Trimen, 1891); Otiembora (Trimen, 1891).
Angola – Humbe, Cunene River (Trimen, 1891).
Central African Republic – Bamingui – Bangoran Park (Bernaud, *et al*., 2019).
Democratic Republic of Congo – Fallstation des oberen Congo (TL); kilometre 219 de Kindu (Schouteden, 1919); Kimuenza (Le Doux, 1923); Mabwe, 585 m., Upemba (Overlaet, 1955); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018).
Uganda – Metu Forest, Otzi (Davenport, *vide* Bernaud, *et al*., 2019; Kei (Bernaud, *et al*., 2019).
Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al*., 2002); Solwezi (Heath *et al*., 2002); Kanshanshi (Heath *et al*., 2002); near the Kafue River 12 km north of Chingola (Heath *et al*., 2002); Hippo Pools, Chingola (male illustrated above).
Habitat: Woodland.
Habits: Nothing published.
Early stages:

Bernaud, 2000. (host-plant, egg, larva, pupa).

Bernaud, et al., 2019: 466. (host-plant, larva, pupa).

Larval food:
Oncoba glauca (P.Beauv.) Planch. (Salicaceae) [Bernaud, 2000; Central African Republic; as *Caloncoba glauca*].

felina Trimen, 1891 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1891**: 65 (59-107). Angola: "Humbe, Cunenè River"; Namibia: "Okavango River; Omrora, Otiembora". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea buettneri* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

parapetraea Schouteden, 1919 (as ssp. of *Acraea buettneri*). *Revue Zoologique Africaine* **6**: 152 (145-162). Democratic Republic of Congo: "kilometre 219 de Kindu". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea buettneri* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

contracta Le Doux, 1923 (as female f. of *Acraea buettneri*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1923**: 216 (207-226). Democratic Republic of Congo: "Kimuenza (Belgisch-Kongo)". Treated as a female form of *Acraea buettneri* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

nigroapicalis Overlaet, 1955 (as f. of *Acraea buettneri*). *Exploration du Parc National de l'Upemba* **27**: 81

(1-106). Democratic Republic of Congo: "Mabwe, 585 m., Upemba". Treated as a form of *Acraea buettneri* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

* *Stephenia caecilia* (Fabricius, 1781)
Pink Acraea

Papilio caecilia Fabricius, 1781. *Species Insectorum* **2**: 34 (499 pp.). Hamburgi & Kilonii.
Acraea (Stephenia) caecilia (Fabricius, 1781). Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia caecilia (Fabricius, 1781). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia caecilia. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Zamaye, Cameroon. July 1993.
Images M.C. Williams ex Henning Collection.

Type locality: "Africa aequinoctiali".
Distribution: Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau (Aurivillius, 1910), Guinea, Mali, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi.
Specific localities:
Gambia – Bijilo, Abuko, Pirang, Kotu, Tujering, Barra, Keneba, Karantaba, Basse (Jon Baker, pers. comm., May 2020).
Guinea – Ziama (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Sierra Leone – Blana (Le Doux, 1923); Freetown (Owen & Chanter, 1972).
Liberia – Wologizi (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2007); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2009).
Benin – Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016); see Coache *et al*., 2017.
Nigeria – Okwangwo (Larsen, 2005a); Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a).
Sudan – Bahr el-Seraf (TL of *marnois*).
Democratic Republic of Congo – Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Blue (Ducarme, 2018).
Uganda – 22 localities are listed in Bernaud, *et al*., 2019).
Kenya – Mount Kulal (TL of *kulal*); Mount Marsabit (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Rumanyika Game Reserve, Karagwe District (Congdon & Collins, 1998).
Habitat: Savanna (Larsen, 1991c). In West Africa the species spreads southwards during the dry season (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania in dry thornbush and savanna country from sea-level to 1 950 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: In the West African savanna it becomes common just before the onset of the rainy season. Individuals often fly long distances with a slow, direct flight. They are often seen at flowers (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania they were noted flying low down in open grassy glades in forest (Congdon & Collins, 1998).
Early stages:

Van Someren & Rogers, 1926. (egg, larva, pupa).

Bernaud, 1994b [Cameroon].

Bernaud, et al., 2019: 485. (host-plant, larva, pupa).

Stephenia caecilia final instar larva. Metu Forest, Uganda. Images courtesy D. Bernaud.

Larval food:
Adenia cissampeloides (Planch. ex Hook.) Harms (Passifloraceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 323].
Tricliceras pilosum (Willd.) R.Fern. (Turneraceae) [Bernaud, 1994b; Cameroon; as *Wormskioldia pilosa*].

hypatia Drury, 1782 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Illustrations of Natural History* **3**: index et 15 (76 pp.). London. Sierra Leone: "Sierra Leon". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea caecilia* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

artemesa Stoll, 1790, *in* Stoll, [1787-90] (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Die Uitlandsche Kapellen voorkomende in de drie waerrelddeelen Asia, Africa en America* [Supplement]: 123 ([184 pp.]) Amsterdam. Sierra Leone: "Sierra Leon". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea caecilia* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014, and spelt as *artemisa*.

bendis Hübner, 1819 *in* Hübner, [1816-[1826]] (as sp. of *Telchinia*). *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge* 27 (432 + 72 pp.). Augsburg. No locality given. Treated as a synonym of *Acraea caecilia* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

marnois Rogenhofer, 1890 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Annalen des (K.K.) Naturhistorischen Museums. Wien* **4**: 552 (547-554). **Type locality**: Sudan: "Bahr el-Seraf". Type in the Vienna Museum, Austria. Treated as a synonym of *Acraea caecilia* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

varia Le Doux, 1923 (as female f. of *Acraea caecilia*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1923**: 217 (207-226). Sierra Leone: "Blana". Treated as a female form of *Acraea caecilia* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

* *Stephenia caldarena* (Hewitson, 1877)#
Black-tipped Acraea

Black-tipped Acraea (*Stephenia caldarena*) male from near Munnik, Limpopo Province.
Images courtesy Raimund Schutte.

Acraea caldarena Hewitson, 1877. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **14**: 52 (51-52).
Acraea caldarena Hewitson, 1877. Trimen & Bowker, 1887a.
Acraea caldarena Hewitson. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Acraea caldarena Hewitson, 1877. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Acraea (Stephenia) caldarena Hewitson, 1877. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 80.
Acraea (Stephenia) caldarena Hewitson, 1877. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia caldarena (Hewitson, 1877). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia caldarena caldarena. Male (Wingspan 45 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Munnik, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 18 September 2006. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Stephenia caldarena caldarena. Male (Wingspan 46 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Munnik, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 18 September 2006.
M.C. Williams Collection.

Stephenia caldarena caldarena. Female (Wingspan 48 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Munnik, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 18 September 2006.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Stephenia caldarena caldarena. Female. Wet-season form. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Chuniespoort, Limpopo Province, South Africa.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.

Stephenia caldarena caldarena. Female aberration (Wingspan 47 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Naboomspriut, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 21 Sep 2013. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Alternative common name: Black Tip Acraea.
Type locality: "Lake Nyassa"; [South Africa]: "Transvaal".
Distribution: Sudan, Ethiopia?, Uganda, Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland (Van Son, 1963).
Habitat: Dry savanna (Van Son, 1963; Pringle *et al*., 1994). In Tanzania in *Brachystegia* woodland and savanna, from 1 000 to 1 300 m (2 000 m on Sitebi Mt.) for the nominate subspecies and in woodland and savanna, from near sea-level to 1 200 m for subspecies *neluska* (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: This is a common species but ssp. *neluska* appears to be considerably scarcer (Larsen, 1991c). The flight is slow and usually not more than a metre above the ground. Both sexes are fond of flowers (Van Son, 1963).
Flight period: All year but commonest from August to March (Pringle *et al*., 1994).

Early stages:

Fountaine, 1911: 60.

"The larva of this butterfly also feeds on the flowers and leaves of *Wormskioldia longepedunculata*; it is of a soft pink rose-colour, shading into yellow at the extremities, underneath it has a longitudinal white stripe between the legs, extending from head to tail; the spines are black. The pupa is not quite so elongated as that of *A. nohara*, the wing-cases are pale, dull drab veined and outlined with black, the abdomen is deep cream-colour, with the rows of orange spots so heavily outlined with black as to be almost coalescent. I found this larva, but not at all commonly, at Macequence."

Van Someren & Rogers, 1925 No. 23: 142.

Clark, *in* Van Son, 1963: 79; plate XXIII.

"**Egg**. The eggs are laid singly or only two or three together; 0.75 mm in diameter by 0.95 mm high, with 16 longitudinal and 16 cross-ribs; pale watery cream at first, deepening to pale dull yellow. The egg-stage lasts 8 days. **Larva**. 1st instar 1.5 mm long on hatching, very pale at first, with very finely barbed black spines; the colour gradually changes to pale yellowish brown. Head black. The larva grows to 3.5 mm in 7 days. It feeds on the surface of a leaf. 2nd instar: The body is covered with a very fine fur, it is pale greenish yellow with a black head. The larva feeds mostly on the edge of a leaf. The larvae gradually change to unicolorous brown in the next instars, but in the penultimate instar a white ventral line develops and is also present in the final instar. The head changes through shades of brown to pale salmon and the body protuberances change from a brownish grey to black. All have black spines. The extremities in all instars except the first are lighter than the general body colour, and in the final instar they are of a salmon tint. The larvae grow in the second instar to 6.5 mm in 7 days, in the 3rd instar to 10 mm in 7 days, in the 4th to 18 mm in 10 days, and in the penultimate instar reach a length of 27 mm in 20 days. The maximum length in the final instar is 32 mm, reached in 22 days. **Pupa**. The pupa is 22 mm long and is suspended by cremastral hooks. The emergence takes place after some 17 days."

Fountaine, 1911. (host-plant, larva, pupa).

Eltringham, 1912. (host-plant, larva, pupa).

Van Someren & Rogers, 1926. (egg, larva, pupa).

Clark, *in* Van Son, 1963. (host-plant, egg, larva, pupa).

Bernaud & Murphy, 2014: 95. (host-plant, egg, larva, pupa; Malawi).

Bernaud, *et al*., 2019: 512. (host-plant, egg; Uganda).

Larval food:

Adenia cissampeloides (Planch. ex Hook.) Harms (Passifloraceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 323].

Tricliceras longipedunculatum (Mast.) R. Fern. (Turneraceae) [Fountaine, 1911: 60; as *Wormskioldia longepedunculata*; nominate subspecies; Macequece, Mozambique].

Tricliceras pilosum (Willd.) R. Fern. (Turneraceae) [Bernaud, *et al*., 2019: 512; Uganda].

Stephenia caldarena caldarena (Hewitson, 1877)#

Black-tipped Acraea

Acraea caldarena Hewitson, 1877. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **14**: 52 (51-52).
Acraea (Stephenia) caldarena caldarena Hewitson, 1877. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 80.
Acraea (Stephenia) caldarena caldarena Hewitson, 1877. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia caldarena caldarena (Hewitson, 1877). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia caldarena caldarena. Male (Wingspan 45 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Munnik, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 18 September 2006. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Stephenia caldarena caldarena. Male (Wingspan 46 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Munnik, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 18 September 2006.
M.C. Williams Collection.

Stephenia caldarena caldarena. Female (Wingspan 48 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Munnik, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 18 September 2006.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Stephenia caldarena caldarena. Female aberration (Wingspan 47 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Naboomspriut, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 21 Sep 2013. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: "Lake Nyassa"; [South Africa]: "Transvaal".
Distribution: Sudan, Ethiopia?, Uganda (north), Kenya (west), Democratic Republic of Congo (Shaba), Tanzania (west), Malawi, Zambia (except north-west), Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana (east and north), Namibia, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, Free State Province), Swaziland (Van Son, 1963).

In South Africa its distribution covers 91 quarter degree squares (322 records) [see http://vmus.adu.org.za]. It is regarded as widespread.

Specific localities:

Sudan – Mongalla (Bernaud, et al., 2019).

Uganda – 20 localities are listed in Bernaud, *et al*., 2019.

Kenya – South Kavirondo (Larsen, 1991c); Kitale (Larsen, 1991c); West Pokot (Larsen, 1991c); Lake Baringo (Larsen, 1991c).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kabala (Joicey & Talbot, 1921); Kohambullo (Le Doux, 1923).

Tanzania – Tabora (Suffert, 1904); Tukuyu (Kielland, 1990d); Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al*., 2006).

Malawi – Throughout (Bernaud & Murphy, 2014). Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al*., 2010); Zomba Mountain (Congdon *et al*., 2010); 38 localities given by Bernaud & Murphy (2014).

Zambia – Chingola (Heath *et al*., 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mpongwe (Heath *et al*., 2002); Kabwe (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mumbwa (Heath *et al*., 2002); Lusaka (Heath *et al*., 2002); Victoria Falls (Heath *et al*., 2002); Luangwa Valley (Heath *et al*., 2002); Isoka (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al*., 2002).

Mozambique – Macequece (Fountaine, 1911); Mineni Valley (Van Son, 1963); Dondo Forest (Pennington, *vide* Pringle *et al*., 1994); Mount Chiperone (Timberlake *et al*., 2007); Njesi Plateau (Congdon *et al*., 2010); Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al*., 2010); Mt Mecula [-12.0772 37.6297] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013); Mt Yao [-12.4432 36.5114] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013).

Botswana – Khamas country (Van Son, 1963); Macloutsie River (Van Son, 1963); Tati River (Van Son, 1963); Kasane (Van Son, 1963); Kabulabula (Chobe River) (Van Son, 1963); Okavango (Larsen, 1991l); Sepupa (Larsen, 1991l); Gweta (R. Vane-Wright *vide* Larsen, 1991l); Tswapong Hills (Larsen, 1991l).

Namibia – Livingstone (Le Doux, 1923); Ovamboland (Van Son, 1963).

Limpopo Province – Gravelotte (Swanepoel, 1953); Munnik (Swanepoel, 1953); Sibasa (Swanepoel, 1953); Louis Trichardt (Swanepoel, 1953); Vivo (Swanepoel, 1953); Dendron (Swanepoel, 1953); Polokwane (Swanepoel, 1953; male illustrated above); Potgietersrus (Swanepoel, 1953); Waterberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve ("Malta Forest"); Highlands Wilderness (Bode & Bode, unpublished checklist); Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams); Soetdoring Farm [-24.561 28.233] (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015); Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams & Dobson, unpub., 2015).

Mpumalanga – Barberton (Swanepoel, 1953); Komatipoort (Swanepoel, 1953); Lydenburg district (Swanepoel, 1953); Mariepskop area (Henning, 1994c).

North West Province – Borakalalo Nature Reserve (J. Dobson, unpublished, 2009).

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

Free State Province – Kroonstad (Van Son, 1963).

amphimalla Westwood, 1881 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *In*: Oates, F., *Matabeleland and the Victoria Falls*, 1st edition: 347 (331-365). London. South Africa: "Tati, et marg. fluv. Motloutsi". Given as a synonym of *A. caldarena* Hewitson, 1877 by Van Son, 1963: 77. Treated as a synonym of *Acraea caldarena caldarena* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

dircaea Westwood, 1881 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *In*: Oates, F., *Matabeleland and the Victoria Falls*, 1st edition: 348 (331-365). London. South Africa: "Tati, and the Motloutsi River". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea caldarena caldarena* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

nero Butler, 1883 (as sp. of *Telchinia*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (5) **12**: 102 (101-107).

"Victoria Nyanza". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea caldarena caldarena* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

recaldana Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Acraea caldarena*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 27 (12-107). Tanzania: "Umgegend von Tabora". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea caldarena caldarena* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

mediofasciata Neustetter, 1916 (as female ab. of *Acraea caldarena*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **30**: 98 (95-108). South Africa: "Natal". Treated as a female aberration of *Acraea caldarena caldarena* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

pallida Le Doux, 1923 (as f. of *Acraea caldarena caldarena*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1923**: 209 (207-226). Namibia: "Livingstone (Deutsch-Südwestafrika)". Treated as a form of *Acraea caldarena caldarena* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

necessaria Le Doux, 1923 (as ssp. of *Acraea caldarena*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1923**: 209 (207-226). Democratic Republic of Congo: "Katanga (Belgisch-Kongo)". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea caldarena caldarena* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

obscuroides Le Doux, 1923 (as female f. of *Acraea caldarena necessaria*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1923**: 211 (207-226). Democratic Republic of Congo: "Katanga (Belgisch-Kongo)". Treated as a female form of *Acraea caldarena caldarena* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

decepta Le Doux, 1923 (as female f. of *Acraea caldarena necessaria*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1923**: 211 (207-226). Democratic Republic of Congo: "Katanga (Belgisch-Kongo)". Treated as a female form of *Acraea caldarena caldarena* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

kohambullensis Le Doux, 1923 (as female f. of *Acraea caldarena necessaria*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1923**: 212 (207-226). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: "Kohambullo (Kongo)". Treated as a female form of *Acraea caldarena caldarena* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

marginipunctata Le Doux, 1931 (as f. of *Acraea caldarena intermedia*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1931**: 55 (49-59). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: "Region de M'Pala, Tanganyika". Treated as a form of *Acraea caldarena caldarena* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

Stephenia caldarena neluska (Oberthür, 1878)
Northern Black-tipped Acraea

Acraea oncaea var. *neluska* Oberthür, 1878. *Études d'Entomologie* **3**: 25 (1-48).
Acraea (Stephenia) caldarena neluska Oberthür, 1878. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Acraea caldarena neluska Oberthür, 1878. Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.
Stephenia caldarena neluska (Oberthür, 1878). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [Tanzania]: "Zanzibar".
Diagnosis: Forewing black apical patch reduced; hindwing black margin without orange lunules (Kielland, 1990d).
Distribution: Kenya (coast), Tanzania (coast).
Specific localities:
Kenya – Kitale (Carcasson, 1961); coast (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Zanzibar (TL); Saadani (Weymer, 1892); coast (Kielland, 1990d); Uluguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Turiani in the Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Mikumi National Park (Kielland, 1990d).

Note: Subspecies *neluska* may be specifically distinct from *caldarena* (see discussion in Larsen, 1991c: 377).

ombria Weymer, 1892 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* **53**: 82 (79-125). Tanzania: "Saadani (Ostafrika)"; "Niassa-See". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea caldarena neluska* by Pierre &

Bernaud, 2014.

* *Stephenia doubledayi* (Guérin-Méneville, 1849)
Dusky Acraea

Acraea doubledayi Guérin-Méneville, 1849. *In*: Lefebrve, T., *Voyage en Abyssinie* (4) **6** (Zoologie): 378 (364-386).
Acraea (Stephenia) doubledayi Guérin-Méneville, 1849. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia doubledayi (Guérin-Méneville, 1849). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [Ethiopia]: "Abyssinie".
Distribution: Ethiopia (south), Saudi Arabia, Yemen.

Erroneously recorded from South Africa by Trimen & Bowker, 1887a. Recorded, in error, from northern Nigeria (Larsen, 2005a) and Uganda (Bernaud, *et al*., 2019).
Habitat: Dry savanna.
Habits: Males patrol desert wadis while the wings are held horizontal for long periods. The white abdomen is very noticeable at this time (Larsen, 1991c). When these are available, flowers are very attractive to the species (Larsen, 1991c).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food:
Adenia species (Passifloraceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 323].

Stephenia doubledayi doubledayi (Guérin-Méneville, 1849)
Dusky Acraea

Acraea doubledayi Guérin-Méneville, 1849. *In*: Lefebrve, T., *Voyage en Abyssinie* (4) **6** (Zoologie): 378 (364-386).
Acraea (Stephenia) doubledayi doubledayi Guérin-Méneville, 1849. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia doubledayi doubledayi (Guérin-Méneville, 1849). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [Ethiopia]: "Abyssinie".
Distribution: Sudan (south-east), Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya (north).
Specific localities:
Ethiopia – Toma (Eltringham, 1913).
Somalia – Near Laskarato (Sharpe, 1901).
Kenya – Mount Karoli, Rendille country (J. Pierre, *vide* Larsen, 1991c).

Note: According to J. Pierre (pers. comm.) form *rileyi* Eltringham, 1913 (see below) is specifically distinct from *doubledayi* (Larsen, 1991c: 374).

doubledayi Trimen, 1887 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *South African Butterflies* **I**: 147. Synonym of *Acraea doubledayi* Guerin-Meneville, 1849.

gaekwari Sharpe, 1901b (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Entomologist* **34** (Supplement): 1-8. Somalia: "Near Laskarato". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea doubledayi doubledayi* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

Stephenia doubledayi azvaki (d'Abrera, 1980)
Yemen Dusky Acraea

Acraea doubledayi azvaki d'Abrera, 1980. *Butterflies of the Afrotropical region* 142 (593 pp.). Melbourne.
Acraea (Stephenia) doubledayi azvaki d'Abrera, 1980. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia doubledayi azvaki (d'Abrera, 1980). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Yemen: "Southern Yemen".
Distribution: Saudi Arabia (south-west), Yemen.
Specific localities:
Yemen – Azvaki Ravine (Eltringham, 1912).

> ***arabica*** Eltringham, 1912 (as ssp. of *Acraea doubledayi*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1912**: 173 (1-374). Yemen: "S. Arabia (Azvaki Ravine)". [Invalid; junior primary homonym of *Acraea arabica* Rebel, 1899 [Acraeinae].] Treated as a synonym of *Acraea doubledayi azvaki* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

* *Stephenia ella* (Eltringham, 1911)
Desert Acraea

Acraea ella Eltringham, 1911. *Novitates Zoologicae* **18**: 151 (149-153).
Acraea (Stephenia) ella Eltringham, 1911. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 81.
Acraea (Stephenia) ella Eltringham, 1911. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia ella (Eltringham, 1911). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Angola: "Bihé".
Diagnosis: Similar to *A. axina*, from which it can be distinguished by the very white abdomen in the male and its angular wing shape (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Distribution: Angola, Namibia (north-west).
Specific localities:
Angola – Bihe (TL).
Namibia – Etosha (Ficq); north of Okangwati (Swart, 2004).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

* *Stephenia equatorialis* (Neave, 1904)
Equatorial Acraea

Acraea doubledayi equatorialis Neave, 1904. *Novitates Zoologicae* **11**: 327 (323-363).
Acraea equatorialis Neave, 1904. Eltringham, 1912.
Acraea (Stephenia) equatorialis Neave, 1904. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia equatorialis (Neave, 1904). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Type locality: "Victoria Nyanza".
Distribution: Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania.
Habitat: Savanna. In Tanzania ssp. *anaemia* occurs at altitudes from sea-level to 1 100 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Both sexes are attracted to flowers low down (Kielland, 1990d). Communal roosting, overnight, in this species was noted by Van Someren & Rogers (1926).
Early stages:

Van Someren & Rogers, 1926.

Larval food:
Malva verticillata L. (Malvaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 323].
Passiflora species (Passifloraceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 323].

Stephenia equatorialis equatorialis (Neave, 1904)
Equatorial Acraea

Acraea doubledayi equatorialis Neave, 1904. *Novitates Zoologicae* **11**: 327 (323-363).
Acraea equatorialis Neave, 1904. Eltringham, 1912.
Acraea (Stephenia) equatorialis equatorialis Neave, 1904. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia equatorialis equatorialis (Neave, 1904). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Type locality: "Victoria Nyanza".
Distribution: Uganda (east), Kenya (south-west).
Specific localities:
Kenya – South Kavirondo (Larsen, 1991c); Kisumu (Larsen, 1991c).

salmonea Le Doux, 1922 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1922**: 311 (297-316). Tanzania: "Deutsch-Ostafrika (Kirumbastrand)". Invalid; junior secondary homonym of *Actinote alcyone salmonea* Jordan, 1910 [Acraeinae] [extralimital]. Treated as a synonym of *Acraea equatorialis equatorialis* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

Stephenia equatorialis caoncius (Suffert, 1904)
Pale Equatorial Acraea

Acraea oncaea caoncius Suffert, 1904. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 27 (12-107).
Synonym of *Acraea oncaea* Hopffer, 1855. Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.
Acraea equatorialis caoncius Suffert, 1904. Bernaud, 2021: 17.
Stephenia equatorialis caoncius (Suffert, 1904). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Tanzania: "Mhondo und Morogoro". Types in the NHM, London.
Distribution: Kenya (north and east of the Rift Valley), Tanzania (north-east).
Specific localities:
Kenya – Campi-ya-Simba (Eltringham, 1912); Rabai (Eltringham, 1912); islands around Lamu (Larsen, 1991c); Athi River (Larsen, 1991c); north of Mt. Kenya (Larsen, 1991c); Marsabit (Larsen, 1991c); Mt. Kulal (Larsen, 1991c); West Pokot (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Kilimanjaro (TL); Zanzibar (Eltringham, 1912); Pemba (Eltringham, 1912); Dar es Salaam (Kielland, 1990d); Kisiju (Kielland, 1990d); Pugu Hills (Kielland, 1990d); Mikumi National Park (Kielland, 1990d); Morogoro (Kielland, 1990d); foot of South Pare Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); lower slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro (Liseki & Vane-Wright, 2018).

anaemia Eltringham, 1912 (as ssp. of *Acraea equatorialis*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1912**: 179 (1-374). Type locality: [Tanzania]: "German E. Africa (Kilimandjaro); Zanzibar; Pemba"; Kenya: "British E. Africa (Kikuyu Escarpment; Campi-ya-Simba; Rabai)". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea equatorialis caoncius* Suffert, 1904 by Bernaud, 2021: 17.

salmonea Le Doux, 1922 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1922**: 297-316. Treated as a synonym of *Acraea pudorella anaemia* by Bernaud, *et al*., 2019: 483.

* ***Stephenia intermediodes*** (Ackery, 1995)
Intermediate Acraea

Acraea (Acraea) intermediodes Ackery, 1995 in Ackery *et al*., 1995: 238. Replacement name for *Acraea intermedia* Wichgraf, 1909, which is invalid (see below).
Acraea (Stephenia) intermediodes Ackery, 1995. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia intermediodes (Ackery, 1995). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia intermediodes. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Kalambo Falls, Zambia. July 1975.
Images M.C. Williams ex Henning Collection.

Stephenia intermediodes. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ntumbachushi Falls, Zambia. 24 September 2005. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: [Zambia]: "Rhodesia".
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Haut-Lomani, Kabinda, Lualaba), Zambia (north-east).
Specific localities:
Zambia – Lake Mweru (Heath *et al*., 2002); Luongo River (Heath *et al*., 2002; male illustrated above); Nsakaluba (Heath *et al*., 2002); Kalungwishi River (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mporokoso (Heath *et al*., 2002).
Early stages:

Bernaud & Murphy, 2014: 128 – image of larva.

Larval food: Nothing published.

intermedia Wichgraf, 1909 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift* **53**: 241 (240-247). [Zambia]: "Rhodesia". Invalid; junior secondary homonym of *Planema intermedia* Aurivillius, 1899 [Acraeinae]. Treated as a synonym of *Acraea intermediodes* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

latiapicalis Joicey & Talbot, 1921 (as ssp. of *Acraea leucopyga*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 50 (40-166). Democratic Republic of Congo: "Kabala, Upper Congo". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea intermediodes* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

brunnea Overlaet, 1955 (as female f. of *Acraea leucopyga latiapicalis*). *Exploration du Parc National de l'Upemba* **27**: 71 (1-106). Democratic Republic of Congo: "Nationaal Upemba Park". Treated as a female form of *Acraea intermediodes* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

albescens Overlaet, 1955 (as f. of *Acraea leucopyga latiapicalis*). *Exploration du Parc National de l'Upemba* **27**: 71 (1-106). Democratic Republic of Congo: "Mabwe". Treated as a female form of *Acraea intermediodes* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

* *Stephenia leucopyga* (Aurivillius, 1904)
Milky Acraea

Acraea leucopyga Aurivillius, 1904. *Entomologisk Tidskrift* **25**: 92 (92-96).
Acraea (Stephenia) leucopyga Aurivillius, 1904. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia leucopyga (Aurivillius, 1904). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia leucopyga. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Chowe Village, Malawi. 2 January 2004. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Stephenia leucopyga. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Near Nyika, Malawi. 29 September 2013. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: [Malawi]: "Nyassaland: Kigonsera". Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/l).
Distribution: Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo (Shaba), Malawi, Zambia.
Recorded, in error, from Uganda by Kielland (Bernaud, *et al*., 2019: 67).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Ungoni (Suffert, 1904); Southern parts (Kielland, 1990d); Tunduma near Mbeya (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al*., 2006).
Democratic Republic of Congo – Upemba National Park (Overlaet, 1955); Mabwe (Overlaet, 1955).
Malawi – Throughout, but rare (Bernaud & Murphy, 2014). Kigonsera (TL); Maiwale; 18 localities given by Bernaud & Murphy, 2014.

Zambia – Nsakaluba (Heath *et al*., 2002); Lundazi-Chinsali Road (Heath *et al*., 2002); Luangwa Valley (Heath *et al*., 2002).
Habitat: Dry woodland and savanna (Heath *et al*., 2002). In Tanzania at altitudes up to 1 800 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: A rare and local species in Tanzania (Kielland, 1990d).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

liszti Suffert, 1904 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 17 (12-107). Tanzania: "Ungoni"; "Nyassa See". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea leucopyga* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

propagata Le Doux, 1923 (as f. of *Acraea leucopyga*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1923**: 215 (207-226). [Democratic Republic of Congo]: "Katanga (Belgische-Kongo)". Treated as a female form of *Acraea leucopyga* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

* *Stephenia lyci* (Pierre, 2006)
Pale-winged Acraea

Acraea lyci Pierre, 2006. *Bulletin de la Societe Entomologique de France* **111** (4): 544 (544).
Acraea (Stephenia) lyci Pierre, 2006. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia lyci (Pieere, 2006). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Tanzania: Sekenne escarpment (4° 50' S; 34° 50' E), near Singida.
Distribution: Tanzania, Malawi (Pierre, 2015).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – near Singida (TL); Mpwapwa (Bernaud, 2021); Mandege, Ukaguru Mountains (Bernaud, 2021); Iringa, Lukozi (Bernaud, 2021); Mlolo (Bernaud, 2021); Kilosa, Uluguru (Bernaud, 2021); Tabora (Bernaud, 2021); Madibira (Bernaud, 2021); Mufindi (Bernaud, 2021)Sadani Madibira Road, Manyoni (Bernaud, 2021); Mafinga (Bernaud, 2021); Mahenge Ruaha Valley (Bernaud, 2021).
Malawi – North (Bernaud & Murphy, 2014); near SIfisa Hill – Chawanga (Bernaud & Murphy, 2014); Nyamkhowa, Nyika Plateau (Bernaud & Murphy, 2014).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

* *Stephenia lygus* (Druce, 1875)#
Lygus Acraea

Lygus Acraea (*Stephenia lygus*). Left – female upperside; right – male upperside.

Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Acraea lygus Druce, 1875. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1875**: 408 (406-417).
Acraea lygus Druce, 1875. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Acraea (Stephenia) lygus Druce, 1875. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 80.
Acraea (Stephenia) lygus Druce, 1875. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia lygus (Druce, 1875). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia lygus. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Saltpan, Zoutpansberg Mountains, Limpopo. March, 1959. W. Teare.
Images M.C. Williams ex Henning Collection.

Stephenia lygus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Francistown, Botswana. 15 January, 1984. C. Ficq.
Images M.C. Williams ex Henning Collection.

Type locality: Angola.
Diagnosis: The female of *A. lygus* can be separated from that of *A. stenobea* by its white discal patch and broad black marginal band on the hindwing upperside (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Distribution: Kenya (south), Tanzania, Zambia (southern border), Angola, Zimbabwe, Botswana (east), Namibia (central and north), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Eastern Cape Province, Northern Cape Province), Lesotho.

In South Africa its distribution covers 34 quarter degree squares (65 records) [see http://vmus.adu.org.za]. It is regarded as moderately widespread.

Specific localities:
Kenya – Taru station near Mackinnon Road (Larsen, 1991c).
Zambia – Livingstone (Heath *et al*., 2002); Victoria Falls (Heath *et al*., 2002).
Zimbabwe – Beit Bridge (Van Son, 1963); Bulawayo (Van Son, 1963); Sawmills (Van Son, 1963); Castle Block (Gwelo) (Van Son, 1963); Victoria Falls (Van Son, 1963).
Botswana – Zweizwe (Ntwentwe) River (Van Son, 1963); Nkate (Makarikari Salt Lake) (Van Son, 1963); Selibe-Phikwe (Larsen, 1991l); Shashe (Larsen, 1991l); 120 km north of Gaborone (Larsen, 1991l);

Mpandama-Tenga (Larsen, 1991l); Kasane (Larsen, 1991l); Kazungula (Larsen, 1991l); Moremi (Larsen, 1991l); Gumare (Larsen, 1991l); Sepupa (Larsen, 1991l); Tsodilo Hills (Larsen, 1991l); Gabane (Larsen, 1991l).

Namibia – Okahandja (Van Son, 1963); Grootfontein (female illustrated above); Rundu (Pennington).

Limpopo Province – Vivo (Swanepoel); Bloedrivier, Polokwane district (Van Son, 1963); Highlands Wilderness (Bode & Bode, unpublished checklist).

Mpumalanga – Die Berg, south-west of Lydenburg (probably a vagrant) (Pringle *et al*., 1994).

Eastern Cape Province – King William's Town (Van Son, 1963).

Northern Cape Province – Upington (male illustrated above).

Lesotho – Maseru (Van Son, 1963).

Habitat: Dry savanna and deciduous woodland (Heath *et al*., 2002). Often in dry river-beds in dry savanna (Larsen, 1991c).

Habits: A generally scarce species (Larsen, 1991c); rare in Tanzania (Kielland, 1990d). The flight is slower than that of *Stephenia stenobea*, with which it sometimes flies (Van Son, 1963).

Flight period: All year (Pringle *et al*., 1994).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

* ***Stephenia natalica*** (Boisduval, 1847)#

Black-based Acraea



Left: Male Natal Acraea (*Stephenia natalica*) in the Mphaphuli Cycad Reserve, Limpopo Province. Image courtesy Raimund Schutte.
Middle and right: Male and female Natal Acraeas in Delville Wood, KwaZulu-Natal. Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Acraea natalica Boisduval, 1847. *In*: Delegorgue, A., *Voyage dans l'Afrique australe* **2**: 590 (585-602).
Acraea natalica Boisduval, 1847. Trimen & Bowker, 1887a.
Acraea natalica Boisduval. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Acraea natalica Boisduval, 1847. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Acraea (Stephenia) natalica De Boisduval, 1847. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 80.
Acraea (Stephenia) natalica Boisduval, 1847. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia natalica (Boisduval, 1847). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**


Stephenia natalica. Male (Wingspan 60 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Blouberg Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 10 March 2012. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Stephenia natalica. Female (Wingspan 63 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Buzzard Mtn Retreat, Zoutpansberg, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 21 September 2003. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Stephenia natalica. Female (Wingspan 62 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 8 April 2008. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type locality: [South Africa]: "Baie de Port Natal".
Diagnosis: A variable species with several forms, including dry- and wet-season forms.
Distribution: Somalia (south) (Kielland, 1990d), Uganda (south-west), Kenya, Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo (south-east), Malawi, Angola (Mendes *et al*., 2018), Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, Free State Province, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province, Northern Cape Province), Swaziland.

In South Africa its distribution covers 217 quarter degree squares (1750 records) [see http://vmus.adu.org.za]. It is regarded as very widespread.

Specific localities:

Uganda – Mafuga Forest (Bernaud *et al*., 2019).

Tanzania – Throughout (Kielland, 1990d); Mikidani (Suffert, 1904); Pemba (Aurivillius, 1913); Kisonsera (Le Doux, 1923); Angabe (Le Doux, 1923); upper and lower slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro (Liseki & Vane-Wright, 2018).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Bangu (Schouteden, 1919).

Malawi – Throughout (Bernaud & Murphy, 2014). Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al*., 2010); Zomba Mountain (Congdon *et al*., 2010); 59 localities given by Bernaud & Murphy, 2014.

Mozambique – Maputo (Le Doux, 1923); Mt Chiperone (Timberlake *et al*., 2007); Njesi Plateau (Congdon *et al*., 2010); Mt Inago (Congdon *et al*., 2010); Mt Namuli (Congdon *et al*., 2010); Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al*., 2010); Mt Mecula [-12.0772 37.6297] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013); Mt Yao [-

12.4432 36.5114] (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013); Maputo Special Reserve (Miles & Mulvaney, 2022).
Zimbabwe – Victoria Falls (Van Son, 1936).
Botswana – Tswapong Hills (Larsen, 1991l); Tati River (Larsen, 1991l); Gaborone to Francistown road (Larsen, 1991l); Serowe (Larsen, 1991l); Mpandama-Tenga (Larsen, 1991l); Kazungula (Larsen, 1991l); Okavango (Larsen, 1991l); Tuli Block (Larsen, 1991l).
Limpopo Province – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953); Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve ("Malta Forest"); Highlands Wilderness (Bode & Bode, unpublished checklist); Naboomspruit; Soetdoring Farm [-24.561 28.233] (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015); Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams & Dobson, unpub., 2015); Buzzard Mountain Retreat [-23.012 29.765] (Williams, unpub., 2015).
Mpumalanga – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953); Mariepskop area (Henning, 1994c); Sterkspruit Nature Reserve (Williams); Buffelskloof Nature Reserve (Williams).
North West Province – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953); Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006).
Gauteng – Throughout bushveld areas (Swanepoel, 1953); Witwatersrand Botanical Gardens (J. Dobson, unpublished checklist, 2001).
Free State Province – Ladybrand (Swanepoel, 1953).
KwaZulu-Natal – Durban (TL); Port Shepstone (Swanepoel, 1953); Umkomaas (Swanepoel, 1953); Pietermaritzburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Estcourt (Swanepoel, 1953); Eshowe (Swanepoel, 1953); Empangeni (Swanepoel, 1953); Hluhluwe (Swanepoel, 1953); Mkuze (Swanepoel, 1953); Isipingo (Van Son, 1963); Verulam (Van Son, 1963); Dukuduku Forest (Van Son, 1963); St Lucia Bay (Van Son, 1963); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Ndumo Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002).
Eastern Cape Province – Kei River (Swanepoel, 1953); Port St Johns (Swanepoel, 1953); Bashee River (Swanepoel, 1953); Ngqeleni (Van Son, 1963).
Northern Cape Province – Carnarvon (LepiMAP, 2020).
Swaziland – Mlawula N. R. (www.sntc.org.sz); Malolotja N. R. (www.sntc.org.sz).
Status: Common and widespread (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Habitat: Savanna, including *Brachystegia* woodland (Kielland, 1990d), forest edges and anthropogenic environments. In Tanzania at altitudes from sea-level to 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Boths sexes fly randomly, about one to three metres above the ground. The flight is leisurely (Pringle *et al*., 1994). Both sexes are much attracted by flowers and occasional specimens are seen mud-puddling (Van Son, 1963). An interesting account of pollination of a species of orchid (*Platycoryne pervillei*) by *A. natalica* in Zimbabwe has been published by Fibeck & Phiri (1998). Males sometimes select a particular small area, which they patrol, perching frequently on low shrubs or grass stems within the area (Williams, unpublished).
Flight period: All year but commoner in the warmer months (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Early stages:

Trimen & Bowker, 1887, Vol. 1: 156 [as *Acraea Natalica* Boisduval; KwaZulu-Natal].

"**Larva**. Light buff-yellow, with longitudinal black and white stripes. A white dorsal stripe edged with black, and a white stripe, just above legs on each side, carrying lowest row of spines. A black stripe on each side just above lateral row of spines; a broad black ventral stripe, interrupted by bases of pro-legs. On a succulent climbing plant (much affected by the Acraeinae generally), with small green flowers. The above description of the larva is from notes by Mr. W.D. Gooch. The pupa is not described; but from a pencil sketch appears to be more sharply angulated on the head and thorax than that of *A. Horta*. A note as to its colours and markings is given below, from two examples received from Colonel Bowker.

In March 1878 Colonel Bowker sent me from Natal two living pupae of *A. Natalica*, attached to stems of a grass. Unfortunately the butterflies endeavoured to emerge *en route* in a very small box; and thus neither pupae nor imagines arrived in a useful condition. But the specimens sufficiently show that the pupa is quite of the type of that of *A. Horta*, Linn., being creamy-white, with the limbs and position of wing-nervures outlined in black; a triple black streak from top of head along middle of back of thorax, and a broad lateral streak varied with white spots; the abdomen bearing two dorsal, two lateral, and one median ventral, chains of black rings enclosing orange-yellow spots."

Van Someren & Rogers, 1926 No. 25: 66.

Clark, *in* Van Son, 1963: 73, plate XXII.

"**Egg**. The eggs are laid in clusters on the underside of a leaf. They are 0.8 mm in diameter by 0.7 mm high, with 16 longitudinal ribs connected by 17-19 cross-braces. The colour is pale yellow when laid, changing to salmon yellow. The eggs hatch after 6 days. **Larva**. The young larvae eat their way out near the top and after a rest, devour the discarded shell. Sometimes they tackle an unhatched egg and eat both the shell and the unhatched larva. After another rest, they assemble and feed on the leaf the eggs were laid on, sometimes on the surface of the stalk or stripping the stems and feeding on the pith. They are gregarious till the middle of the penultimate instar. There are two groups, one taking five instars, the other six, the development proceeding as follows: Five instar group: 1st instar 1.5 mm, growing to 3.5 mm in 7 days; 2nd instar growing to 5 mm in 5 days; 3rd instar growing to 9-10 mm in 5 days; 4th instar growing to 17 mm in 5 days; 5th instar growing to 35-36 mm in 20 days. Six instar group: 1st instar 1.5 mm, growing to 3 mm in 7 days; 2nd instar growing to 4.5 mm in 5 days; 3rd instar growing to 7-8 mm in 5 days; 4th instar growing to 13 mm in 5 days; 5th instar growing to 24 mm in 5 days; 6th instar growing to 35-36 mm in 27 days. Towards the end of the first instar, dull patches indicate the position of future protuberances. In the 4th and subsequent instars the spined protuberances have a very fine fur. **Pupa**. The pupa is suspended by cremastral hooks only. It is 24 mm long. The pupal stage lasts about 13 days."

Dickson, 1972.

Bernaud & Pierre, 2000.

Bernaud & Murphy, 2014: 136. (host-plant, egg, larva, pupa).

Stephenia natalica final instar larva and pupa.
Images courtesy Raimund Schutte.

Larval food:
Adenia gummifera (Harv.) Harms (Passifloraceae) [Platt, 1921; as *Ophiocaulon gummifera* Hook. f.].
Oncoba species (Salicaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 159].
Passiflora caerulea L. (Passifloraceae) (exotic) [Platt, 1921].
Streptopetalum serratum Hochst (Turneraceae) [I. Sharp, 2015].
Tricliceras longipedunculatum (Mast.) R. Fern. (Turneraceae) [Swynnerton, *in* Platt, 1921].
Vitis species (Vitaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 159].
Wormskioldia species (Turneraceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 159].

bellua Wallengren, 1857 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Öfversigt af Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademiens Förhandlingar. Stockholm* annis 1838-1845. Collecta (n.s.) **2** (4): 22 (55 pp.). South Africa: "Caffraria". Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/b). Treated as a synonym of

Acraea natalica by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

umbrata Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Acraea natalica*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 30 (12-107). Tanzania: "Mikidani". Treated as a form of *Acraea natalica* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

albida Aurivillius, 1913 *in* Seitz, 1908-25 (as female ab. of *Acraea natalica*). *Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde*, Stuttgart (2) **13** *Die Afrikanischen Tagfalter*: 268 (614 pp.). Tanzania: "Island of Pemba". Treated as a female aberration of *Acraea natalica* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

mesoleuca Wichgraf, 1914 (as female f. of *Acraea natalica*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitung* **1914**: 349 (345-353). South Africa: "Natal (Durban)". Treated as a female form of *Acraea natalica* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

dispar Schouteden, 1919 (as ab. of *Acraea natalica pseudagina*). *Revue Zoologique Africaine* **6**: 154 (145-162). Democratic Republic of Congo: "Bangu". Treated as an aberration *Acraea natalica* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

albiventris Le Doux, 1923 (as f. of *Acraea natalica natalica*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1923**: 214 (207-226). Mozambique: "Delagoa Bay"; South Africa: "Natal"; "Nyasa"; "Rhodesia"; Kenya: "Britisch-Ostafrika"; Tanzania: "Kisonsera". Treated as a form of *Acraea natalica* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

albata Le Doux, 1923 (as male f. of *Acraea natalica natalica*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1923**: 215 (207-226). Tanzania: "Deutsch-Ostafrika (ohne nähere Angabe)". Treated as a form of *Acraea natalica* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

oatesi van Son, 1936 (as var. of *Acraea natalica*). *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* **17**: 123 (121-140). Zimbabwe: "Victoria Falls, in the Rain Forest". Treated as a variety of *Acraea natalica* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

* ***Stephenia oncaea*** (Hopffer, 1855)#

Window Acraea

Left – Male Window Acraea (*Stephenia oncaea*), Burman Bush, Durban. Image courtesy Steve Woodhall.
Right – Female Window Acraea, Mpaphuli N.R., April 2015. Image courtesy Peter Webb.

Acraea oncaea Hopffer, 1855. *Berichte über die zur Bekanntmachung geeigneten Verhandlungen der Königl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* **1855**: 640 (639-643).
Synonym of *Acraea doubledayi* Guérin-Méneville, 1849. Trimen, 1887; 1889.
Synonym of *Acraea doubledayi* Guérin-Méneville, 1849. Butler, 1894.
Acraea oncaea Hopffer, 1855. Aurivillius, 1898.
Acraea oncaea Hopffer, 1855. Neave, 1910.
Acraea oncaea Hopffer. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Acraea oncaea Hopffer, 1855. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Acraea (Stephenia) oncaea Hopffer, 1855. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 81.
Acraea (Stephenia) oncaea Hopffer, 1855. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Acraea (Stephenia) oncaea Hopffer, 1855. Bernaud, 2021: 9.
Stephenia oncaea (Hopffer, 1855). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia oncaea oncaea. Male (Wingspan 44 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Tembe, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 8 November 2009. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Stephenia oncaea oncaea. Female (Wingspan 48 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Malelane, Kruger National Park, South Africa. 11 November, 1998. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Alternative common name: Rooibok Acraea.
Type locality: Mozambique: "Mossambique".
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Angola (Mendes *et al*., 2018), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa, Swaziland (Duke *et al*., 1999).

In South Africa its distribution covers 154 quarter degree squares (1425 records) [see http://vmus.adu.org.za]. It is regarded as very widespread.
Habitat: Savanna, including thornveld (Van Son, 1963), and grassy patches in coastal bush (Pringle *et al*., 1994). In Tanzania at altitudes from sea-level to 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Flutters weakly, close to the ground, frequently settling on low vegetation (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Flight period: All year (Van Son, 1963).
Early stages:

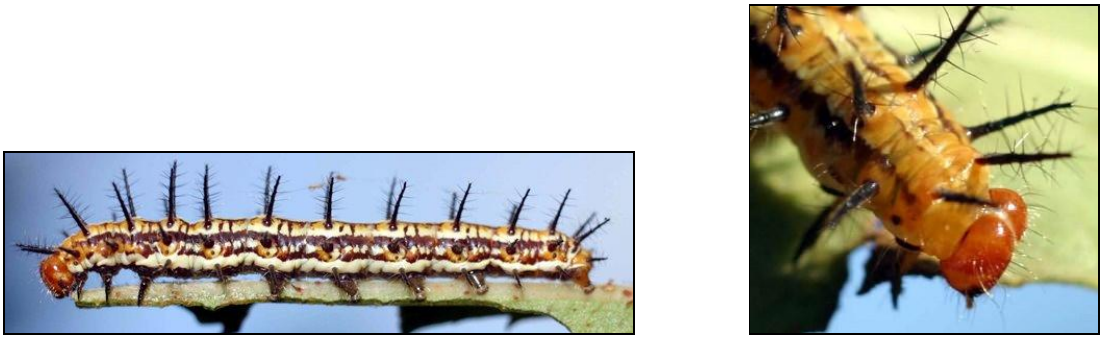
Clark, *in* Van Son, 1963: 85; plate XXIV.

"**Egg**. The eggs are laid in clusters and are pale watery yellow at first, changing later to light chocolate. They measure 0.6 mm in diameter by 0.9 mm high and have 17 to 20 longitudinal ribs cross-braced by 15 transverse ridges. **Larva**. The young larvae eat their way out near the top, and after a rest eat the discarded shell. Sometimes a larva may eat a retarded egg. The larvae rest, then gather together and feed on the surface of the leaf. On hatching the larvae are 2 mm long and grow to 3.25 or 3.5 mm in 7 days. Moulting takes palce where they are feeding. The larvae are gregarious until the penultimate instar, when they begin to separate. Some larva take 6 instars, others take 7. At the end of the instars the first group are 3.5, 5.25, 8.75, 14, 22 and 32 mm long; each instar takes from 4 to 5 days, except the final instar which lasts from 7 to 10 days. In the second group, the size of each instar is 3.25, 4.5, 6.75, 11, 17.5, 25

and 32 mm; the instars last from 4 to 6 days except the final which lasts from 7 to 10 days, but in both groups cold weather increases the length of the instar and may, in prolonged cold weather, produce partial hibernation. **Pupa**. The pupa is suspended by cremastral hooks fastened in a silken mat, and hangs head downwards. It is 22.5 mm long. The imago emerges after some 20 days."

Bernaud & Murphy, 2014: 143 – images of host-plant, egg, larva and pupa.

Stephenia oncaea final instar larva (left) and pupa (right).
Images courtesy I. & A. Sharp.



Stephenia oncaea final instar larva. Mulanje, Malawi. Images courtesy D. Bernaud.

Larval food:
Adenia species (Passifloraceae) [Van Son, 1963: 85; Van Someren, 1974: 323].
Adenia venenata Forssk. (Passifloraceae) [Dickson & Kroon, 1978; as *Modecca venenata*].
Oncoba routledgei Sprague (Salicaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 323].
Tricliceras longipedunculatum (Mast.) R. Fern. (Turneraceae) [Van Son, 1963: 85; as *Wormskioldia longepedunculata* Mast.].
Tricliceras schinzii subsp. *laceratum* (Oberm.) R. Fern. (Turneraceae) [Otto, 2014; South Africa *vide* Sharp, 2017].
Vitis species (Vitaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 323].
Xylotheca kraussiana Hochst. (Achariaceae) [Platt, 1921].

Stephenia oncaea oncaea (Hopffer, 1855)

Acraea oncaea Hopffer, 1855. *Berichte über die zur Bekanntmachung geeigneten Verhandlungen der Königl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* **1855**: 640 (639-643).
Synonym of *Acraea doubledayi* Guérin-Méneville, 1849. Trimen, 1887; 1889.

Synonym of *Acraea doubledayi* Guérin-Méneville, 1849. Butler, 1894.
Acraea oncaea Hopffer, 1855. Aurivillius, 1898.
Acraea oncaea Hopffer, 1855. Neave, 1910.
Acraea oncaea Hopffer. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Acraea oncaea Hopffer, 1855. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Acraea (Stephenia) oncaea Hopffer, 1855. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 81.
Acraea (Stephenia) oncaea Hopffer, 1855. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Acraea (Stephenia) oncaea oncaea Hopffer, 1855. Bernaud, 2021: 9.
Stephenia oncaea oncaea (Hopffer, 1855). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia oncaea oncaea. Male (Wingspan 44 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Tembe, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 8 November 2009. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Stephenia oncaea oncaea. Female (Wingspan 48 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Malelane, Kruger National Park, South Africa. 11 November, 1998. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type locality: Mozambique: "Mossambique".
Distribution: Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (east), Angola (Mendes *et al*., 2018), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Swaziland (Duke *et al*., 1999).

In South Africa its distribution covers 154 quarter degree squares (1425 records) [see http://vmus.adu.org.za]. It is regarded as very widespread.

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Mhondo (Suffert, 1904); Morogoro (Suffert, 1904); Lindi (Suffert, 1904); Langenburg (Suffert, 1904); Songea-Ungoni (Suffert, 1904); Mpapua (Suffert, 1904); Usandowi (Suffert, 1904); Madibira (Le Doux, 1923); Uhehe (Le Doux, 1923); widespread (Kielland, 1990d); Pugu Hills (Bernaud, 2021); Mikumi (Bernaud, 2021); Rondo Plateau (Bernaud, 2021).

Malawi – Throughout (Bernaud & Murphy, 2014). Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al*., 2010); Zomba Mountain (Congdon *et al*., 2010); 41 localities given by Bernaud & Murphy, 2014.

Zambia – Chirundu (Heath *et al*., 2002); Luangwa Valley (Heath *et al*., 2002); Lake Bangweulu (Heath *et al*., 2002); Nsakaluba (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al*., 2002).

Mozambique – Maputo (Suffert, 1904); Inhaca Island (Van Son, 1963); Bopira (Van Son, 1963); 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); Maputo Special Reserve (Miles & Mulvaney, 2022).

Botswana – Mokgethe Farm near Zanzibar, Tuli Block (C. Coombs *vide* Larsen, 1991l); Thune River near Selibe-Phikwe (C. Coombs *vide* Larsen, 1991l); Shashe (G. Bailey *vide* Larsen, 1991l); Bain's Drift (Larsen, 1991l).

Limpopo Province – Mica (Swanepoel, 1953); Woodbush (Swanepoel, 1953); Mokeetsi (Swanepoel, 1953); Punda Maria (Swanepoel, 1953); Sibasa (Swanepoel, 1953); Louis Trichardt (Swanepoel, 1953); Vivo (Swanepoel, 1953); Dendron (Swanepoel, 1953); Polokwane (Swanepoel, 1953); Potgietersrus (Swanepoel, 1953); Warmbaths (Swanepoel, 1953); Magoebaskloof (Van Son, 1963); Tzaneen (Van Son, 1963); Ofcolaco (Van Son, 1963); Saltpan (Van Son, 1963); Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve ("Malta Forest"); Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams & Dobson, unpub., 2015).

Mpumalanga – Barberton (Swanepoel, 1953); Waterval Onder (Swanepoel, 1953); Komatipoort (Swanepoel, 1953); Lydenburg district (Swanepoel, 1953); Mariepskop (Van Son, 1963); Malelane (Williams; female illustrated above); Buffelskloof Nature Reserve (Williams).

North West Province – Marico River (Swanepoel, 1953); Borakalalo Nature Reserve (J. Dobson, unpublished, 2009).

Gauteng – Pretoria (Swanepoel, 1953).

KwaZulu-Natal – Umkomaas (Swanepoel, 1953; male illustrated above); Durban (Swanepoel, 1953); Pinetown (Swanepoel, 1953); Empangeni (Swanepoel, 1953); Hluhluwe (Swanepoel, 1953); St Lucia Bay (Swanepoel, 1953); Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Tembe Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002); Ndumo Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002).

Eastern Cape Province – Cwebe N.R. (M. Williams, J. Greyling & A. Mayer, April 2015).

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

alboradiata Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Acraea oncaea*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 28 (12-107). Tanzania: "Lindi". Type (female) in the NHM, London. Synonymized with *A.* oncaea by Eltringham. Treated as a synonym of *Acraea oncaea* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

modesta Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Acraea oncaea*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 28 (12-107). South Africa: "Zululand". Treated as a form of *A. oncaea* by Eltringham. Treated as a synonym of *Acraea oncaea* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

obscura Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Acraea oncaea*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 28 (12-107). Tanzania: "Langenburg; Songeo-Ungoni"; Mozambique: "Delagoa Bai". Synonymized with *A. oncaea* by Eltringham. Treated as a synonym of *Acraea oncaea* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

defasciata Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Acraea oncaea*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 29 (12-107). Tanzania: "Mpapua". Synonymized with *A. oncaea* by Eltringham. Treated as a synonym of *Acraea oncaea* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

liacea Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Acraea caecilia*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 29 (12-107). Tanzania: "Usandowi, Deutsch-Ost-Afrika". Synonymized with *A. oncaea* by Eltringham but re-instaed as a valid subspecies by him in 1916. Treated as a synonym of *Acraea oncaea* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

distincta Le Doux, 1923 (as f. of *Acraea oncaea*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1923**: 225 (207-226). Tanzania: "Madibira, Uhehe (Deutsch-Ostafrika)". Treated as a form of *Acraea oncaea* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

Stephenia oncaea shimba (Bernaud & Collins, 2021)

Acraea oncaea shimba Bernaud & Collins, 2021. Acraeinae Research No. 1. ABRI/D. Bernaud editions, France: 10 (56 pp.).
Stephenia oncaea shimba (Bernaud & Collins, 2021). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Kenya: Shimba Hills. Holotype (male): ABRI-2021-03119. Allotype (female): ABRI-2021-

03120.
Distribution: Kenya.
Specific localities:
Kenya – Shimba Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Arabuko-Sokoke Forest (Larsen, 1991c); Namanga (Larsen, 1991c); Ukazi (Bernaud, 2021); Buda (Bernaud, 2021).

Stephenia oncaea idjwi (Bernaud & Collins, 2021)

Acraea oncaea idjwi Bernaud & Collins, 2021. Acraeinae Research No. 1. ABRI/D. Bernaud editions, France: 12 (56 pp.).
Stephenia oncaea idjwi (Bernaud & Collins, 2021). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Democratic Republic of Congo: Idwigi Island, South Kivu. Holotype (male): ABRI-2021-03127. Allotype (female): ABRI-2021-03128.
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (South Kivu), Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania (extreme north-west).
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of Congo – Kahuzi (Bernaud, 2021); Idgwi Island (Bernaud, 2021).
Rwanda – Nyungwe Forest, Busoro (Bernaud, 2021).
Burundi – Bugarama (Bernaud, 2021); Ruce (Bernaud, 2021); Ndora (Bernaud, 2021); Kigwena (Bernaud, 2021).
Tanzania – Olmanyika? (Bernaud, 2021).

* ***Stephenia pseudegina*** (Westwood, [1852])
Abadima Acraea

Male *Stephenia pseudegina*. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Images courtesy Pamela Sai.

Acraea pseudegina Westwood, [1852] *in* Doubleday & Westwood, [1846-52]. *The genera of diurnal Lepidoptera*, London: 531 (**1**: 1-250 pp.; **2**: 251-534 pp.). London.
Acraea pseudegina Westwood, 1852. Pierre, 1981.
Acraea (Stephenia) pseudegina Westwood, 1852. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia pseudegina (Westwood, [1852]). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia pseudegina Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nandi Forest, Kenya. 7 October 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Greyling Collection.

Stephenia pseudegina. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Zika Forest, Uganda. 12 June 2017. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: "Guinea"; Sierra Leone: "Sierra Leon".
Diagnosis: The colour of males varies from sandy yellow to vivid orange (Bernaud *et al*., 2019).
Distribution: Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau (Aurivillius, 1910), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south, central), Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Sao Tome and Principe (Pyrcz, 1992), Gabon, Congo, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan (south), Uganda, Ethiopia (south), Kenya (west), Tanzania (north-west).
Specific localities:
Senegal – Cap Vert area (Condamin, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).
Gambia – Fajara, Bijilo, Brufut, Kotu, Tujering, Kartong, Karantaba, Keneba (Jon Baker, pers. comm., May 2020).
Liberia – Wologizi (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2007); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2009).
Benin – Noyau Central, Lama Forest (Fermon *et al*., 2001); Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016); see Coache *et al*., 2017.
Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a).
Gabon – Franceville (Vande weghe, 2010); Mayumba (Vande weghe, 2010).
Congo – Brazzaville (Le Cerf, 1927).
Central African Republic – Abadima (Ribbe, 1889).
Democratic Republic of Congo – Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).
Uganda – Mpologoma (Le Doux, 1931); 49 localities are listed by Bernaud *et al*., 2019; Zika Forest (images of female, above).
Kenya – Tiriki Hills (Neave, 1904).
Tanzania – Geita, near Lake Victoria (Kielland, 1990d); Arusha (Kielland, 1990d).
Habitat: Savanna, and agricultural lands in the forest zone (Larsen, 2005a).

Habits: This is a common butterfly and may be abundant at times (Larsen, 1991c). Both sexes fly low down and are fond of flowers, including those of *Tridax* (Larsen, 1991c). Occasionally large numbers of males may be found mudpuddling (Larsen, 1991c).
Early stages:

Bernaud & Pierre, 2000.

Bernaud *et al*., 2019: 502. (host-plant, egg, larva, pupa).

Larval food:
Adenia cisampelloides (Planch. ex Hook.) Harms (Passifloraceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 323 (in error for *A. natalica*); Pierre & Vuattoux, 1978; Ivory Coast].
Adenia lobata (Jacq.) Engl. (Passifloraceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 323 (in error for *A. natalica*)].
Cephalomma species (Tiliaceae) [Fontaine, 1988].
Passiflora foetida L. (Passifloraceae) [Owen, 1971 (Sierra Leone); Bernaud, 1994 (Benin)].
Tricliceras pilosum (Willd.) R.Fern. (Turneraceae) [Bernaud, 1994 (Cameroon); as *Wormskioldia pilosa*].

abadima Ribbe, 1889 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **2**: 182 (181-182). Central African Republic: "Abadima, Niam-Niam-Gebiete". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea pseudegina* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

clarei Neave, 1904 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Novitates Zoologicae* **11**: 327 (323-363). Kenya: "Tiriki Hills". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea pseudegina* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

stephanophora Le Cerf, 1927 (as f. indiv. of *Acraea natalica pseudegina*). *Encyclopédie Entomologique* (B. 3. Lepidoptera) **2**: 52 (44-58). Congo: "Brazzaville, Congo Francais". Treated as a form of *Acraea pseudegina* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

inexpectata Le Doux, 1931 (as male f. of *Acraea natalica abadima*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1931**: 54 (49-59). Uganda: "Mpologoma". Treated as a form of *Acraea pseudegina* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

* ***Stephenia pudora*** (Aurivillius, 1910)

Acraea caecilia f. *pudora* Aurivillius, 1910. *In*: Sjöstedt, B. Y., *Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Schweidischen zoologischen Expedition nach dem Kilimandjaro, dem Meru und den umgebeden Massaisteppen Deutsch-OstAfrikas 1905-1906.* **2** (9): 4 (56 pp.). Stockholm.
Acraea (Stephenia) caecilia pudora Aurivillius, 1910. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Acraea caecilia pudora Aurivillius, 1910. Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.
Acraea pudora Aurivillius, 1910. Bernaud, *et al*., 2019: 490, **stat. rev.**
Stephenia pudora (Aurivillius, 1910). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [Tanzania]: "Kilimandjaro, Kibonoto aus der Massaisteppe; Meru-Niederung".
Distribution: Uganda (west), Kenya (east), Tanzania (east and central), Malawi (north).
Specific localities:
Uganda – Mount Moroto (Davenport, *vide* Bernaud, *et al*., 2019).
Tanzania – Kilimanjaro (TL); Rondo near Lindi (Kielland, 1990d); Morogoro (Kielland, 1990d); Usambara Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Ruaha National Park (Kielland, 1990d); Tabora (Kielland, 1990d); lower slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro (Liseki & Vane-Wright, 2018).
Malawi – Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).

umbrina Aurivillius, 1910 (as ab. of *Acraea caecilia*). *In*: Sjöstedt, B. Y., *Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Schweidischen zoologischen Expedition nach dem Kilimandjaro, dem Meru und den umgebeden Massaisteppen Deutsch-OstAfrikas 1905-1906.* **2** (9): 4 (56 pp.). Stockholm. Tanzania: "Kilimandjaro:

Massaisteppe". Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/c). Treated as an aberration of *Acraea caecilia pudora* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014. Treated as a form by Bernaud *et al*., 2021.

nuda Wichgraf, 1914 (as ab. of *Acraea caecilia*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitung* **1914**: 349 (345-353). Tanzania: "Deutsch-Ostafrika". Treated as an aberration of *Acraea caecilian pudora* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

kulal Van Someren, 1936 (as ssp. of *Acraea caecilia*). *Journal of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society* **12**: 154 (147-199). **Type locality**: Kenya: "Kulal". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea caecilia* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014. Treated as a synonym of *Acraea pudora* by Bernaud *et al*., 2019.

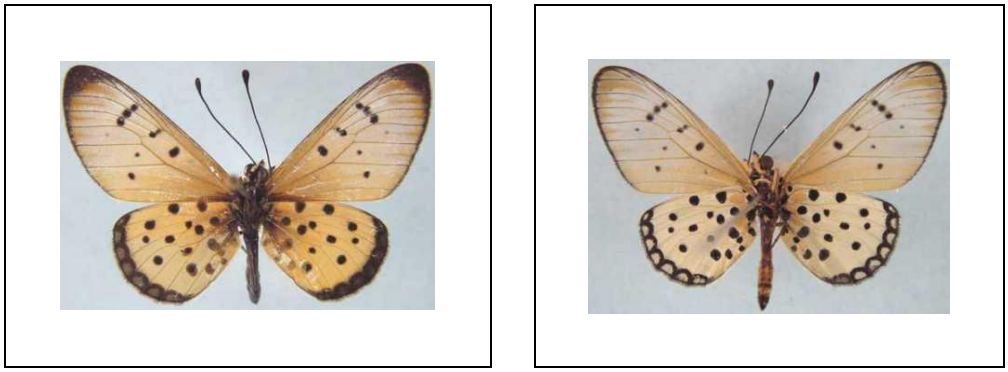
* *Stephenia pudorella* (Aurivillius, [1899])

Pallid Acraea

Acraea caldarena var. *pudorella* Aurivillius, [1899] *in* Aurivillius, [1898-9]. *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapakademiens Handlingar* **31** (5): 99 (1-561).
Acraea pudorella Aurivillius, 1899. Eltringham, 1912.
Acraea (Stephenia) pudorella Aurivillius, 1899. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia pudorella (Aurivillius, [1899]). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia pudorella pudorella. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Sibwezi, Mpanda, Tanzania. June 1971.
Images M.C. Williams ex Henning Collection.

Stephenia pudorella detecta. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Namwera, Malawi. 1 January 2004. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Stephenia pudorella pudorella. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 40 mm. Ambangulu, E Usambara, Tanzania. 4/92 3500H ex IB/PW.
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).

Type locality: Namibia?: "Damara; Khama's Land; Transvaal"; Zimbabwe: "Matabeleland; Mashuna"; Mozambique: "Manica"; Malawi: "Nyassaland"; Kenya: "Britisch Ost-Africa"; Zambia?: "Mero See"; Tanzania?: "Deutsch Ost-Afrika". Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/p).
Distribution: Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia.
Habitat: Savanna and deciduous woodland (Larsen, 1991c). In Tanzania at altitudes between sea-level and 1 500 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: A relatively uncommon species (Larsen, 1991c). This is a species with a relatively weak flight, that keeps close to the ground (Larsen, 1991c).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

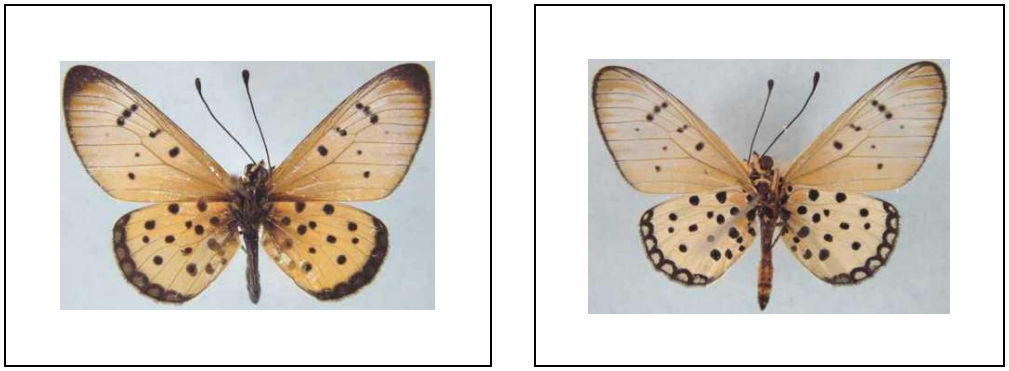
reducta Wichgraf, 1918 (as ssp. of *Acraea pudorella*). *Internationale Entomologische Zeitschrift* **12**: 29 (26-30). Tanzania: "Kigonsera, D. O. Afrika". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea pudorella* by Bernaud, 2009.

heringi Le Doux, 1923 (as f. of *Acraea pudorella*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1923**: 223 (207-226). Kenya: "Kibwezi (Britisch-Ostafrika)". Treated as a form of *Acraea pudorella* by Bernaud, 2009.

Stephenia pudorella pudorella (Aurivillius, [1899])
Pallid Acraea

Acraea caldarena var. *pudorella* Aurivillius, [1899] *in* Aurivillius, [1898-9]. *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapakademiens Handlingar* **31** (5): 99 (1-561).
Acraea pudorella Aurivillius, 1899. Eltringham, 1912.
Acraea (Stephenia) pudorella Aurivillius, 1899. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia pudorella pudorella (Aurivillius, [1899]). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia pudorella pudorella. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Sibwezi, Mpanda, Tanzania. June 1971.
Images M.C. Williams ex Henning Collection.



Stephenia pudorella pudorella. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Wingspan: 40 mm. Ambangulu, E Usambara, Tanzania. 4/92 3500H ex IB/PW.
(African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi).

Type locality: Namibia?: "Damara; Khama's Land; Transvaal"; Zimbabwe: "Matabeleland; Mashuna"; Mozambique: "Manica"; Malawi: "Nyassaland"; Kenya: "Britisch Ost-Africa"; Zambia?: "Mero See"; Tanzania?: "Deutsch Ost-Afrika". Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/p).
Distribution: Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania.
Specific localities:
Uganda – Kokilokit, Mount Moroto (Bernaud, *et al*., 2019).
Kenya – Kibwezi (Le Doux, 1923); Coast (Larsen, 1991c); Embu (Larsen, 1991c); Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c); Kisii (Larsen, 1991c); South Kavirondo (Larsen, 1991c); Teita (Bernaud, *et al*., 2019).
Tanzania – Kigonsera (Wichgraf, 1918); Sadani (Kielland, 1990d); Usambara Mountains (Kielland, 1990d); Mahenge (Kielland, 1990d); Pugu Hills (Kielland, 1990d); Dendene Forest at Kisiju (Kielland, 1990d); Mikumi National Park (Kielland, 1990d); Oldeani in the Arusha (Kielland, 1990d); Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); Ufipa (Kielland, 1990d); Tabora (Kielland, 1990d); Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al*., 2006); Ambangulu (female illustrated above); lower slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro (Liseki & Vane-Wright, 2018).

reducta Wichgraf, 1918 (as ssp. of *Acraea pudorella*). *Internationale Entomologische Zeitschrift* **12**: 29 (26-30). Tanzania: "Kigonsera, D. O. Afrika". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea pudorella* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

heringi Le Doux, 1923 (as f. of *Acraea pudorella*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* **1923**: 223 (207-226). Kenya: "Kibwezi (Britisch-Ostafrika)". Treated as a form of *Acraea pudorella* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

Stephenia pudorella detecta (Neave, 1910)

Acraea detecta Neave, 1910. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1910**: 24 (2-86).
[Synonym of *Acraea pudorella* Aurivillius, [1899]. Heath *et al*., 2002: vii, 38].
Acraea pudorella detecta Neave, 1910. Bernaud, *et al*., 2019: 480.
Stephenia pudorella detecta (Neave, 1910). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia pudorella detecta. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Namwera, Malawi. 1 January 2004. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: Zambia: "Luangwa Valley".
Distribution: Malawi, Zambia.
Specific localities:
Malawi – North and south (Bernaud & Murphy, 2014); 10 localities are given in Bernaud & Murphy, 2014.
Zambia – Luangwa Valley (TL); Upper and Lower Luangwa Valley (Heath *et al*., 2002).

* *Stephenia regalis* (Oberthür, 1893)
Regal Acraea

Acraea regalis Oberthür, 1893. *Études d'Entomologie* **17**: 20 (17-36).
Acraea regalis Oberthür, 1893. Kielland, 1990d: 163.
Acraea (Stephenia) regalis Oberthür, 1893. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia regalis (Oberthür, 1893). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Type locality: [Tanzania]: "Kilimandjaro (Afrique Orientale)".
Diagnosis: "Regarded as a form of *A. braesia* Godman, but position of the row of discal black spots in spaces 3,4,5,6 and the costal spot is forming a sharp angle with the costa, contrasting with the perpendicular position of that of *braesia*. The male genitalia differs as follows: uncus long and strongly built (in *braesia* short and thin); valva longer and armed with a ridge on the innerside (in *braesia* this ridge is lacking); aedeagus much thicker (the aedeagus in *braesia* is extremely thin and long) (Kielland, 1990d).
Distribution: Kenya (south-east), Tanzania (north).
Specific localities:
Kenya – Teita Hills Lodge (D.A. Trembath, *vide* Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Kilimanjaro (TL); Northern Highlands (Kielland, 1990d); lower slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro (Liseki & Vane-Wright, 2018).
Habitat: Nothing published.
Habits: Nothing published.
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

* *Stephenia rhodesiana* (Wichgraf, 1909)
Rhodesian Acraea

Acraea rhodesiana Wichgraf, 1909. *Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift* **53**: 240 (240-247).
Acraea (Stephenia) rhodesiana Wichgraf, 1909. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia rhodesiana (Wichgraf, 1909). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia rhodesiana. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lusaka Nature Reserve, Zambia. 12 January 1952. C. B. Cottrell.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Stephenia rhodesiana. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Musonda Hill, Zambia. 15 September 2001. A. Gardiner.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Stephenia rhodesiana. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lusaka Nature Reserve, Zambia. 1 January 1962. C.B. Cottrell.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type locality: [Zambia]: "Rhodesia".
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (Haut-Lomani), Tanzania (west), Zambia (central and north).
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of Congo – south-east Katanga (Neave, 1910); Upemba National Park (Overlaet, 1955).

Tanzania – Sibweza in Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); Chala in Ufipa (Kielland, 1990d).
Zambia – Mufulira (Heath *et al*., 2002); Kalulushi (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mumbwa (Heath *et al*., 2002); Lusaka (Heath *et al*., 2002); Chilanga (Heath *et al*., 2002); Kafue (Heath *et al*., 2002); Chalimbana (Heath *et al*., 2002); Lusaka (Leopard's Hill) (Heath *et al*., 2002); Serenje (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mansa (Heath *et al*., 2002); Lake Bangweulu (Heath *et al*., 2002); Nsakaluba (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mutinondo Wilderness Area (Congdon & Bampton, unpub., 2003); Lusaka (male illustrated above).
Habitat: Deciduous woodland (Heath *et al*., 2002). In Tanzania at altitudes between 1 100 and 1 800 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Early stages:

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

Larval food:
Adenia goetzei Harms (Passifloraceae) [Congdon *et al*., 2017; Mutinondo, Zambia].

mima Neave, 1910 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1910**: 22 (2-86). Zambia: "Serenji district, N.E. Rhodesia"; Democratic Republic of Congo: "S.E. border of Katanga, Congo State". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea rhodesiana* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

flaviapicalis Overlaet, 1955 (as female f. of *Acraea rhodesiana*). *Exploration du Parc National de l'Upemba* **27**: 69 (1-106). Democratic Republic of Congo: "Nationaal Upemba Park". Treated as a female form of *Acraea rhodesiana* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

* ***Stephenia stenobea*** (Wallengren, 1860)#
Suffused Acraea

Male Suffused Acraea (*Stephenia stenobea*), Great Saltpan, Limpopo Province.
Image courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Acraea stenobea Wallengren, 1860. *Wiener Entomologische Monatschrift* **4**: 35 (33-46).
Acraea stenobea Wallengren, 1860. Trimen & Bowker, 1887a.
Acraea stenobea Wallengren. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Acraea stenobea Wallengren, 1860. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Acraea (Stephenia) stenobea Wallengren, 1860. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 80.
Acraea (Stephenia) stenobea Wallengren, 1860. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia stenobea (Wallengren, 1860). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia stenobea. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Waterpoort, Limpopo, South Africa. 29 March, 1986. G. Henning.
Images M.C. Williams ex Henning Collection.

Stephenia stenobea. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Oshivelo, Namibia. 14 January, 1986. C. Ficq.
Images M.C. Williams ex Henning Collection.

Type locality: [Namibia]: "Ad Swakap Africae". Holotype in the Swedish Natural History Museum (images available at www2.nrm.se/en/lep_nrm/s).
Distribution: Tanzania, Zambia (south & central) (Gardiner, 2010b), Angola (Mendes *et al*., 2018), Zimbabwe (west), Botswana, Namibia, South Africa (Limpopo Province, North West Province, Gauteng, Free State Province – west, Eastern Cape Province, Northern Cape Province).

Recorded, apparently in error, from Zambia by Ackery *et al*., 1995 (Heath *et al*., 2002) but confirmed for the country by Gardiner (2010b).

In South Africa its distribution covers 56 quarter degree squares (182 records) [see http://vmus.adu.org.za]. It is regarded as widespread.

Specific localities:
Tanzania – Saadani (Weymer, 1892).
Zimbabwe – Sawmills (Van Son, 1963); Bulawayo (Van Son, 1963); Nyamandhlovu (Van Son, 1963).
Botswana – Widespread (Larsen, 19911); Damara Pan (N.W. Kalahari) (Van Son, 1963); Motito (Van Son, 1963); Bamangwato Reserve (Van Son, 1963); Tati (Van Son, 1963).
Namibia – Swakop River (Van Son, 1963); Okahandja (Van Son, 1963); Kalidona (Van Son, 1963); Andara (Van Son, 1963); Namutoni (Van Son, 1963); Rundu (Pennington, *vide* Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Limpopo Province – Saltpan (Swanepoel, 1953); Vivo (Swanepoel, 1953); Blouberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Potgietersrus (Swanepoel, 1953); Waterberg (Swanepoel, 1953).
North West Province – Vryburg (Van Son, 1963); Potchefstroom District (Van Son, 1963); Zeerust (Van Son, 1963); Groot Marico (Van Son, 1963).
Gauteng – Johannesburg (Swanepoel, 1953); Pretoria North (Van Son, 1963); Krugersdorp (Van Son, 1963).
Free State Province – Ladybrand (Swanepoel, 1953); Bloemfontein (Swanepoel, 1953).
Eastern Cape Province – King William's Town (Swanepoel, 1953).
Northern Cape Province – Kimberley (Swanepoel, 1953); Colesberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Kagaligadi

Transfrontier Park – Twee Rivieren (van Son, 1959); Victoria West (Pennington).
Habitat: Dry Savanna (bushveld), the vegetation usually constituted by shrubs and low-growing thorn bushes (Van Son, 1963).
Habits: Both sexes feed from flowers (Van Son, 1963). The flight is moderately slow (Van Son, 1963) but it is a wary insect (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Flight period: September to May (Van Son, 1963).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

acronycta Westwood, 1881 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *In*: Oates, F., *Matabeleland and the Victoria Falls*, 1st edition: 346 (331-365). London. No locality given. Treated as a synonym of *Acraea stenobea* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

albomaculata Weymer, 1892 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* **53**: 83 (79-125). [Tanzania]: "Saadani (Ostafrika)". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea stenobea* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

* *Stephenia sykesi* (Sharpe, 1902)
Arid Acraea

Acraea sykesi Sharpe, 1902. *Entomologist* **35**: 279 (276-280).
Acraea (Stephenia) sykesi Sharpe, 1902. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia sykesi (Sharpe, 1902). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia sykesi. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Images C. Congdon ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: Uganda: "Wadelai".
Diagnosis: Differs from *A. doubledayi* in the total lack of transparent areas in the forewings (Bernaud, et al., 2019).
Distribution: Nigeria (north), Cameroon (north), Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (north-east), Sudan (south-east), Uganda (north), Kenya (south-west), Tanzania (north-west).
Specific localities:
Nigeria – Maiduguri/Yola (Pierre, 1995); Sokoto (Larsen, 2005a).
Central African Republic – Nyam-Nyam (Eltringham, 1912).
Uganda – Wadelai (TL); Recorded, in error, from Entebbe; Ara (Carcasson, 1961); Butiaba (Carcasson, 1961); Madi-Opei (Carcasson, 1961); Metu (Carcasson, 1961); Murchison (Carcasson, 1961); Kei (Davenport, *vide* Bernaud, *et al*., 2019); Otzi (Davenport, *vide* Bernaud, *et al*., 2019); Agoro-Agu (Bernaud, et al., 2019); Labwor Bernaud, *et al*., 2019).
Kenya – Kisumu area (Neave, 1904); South Kavirondo (Van Someren, *vide* Larsen, 1991c).
Habitat: Dry bush and thorn scrub (Kielland, 1990d). Mainly very dry riverbeds (Larsen, 2005a) in Sudan

savanna in West Africa. In Tanzania at altitudes between 1 100 and 1 400 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: A generally rare species throughout its range (Larsen, 2005a).
Early stages:

Bernaud, 1994a (larva, pupa; Cameroon).

Bernaud, *et al*., 2019: 520. (host-plant, egg, larva, pupa).

Larval food:
Adenia species (Passifloraceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 323].
Adenia venenata Forssk. (Passifloraceae) [Bernaud, 1994; Cameroon].

mystica Neave, 1904 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Novitates Zoologicae* **11**: 327 (323-363). Kenya: "Kisumu". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea sykesi* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

candida Eltringham, 1912 (as female f. of *Acraea doubledayi*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1912**: 173 (1-374). Central African Republic: "Nyam-Nyam". Treated as a female form of *Acraea sykesi* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

* *Stephenia zoumi* (Pierre, 1995)
Ethiopian Orange Acraea

Acraea zoumi Pierre, 1995. *Bulletin de la Societe Entomologique de France* **100** (3): 312 (307-314).
Acraea (Stephenia) zoumi Pierre, 1995. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia zoumi (Pierre, 1995). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Type locality: Ethiopia: "Joma (Toma?), Abyssinia".
Distribution: ?Sudan (south), Ethiopia, Uganda (east and north), Kenya (north).
Specific localities:
Ethiopia – Joma (TL).
Uganda – Madi-Opei (Carcasson, 1961); Mbale (Carcasson, 1961); Agoro-Agu (Bernaud, *et al*., 2019); Moroto (Bernaud, *et al*., 2019).
Habitat: Nothing published.
Habits: Nothing published.
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

rileyi Eltringham, 1913 (as f. of *Acraea doubledayi*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1913**: 407-413. Ethiopia: "Toma, Abyssinia". Treated as a form of *Acraea zoumi* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

S. rogersi species-group

* *Stephenia rogersi* (Hewitson, 1873)
Elongate Acraea

Acraea rogersi Hewitson, 1873. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **10**: 57 (57-58).
Acraea (Stephenia) rogersi Hewitson, 1873. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia rogersi (Hewitson, 1873). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia rogersi. Male (Wingspan 69 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 15 June 2009. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Stephenia rogersi. Female (Wingspan 72 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 15 June 2009. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Stephenia rogersi. Female (Wingspan 69 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Biakpa Mountain Paradise, Ghana. 23 November 2011. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Stephenia rogersi. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ndoki, Congo. 19 September 1997. Z. Macintosh.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Alternative common name: Rogers' Acraea.
Type locality: Angola.
Distribution: Guinea-Bissau (Bivar-de-Sousa *et al*., 2016), Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Uganda, Kenya (west).
Specific localities:
Guinea – Nimbas (Larsen, 2005a); Ziama (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Liberia – Wologizi (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Ghana – Atewa Range (Larsen, 2005a); Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2007).
Nigeria – Lagos (Eltringham, 1912); Obudu Plateau (Larsen, 2005a).
Cameroon – Mount Bana (Bernaud, *vide* Larsen, 2005a).
Gabon – Bitam (Vande weghe, 2010); camp Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010).
Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).
Democratic Republic of Congo – Quango, Mukenge (Dewitz, 1889); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).
Uganda – Bugishu, west of Mt. Elgon (TL); Semuliki N.P. (S. Forbes, pers. comm., 2017); Bwamba (Carcasson, 1961); Fort Portal (Carcasson, 1961); Kayonza (Carcasson, 1961); Mabira (Davenport *vide* Bernaud, *et al*., 2019); Kalinzu (Bernaud, *et al*., 2019).
Kenya – Kakamega Forest (Larsen, 1991c); Mount Elgon (Larsen, 1991c).
Habitat: Forest; only occasionally in open areas (Larsen, 2005a).
Habits: Populations of this butterfly are localized but it may be common where it occurs (Larsen, 2005a). The flight is relatively powerful (Larsen, 2005a).
Early stages:

Eltringham, 1912. (larva, pupa).

Bernaud, 1993b.

Bernaud, et al., 2019:450. (larva, pupa; Cameroon).

Larval food:
Adenia lobata (Jacq.) Engl. (Passifloraceae) [Lamborn *in* Eltringham, 1912 (Lagos, Nigeria); Owen, 1971 (Sierra Leone); Bernaud, 1993 (Cameroon)].
Theobroma cacao L. (Sterculiaceae) [Smith, 1969; Ghana].

salambo Grose-Smith, 1887 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (5) **19**: 62? (62-66). Democratic Republic of Congo: "Congo". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea rogersi rogersi* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

ehmckei Dewitz, 1889 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Entomologische Nachrichten. Berlin* **15**: 103 (101-110). Democratic Republic of Congo: "Quango, Mukenge". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea rogersi* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

lamborni Eltringham, 1912 (as ssp. of *Acraea rogersi*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1912**: 63 (1-374). Nigeria: "Lagos". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea rogersi* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

lankesteri Carpenter, 1941 (as ssp. of *Acraea rogersi*). *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London* (B) **10**: 216 (216-217). **Type locality**: Uganda: "Bugishu, west of Mt. Elgon". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea rogersi* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

S. aglaonice species-group

* *Stephenia aglaonice* (Westwood, 1881)#

Clear-spotted Acraea

Left: Male Clear-spotted Acraea (*Stephenia aglaonice*), Mandawe, KwaZulu-Natal. Image courtesy Steve Woodhall.
Right: Female Clear-spotted Acraea. Image courtesy Jeremy Dobson.

Acraea aglaonice Westwood, 1881. *In*: Oates, F., *Matabeleland and the Victoria Falls*, 1st edition: 346 (331-365). London.
Acraea aglaonice Westwood, 1881. Trimen & Bowker, 1887a.
Acraea aglaonice Westwood. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Acraea aglaonice Westwood, 1881. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Acraea (Stephenia) aglaonice Westwood, 1881. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 81.
Acraea (Stephenia) aglaonice Westwood, 1881. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia aglaonice (Westwood, 1881). Williams & Henning, 2023: 39. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia aglaonice. Male (wet season form) (Wingspan 47 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province, South Africa. December 2005. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Stephenia aglaonice. Male (dry season form) (Wingspan 45 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Manoutsa Park, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 13 July 1998. M. Williams.

Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Stephenia aglaonice. Female (Wingspan 51 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Magaliesberg Mountains, Gauteng, South Africa. 14 February 2008. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Stephenia aglaonice. Female (Wingspan 52 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province, South Africa. December 2005. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Alternative common name: Clear-spotted Acraea.
Type locality: [Botswana]: "Tati".
Distribution: Angola (Gardiner, 2004), Zambia, Mozambique (south), Zimbabwe, Botswana (east), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal – north), Swaziland (Duke *et al*., 1999).

In South Africa its distribution covers 127 quarter degree squares (615 records) [see http://vmus.adu.org.za]. It is regarded as widespread.

Specific localities:

Zambia – Livingstone (Heath *et al*., 2002).
Mozambique – Delagoa Bay (Trimen, 1881).
Zimbabwe – Laurenceville, Vumba (male illustrated above).
Botswana – Tati River (TL); Gaborone (Larsen, 1991l); Kasane (Larsen, 1991l); Letlhakeng (Larsen, 1991l); Maun (Larsen, 1991l); Kubu Island in Sua Pan (Larsen, 1991l); Shashe (G. Bailey *vide* Larsen, 1991l); Stevensford, Tuli Block (Larsen, 1991l); Tswapong Hills (Larsen, 1991l).
Limpopo Province – Warmbaths (Swanepoel, 1953); Acornhoek (Swanepoel, 1953); Tubex (Swanepoel, 1953); Polokwane (Swanepoel, 1953); Potgietersrus (Swanepoel, 1953); Blouberg (Swanepoel, 1953); Alldays (Swanepoel, 1953); Wyliespoort (Swanepoel, 1953); Sibasa (Swanepoel, 1953); Mokeetsi (Swanepoel, 1953); Gravelotte (Swanepoel, 1953); Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve ("Malta Forest"); Soetdoring Farm [-24.561 28.233] (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015); Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams & Dobson, unpub., 2015).
Mpumalanga – Lydenburg district (Trimen, 1881); Barberton (Swanepoel, 1953); Groblersdal (Swanepoel, 1953); Komatipoort (Swanepoel, 1953); Mariepskop (van Son, 1963).
North West Province – Borakalalo Nature Reserve (J. Dobson, unpublished, 2009)
Gauteng – Johannesburg (Wichgraf, 1914); Krugersdorp (Swanepoel, 1953); Pretoria – Montana (Williams);

Buffelsdrif Conservancy (Williams).
KwaZulu-Natal – Tugela River (Swanepoel, 1953); Empangeni (Swanepoel, 1953); Hluhluwe (Swanepoel, 1953).
Swaziland – Mlawula N. R. (www.sntc.org.sz).
Habitat: Savanna.
Habits: Males are often found hilltopping during the warmer hours of the day. Here it hovers about the grass and low shrubs. Specimens are often observed feeding from flowers (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Flight period: All year (Pringle *et al*. 1994).
Early stages: Nothing published.

Stephenia aglaonice final instar larva and pupa.
Images courtesy Jeremy Dobson.

Larval food:
Adenia glauca Schinz (Passifloraceae) [Williams, unpublished 2003; larvae found near Montana, Pretoria, Gauteng.]
Passiflora edulis Sims (Passifloraceae) (exotic) [Swynnerton, *vide* Platt, 1921].
Passiflora incarnata L. (Passifloraceae) [Swynnerton, *vide* Platt, 1921].

fenestrata Trimen, 1881 (as sp. of *Acraea*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1881**: 435 (433-445). South Africa: "Transvaal; Leydenburg district"; Mozambique: "Delagoa Bay". Treated as a synonym of *Acraea aglaonice* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

albofasciata Aurivillius, 1913 *in* Seitz, 1908-25 (as ab. of *Acraea aglaonice*). *Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde*, Stuttgart (2) **13** *Die Afrikanischen Tagfalter*: 270 (614 pp.). Mozambique: "Manicaland". Treated as a female aberration of *Acraea aglaonice* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

leucaspis Wichgraf, 1914 (as female f. of *Acraea aglaonice*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitung* **1914**: 348 (345-353). South Africa: "Johannesburg". Treated as a female form of *Acraea aglaonice* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

latimarginata van Son, 1963 (as f. of *Acraea aglaonice*). *Transvaal Museum Memoires* No. 14: 88 (130 pp.). South Africa: "Mariepskop, Transvaal". Treated as a form of *Acraea aglaonice* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.

* *Stephenia mirabilis* (Butler, 1886)
Arab Acraea

Acraea mirabilis Butler, 1886. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1885**: 760 (756-776).
Acraea (Stephenia) mirabilis Butler, 1886. Henning & Williams, 2010.

Stephenia mirabilis (Butler, 1886). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia mirabilis. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Images C. Congdon ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: Somalia: "Bunder Maria".
Original description:
Distribution: Somalia, Ethiopia (south-east), ?Kenya (north-east) (D'Abrera, 1980).
Specific localities:
Somalia – Bunder Maria (TL).
Habitat: Very dry savanna.
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food: Nothing published.

* *Stephenia miranda* (Riley, 1920)
Semi-desert Acraea

Acraea miranda Riley, 1920. *Entomologist* **53**: 74 (73-75).
Acraea (Stephenia) miranda Riley, 1920. Henning & Williams, 2010.
Stephenia miranda (Riley, 1920). Williams & Henning, 2023: 40. **comb. nov.**

Stephenia miranda. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Sera Conservancy, north-east Kenya. 13 January 2015. S. Collins.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Lawrence Collection.

Alternative common name: Desert Acraea.
Type locality: Somalia: "More than 80 miles south of Berbera, Somaliland".
Distribution: Somalia, Ethiopia (south-east), Kenya (north).
Specific localities:

Somalia - >80 miles south of Berbera (TL).
Kenya – Between Lake Baringo and Lorian Swamp (Riley, 1920); Tana River (Larsen, 1991c); Archer's Post (Larsen, 1991c); Garbatula (Larsen, 1991c); Merille (Larsen, 1991c).
Habitat: Very dry savanna (Larsen, 1991c).
Habits: In June, 1989 S.C. Collins found hundreds of individuals on the upper Tana River. They were avidly feeding from the flowers of their larval foodplant (Larsen, 1991c). It is generally localized and the flight is low but quite fast (Larsen, 1991c).
Early stages: Nothing published.
Larval food:
Loewia tanaensis Urb. (Turneraceae) [S.C. Collins, *vide* Larsen, 1991c: 378].

> ***selousi*** Riley, 1920 (as female f. of *Acraea miranda*). *Entomologist* **53**: 75 (73-75). [Kenya]: "E. Africa, Namanga; but most probably obtained between Lake Baringo and Lorian Swamp, British East Africa". Treated as a female form of *Acraea miranda* by Pierre & Bernaud, 2014.