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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Membership</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Rest of Africa</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sponsor Member</td>
<td>R600.00 pa</td>
<td>R600.00 pa</td>
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<td>Juniors &amp; pensioners</td>
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Additional butterfly records for Zambia and changes in the taxonomic status of a few species

Alan J. Gardiner
Organization for Tropical Studies, School of Animal Plant & Environmental Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand, P.O. Box 33, Skukuza, 1350 South Africa

Abstract

Fifty-five species are added to the checklist of Zambian butterflies including seven genera new for Zambia. Brief notes on the known habitat and occurrence of the species are provided. Two species are elevated to specific status (Colotis ducissa (Dognin, 1891) stat. rev. and Hemiolaus vividus (Pinhey, 1962) stat. nov.), while Graphium deliae (Libert & Collins 2007) is reduced to a form, G. poggianum f. deliae stat. nov.

Introduction

Heath et al. (2002) produced a much needed and valuable publication on the butterflies of Zambia. The authors indicated new records would be added to the already substantial list of 839 species for Zambia. Here I add a further 55 species making the present total for Zambia at about 894 species. These additions include seven genera previously not recorded, viz. Elymnias Hübner (Nymphalidae: Satyrinae), Cyrestis Boisduval (Nymphalidae: Cyrestinae), Iridana Aurivillius, Mimeresia Stempffer, Neaveia Druce, Pseuderesia Butler and Tetrarhanis Karsch (all Lycaenidae: Poritiinae). I share the same sentiments as Heath et al. (loc. cit.) and believe there are still a number of species to be added to this list.

This paper is not meant as a detailed study; many of the taxa, not only those where more detail is given in the notes below, require further investigation. I have tried to make this article as brief as possible. I have been working on a more thorough account of the Zambian butterflies and I hope it will not be long before this becomes available. In the meantime I have decided to make available those additional Zambian records that I have to date. The more detailed article will include updated distribution data (many species only thought to occur in the North-West of Zambia also occur in the North), descriptions of the habits and habitat and taxonomic changes. I have tried to gather as many records as possible and I apologise to those who may have Zambian species I have not included in this list. Their exclusion is merely due to the fact that I was not aware of their capture at the time of publication of this list. The purpose of this document is firstly to increase people’s awareness of the richness and diversity of the Zambian fauna and secondly I hope it will stimulate those who have collected in Zambia to send me their records so they can be included in the more comprehensive work.
Format adopted

For each of the species listed I provide: the province or district it was located in, the date of first capture and the collector. For each species I also provide a brief note on the habitat(s) it was found in and my present knowledge of its abundance. In a few cases, where I felt it was necessary, a few other details and comments are given. With regard to the latter I have chosen species which illustrate the type of taxonomic problems encountered while carrying out work of this nature.

Species records

A list of species recorded or recognized after the publication of Heath et al. (2002) is provided in Table 1. The overall taxonomic layout follows that of Ackery et al. (1995) but with modifications according to more recent ideas on the classification. In addition, parenthetical notation indicating subsequent generic combinations was adjusted to include the year of publication and in unambiguous cases the gender of specific epithets was adjusted in accordance with Article 31.2 of the ICZN (1999).

The records given in Table 1, unless otherwise indicated, are the author’s and voucher specimens are housed in the Gardiner collection, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. The specimens collected by H. C. Ficq are housed in the Curle collection, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Table 1. A numbered species list of additional Zambian species, the abbreviations used in the distribution summary are: dist.-district, N.-Northern Province, N.W.-North West Province, W.-Western Province, S.-Southern Province, C.-Central Province, C.belt-Copperbelt, E.-Eastern Province, N.M.B.-Natural History Museum Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, ABRI-African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi, Kenya and coll.-collection. The collection date is the date when the first Zambian specimens, to the best of my knowledge, were collected. An * indicates the species or species group is either under investigation or in need of a taxonomic revision.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>FAMILY, Subfamily &amp; Species</th>
<th>Distribution summary</th>
<th>Collection date</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hesperoidea</td>
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<td>Hesperiida</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pyrginae</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>Abantis leucogaster</em> (Mabille, 1890)</td>
<td>N.W. Ikelenge dist.</td>
<td>27/iii/2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2*</td>
<td>Celaenorrhinus proximus/plagiatus</td>
<td>N.W. Ikelenge dist.</td>
<td>31/iii/2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Spialia ploetzi (Aurivillius, 1891)</td>
<td>N.W. Ikelenge dist.</td>
<td>13/iv/2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hesperiinae</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Meza cybeutes (Holland, 1894)</td>
<td>N.W. Ikelenge dist.</td>
<td>14/iv/2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>FAMILY, Subfamily &amp; Species</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Meza gardineri Collins &amp; Larsen 2008</td>
<td>N.W. Ikelenge dist.</td>
<td>13/vi/2007</td>
</tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Pardaleodes sator (Westwood, 1852)</td>
<td>N.W. Ikelenge dist.</td>
<td>13/vi/2007</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Platylesches hassani Collins &amp; Larsen 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Platylesches heathi Collins &amp; Larsen 2008</td>
<td>N.W. Mwinilunga dist.</td>
<td>27/x/1979 A. Heath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Platylesches larsenii Kielland, 1992</td>
<td>N.W.</td>
<td>14/ix/2002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Papilionoidea**

**Papilionidae**

**Papilioninae**

**Leptocercini**

| 11* | Graphium poggianum f. deliae (Honrath, 1884), stat. nov. | N.W. Mwinilunga dist. | 14/x/2002 ABRI |

**Pieridae**

**Coliadinae**

| 12* | Colias mukana Berger, 1981 | N.W. Mwinilunga dist. | Not known |

**Pierinae**

**Pierini**

| 13  | Colotis agoye agoye (Wallengren, 1857) | W. | 19/i/2004 |
| 14  | Colotis subfasciatus (Swainson, 1833) | W. | 19/i/2004 |
| 15* | Mylothris sp. | N.W. Prov. Mwinilunga dist. | 15/iv/2004 |

**Nymphalidae**

**Heliconiinae**

**Acraeini**

| 16  | Acraea admatha Hewitson, 1865 | N. | 25/ix/2005 |
| 17  | Acraea stenobea Wallengren, 1860 | S. C. | 2000 Greenforce |
| 18  | Telchinia orinata (Oberthür, 1893) | N.W. | 02/iv/2003 |
| 19* | Telchinia pentapolis pentapolis (Ward, 1871) | N.W. Ikelenge dist. | 10/x/2000 |
| 20  | Telchinia quirinalis (Grose-Smith, 1900) | N.W. | 02/iv/2003 |
| 21  | Telchinia semivitrea (Aurivillius, 1895) | N.W. | 02/iv/2003 |

**Satyrinae**

**Elymniiini**

| 22  | Elymnias bammakoo bammakoo (Westwood, 1851) (in Gardiner coll.) | N.W. Ikelenge dist. | 01/iv/2007 S. Ndarama |

**Satyrini**

<p>| 23* | Neocoenyra sp. | C. &amp; C.belt. | 12/ii/1955 C.B. Cottrell |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>FAMILY, Subfamily &amp; Species</th>
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<td><strong>Cyrestini</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Cyrestis (Azania) camillus</em> (Fabricius, 1781)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Limenitidinae</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Adoliadini</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td><em>Bebearia phranza robiginosa</em> (Talbot, 1927)</td>
<td>N.W. Ikelenge dist.</td>
<td>22/iv/2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>26*</td>
<td><em>Bebearia</em> sp. (in M. Newport coll.)</td>
<td>N.W. Mwinilunga dist.</td>
<td>05/vi/1998 F.M. Kayombo</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Charaxinae</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Charaxini</strong></td>
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<td>27*</td>
<td><em>Charaxes imperialis</em> ssp.</td>
<td>N.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28*</td>
<td><em>Charaxes</em> sp.(martini/gallagheri group)</td>
<td>E.</td>
<td>April 1969 R.C. Dening</td>
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<tr>
<td>29*</td>
<td><em>Charaxes xiphares</em> ssp.</td>
<td>N.W.</td>
<td>H.C. Ficq</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Lycaenidae</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Poritiinae</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Liptenini</strong></td>
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<td>30</td>
<td><em>Pentila tachyroides</em> Dewitz, 1879</td>
<td>N.W. Ikelenge dist.</td>
<td>13/vi/2007</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td><em>Cooksonia trimeni</em> Druce, 1905</td>
<td>N.W.</td>
<td>18/xi/2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td><em>Iriadana euprepes</em> (Druce, 1905)</td>
<td>N. &amp; N.W. Mwinilunga dist.</td>
<td>11/iv/2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td><em>Mimeresia debora</em> (Kirby, 1890)</td>
<td>N.W. Ikelenge dist.</td>
<td>16/iv/2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td><em>Neaveia lamborni orientalis</em> Jackson, 1962</td>
<td>N.W. Mwinilunga dist.</td>
<td>iii/2007 A. Curle &amp; H.C. Ficq</td>
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<td><em>Pseuderesia vidua</em> Talbot, 1937</td>
<td>N.W.</td>
<td>19/xi/2003</td>
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<td>36*</td>
<td><em>Tetrarhanis</em> sp.</td>
<td>N.W. Mwinilunga dist.</td>
<td>18/ix/2003</td>
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<td><strong>Miletinae</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Miletini</strong></td>
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<td>37</td>
<td><em>Lachnocnema divergens</em> Gaede, 1915</td>
<td>N.W. Mwinilunga dist.</td>
<td>29/xii/1983</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td><em>Lachnocnema katangae</em> Libert, 1996</td>
<td>N.W.</td>
<td>03/x/2000</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td><em>Lachnocnema laches</em> (Fabricius, 1793)</td>
<td>S., W. &amp; N.W.</td>
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<td><em>Lachnocnema</em> sp. n.</td>
<td>W.</td>
<td>11/iv/2004</td>
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<td><strong>Theclinae</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Aphnaeini</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>41*</td>
<td><em>Aphnaeus near marci</em> Collins &amp; Larsen 2008</td>
<td>N.W. Ikelenge dist.</td>
<td>18/ix/2005 H.C. Ficq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42*</td>
<td><em>Axioecers harpax?</em> (Fabricius, 1775)</td>
<td>N.W. Mwinilunga dist.</td>
<td>01/iv/2003</td>
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<td>43*</td>
<td><em>Axioecers</em> sp. n. 1</td>
<td>N. &amp; N.W.</td>
<td>31/iii/2003</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
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<td>Collection date</td>
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<tr>
<td>44*</td>
<td>Axioceres sp. n. 2</td>
<td>N.W. Mwinilunga dist.</td>
<td>14/iv/2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45*</td>
<td>Cigaritis montana (Joicey &amp; Talbot, 1924)</td>
<td>N.W. &amp; N.</td>
<td>Not known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46*</td>
<td>Cigaritis modesta modesta (Trimen, 1891)</td>
<td>W.</td>
<td>9/ii/2003 M. Hassan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Eriksonia cooksoni Druce, 1905</td>
<td>N.W. Mwinilunga dist.</td>
<td>15/ix/2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Lipaphnaeus aderna aderna (Plötz, 1880)</td>
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<td>21/i/1965 Rafel (N.M.B.)</td>
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**Theclini**

<table>
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<th>Distribution summary</th>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Pilodeudorix bamba (Neave, 1910)</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Pilodeudorix zela (Hewitson, 1869)</td>
<td>N.W. Ikelenge dist.</td>
<td>14/ix/2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Hemiolaus vividus Pinhey, 1962 stat. rev.</td>
<td>W., N.W., C.belt &amp; N.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Polyommatinae**

**Lycaenesthini**

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<th>Distribution summary</th>
<th>Collection date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Anthene gardineri Libert, 2010</td>
<td>C.belt &amp; N.</td>
<td>Not known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Anthene cottrelli Libert, 2010</td>
<td>C.belt &amp; N.W.</td>
<td>24/i/1954 C.B. Cottrell</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Polyommatini**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Distribution summary</th>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Lepidochrysops ansorgei Tite, 1959</td>
<td>N.W.</td>
<td>8/ix/2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Lepidochrysops masha (Trimen, 1894)</td>
<td>C. &amp; N.W.</td>
<td>9/x/1955 C.B. Cottrell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Lepidochrysops miniata Gardiner, 2004</td>
<td>N.W.</td>
<td>8/ix/2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Lepidochrysops yvonnae Gardiner, 2004</td>
<td>N.W.</td>
<td>17/ix/2002 M.W. Gardiner</td>
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</table>

**Riodinidae**

**Nemeobiinae**

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>FAMILY, Subfamily &amp; Species</th>
<th>Distribution summary</th>
<th>Collection date</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62*</td>
<td>Abisara neavei dollmani Riley, 1932</td>
<td>N.W., C.belt &amp; E.</td>
<td>Not known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Abisara rogersi rogersi Druce, 1878</td>
<td>N.W. &amp; C.belt</td>
<td>iii-iv/1999 ABRI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Brief notes on the new Zambian records**

1. *Abantis leucogaster*. Habitat: Forest. Scarce, only one specimen recorded.

2. *Celaenorrhinus proximus/plagiatus*. Habitat: Forest. At the moment I am unsure about the identity of the Ikelenge specimens. Larsen (pers. comm.) indicates on the upperside it shows patterns similar to *C. plagiatus* but on the underside the lack of white markings near the tornus suggests it is more similar to *C. proximus*. Larsen feels it is probably closer to *C. proximus*. At
the end of the rains in 2007 this species was fairly common at Hillwood (Ikelenge dist.), but prior to this no specimens had been captured or seen.


4. *Fresna jacquelinae*. Habitat: Miombo woodland near rivers. Rare, but also difficult to catch, similarly to other members of the genus it sits for only a moment before flying off not to return.


6. *Meza gardineri*. Habitat: Riparian. Rare, so far only known from the type series. Although other specimens were seen, they are wary and difficult to catch.

7. *Pardaleodes sator*. Habitat: Riparian. Probably more common than represented in Zambian collections due to its similarity with other members of the genus.

8. *Platylesches hassani*. Habitat: Sparsely wooded grassland or on Dambos with *Parinari capensis*. Difficult, if not impossible, to tell apart, in the field from other similar species in the genus.

9. *Platylesches heathi*. Habitat: Sparsely wooded grassland and Dambos with *Parinari capensis*. Difficult, if not impossible, to tell apart in the field from other similar species in the genus.

10. *Platylesches larseni*. Habitat: Sparsely wooded grassland and Dambos with *Parinari capensis*. Difficult, if not impossible, to tell apart in the field from other similar members of the genus. Appears to be rare in Zambia.

11. *Graphium poggianum f. deliae stat. nov*. Habitat: Dry forest and Riparian. Libert & Collins (2007) described a new species, *G. deliae*, from south of Mwinilunga. I am not convinced these specimens represent a distinct species for the following reasons:

   i) Congdon et al. 2009 state *G. deliae* “differs from *poggianus* and *almansor* on the underside by the absence of red at the wing bases.” The amount of red at the base of the underside of the wings is variable in both populations especially in the northern population (Fig. 1a-d). Even in the photographs in Congdon et al. (2009) the red is easily seen in Plate 7 Fig. 2 of *G. almansor* but is only vaguely visible in their Fig. 4 of *G. poggianum*. Specimens from the southern population can also have some red (Fig. 1d);

   ii) on the upperside Congdon et al. (loc. cit.) give the main difference between the two as the “more extended pale area of the forewing”. Specimens with extensive white tend to be commoner in the south but intermediates also occur in the north (Fig. 1g) and similarly forms with reduced white do occur in the south (Fig. 1i). The variability and cline in white markings is illustrated in Fig. 1e-l, the type of *G. poggianum* fits in this cline. The bar across the cell, although wider in most of the southern specimens, is still
variable in width in specimens from both locations. The white “mark” in space 2 appears to be always present in the south and often absent in the north, however it is variable at both locations and may be due to environmental conditions favouring this form in the south (see further explanation below);

iii) Congdon et al. (2007) give a difference in wing shape “In deliae both forewing and hindwing are narrower than in poggianus”. In fact wing shape is variable in both populations and the wings being narrower in the southern population is not clear (Fig. 1e-l) wing shape may be linked to adult size rather than adult colouration;

iv) according to Libert & Collins (2007) the dark spot at the base of space 2 on the underside of the hind wing is only present in the south. I can not see any significant difference in the spotting of the hind wing underside (Fig. 1a-d);

v) although the background colour, especially on the hind wing, tends to be paler or more brown in the south this also varies in both males and females;

vi) so far no difference in the genitalia has been found;

vii) from the photographs in Congdon et al. (2009) of the larvae (Plate 10 Figs 3 & 4 G. poggianum and Figs 5 & 6 G. deliae) I can not see any clear difference (apart from some colour variation which is common in Graphium), unfortunately the pupa of G. deliae is not illustrated in Congdon et al. (2009), however Congdon et al. (2007) do indicate slight differences in the shape and size of some of the markings.

The populations are at the most 160 km apart and it is likely populations occur in between, or at least did in the recent past. Biogeographically it is strange for two papilionids so close and similar in appearance, with intermediates, to be different species. Species in the same area are often morphologically constantly distinct, either in terms of external morphology or genitalia (or when similar in appearance are often biogeographically disjunct). Although the southern population occurs on a completely different soil type populations from both areas have the same, or very similar, foodplant (Congdon et al., 2007). The geology is important, as indicated by Libert & Collins (2006), and could influence the foodplant via water availability. The southern population is on deep Kalahari sands which have a very low water holding capacity, it is a dry forest because of these soil conditions. At the time of year when the larvae are present (Sept-Oct) the rains have either not yet started or are just beginning and rather sporadic. The plants at this time of year appear in good condition but are probably under water stress and this could influence the larvae. Under these conditions the larvae may decrease the amount of energy put into producing black pigment and hence adults with more white are produced (paler individuals require less energy, Graham et al., 1980). This could also account for their smaller size.

I could not find any difference in behaviour between the “southern” and “northern” populations, adults of both flew fast and relatively high. I suggest the specimens with more extensive pale markings represent an
ecological form that has been selected for under the conditions of the Kalahari sands and is distinct enough to be considered a recognizable form *G. poggianum f. deliae* **stat. rev.**. Although Libert & Collins (2007) state the female of *G. poggianum* was unknown prior to their publication this is incorrect as the female was illustrated on the CD accompanying Heath *et al.*, 2002.

12. *Colias mukana*. Habitat: Grassland 1400 m and above. The *Colias* of Zambia still require investigation.

13. *Colotis agoye agoye*. Habitat: Mixed Savanna with a high *Acacia* component. Rare in the West.

14. *Colotis subfasciatus*. Habitat: Mixed Savanna with a high *Acacia* component. I raise *Colotis ducissa* **stat. rev.** to specific rank for the following reasons:

i) the apical tip colouration in the male of *C. subfasciatus* is more yellow than in *C. ducissa* **stat. rev.**, the colour in *C. subfasciatus* is similar to the general forewing colouration but with a black infusion, in *C. ducissa* **stat. rev.** the tip is darker and a different, golden colour to the general forewing colour (Fig. 2a,b,f & g);

ii) in male *C. subfasciatus* the subapical black bar seldom extends completely across to the outer margin (Fig. 2b) and if it does it is normally joined by some dark dusting (Fig. 2a), this bar is also a distinct black compared to the slightly lighter outer and inner margin, in *C. ducissa* **stat. rev.** the subapical black bar extends across to the outer margin, sometimes narrowly, but the black extends into the margin and is more merged with both the outer and inner margin (Fig. 2f & g);

iii) in *C. subfasciatus* the female orange tip is less extensive in the wet season, *f. subfasciatus* (Fig. 2c), and different in colour to the dry season form, *f. ganymedes*, brighter orange in this form (Fig. 2e), the apical bar is also very prominent in *f. subfasciatus*, in *C. ducissa* **stat. rev.** the orange tip is always extensive and similar in both the dry and wet season (Fig. 2h & i), although the marginal and inner borders are lighter in the dry season, the apical bar is either absent or in the wet season there is only a slight indication of the bar;

iv) in the female the yellow bar beneath the orange tip is broader and more noticeable in *C. ducissa* **stat. rev.** (Fig. 2h);

v) in *C. subfasciatus* the female is only slightly lighter yellow than the male, although in the dry season both can be pale, while in *C. ducissa* **stat. rev.** the female yellow is lighter than the male and may even be white (as in the type);

vi) *Colotis subfasciatus* is a smaller insect, mean forewing lengths and range: *C. subfasciatus* male wet season (w) 26.97, 25.5-29, *n* = 10; dry season (d) 23.31, 21-25.5, *n* = 10; female w 26.67, 24.2-28, *n* = 7; intermediate form 26.47, 25-27.5, *n* = 10; d 24.45, 23.2-25.6, *n* = 10; *C. ducissa* **stat. rev.** male w 28.9, 28-29.8, *n* = 2; d 28.1, 27-30, *n* = 6; female wet 29, *n* = 1; d 28.74, 27-30.5, *n* = 8, the forewing is also more pointed in *C. subfasciatus*;

vii) although both occur in Zambia the populations are disjunct and occur in completely different habitats, *C. subfasciatus* is a more arid-adapted species and only just reaches the western part of Zambia, where it is mainly found
in *Acacia* savannah or bushveld, *C. ducissa stat. rev.* on the other hand is a Miombo species, probably a Miombo endemic, although in Malawi it does seem to have been collected outside Miombo in Acacia-Miombo mosaics, and inhabits a higher-rainfall habitat;

viii) *C. ducissa stat. rev.* has a more rapid flight than *C. subfasciatus* (this is probably astounding to those who know the speed of *C. subfasciatus*) and the males, while travelling through the bush, fly higher than *C. subfasciatus* and occupy a much larger territory.

15. *Mylothris* sp. Habitat: Forest. This taxon is still being investigated.

16. *Acraea admatha*. Habitat: Riparian, close to water. Rare.


19. *Telchinia pentapolis pentapolis*. Habitat: Woodland & Riparian. I am sure *T. pentapolis pentapolis* and *T. pentapolis epidica* will prove to be two distinct species. I have only once found *T. pentapolis pentapolis* common in the Ikelenge district.


22. *Elymnias bammakoo bammakoo*. Habitat: Riparian Forest with *Raphia farinifera* palms. Only one record so far. For the moment I follow Hemming (1943) who synonymized the African *Elymnioptis*, Fruhstorfer 1907 with the Oriental *Elymnias* Hübner, [1818]. I also use the genus name *Elymnias* as Peña et al. (2006) showed the close similarity in the DNA sequence of the two genera and suggested the use of *Elymnias* for *bammakoo*.

23. *Neocoenyra* sp. Habitat: Miombo woodland. I have found this species to be rare but fairly widespread in the Copperbelt and Central Province. The species is similar to *N. gregorii* and *N. kivuensis*, forewing ocellar ring large and pale as in *N. cooksoni* but clouded with orange.


26. *Bebearia* sp. Rare but could also be confused with other *Bebearia* species (one tends to give up on them when they dash off and land 10–30 m away).

27. *Charaxes imperialis* subspecies. Habitat: Riparian. This taxon is still to be investigated.


30. *Pentila tachyroides*. Habitat: Low vegetation with rank grass near Riparian Forest. Rare, only a few records.


32. *Iriadana euperpes*. Habitat: Miombo Woodland. Widespread in the north of the country but localized. Apart from females flying up and down the trunk and branches of suitable trees housing *Crematogaster* ants to lay eggs, they are difficult to locate.


34. *Neaveia lamborni orientalisa* Habitat: Riparian. Only one population, found by A. Curle & C. Ficq, in the Ikelenge area.


36. *Tetrarhanis* sp. Habitat: Forest. This is possibly *T. stempfferi stempfferi* Berger, 1954 or *T. schoutedeni* Berger, 1954 but the genitalia still need to be studied to confirm identification. Rare, so far only a few specimens extant.


40. *Lachnocnema* sp. n. Habitat: Miombo Woodland. Only one population found so far but most likely more widespread.

41. *Aphnaeus* sp. nr marci. Habitat: On the edge of an open Dambo, in lightly wooded Miombo. An interesting find by C. Ficq. There may have been a second specimen caught in Zambia, or possibly still another species, but the specimen could not be traced in the National Museums of Kenya, Nairobi.


44. *Axiocerses* sp. n. 2. Habitat: Only one specimen taken in Miombo Woodland near a Riparian Forest; this specimen has a distinct light orange, almost white, tail.
45. *Cigaritis montana*. Habitat: Miombo woodland. This species is widespread but rare, I have only ever come across one or two individuals at a time. Following Ackery *et al.* (1995) I consider this a different species to *C. natalensis*.

46. *Cigaritis modesta modesta*. Habitat: Open Dambo. Local and so far only collected from one vlei but likely to be more widespread. Although the specimens in the south appear different to the northern ones I believe that eventually a clinal gradation between the two will be found as I already have specimens from the north that resemble the southern specimens. There is suitable habitat between the two extremes.

47. *Erikssonia cooksoni*. Habitat: Open Miombo Woodland. Widespread in the north west but very local.


49. *Pilodeudorix bemba*. Habitat: Miombo Woodland. Widespread but specimens normally met with one at a time.


51. *Hemiolaus vividus* stat. nov. Habitat: Miombo woodland. Widespread and common. The *Hemiolaus* are in need of further study, and my intention here is not to provide that study but to illustrate the distinctive characteristics of *H. vividus* stat. nov. and to distinguish it from *H. caeculus caeculus*. To me the most important character separating the two taxa is the colour and structure of the lobe at the base of the inner margin of the forewing upperside. This lobe fits over the hind wing sex patch (as indicated by Suffert, 1904) and although its function is unknown it is probably associated with the release of pheromones. In *H. caeculus caeculus* this lobe is grey black in colour (Fig. 3a) while in *H. vividus* stat. nov. it is blue (covered with blue scales, Fig. 3b); this is constant both in dry and wet season forms. In addition there are other morphological differences as given by Pinhey (1962) such as the more extensive and generally brighter blue of *H. vividus* stat. nov. on the forewing upperside, and on the underside the wider red bands (these differences tend to correspond with season: in the wet season both species have wider bands than in the dry season). *Hemiolaus* are known to have very similar genitalia and even the species on Madagascar have similar genitalia to *H. caeculus* (Stempffer, 1967); however there are small differences in the male genitalia and noticeable differences in the female genitalia. The valves of *H. vividus* stat. nov. are more elongated and not as pointed as in *H. caeculus* and there are slight differences in the shape of the subunci, in the female the genital plate differs in being broader and flatter, and sternite 7 much larger in *H. caeculus*. *Hemiolaus vividus* stat. nov. is a wet Miombo species while *H. caeculus* can be found in a wider range of habitats, from dry *Acacia* veld,
but normally near rivers, through to Miombo (in the east and south of Zambia and Malawi and northern Zimbabwe). I do not know why Kielland (1990) considered that Hypolycaena dolores Suffert, 1904 represented the same taxon as H. c. vividus Pinhey, 1962 as Suffert clearly states that the inner margin lobe near the wing base is steel grey in dolores. In addition Kielland gives the distribution for this taxon as western Tanzania while the type locality for dolores is in the east of Tanzania. The picture given by Kielland (Plate 51) has the lobe blue and belongs to the H. vividus stat. nov. group. The taxa described by Suffert (dolores and obscurus) require investigation especially compared to H. caeculus littoralis which has a grey lobe and although it may represent a distinct species belongs to the H. caeculus group.

52. Anthene gardineri. Habitat: Miombo woodland and the interface between Miombo woodland and Riparian woodland. Widespread but local and rare.

53. Anthene cottrelli. Habitat: Miombo Woodland. Widespread but local and rare. The female collected near Ikelenge (Lisombo) and mentioned under Anthene sp. near wilsoni in Heath et al. (2002) belongs to this species.

54. Anthene merioli. Habitat: Miombo Woodland. More widespread and slightly commoner than the previous species. As far as I am aware there are no confirmed records of A. arnoldi from Zambia, the records of A. arnoldi or previously A. millari probably refer to this species. These taxa are dealt with by Libert (2010).

55. Lepidochrysops ansorgei. Habitat: Miombo Woodland. Widespread and common. There appear to be two populations, one in the east (Mutinondo area), and one in the north-west (Mwinilunga area). The one in the east was first collected by C. Ficq and may require further investigation.

56. Lepidochrysops erici. Habitat: Dambo and Dambo edge. Widespread and occasionally common but local.

57. Lepidochrysops evae. Habitat: Sparse Miombo woodland and Dambo edge. Widespread but local. One specimen was listed as Lepidochrysops close to ansorgei in Heath et al., 2002.

58. Lepidochrysops mashuna. Habitat: Dambo and Dambo edge. Widespread but local.

59. Lepidochrysops michaeli. Habitat: Dambo edge. Widespread but local, occasionally abundant (unfortunately one good locality has been destroyed by human land use change).

60. Lepidochrysops miniata. Habitat: Miombo Woodland (sparse) and Dambo edge. Widespread but local, can be abundant at some localities.
61. *Lepidochrysops yvonnae*. Habitat: Dambo edge. So far only known from the type locality.

62. *Abisara neavei dollmani*. Habitat: Riparian edge. Previously known as *A. rogersi dollmani*. This genus still needs to be investigated as there appear to be some inconsistencies in the data from Callaghan (2003) and the data the author, M. Newport and A. Curle have assimilated.

63. *Abisara rogersi rogersi*. Habitat: Forest. I still have to examine the Bulawayo Museum specimens to confirm when first caught in Zambia but was recognised as occurring in Zambia by Callaghan (2003).

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In particular I would like to thank Alf Curle and Mike Newport, who have been forthcoming with material housed in their collections they have been great people to bounce ideas off. I would also like to thank Torben Larsen and Colin Congdon who have provided me with records or very useful feedback. Other people I would like to thank are Thierry Bouyer, the late Ivan Bampton and Steve Collins.

**References**


Contribution to the knowledge of *Cyana nemasisha* Roesler, 1990 
(Lepidoptera, Arctiidae, Lithosiinae)

Timm Karisch  
Museum für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte Dessau  
Askanische Straße 32, D-06842 Dessau  
E-mail: Timm.Karisch@naturkunde.dessau.de

**Abstract**

The female of *Cyana nemasisha* Roesler, 1990 is illustrated and described for the first time and additional information on the distribution of the species is provided.

**Key words**

*Cyana nemasisha*; female genitalia

**Introduction**

Roesler (1990) described a new *Cyana* species from Tanzania based on material in the Natural History Museum in Budapest (TMB) as *Cyana nemasisha*, but although this author examined both male (*n* = 16) and female (*n* = 4) specimens, the original description was accompanied by a figure of the male genitalia only but not of those of the female, which renders differentiation of *C. nemashisha* from other afrotropical members of the genus difficult.

To ameliorate this situation, the female genitalia of this species are illustrated here for the first time; at the same time, other pertinent information on *C. nemasisha* resulting from my own studies is provided based not only on the type material in TMB but also from specimens housed in the Natural History Museum, London, U.K. (BMNH), the Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN), the Ditsong National Museum of Natural History (previously Transvaal Museum), Pretoria, South Africa (TMP), the Museum für Naturkunde (previously Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität) Berlin, Germany (MfN), and the Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich, Germany (ZSM) and the private collection of Dr U. Eitschberger, Marktleuthen, Germany.

**Description**

Material examined:  
**Holotype ♂**: "Africa, Tanzania, USA River 3900 ft.", “ix-ii.1965-66, leg. Dr. J."
Szunyogh”, “Cyana nemasisha” U. Roesler, Holotypus” [red label] (TMB).

Paratypes:

**Tanzania**: Usa-River, 3 ♂♂ (1 ♀ gen. slide 2131, Karisch); 1 ♀ (gen. slide 1829, Karisch) ix.1965–ii.1966 (Dr. J. Szunyogh) (coll. Eitschberger, Marktleuthen); id., 1 ♀ (Allotypus) 22.iv.1965 (Dr. Szunyogh) (TMB); id., 1 ♀ 23.iv.1965, 1 ♂ (gen. slide 10393, Roesler) 30.iv.1965, 1 ♂ 11.vii.1965, 5 ♂♂ (gen. slides 10369, 10386, 10394, 10396, Roesler) 1 ex. without abdomen 1 ♀ ix–ii.1965-[19]66 (Dr. Szunyogh) (TMB); Arusha, 1 ♂ (gen. slide 10375, Roesler) 1 ex. without abdomen 6-21.vi.1961 (Dr. Sáska) (TMB); Mt. Meru, E. slope, forestry, 5700 ft., 1 ♂ without abdomen 1 ♀ 21.i.-1.ii.1966 (Dr. Szunyogh) (TMB).

**Uganda**: Bwamba, 1 ♂ vi.1956 (Carcasson) (BMNH).

**Kenya**: Nairobi, 1 ♀ (gen. slide 2130, Karisch) (MNHN).


**Zimbabwe**: Bulawayo, Matopo National Park, 1 ♂ (gen. slide 2121, Karisch) 10.xii.1993 (Mey & Ebert) (MfN).


Wing span: ♂♂: 19-26 mm, ♀♀: 26-29 mm.

For the description of the adult male and female (Fig. 1) and the male genitalia (Fig. 2, left) see Roesler (1990).

The variability of *C. nemasisha* is low; worth mentioning is the development of the marginal fascia of the forewing, which can be more or less broad and in some
individuals does not reach the anal angle. Specimens from East Africa and South Africa have often narrower red fasciae, but I cannot find any other differences to material from other places. A male from the type locality (Usa River) is dusted with brown between the discoidal spots.

In ♀ genitalia structure in the aedeagus the third group of spines is sometimes absent or reduced.

Genitalia ♀ (Fig. 2, right): Papillae anales very large; ostium bursae hardly enlarged; ductus bursae thin, folded and membranous; corpus bursae sac-like, with distal protrusion, folded, with exception of the protrusion slightly sclerotized, especially longitudinally and approximately semicircular at the lower margin of the protrusion.

Diagnosis: *Cyana nemasisha* is closely related to *C. rufeola* Karisch & Dall’Asta, 2010. The fasciae are red in *C. nemasisha*, but more orange in *C. rufeola*. In genitalia structure the ♂ of *C. rufeola* has a slenderer saccus and a more distinctive bulge of the costa of the valvae. The ♀ genitalia of *C. nemasisha* lack the sclerotization below the ductus bursae characterizing *C. rufeola*.

Distribution: *Cyana nemasisha* is an East African species and distributed from northern South Africa to Uganda and Kenya. In the Congo Basin and the western parts of Central Africa it is replaced by *C. rufeola*.

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References

Fig. 1: Adults of *Cyana nemasisha*: male (left), female (right). Scale bar: 1 cm.

Fig. 2: Genitalia of *Cyana nemasisha*; left: ♂ genitalia, aedeagus detached (below); right: ♀ genitalia. Scale bar: 1 mm.
Letter from the President

Dear LepSoc members

I’ve been very quiet recently – like many in LepSoc, I’ve been up to my ears in SABCA species and genus accounts. That’s my excuse and I’m sticking to it!

First of all, an announcement. South Africa has a National Butterfly! LepSoc will be promoting *Aeropetes tulbaghia*, the Table Mountain Beauty, as our National Butterfly to go alongside the King Protea, Blue Crane etc. This is part of our plan to promote butterflies and moths to the public.

And, we have a new award. This is in memory of our dear friend Ivan Bampton, who touched all our lives and had such an impact on African Lepidoptery*. It’s the IVAN BAMPTON PERPETUAL TEAPOT – see pic – and will be awarded annually to the person or team carrying out the most significant piece of life history research on African Lepidoptera. At the recent Council meeting it was decided that people must apply to the Council, with details of their work, in order to be considered. A replica will be made and engraved for winners to keep.

We had a very successful conference in September; to those who couldn’t make it, we missed you and hope to see you next year in Kirstenbosch. For the first time we held the conference in a National Botanical Garden, for which we must thank Christopher Willis and Thompson Mutshinyalo for the use of the facilities at Walter Sisulu National Botanical Garden at Witpoortjie. We had a public day at which we educated hundreds of people about butterflies and moths. We were even on TV – 50/50, if only for a few minutes!
The theme of the Conference was ‘Butterfly Conservation – now and into the future’. Papers were chosen to support this theme. As SABCA draws to a close and conservation plans are drafted using its findings, discussions at the Conference and AGM sought to answer questions like:

- SABCA, the most successful public participation LepSoc has ever seen, is coming to an end. How do we carry on its work after May 2011, when current funding ends and we have to find new models?
- How do we build on the success of SABCA and continue to involve the public in learning about butterflies and moths?
- How do we halt the destruction of butterfly and moth habitat and preserve the creatures we love?
- How do we attract young people to our hobby, our pursuit, our passion, to make sure it carries on into the future?

I gave a paper entitled ‘Vision 2020’, which led to a debate on the future of LepSoc. After a lot of discussion, the principles behind this were accepted by the AGM and will lead to considerable changes in the way that we do things. We have a lot to do in ten years and it is a very ambitious programme.

‘Vision 2020’ takes the form of a fictitious address at the 2020 AGM, looking back at our achievements over the past ten years. This is published in this issue of *Metamorphosis* for all of you to read, and I hope, offer comments upon.

Questions we have to answer include how to:

- confirm the status of our Critically Endangered species and ensure their continued conservation.
- continue to find out more about our butterflies in general, especially threatened and data deficient species.
- ensure a future for the Lepidopterists’ Society of Africa and grow our membership so that we become a powerful force in the nature conservation world.
- do all this without forgetting who we are and where we came from.

There will be considerable changes in the next few years.

- We have already become affiliated to SANBI – the South African National Biodiversity Institute.
- The website WILL be finalized, in fact this should be done by the time this goes to print.
- The Society will become a Public Benefit Organisation and aggressively seek donor funding to achieve its objectives.
- We will publish a detailed plan and budget to achieve these objectives.
The Council will expand and develop subcommittees to drive our plans forward.

We will find a way to keep the Virtual Museum going beyond 2011.

We will win funding to study, and conserve, our butterflies. *Moths?

We will find new ways to promote our hobby to the public and seek new members.

We will grow our membership into the thousands – and become a force to be reckoned with.

Although there were a lot of members at the Conference, I’m very aware that there are many more of you out there who read this Journal. So this Letter is really an appeal to all of you to come to our aid.

- Have you got skills or contacts that might help us achieve our objectives? If so, put your hands up.
- Do you have the resources to help directly? If so, contact us regarding funding. Every little helps.
- Would you like to go on helping LepSoc into the future, after you are gone? If so, please remember us in your will.
- Spread the message that by joining LepSoc Africa you don’t just get the benefits of contact and information. Your membership fees go towards ensuring that Africa’s butterflies and moths continue to exist going forward *?, and that you and your descendants will be able to go on enjoying and appreciating them – and yes, collecting them.

I look forward to hearing from you. My e-mail address is on the inside front cover!

Steve Woodhall

President

Lepidoptera have been adopted by conservationists across Africa as a primary indicator of biodiversity health. The Lepidopterists’ Society of Africa has been recognized by governmental conservation organisations as a vital partner in monitoring, measuring and protecting Lepidoptera biodiversity.

Starting in South Africa in 2011, memoranda of understanding with the Society were entered into with all of Africa’s governmental conservation organisations. Country/provincial permits are now issued to the Society, which stipulate which members are named on the permits. This is done on a monthly basis, allowing new members to be issued permits with minimal bureaucratic delay. The sole requirement on such permits is that all data gathered as part of them must be lodged in the Society’s database, Lepibase. Conservators, collectors and researchers have access to the data and reports stored therein, in concordance with the LepSoc/SANBI sensitive data policy.

Lepibase, with funding from business sponsor members, ABRI and WWF, is a web-based database, accessed from www.lepsoc.org.za. This is under the control of a Communications Director. In it, all Lepidoptera data across Africa are lodged. Interested members of the public are urged to post to the Virtual Museum, which is in its 13th year and contains 180,000 data items. Frequent posters are identified as potential members and are invited to join. Members can use the database to store photographs in the Society Gallery, print personalized specimen labels, and run gap analyses to plan collecting trips and surveys.

Metamorphosis is the leading scientific journal on African Lepidoptera; 56 papers were published last year on aspects of lepidopteran taxonomy, phylogeny, ecology, ethology and conservation. It continues to publish life histories, equipment reviews and trip reports, and the activities of CREW(L) are reported in it.

Environment is the popular magazine for environmentalists including lepidopterists; in addition to free issue to members it is sold in bookshops, and is sent to all members of WESSA, EWT, Wilderness Foundation and other contributing organisations.

A regular e-newsletter goes out to all members including e-members. The newsletter also has links to exciting posts, blogs and records, and news of planned trips. Full members can access e-copies of Metamorphosis.

Following the SABCA programme in 2007-2011, LepSoc became affiliated to SANBI,
with Council representation as SANBI Liaison. This led to the inclusion of LepSoc’s CREL (Custodians of Rare and Endangered Lepidoptera) in the expanded CREW (Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildlife) which was formed from the old Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers, the Birdlife SA Rarities Committee and other similar initiatives from other naturalist organisations. Funding was sourced from affiliated companies and relevant government departments; a series of targeted projects were initiated in consultation with SANBI and organizations such as ADU, EWT and Wildlife Societies.

Biannual censuses have been carried out at over 200 localities in Southern and Eastern Africa. A decline in overall species diversity has been identified in 45% of these. LepSoc has consulted on conservation plans developed to arrest and reverse this where possible. African governments’ environmental sustainment plans are informed by these plans and results.

The SA Red Data List (Lepidoptera) is updated on an ongoing basis using live CREW/VM data, following the adoption of this methodology by Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers/SANBI in 2010 (note – this is really going to happen!)

In partnership between LepSoc, ABRI, SANBI, WESSA and the WWF, a programme was agreed in 2018 with the Educational Ministers of SA, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Tanzania and Ghana to include Butterflies and Moths in all school Nature Study curricula.

In partnership with SANBI and ABRI, funding was initiated in 2015 for a student bursary programme to encourage Lepidoptera research. This is co-ordinated by LepSoc’s Scientific Director. So far, the following has been achieved or implemented:

- University liaison programme to recruit and fund students to do the research.
- Targeted and co-ordinated taxonomic research; leaders have been appointed to spearhead research and set priorities for each taxonomic group, following the successes with Geometroidea and Bombycoidea in the late 2000’s going forward.
- Molecular phylogeny research to support taxonomic work.
- Ecological research into Red List species.
- Field researchers recruited and operating in difficult-of-access regions of Africa.
- An All-African Lepidoptera Early Stages Record dataset in Lepibase.
Our Conservation Director leads the Custodianship programme. The 12 SA species listed in 2010 as Critically Endangered have all been adopted by a specific Custodian member of the Society. A Conservation Plan exists for each, developed in partnership with SANBI and the Provincial authorities. 3 of the 12 have been reclassified from CE to En as a result of new localities being discovered and known localities being sustainably managed. *Erikssonia edgei* has still not been rediscovered despite many targeted GIS-based specific habitat prediction searches. This butterfly has been adopted as a case history in training degree-level environmental science students.

3 of the 16 species listed in 2010 as Endangered have been reclassified to categories of lower concern. Two new species have been described as a result of GIS-based locality searches of specialized habitats. These are listed as Vu, but are well managed and their future appears secure.

Collecting of all Lepidoptera is allowed in all areas under permit. Collectors wishing to catch rare species collaborate with Custodians, who set bag limits for CE species under their care, depending on the health of the population at the time. The collecting data are used in the course of population dynamics studies.

A National Lepidoptera Collection Programme has been set up with funding from SANBI, ABRI and LepSoc’s Business Sponsors. Collector members have agreed to will their collections to the Ditsong National Museum of Natural History (the former Transvaal Museum, Durban Natural Science Museum, Iziko South African Museum, or in the case of collections of a wider African nature, ABRI in Nairobi. All accessions are georeferenced and checked against the VM data. Funding is used to ensure modern curation methods are used and to assist in the employment of the curators’ assistants.

Membership of LepSoc Africa stands at 3750; 2800 of which are e-members. Active collectors form 15% of this; photographers 20%, conservationists 20%, watchers 25%, business sponsor members 10% and scientists 10%. 40% of e-members are schoolchildren, who use the site as a communications medium with the Youth Director John-Paul Niehaus to plan school visits by experts and participate in CREW outings. The [www.lepsoc.org.za](http://www.lepsoc.org.za) gallery contains 55,000 images and guest visits to the site number 100,000 pa.

The geographic split of members is: 50% SA, 20% Rest of Africa; 10% each Europe/Americas/Australia and Asia.

The 2019 Butterfly Photographer of the year was Matthew Niehaus who won the prize of a D4mk2 Nikon with autostacking macro kit, donated by Nikon SA, and the
Ivan Bampton Memorial Teapot was won by President Emeritus Steve Woodhall for his photographic essay on the life history of Bowkeria phosphor phosphor.

What needs to happen

Right away:

- Website fully operational
- SANBI council representation
- SANBI affiliation
- Permit MOU’s in all nine provinces before SABCA officially ends
- CREL
- Formalisation of relationship with ABRI
- Merging of VM with Lepibase
- Business sponsor/partnership programme with its own office bearer
- Long term business plan including sponsorships

- University liaison and schools programme via CREW/SANBI

In the fullness of time:

Publications

*Metamorphosis* to evolve into a scientific journal to publish all the research being done by members (initially annually, but as more articles are submitted, this would gradually increase)

A new publication to be launched, similar to *Veld & Flora*, with wide appeal.

Photographic

Ongoing maintenance of the “Virtual Museum”

Virtual collections

More emphasis on early stages and documenting behaviour

Conservation

Spearheaded by the Custodians (CREL/CREW)

Emphasis on habitat protection and management

Targeted searches for new localities for Red Data species

Increased and co-ordinated (by LepSoc) involvement in EIAs

Scientific programme

Targeted and co-ordinated efforts to improve taxonomic research (similar to what the moth people have done – allocate leaders for each taxonomic group)

Molecular phylogenies to support taxonomic research

Ecological research into Red List species

Close liaison with universities so that students can be recruited to do research
National Collection

If we are going to encourage collection, then there needs to be a much stronger institutional base for curation of collections. Otherwise when collectors die their collections will be lost.

In partnership with SANBI, to develop new facilities for storage of collections (à la ABRI), and to improve/expand the existing facilities.

SABCA follow-up

Annual butterfly censuses
Continuous ongoing monitoring and data collection
Ongoing revision of the atlas maps
Ongoing revision of the Red List status of all species

Youth development

Encourage schools to join the Society
Regular talks to schools by more experienced members
Publishing of children’s books

Legislation

Stronger legislation to protect habitats
Repeal of all existing legislation preventing collection of specific species – to be replaced by permits issued by LepSoc
Control of trading in butterfly specimens for production of curios

Funding

Corporate sponsors
Government funding
Lottery funds
Individuals
Overseas sources

Branches

Establish more active branches (Limpopo; Mpumalanga; Free State; N Cape)

Organisational infrastructure

We will need to expand our organisation to cope with the demands of more members and more activities to co-ordinate. Some of these positions may need full time employees, making funding essential. The following are some of the positions envisaged as becoming necessary:

Financial Director:
Fundraising Officer/Business Sponsor liaison
Bookkeeper
Debt collection
Publications Director:
Editor – *Metamorphosis*
Editor – Scientific journal
Books

Conservation Director:
Species Custodians
Environmental Impact Assessor
SANBI Liaison Officer
Legal Advisor

Scientific Director:
Taxonomic Research coordinator
Ecological Research coordinator
Collections coordinator

Communications Director:
Media Relations
Webmaster
Newsletters

Membership Director:
Secretary (membership database)
Youth Development Officer
Notes on the Genus *Eurytela* Boisduval, 1833 and description of a new form of *Eurytela hiarbasa angustata* Aurivillius, 1894 (Nymphalidae: Biblidinae) from the KwaZulu-Natal South Coast

By E. L. Pringle, Huntly Glen, Bedford 5780. E-Mail: epringle@eastcape.net

**Introduction**

Several years ago, a most interesting specimen of the genus *Eurytela* Boisduval was captured by Mr Earl Whiteley at Ramsgate, on the KwaZulu-Natal South Coast. Since then, several other examples of this insect have been taken, and a number were bred from a batch of eggs obtained from a female of one of these. Questions then arose concerning the status of this insect – hence the discussion which follows.

At present, the genus *Eurytela* Boisduval, 1833 consists of four species: *Eurytela alinda* Mabille, 1893 from West Africa, *Eurytela narinda* Ward, 1872 from Madagascar, *Eurytela dryope* (Cramer, [1775]) and *Eurytela hiarbasa* (Drury, 1782). The latter two have a pan African distribution, with four described subspecies each. In southern Africa they are represented by *Eurytela dryope angulata* Aurivillius, 1899, and *Eurytela hiarbasa angustata* Aurivillius, 1894. Both subspecies display relatively little phenotypic variation, although occasional specimens of *dryope angulata* have been taken with the postdiscal bands whitish rather than yellow, and rare specimens of *hiarbasa angustata* have been taken with the postdiscal upperside bands yellow, rather than white (f. flavescens Aurivillius, 1894). Genitalia dissections of flavescens and the new form discovered by Mr Whiteley have revealed that they are indeed colour forms of *Eurytela hiarbasa angustata*. This new form is described as follows:

**Diagnosis**

*Eurytela hiarbasa angustata* f. vashti nov. (See plate 4, figs. 3-6)

**Male upperside:** Ground-colour charcoal black, like the nominotypical form, and unlike f. flavescens, where the ground-colour is dark brown, much as in *dryope*. Postdiscal band extremely narrow, much narrower than in the other two forms, and light brown and not orange-yellow, as in flavescens. On the forewing, the band is so faint as to be barely visible. The marginal area of both wings visibly tinged with reddish markings.
**Female upperside:** Postdiscal band pale yellow, much lighter than in the male, and slightly broader and more extensive in the forewing, reaching vein 6. Ground-colour slightly greyer than in the male. The female of flavescens, which has not yet been described, has a much broader postdiscal band and is paler, being whitish-yellow in colour.

Mr Whiteley, who has both captured and bred specimens of this form, has noted that it displays seasonal variation. Wet season specimens have a darker ground-colour than the dry season specimens on which the above description is based, with the postdiscal band narrower, and reduced in the forewing to the extent that it is obsolete in the male.

**Male and female underside:** Very similar to f. angustata, but postdiscal band narrower, and slightly suffused with light brown. Discal row of markings on both wings broader and more reddish than in f. angustata, but less so than in f. flavescens.

**Male genitalia:** The genitalia of several specimens of dryope and hiarbas were extracted, as well as from single specimens of f. flavescens and the present form. There is surprisingly little difference between the aedeagi of hiarbas and dryope; in the dissections made, the comparative narrowing of the distal one-third of the aedeagus of hiarbas, noted in van Son (1979), was not observed. The valves, too, are very similar, although the distal tip of the valvae is wider in hiarbas, and the ventral lobe broader, while the apical lobe is slightly longer in dryope. The dorsal component of the valve is also more oblique basally in hiarbas, and with a slightly shorter dorsal margin. The major difference between the two species is in the velum, which, though extremely variable in shape, is considerably more elongated - approximately one-third longer - in hiarbas. In dryope, the posterior edge is covered by a large number of short dark bristles, which become longer towards the lower edge. In hiarbas these bristles number only three or four, and are positioned on the upper part of the posterior edge: these are considerably thicker and up to three times longer than the longest bristles of dryope. While there is some variation in the length and number of these bristles, they are consistent enough to enable easy identification between these two species.

The dissections show that the genitalia of both f. flavescens and the present form are consistent with E. hiarbas angustata.

To date, specimens of this striking insect have been recorded only from a patch of riverine forest in an estuary at Ramsgate.

**Specimens examined** (3 males, 2 females):
1 male, Ramsgate, KwaZulu-Natal, 15/07/2003 (E. Whiteley); 1 male, *ibidem,*
Discussion

Because infrasubspecific names have no standing in terms of the rules of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1999), it has been a matter of some debate whether any further descriptions of these should be permitted. I agree with the remarks by Sevastopulo (1974) that where a form is the result of a specific gene, or is even the result of a combination of temperature and a specific gene, it is likely to recur – as is clearly the case here – and so is worthy of a formal name. Furthermore, if a gene is persistent, as in this case, it has the potential of becoming significant in evolutionary terms. All that may be required to transform that gene from recessive to dominant is a shift in ecological conditions, such as a change of climate. A good example of this type of transformation can be found in the case of Danaus chrysippus, where the form alcippus has rapidly become dominant in some central African countries, such as Uganda, where it was once recessive.

A question was raised as to why an entire batch of eggs produced only f. vashti, without producing a single example of the normal form of angustata. An explanation for this kind of instance is provided by Ford (1945), where it is shown that this will happen when siblings are inbred to the second generation. This is unlikely to occur in nature unless there is a relatively isolated, self-contained population. The fact that this form keeps manifesting itself in a habitat which has been rendered relatively isolated through human disturbance should not therefore be too surprising.

There is, of course, the possibility that both f. vashti and f. flavescens are the products of hybridization between hiarbas and dryope. As I have stated, the male genitalia are not so different as to exclude this possibility. However, no evidence of this can be found, and the male genitalia appeared quite consistent with hiarbas in both cases. Furthermore, Mr Whiteley’s own evidence shows that a female f. vashti was perfectly fecund, which seems to indicate normality in reproduction. It will be interesting to find out whether any other specimens of f. vashti have been taken elsewhere.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank Dr Martin Villet for his interest and input, as well for the loan of the equipment in his laboratory at Rhodes University. I also wish to thank Alan Heath for his photography of the Plate, and Earl Whiteley for his information and comments.
References


Waterfalls of Northern Province, Zambia

Ian Richardson
Gibertou, Durfort Lacapelette, 82390 France
e-mail: ianrich@aol.co.uk

This was not planned as an expedition to Zambian waterfalls, but subsequently turned out that way. I hired a Landcruiser with roof tent in Lusaka in mid-October 2008 with the intention of collecting at two localities in Northern Zambia; Lusenga Plain and Lupupa Falls.

After a late start from Lusaka due to worn tires, I set off on the Great North Road only to find that the vehicle had ferocious wheel wobble at around 70 kmph, an otherwise very useful speed! The advice was that the Congo Pedicle was not particularly safe, so I took the slightly longer route via Serenje and then the Chinese road to Mansa. The first night, I only made it to a secluded clearing off the road near Lake Waka Waka, a place remarkable mainly for the several hundred sweat bees that attended to my nose, ears and eyes as I worked out how to put up the roof tent for the first time.

The next day’s journey went well until I’d passed Mansa on the route to Kawambwa. It’s still a tarred road out of Mansa and a beautiful sign that would grace any motorway in the world indicates the road North for Kawambwa. Although the guide book warns about this road, and the sign, I was seduced. The first jolt was the 30 cm drop at the end of the tar as you hit the dirt. From then on the road got steadily worse with deep ruts and rocks. There was no lack of graders, but alas all but one were in long term parking at the roadside waiting for spares. The working grader was piling soft earth on the road a couple of feet deep, presumably in preparation for the rainy season. In several places the road degenerated into a bicycle track that meandered between the pair of tyre tracks that four wheeled vehicles had once made – a bit spooky!

It took four hours to reach Kawambwa and much of the intrepid explorer spirit had been knocked out of me, literally. So rather than set off to try to find a track into the Lusenga Plain, I decided to take an easy option; Lumangwe Falls. That’s where the waterfalls expedition started.

Lumangwe Falls

There is a rudimentary camp site at the falls now, Figure 1, with a loo and rubbish pit all for a princely 12,000 Kwacha a night or about 24 Rands. The camp site is just at the lip of the falls with forest alongside. There is a big island in the river above the falls covered with dense forest and inhabited by a troop of Blue Monkeys (Cercopithecus mitis). If you walk up the river bank in the early morning you see
the monkeys feeding high in the trees and hear them “tut tutting” at the intruder. It would be great to see what butterflies inhabit the island, but the penalty for not swimming fast enough would be a ride over the falls!

I spent three days at Lumangwe, walking up and down river each day. The Graphiums were freshly emerged and congregated around damp patches of burnt grass and wood on the river’s edge, presumably attracted by salts in the ash. The species I identified were *antheus*, *policenes*, *leonidas*, and *angolanum*. It appeared there had been a lot of late burning and in places this had damaged the riparian forest badly. I was sad to see one forest giant completely burnt through at the base and unlikely to survive the first storm of the rainy season.

Of particular note for me were *Euphaedra zaddachi crawshayi* (caught by the camp site), *Hypolycaena hatita* (stalked for 15 minutes in a boggy forest clearing about 800 m downstream from the falls) and *Acraea pharsalus* flying in numbers around flowering trees just near the falls.

Further downstream, about 1.5 km from the falls, there is a large patch of forest that seems to be protected from bush fires by a stream. There are no footpaths and the understory is dense making it difficult to move let alone swing a net. The forest is also well protected by swarms of bitey ants! I saw a number of Nymphalids that I couldn’t catch, but to my great surprise I netted a *Euphaedra* that subsequently turned out to be a male *medon neustetteri*. Also of note were *Bicyclus sebetus* and a female *Bebearia coccalia katera*. The forest is easy to spot on Google Earth, which also shows a very large forest patch about 1 km upstream, well worth investigation another time.

Although I set up a number of traps, I didn’t see the *Charaxes* species I expected; *tiridates*, *protoclea* and *ameliae* for example. The only species that came to the traps were *bohemanii*, *guderiana*, *achaemenes* and *pollux*. Maybe the traps were too new or the bait wasn’t right or there just weren’t many species on the wing.

After three days I decided to move on, but first took a look at Kabweluma Falls, about 6 km downstream from Lumangwe. There’s a motorable track to the falls, but the site appeared to have suffered badly from bush fires and I decided it wasn’t worth spending time there.

**Kabweluma Falls**

From Lumangwe I travelled North West to Kundabwika Falls, which I remembered from a single visit back in the ‘70s. The road was passable in a 4-wheel-drive vehicle with good ground clearance but, judging from the locals’ incredulous looks, very few vehicles use the road. The turn off to the falls isn’t marked so you have to
use GPS to home in on it. Finding the track down to the falls in excellent condition was a very pleasant surprise.

There is a camp site by a set of rapids on the Kalungwishi river whilst the falls themselves are about a kilometre further downstream. There aren’t any facilities other than a beautiful wide clear river and absolute tranquillity deep in unspoiled African bush. During the four days I spent there I only saw a couple of fishermen who cycled down from a nearby village one morning.

The rainfall around the Kundabwika Falls appears to be significantly less than at Lumangwe and in consequence the river bank is less heavily forested. As far as the butterflies are concerned, there seemed to be more Pierids than at Lumangwe and the Graphiums were even more abundant. Figure 2 shows Graphium antheus, policenes, taboranum, angolanum and leonidas as well as Catopsilia florella and a mostly hidden Belenois diminuta.

I was able to collect a good series of Belenois diminuta, a male Bebearia coccalia katera and a single Acraea intermediodes. Again, I had little success with the traps. A few Charaxes were caught on animal dung and at the time I thought I had captured achaemenes, guderiana and howarthi. However, on setting out the four Charaxes howarthi recently, I discovered that two were significantly different being more silvery-grey on the underside than howarthi. Graham Henning has dissected out the genitalia from one specimen and has found that it is in fact Charaxes ethalion. Graham confirms that the Kundabwika specimens have a significantly greyer underside than the Charaxes ethalion fisheri specimens in the Henning collection. It is possible, therefore, that these specimens represent a distinct subspecies that flies in the wetter Kalungwishi River region rather than the dry Itigi thicket that fisheri frequents. An objective for the next collecting trip will be to collect a good series to establish the status of the Kalungwishi Charaxes ethalion.

Lupupa Falls

Refreshed by my stay at Kundabwika, I decided to try for Lupupa Falls. These falls can be accessed from Mporokoso and an officer at the police station kindly showed me which road to take out of town. The road is good and little used and takes you to the village of Njalamimba. Then, by the time you reach Chandalala the road has degenerated into a track, but is quite passable. There are no signs to the falls and I found them with a combination of GPS and asking at the nearby village. Two lads were selected to show me the falls where a small river plunges 60 m into a steep sided valley. It’s difficult to actually see the falls from the top, but you can see the forest covering the floor of the valley, see Figure 3.

I made camp in the afternoon a short distance from the river and set off to see if there was a way down to the valley. The first butterfly I saw was Calleagris jamesoni, sitting on rocks by the river but it easily evaded my attempts to net it.
Looking out over the valley, I soon noticed a number of Acraeas sailing along the cliff edge out of reach of the net. They were reddish brown with lightly scaled greyish forewing tips. After scrambling down a possible route to the valley bottom I came out on the cliff edge again and was able to net one of these Acraeas. I had no idea what it was at the time, but with the help of d’Abrera I identified the specimen as *Acraea eltringhami*, see Figure 4. The next day I caught another in the valley. Graham Henning has confirmed that these are indeed *eltringhami* and feels that they could represent a distinct subspecies as the rufous colour on the forewing extends well beyond the cell. In the typical *eltringhami* the rufous colour does not extend beyond the black spot at the end of the cell. I also believe this is a new record for Zambia, not listed in Heath, Newport and Hancock (2002).

The next morning a village elder and the two young lads who’d shown me the route to the falls came to talk to me. Our communication was limited by the English – Chibemba language barrier. I did glean that there was some issue about seeing a man in Lusaka, but this seemed irrelevant as that was a good two days’ drive away.

Having got this slight distraction out of the way, I set off to find a route down to the valley. It turned out that the slope you can see on the right hand side of the valley, Figure 3, is no more than a steep scramble and leads you down to the river about half a mile below the falls. At the start of the descent, I netted a whitish Lycaenid that subsequently Michel Libert helped me to identify as a female *Anthene sylvanus*. Although this species is not mentioned in Heath, Newport and Hancock (2002), Michel let me know that there are several specimens from Zambia in the ABRI collection.

Walking up the river towards the falls, or more like hopping from rock to rock, was unforgettable. There was such a variety of species just belting up and down the river, it was difficult to choose which ones to catch. In about an hour and a half I had caught numerous species including *Calleagris jamesoni*, *Belenois crawshayi*, *Papilio phorcas congoanus*, *Acraea eltringhami*, *Acraea oreas angolanus*, plus several more Hesperid species.

When I came to set out my catch, I first sorted the papered specimens into groups. Amongst the *Acraeini*, there were a couple that I thought were in the “*Bematistes*” group. But when I took them out of their papers, I realised they didn’t look right. I searched through the Danaids and then the Nymphalids for a match, to no avail. Eventually I realised they were *Graphium almansor*! So I think that’s *almansor* 1, Richardson 0!

I had just about reached the point where you see the river disappear into the trees in Figure 3, when I looked back and saw six men coming up the river headed by a policeman with a rifle. For a moment I wondered what they could possibly be doing down there! But the reality quickly dawned that they could only be there for me. The policeman was very polite and avoided pointing his rifle at me, whilst informing me that there was someone at the top who wanted to talk to me. So we all made the
ascent back to where I was camped and a couple of other posses came in to join us there.

The Chief Investigating Officer was waiting by the Landcruiser and told me that the new owner of the land had accused me of trespass! This was all getting a bit heavy and I was by this time both mystified and worried! To cut a long story short, I drove the police back to Mporokoso police station where I spent a couple of hours talking to the new owner of a vast track of land that he has plans to farm. We exchanged life stories, the misunderstanding was smoothed out and he was kind enough to give me lunch at his house in town. We parted on good terms and I understand that I am welcome to revisit the falls, next time!

**Chishimba Falls**

Again, the intrepid explorer spirit had taken a bashing and I was running short of cash for the diesel that the Landcruiser so loved. So I drove on to Kasama and spent a few days staying at Thorntree Lodge run by Ewart and Hazel Powell who I knew from way back in the early 70s when we all taught at Mporokoso Secondary School. Whilst based in Kasama I spent a day at Chishimba Falls, but caught little of note. There was a Nymphalid, probably *Bebearia coccalia*, that I would have liked to have caught, but it was way too smart for me and always disappeared into a dense palm thicket whilst I was still about ten yards away.

From Kasama, it was a leisurely two day drive down to Lusaka to catch the plane back to London. So I broke the journey at Kundalila Falls, just to add one more to the list! It was very dry there with recent burning and consequently there was little on the wing. I did see *Charaxes guderiana* and *nichetes* near the river that goes over the falls.

**Next Visit**

A follow up trip in April 2011 was dominated by heavy rain at Lupupa Falls and no further specimens of *Acraea eltringhami* were captured. The heavy rain also prevented access to Kundabwika Falls where the *Charaxes ethalion* specimens were captured.

Steve Collins has sent me pictures of six *Acraea eltringhami* specimens from Northern Zambia in the ABRI collection and he has identified this as a new subspecies yet to be described.

My next trip is nominally planned for October 2012 when I hope to revisit Lupupa Falls and Kundabwika Falls and possibly Lusenga Plain.
## Species List

Table 1: List of species captured at the four waterfall sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Lumangwe</th>
<th>Kundabwika</th>
<th>Lupupa</th>
<th>Chishimba</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><em>Papilionidae</em></td>
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<td><em>Graphium almansor</em></td>
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<td><em>Belenois aurota aurota</em></td>
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Gazetteer

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Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Michel Libert for his help with the identification of the *Anthene sylvanus*, Graham Henning for his on-going investigation of the *Acraea eltringhami* specimens and both Graham and Stephen Henning for their help with the identification of the *Charaxes ethalion* from Kundabwika Falls.

References


Fig. 1. The author with faithful Landcruiser and roof tent at the Lumangwe Falls camp site
A tribute to Ivan Bampton – Born England 29th April 1926 – Died South Africa 29th May 2010

Ivan Bampton †29.5.2010

By Steve Collins (ABRI)

84 years young and for the last 40 years he has been living in retirement mode doing what he loved - travelling around Africa studying the plants and insects that so interested him.

Ivan was born in the North East of England of quite a large family. He was a teenager when the Second World War broke out which meant that Ivan had no formal training in “Lepidoptering” matters and so he was totally self taught. Ivan and his family came to Africa (Kenya) in 1953 and worked for the East African Railways & Harbours as an engineer. He stepped down in 1969 and spent time working on birds with the renowned Ornithologist John Williams. Soon afterwards he started to do butterfly expeditions in Southern Africa. In 1972 he did an expedition into Angola for the Allyn Museum in Florida where Lee & Jackie Miller worked, which was later incorporated in the McGuire Institute at Gainsville University of Florida.

Ivan in his travels moved all over the African continent, less so in French speaking countries as he did not have a knack for languages. During his butterfly years Ivan bred several hundred life histories, over 400 with Colin Congdon and the ABRI team, and several hundred before that, many of which were photographed and written up by others.

Ivan was a very humble unassuming person and extremely unselfish with his knowledge. He shared it freely with those that would make good scientific use of it and/or those who could stay for the periods required whilst he continued on in his nomadic ways.

One principle that Ivan had was that credit should be given where credit was due, and he was not impressed with people claiming work as their own which he’d given the lead on.

Ivan used to go to the UK every year or so for a month or two to visit his beloved sister and other children and grandchildren.
When he was 78 and whilst on holiday in the UK he did a tree climbing course so that he could examine larvae on the outside of trees! His usual brusque comment was that his upper body strength wasn’t what it used to be! Well he could still climb a tree much better than I (or says Steve Woodhall) ever could.

Ivan was also a self taught botanist and made use of some funny annunciations which Colin & I will miss. He would on occasion correct the professional botanists from Kew, Missouri Botanical Gardens just by his insect/plants associations.

As mentioned earlier Ivan was pretty much a nomad with few demands on life’s possessions.

One thing that needed to be on hand was tea - and plenty of it. He never drank alcohol and hated rowdiness. This got Colin and I into trouble on numerous occasions.

Other than nature Ivan’s other passion was sport. He was a life-long Newcastle football supporter from the time his father used to take him to the terraces as a boy. So the Magpies were the team and we heard names going back to the 1940s!

When not on the road Ivan based himself with his eldest son Ian and family in Zimbabwe. They recently moved to J’burg. Ivan would talk of how he enjoyed the fuss the girls made of him, even the teasing. He was also inordinately fond of small babies (caterpillar connection!) and would spend hours giving young mums a break.

As communications improved from radio to television to sport broadcasting, Ivan would get so engrossed in sport that he would practically be sitting inside the television. Getting Ivan to the field on a Saturday needed a major plan that Colin and/or I would have to work on.

In 2008, Just before Christmas, we camped in a forest below Mount Kenya in pup tents. We then went onto a trip to Madagascar over Christmas/New Year which was to be our last safari together. Ivan had an operation in April 2009 and was due for a check-up a year later. In March he started feeling unwell, Colin quickly got him back to RSA where the prognosis was not good and we knew that he wouldn’t return to Tanzania although Ivan wouldn’t hear of it.

Ivan passed his remaining days at home with his family and friends who came from all over to say thanks and goodbyes.

Today Ivan has 10 hamptoni’s names in his honour. There are a series of butterflies named after the ladies in his life - his wife, daughters, daughter in law and granddaughter. In his family, names were on the xx chromosome. We are aware of at least 2 more butterflies bearing his name in press, or allocated. No Ivani yet ……

Hint!

The plan is to have an Ivan Bampton “perpetual” teapot awarded at Lepsoc for the best/most interesting life history breeding of the year, Moth or Butterfly. So guys - you’d better get your thinking caps on for next season - Ivan will be watching you.

To a man who did so much, so humbly, what a great example to follow. Ivan a cuppa to you, and don’t forget the chocolate cake!
Ivan Bampton – Memories from the Hennings

By Graham Henning

Ivan Bampton arrived at our doorstep in early 1971. He was introduced to us by John Williams, one of my dad’s butterfly correspondents in Kenya. We were just going on holiday and had rented a house in Pennington in KwaZulu-Natal for a few weeks, we therefore invited Ivan and his son Ian along as there was plenty of room. This was the start of a very fruitful association between Ivan and the Henning’s. We showed Ivan what we knew about butterflies, as he was pretty much a novice then, and he proceeded to do amazing things over the next four decades. He passed away on the 29th May 2010.

At our home at 1 Harry Lawrence Street in Florida Park we had a spare room behind the butterfly room and library, and in 1971 this became “Ivan’s room” and was thus referred to thereafter. He moved some of his possessions in and used this room as his South African base. Ivan would spend his time travelling in his trusty Peugeot back and forth to East Africa collecting. We found a sponsor for him in the 1970’s in the person of Arthur C. Allyn of the Allyn Museum of Entomology in Sarasota, Florida, USA. This collection is currently in the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity along with Florida Museum Lepidoptera collections and is the world's second-largest Lepidoptera collection, second only to The Natural History Museum in London. In the 1970’s and 1980’s he travelled extensively in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Namibia and even a trip to Angola, and discovered a number of new species, many of which bear his name. Ivan had become the master at breeding Charaxes and would astound people with his ability to find larvae. He extended this expertise to the Iolaus and through his meticulous knowledge of the food plants became somewhat of a plant expert himself. Ivan was very modest about his accomplishments and would act puzzled that other people could not see what was so obvious to him. My first paper published in 1977 on Charaxes life histories included many of Ivan’s early discoveries.

Ivan had become part of the family so he was at my wedding in 1975 and at my brother Stephen’s wedding. On my honeymoon, which lasted 14 months during 1975 and 1976, Eileen and I travelled around the Cape in an old Toyota Hi-ace camper. Ivan too spent some time travelling around the Cape with his daughter Fiona in 1975 and came to our rescue on two occasions. The first time was when the camper broke down in Laingsburg on a Friday afternoon, after days of problems at Sutherland. Ivan was in Cape Town and he drove through on Sunday morning with Fiona to help us. He fixed the camper and returned to Cape Town after a couple of days. The second time was on the Swartberg Pass a couple of weeks later. The camper boiled over on the way up the pass and would not make it. Again Ivan was phoned and he drove through from Cape Town with Fiona and spent the next week ferrying us up and down the pass.

Ivan was often there for me when needed him and I hope he knew how grateful I was to him. Later on during my honeymoon I spent time at the Transvaal Museum
doing the plates for the first edition of Pennington’s Butterflies of Southern Africa, and Ivan was there to help. I can remember him doing the laborious job of writing down the locality labels of the specimens we were photographing, and doing so without complaint.

When Ivan was staying with us my mother would get Ivan to repair whatever appliance was faulty and he would often do the washing. Ivan eventually bought her a new washing machine, so that he could use it. My father and Ivan would spend many hours talking and planning trips for Ivan. Ivan’s only species description was done with our help. He described *Chrysoritis pan henningi* from specimens that I had collected near Calitzdorp in the Cape. He got some flack from Charlie Dickson because Charlie thought it looked just like a “Henning paper”. Many of Ivan’s discoveries were named after the ladies in his life. It started with his eldest daughter Hazel and continued until he had all the female family members immortalized. His ex wife Lucy was next, then daughter Fiona, daughter-in-law Helen and grand-daughter Karin.

Ivan would generally disappear overseas during winter and was an avid football fan. He would also make sure he was in England when the Olympics were held and would spend many hours glued to the TV. In 1974 and again in 1977 Ivan spent a lot of time with the Smith family travelling around Namibia and the Cape. Mary (Molly) Smith collected with Ivan while her husband, Will, painted. Her daughter Lyndsey also helped collect and during these times together they discovered *Sarangesa gaerdesi smithae*, *Trimenia malagrida maryaee* and *Chrysoritis lyndseyae*. The late 1970’s and early 1980’s was taken up with breeding (Ivan breeding Charaxes and me breeding children) and in 1989 Ivan, Stephen and I went up through Namibia to Etosha National Park where Stephen was to do a talk. We visited the Namib on the way back and Ivan was the perfect unflappable guide. But, despite our best efforts, we failed to locate any *Sarangesa gaerdesi smithae*. But Ivan showed us some truly memorable localities.

Ivan’s sense of fun was apparent one day after Stephen had gone to Entabeni Forest in the Zoutpansberg for a few days. Ivan said on the Saturday afternoon that wouldn’t it be fun to drive up to Entabeni on the Sunday and be in the forest before Stephen arrived. We set sail early Sunday morning in Ivan’s Peugeot 504 and arrived at the forest before Stephen did. It was a treat to see Stephen’s face when he saw us and Ivan made a big thing about having to get into the forest early!

In the 1990’s he based himself at ABRI in Kenya and he and Colin Congdon did wonderful research together on butterflies throughout eastern Africa. We would always get together when he visited South Africa and we would sit enthralled at his stories. He loved giving sage advice and when Stephen and I visited Kakamega in Kenya for the first time, in May 1997, he drilled into us that we were not to drink the water, nor even to clean our teeth in it. We obeyed diligently and had a wonderful trip, while others without such a guardian angel did not fare too well. He always referred to Stephen and I as “the boys”, even when we were no longer that.

Ivan was a frequent visitor to Stephen and his family in England. He was at Stephen’s daughter’s wedding in 2007 and is still, and will always be, a family member.
Ivan will be remembered, he has had a profound influence on my life, and I will always be grateful that I knew him. Rest in peace my friend.

**Butterflies named after Ivan Bampton**

*Charaxes (Eriboea) baumanni bamptoni* van Someren, 1974


**Type locality**: Kenya: “Northern Frontier Districts, Mt Kulal”. Holotype (male) in the Natural History Museum, London.

*Lachnocnema bamptoni* Libert, 1996


*Eresinopsides bamptoni* Henning & Henning, 2004


**Type locality**: Tanzania: “Rondo Plateau, 850 m, 20.i12002 (T.C.E. Congdon).” Holotype in ABRI, Nairobi.

*Cerautola (Cerautola) semibrunnea bamptoni* Libert & Collins, 1999


**Type locality**: Tanzania: “Kere Hill, Minzio for., Bukoba R., 1250 m, NW Tanzania”.

*Epamera bamptoni* Congdon & Collins, 1998


**Type locality**: Tanzania: “Mbeya, Igawa, 1200 m, i. 1997, I. Bampton.” In S C Collins collection, African Butterfly Research Institute, Nairobi.

*Capys bamptoni* Henning & Henning, 1988


**Type locality**: Sudan: “Imatong Mountains”.

*Chrysoritis thysbe bamptoni* (Dickson, 1976)


*Chrysoritis bamptoni* (Dickson, 1976). Heath, 1997 (comb. nov.)

*Chrysoritis thysbe bamptoni* (Dickson, 1976). Heath, 2001: 91 (stat. nov.)

**Type locality**: South Africa: “Western Cape Province (Little Namaqualand): Hondeklop Bay”.

*Axiocerses bamptoni* Henning & Henning, 1996

*Aloeides bamptoni* Tite & Dickson, 1977
**Type locality:** South Africa: “Cape Province: 22 km. NNE of Steinkopf”.

*Spialia agylla bamptoni* Vári, 1976
**Type locality:** South Africa: “Hondeklipbaai, Namaqualand Distr.”. Holotype in the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.

*Abantis bamptoni* Collins & Larsen, 1994
**Type locality:** Zambia: “Solwezi, N. Zambia, placed as “ssp. neavei” in the synoptic collection arranged by W.H. Evans (The Natural History Museum, London).” Holotype in the Natural History Museum, London.

**Butterflies discovered by Ivan Bampton and named after female family members**

*Charaxes (Charaxes) lucyae lucyae* van Someren, 1975
**Type locality:** Tanzania: “Usambara Mts, Magamba Forest, Lushoto”. Holotype (female) in the Natural History Museum, London.

*Charaxes (Eriboea) fionae* Henning, 1977
**Type locality:** Malawi: “along the Karonga-Chipita Road, Northern Malawi”. Holotype (male) in the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, South Africa.

*Iolaus (Epamera) helenae* Henning & Henning, 1989
**Type locality:** Zambia: “Chowo Forest”.

*Axiocerses karinae* Henning & Henning, 1996
**Type locality:** Malawi: “Malawi: Dzalanyama Forest Reserve, bred em. 6.ii.1985, I. Bampton.”

*Harpendyreus hazelae* Stempffer, 1973

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

Butterflies discovered by Ivan Bampton and named after female friends

Chrysoritis lyndseyae Henning, 1979

Type locality: South Africa: “10 km north of Wallekraal, Namaqualand, Cape Province, 150 m.” Synonymized with thysbe bamptoni by Heath, 2001: 91. Holotype in the Transvaal Museum.

Argyrocupha malagrida maryae Dickson & Henning, 1980

Trimenia malagrida maryae (Dickson & Henning, 1980). Heath, 1997 comb. nov.


Sarangesa gaerdesi smithae Vári, 1976

Type locality: [Namibia]: “South West Africa: Bloedkopkie, [about] 40 km east of Swakopmund, Namib Desert National Park”. Holotype in the Transvaal Museum.

Papers authored by Ivan Bampton


BAMPTON, I. 1981. Description of a new species of Poecilmitis Butler (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae) from the S. Western Cape Province of South Africa. Entomologist’s Record and Journal of Variation 93 (9-10): 189-191.


Ivan Bampton 29.iv.1926 – 29.v.2010

By John (Jo) Joannou

A long time ago, while visiting the Hennings at Harry Lawrence Street, I was introduced to a wiry, white-maned old man by the name of Ivan Bampton. Yes, he was old even then. We hit it off immediately – not only was he a goga (dudu) man, but we shared a passion for their early stages – the where and why fore of larvae, their foodplants and rearing them in general. He was always happy to share his knowledge, and to say I learnt a lot from Ivan is an understatement. Not just the normal lepidopterist’s idea of info sharing – where and when to look for what, but the detailed stuff, the good sh*t. When pigging for Charaxes “Keep the tree between you and the sun and look for reflection off the larvae’s silk pads” or for Loranthus feeders “Focus attention on plants with feeding troughs on old leaves”.
And not just matters lepidopteran, Ivan was a botanist too. “Why would some Iolaus and Mylothris feed on both Loranthus and Ximenia – two unrelated genera?” I shrug shoulders “They’re both parasites, the one on branches, the other on roots. I wonder if they share some common, not too distant ancestry?” And so would follow discourse on the subject. A veritable font of knowledge and, once he got going, as talkative a man as you’ll ever meet. Many will doubt this, but trust me – in the right mood, Ivan could chew the fat with the best of them!

When dear old Bill Henning passed away, Ivan felt it inappropriate to maintain his room at Harry Lawrence Street and asked to stay with us for the upcoming Lepsoc AGM. I discussed it with the Minister of Home Affairs and, somewhat reluctantly, she agreed. My dear girl had heard some dreadful stories about a foul-mouthed “Oom Dawid” that would come to stay for a “few days” and only leave many months later. Needless to say, the two individuals were poles apart. In all the years, I don’t recall Ivan ever cursing, swearing or blaspheming and he always knew when to make himself scarce. Always the perfect gentleman, he fitted in easily and was truly, never a bother. Not only were Barbara’s fears allayed, she came to love Uncle Ivan dearly and from then on, if he was in town, she insisted that he stay with us. These were happy times. Barbara and Ivan would go shopping and drink tea and talk of sewing and family during the day. In the evening after work, still with cup of tea in hand and me with a whiskey, Ivan and I would talk bugs, or plants or any other topic. All this in between comments on whatever sport we were watching on TV. During these visits, we discovered that in his domestic (non lepidopteran) morph, Ivan was an avid sports commentator, a mighty wielder of the remote, a knitter, a sewer and a consumer of apple crumble and huge volumes of tea. I jest, because there was so much more to the man and Barbara and I will miss Ivan the friend tremendously.

Ivan the lepidopterist will be missed no less. His generosity with information was matched only by his generosity with lepidopteran material. I always appreciated his donations although some, like the Deudorix magda larvae, came at my peril. Like any good guest, Ivan never arrived empty handed. There were always envelopes of dried specimens of butterflies and moths or larvae or a seedling of some foodplant to be planted in my forest. Invariably though, it was a container or two with larvae. Papilio pelodorus from Malawi, Sarangesa gaerdesii from Namibia, Charaxes guderiana from Zimbabwe – the list goes on, and amongst these, the trouble-causing Deudorix magda larvae.

It happened like this – despite his overriding, laudable characteristics, Ivan, like all of us, had some that were not so good. He embraced, applied, and expected everyone else to apply, common sense in all matters – it was his credo. He championed it to a fault and, to put it bluntly, did not suffer fools gladly. One day, he handed me this jar of Mahobohobo fruits which housed Deudorix magda larvae. I transferred all the fruits to a large tupperware and a few days later, having decided to photograph some of the inmates, was dismayed to find the tupperware walls decorated with neat, 5mm diameter holes. I opened all the fruits to find but a single prisoner, the rest, a half dozen or more, had made good their escape. I told Ivan. He stood silent, a look on his face that would
have wilted the entire All Black squad in the middle of their Haka, then, in a steely voice “Why do you think I gave them to you in a glass jar? They eat through the skin on that fruit and that’s as hard as nails, what did you think they’d do to a tupperware wall?” Then more stony silence for the rest of the day. The truth, of course, is that I didn’t think – but I did after that. And on future occasions when I still managed to slip up, I lied, making sure that the story I told could plausibly be termed an act of God and was in no way associated with my failure to heed the school fees paid. There was no wish to repeat the chastisement! If you’re looking down on us Ivan, – sorry!
The pool of knowledge that was Ivan was truly immense. No, not a pool, a swamp – like a great Okavango. Most of that knowledge flowed in but not out, most of it never saw the light of day as print from his own hand. Many times, after he had related something really interesting, or enlightening, I would urge him to write it down, elaborate on it, publish it – something! His answer, in that inimitable Jordie drawl, was always the same. “Couldn’t be bothered. I tell you young ‘uns and you do what you want with it” And that was the essence of the man. Despite this vast pool (swamp) of knowledge and any number of “firsts” to his name, he was never one to show it off. Sadly the river has stopped flowing and that great swamp has now been sucked dry by the sands of time and I, like many others, can’t help but wonder how much knowledge has gone with it.
The likes of Ivan Bampton come along only once in a lifetime, such as he are irreplaceable and their memories and deeds should be cherished and remembered by all – rest in peace dear friend, for our part, Barbara and I will carry fond memories the rest of our days.

On getting one up on Ivan

By Colin Congdon

It was some time in November ’94, and we were collecting in Minziro Forest in extreme north west Tanzania. Ivan was proceeding along the road past camp at his usual pace (think of the slowest pace you can. Halve it. Then slow down), when his eagle eye lit on a cocktail ant. He followed it until it disappeared into a leaf shelter. Then he gently prised the shelter open, and dozens of the little ants poured out, ready for battle. At this point most people would have taken a step back, and suddenly discovered urgent business further down the road. Not Ivan. He opened the shelter further, and there was a lovely fat Aphnaeus orcas larva. The earlier instars are green, and relatively sylph-like, but the final instar soon goes brown, and assumes the opulently rounded contours of the monster bass that other fisherman always seem to catch. This was one such. With a little searching he found half a dozen more, all in leaf shelters, all with attendant ants, and all on Paullinia pinnata.

Soon we began to find orcas on other foodplants, and it became something of a competition. Ivan hit me with Blighia, Alchornea, Scolopia, Rhus, Uncaria, and Olea in quick succession, leaving me doing my famous goldfish impersonation. Then I struck back with Allophylus and Scutia. We came to the conclusion that given encouragement from the right ant, orcas would probably accept old newsprint.
Then one day in February ’95 I saw the tell-tale browsed leaf cuticle on yet another plant. I looked for the leaf shelter, found it, and gently eased it a crack open. Ants. And a lovely rounded brown back. So I popped it in a pillbox. Later I showed it to Ivan with a proud flourish. ‘What do you make of that, then?!!’ No answer, but he carefully opened the shelter a little further. And then, ‘But that’s not orcas!’ It looked very much like an Axiocerses, but in months of collecting on Epitola Hill we had not taken one. So we concluded, tentatively, that it must be Lipaphnaeus, of which we had found three species. I hurried back to look for more larvae, and soon found that the first was exceptional, and that most hid in old dead leaves, lightly bound to the plant stem with silk. Any leaf would do, not necessarily that of the foodplant, as long as it was far enough back in the undergrowth. Next day I showed Ivan what to look for, and explained with airy condescension that they really were quite easy to find ‘Once you know how’. And left him to it.

By evening he had found as many larvae as he wanted, and was able to show me several pupae (further into the undergrowth than most of the larvae, also in dead leaf shelters, a deep gleaming chestnut, lightly held by the cremaster only, and still attended by ants). To top it all, he had seen a female walking about on a leaf shelter, had caught her, put her in a box with a shelter, and watched her lay a tiny brown egg on it. Infuriating. Anyway, it proved we were dealing with Lipaphnaeus loxura, and explained the presence of larvae of all instars in the same shelter.

All of which goes to show that you really can’t get one up on Ivan.

Oh, yes. The foodplant. Maesa welwitschiana. I wonder if aderna is on Maesa, too?

Meeting Ivan

By Mike Bingham

We were introduced by Malcolm Mitchell, an administrator in the Zambian Government in the 1960s and early 1970s. Malcolm collected butterflies and moths, and published a checklist of Zambian hawkmoths in the Livingstone Museum journal. His job allowed him to supervise elections in any part of the country he chose. It goes without saying that those in Mwinilunga were particularly carefully supervised.

Malcolm arrived at the Zambian Resthouse on the Nyika one day to find all the trappings of another butterfly collector, already ensconced there. Presently the owner arrived, and that was how two of our greatest collectors met.

Shortly after they were back in Lusaka Malcolm brought Ivan to meet Trish and me. I had spent 6 years teaching in a secondary school in Lusaka, during which time I had bred many butterflies and moths, and had identified Charaxes jasius as the ideal laboratory animal for my biology classes.

Some time later the two went off to Mwinilunga together. There they spied a ‘rare’ butterfly ovipositing on a shrub. I identified the twig they brought back as Securidaca longepedunculata, sometimes called the ‘Violet Tree’, after its violet scented flowers. As we had a number of these growing in our garden in Chelston, we
went out to inspect them and found several eggs and young caterpillars. It turned out that the butterfly, *Charaxes penricei*, which is apparently rarely attracted to traps baited with rotten bananas laced with rum, is not uncommon, but had previously been overlooked. I suspect also that populations of this species fluctuate greatly.

This event so impressed Ivan that he began breeding butterflies, and learning to identify the foodplants. He began spending time in the National Botanic Garden in Harare, and would bring plant specimens for identification. He carried boxes of the plastic containers, in which he kept the caterpillars, in the boot of the succession of Peugeots which he used from the time of his retirement from the East African Railways, in 1970. He also carried floras to enable him to identify the trees. He was soon a fundi in botany, and contributed specimens of larval foodplants, notably the mistletoes, to herbarium collections.

Ivan would arrive unannounced to camp for a night or two on our lawn before proceeding on his way to his next destination. He paid for his keep by doing odd repair jobs, or bringing us equipment not readily available in Zambia. He kept us up to date with news and events between Kenya and Cape Town, and though we never met most of those he spoke about, they became like old acquaintances, and I expect they felt the same about us.

We have a number of trees grown from seed bought to us by Ivan, including *Ficus scasselatii* and *Cryptocarya liebertiana*, both from northern Malawi. More recently he and his travelling companion Colin Congdon brought me a *Bauhinia loesneriana* from the Rondo Plateau of southern Tanzania.

One day Ivan arrived from Lilongwe totally whacked. He had hit a pothole while driving through the Luangwa Valley and lost air in two of the tubeless tyres. He battled for hours in the hot October sun, to try to reinflate the wheels, before help came, and he was able to drive on to Lusaka. He slept all through the following day. He never travelled long distances alone again, teaming up with Colin Congdon, a retired tea farmer from southern Tanzania.

**A reflection on Ivan Bampton**

By Stewart Fisher

I think it was in August '77. I arrived home after work in Kitwe, a dry season day, the weather just warming up. A strange white Peugeot 504 in the drive, my wife rushed out to greet me, a slightly distressed look. "He's been here two hours and has been talking butterflies non-stop... he seems to think I know lots about them." (A pity he hadn't mentioned football, then the tables would have been turned.)

I introduced myself to Ivan who even then, was snow white and slightly frail looking, and we continued chatting as the shadows lengthened, as butterfly buffs are wont. I quickly realised that I was in the presence of someone with startling powers, we adjourned to the garden and started scrutinising every twig while Ivan continued
in his typically mild manner to give helpful hints. Alan Heath and I had been trying to breed *Iolaus* species with relatively little success. Of course after Ivan's visit all that changed, every sprig of *Loranthus* or *Ximenia* became the focus of our attention and before long Alan was getting some excellent results.

He would come and camp on our farm by the Kafue, where there were young trees which had been coppiced. These he found excellent for various *Charaxes* larvae that he had picked up on route. His self-sufficiency was striking. He had come up from RSA talking his way through the many road blocks with apparent ease. It seemed as if a menagerie of munching larvae was an advantage. I think they and his white hair were a passport as he was sometimes less than diplomatic. The Mafinga mountains trip was a case in point. Alan and I had a very difficult trip to the nearby Makutu mountains in late 79, and had spent a day in police custody (suspicion of what?). We were therefore treading carefully and I had a lucky break when I found that the local chief Mulikatembo knew my father. We were in the process of hiring porters when Ivan arrived and he made his disapproval of the rates we were offering only too clear. He had come from Mlanje where the rates are much more competitive. We persuaded him to accept the way things were and then all was well.

Ivan's memory was amazing. I had shown him a single specimen of an *Epitola* I had found in the Irumi hills. Years later in 0England he arrived and asked if I still had the specimen, which I did. It's now in ABRI and Ivan had not only obtained others, but had managed to find the larvae. I have been scrutinising lichenous tree trunks ever since, but with limited success.

Alan has already alluded to Ivan's visit to England last year. He came to stay for a few days and fortunately hit a good spell of weather. With Alan we went into the Chilterns, and by the end of the day Ivan announced with some satisfaction that he had seen "more butterflies in England than in his entire time over here."

By now he was ill but was making light of it all, driving back from Alan's he reflected on how the English landscape had changed since he was a lad, so many more trees!

What an inspiration Ivan has been. A gifted self taught scientist with amazing generosity of spirit. I feel deeply indebted to him.

**Ivan Bampton – a great naturalist**

**By Alan and Jenny Heath**

I've known Ivan for well over 35 years. He was introduced to me by Stu Fisher. At our very first meeting in Ndola, Zambia, he asked about *Iolaus pallene* and *Stugeta bowkeri*. Stu and I claimed that they didn't fly on the Copperbelt which puzzled Ivan as he said there was plenty of foodplant in the district. A week later we three met up again. Ivan had returned from the Stu's parents' farm at Kitwe, with eggs, larvae and adults of both species. "There you are" he said in his laconic way (later to become familiar). It was that incident which converted me from a 'stamp collecting lepidopterist' to one fascinated in the life histories of our butterflies. He taught me where and how to look for eggs and larvae; especially *Charaxes* and *Iolaus*. 
We met many times after that and went on several trips together locally on the Copperbelt and the Mwinilunga District in the North West of Zambia. We three also visited the Mafinga Mountains in North East Zambia. Ivan would go off alone seeming to vanish suddenly into the forest, miraculously appearing again as if by magic. Once after walking back to camp along a shallow river Stu and I had been talking about Ivan, mimicking his accent, in fun; back at camp in the evening, we learned that Ivan had been above us in the trees and heard every word – oops! My youngest son David once asked Ivan if he could help him look for Charaxes eggs. Off they went, and not ten minutes later, back came David with a bunch of C. candiope eggs. From then on Ivan was his hero (and mine).

After 14 years on the Copperbelt I moved to Zimbabwe and there I had many unannounced visits from Ivan. He used to speak about the Poecilmitis a lot. This whetted my appetite and caused me to eventually settle in Cape Town. Again Ivan paid frequent visits and accompanied me on visits to Namaqualand. Even on my home ground he would ask me what I was searching for and then show me "are these what are you looking for?". Asking me what species were these Anthene larvae (from my garden). I didn't know there were any Anthene larvae in the garden! Ivan seemed to know more than anyone else about the trees and plants, the butterflies and of course the birds. What a great naturalist and what a friend, thanks Ivan; we won't ever forget you.

Dear Ivan

By Alf Curle

I suppose everyone will tell you about the tea consumption and many stories about his bush craft and his “pickling “ ways. They will tell you about his “soccer ” and other sports and what an avid supporter he was all his life. They will tell you about his strange sense of humour. Did Ivan have any bad points about him? Most would say not but I know of at least one and that he was plain stubborn.

The story goes like this. My son Martin and I landed up in Kenya on the home bound trip from Cameroon where Steve Collins had kindly introduced us to some real “jungle” collecting. Back in Kenya Steve had work to do, so he arranged that Ivan take us on a day safari to a ranch between Nairobi and Mombasa . This was indeed a privilege as not many people can claim they have been on safari with Ivan alone. Off we went with Ivan and what a successful day we had collecting, mainly species we had never seen flying before. To his credit Ivan pointed us at a hill and said “go for it it’s all yours”. That day we came across him several times head first in a bunch of leaves as he carefully went about the task of inspecting the leaves one at a time. I think he looked at us, two “cowboys” with madly swinging nets just about as strangely as we looked at him. There was so much to catch what would anyone be doing wasting time on leaves? Towards the end of the day we met Ivan again and a summary of the day’s catches came under review. We had taken a Deloneura and Ivan though this was reasonably important. He insisted we take him to the exact spot of the capture. When shown the spot I could see disbelief written all
over his face as firstly it had been caught flying at about two feet above the ground and at least six feet from the nearest tree. Furthermore no more specimens were found in the area despite some heavy tree bashing. The walk down the hill was very quiet and one could almost read Ivan’s mind “useless South Africans – have no idea where they are in the bush”. He did ask the question several times “are you sure that was the right spot?”

When we arrived back at the 4 x 4 we discovered it had a puncture. Ivan had managed to park on a hard piece of wood with very strong thorns. Now here it the stubborn part, as Ivan felt it was his fault there was a puncture he insisted on virtually changing the tyre by himself. No amount of offering or intervention by Martin or myself would change his mind. He knew the ropes and where all the tools were and we just could not get our hands on anything, even to look part of the picture. This did not sit well on my mind, two younger guys, watching the old timer doing all the work, and yet Ivan coped well and we were soon on our way.

That is not the end of the story. A few days later, after we had done the Magadi Road bit, we were back down the Mombasa road again with dear Ivan. I could hardly believe my eyes when Ivan parked under the same thorn tree and on the same log that had caused the puncture a few days earlier. I politely pointed out what I thought was a mistake. However, Ivan brushed my protests aside quickly pointing out the tyre was still intact. Another day of wonderful collecting followed and we finally set heading for Karen once again. Going up the Mombasa road it happened, yes another flat tyre in exactly the same one (another big thorn ) that we had had the problem with the previous time. This time things were not so easy. The tyre was on the side with the traffic passing right next to us. The road was not all that wide and heavy trucks seemed to cross just where we had stopped. Ivan started off saying we should sit in the 4 x 4 or stand away from the traffic altogether. That was enough for me and despite some protests by Ivan, Martin and I now knew the ropes and where the tools were and we got going and did most of the work. Perhaps I was equally stubborn on that day.

Ivan, thanks for all the great memories.

Two lasting memories of going butterflying with Ivan

By Steve Woodhall

Once was when a bunch of us went to Beestekraal to look for Charaxes vansoni larvae, Ivan in tow. We dipped with the vansoni but Ivan casually walked over to a Pappea capensis and unerringly went to a C.jahlusa rex larva - a fat final instar. It was SO well camouflaged, I could hardly see it but he could, so I told him he had the best eyesight of anyone I'd ever hunted for larvae with. Ivan's reply was the timeless... 'the trouble wi' you South Africans is you walk around with yer eyes shut!' delivered in his inimitable accent. I felt a bit crushed as I'm a northerner as well!
The other was with the Coetzers at Lembus Forest on my first ever Kenya trip. Ivan was driving someone's Subaru and time was getting on... and we'd not seen very much till Lembus, which was fantastic. We all wanted to stay but Ivan had his eye on the considerable distance still to get to Kitale and the Barnleys' place.

Ivan: 'Time ter go!'
Me: 'Come on Ivan we've only just arrived - and I just missed a Charaxes ansorgei!'
Ivan: 'We've run out o' tea... nowt left in't' flask. It's time ter GO!'
Me (walking away back to the forest): 'Just another ten minutes won't hurt'
Ivan: 'It'll hurt if you have to walk ter Julia's place! I want a cuppa tea - I'm going!'
Me: 'OK Ivan...'

**Ivan Bampton, a tribute to a rare friend**

By Nolan Owen-Johnston

We had been spending a few days with Lady Rosevear at her house in Mzuzu and our wanderings had taken us to the forest near Nkhata Bay on the northern banks of Lake Malawi. We were standing in a clearing adjacent to and some 50 meters from the road when a large goods lorry came past. Ivan looked up and started running to the road. He picked something up and held high a *Pentila carcassoni* that had been hit by the vehicle. Earlier he had showed me a clearing in the forest where Bob Dowsett had taken a *P. carcassoni* some years earlier. The butterfly had come spiralling down out of the canopy at around 15:30 in the afternoon. I returned to the spot at 15:25 and waited expectantly. At 15:30 I saw a small Lycaenid fluttering in the canopy and watched in awe as it slowly descended. Seconds later the insect was in my net. This was my first *P. carcassoni* and one of the rarest butterflies on earth. It is only known from this small patch of bush and so far less than twenty specimens have ever been taken.

Part of that trip included a visit to the Nyika Plateau. We parked in a small layby on the border of Zambia and Malawi and worked our way some 200 meters back and into Zambia. At this point the road is the border and there is no barrier to stop people from crossing the border. On an earlier trip we had been chased out of the area by Zambian game guards and later, on our sneaking back, we were confronted by the sight of a hunting party shooting game some two miles away on the plains below us. Apparently some of the Zambian officials regarded the Game reserves as their private hunting reserves. We emerged from the forest onto a large slab of rock that overlooked the rolling hills of the Zambian Nyika. There were trees growing along the edge and a large *Loranthus* grew in one of these some 10 meters up in one of them, just level to and within reach of the rock. Ivan immediately started searching this for *Iolaus* larva. Lorathusising was his name for this activity! I found a flowering creeper and amused myself catching the butterflies that came to feed on the flowers. The larva eluded him this trip but this was the type locality of *Iolaus helenae*, an exceedingly scarce insect known only from this patch of *Loranthus*. It subsequently emerged that one of the “rags” I had taken was a very battered *Iolaus helenae*, only the fourth specimen known to science and the first wild specimen taken.
On an earlier trip to the Nyika we were heading for the cabin at the Juniper Forest where we were due to spend a few days when we decided to stop and search for butterflies. The weather was absolutely foul and we were surrounded by mist and a freezing gusting wind. It started to rain and we both sat on our nets on flat rocks to keep them dry. A particularly blustery gust of wind cleared the mist for a minute and everything was bathed in bright sunlight. Rising to my feet I saw a large black and white *Alaena* fluttering in front of me. Without thinking I bagged it and went in pursuit of a large silver skipper. This is an undescribed species found by Ivan and Steve Collins on an earlier trip. It was a rare and the magical moment that lasted for less than 10 minutes before the weather closed in. Three *Harpodyreus*, a *Mylothris*, a Fritillary, *Issoria smaragdifera*, a number of small lycaenids and a somewhat worn male *Charaxes dowssetti* were our reward for our efforts. The Nyika is one of Africa’s jewels. In February the weather is foul and the sun appears sporadically, but when it shines the place comes alive with butterflies, many of them endemic to the Nyika Plateau. As we arrived at the car park at the juniper forest we saw a large flat rock on which lay a large leopard dropping. Ivan pointed this out to me and I saw a small lycaenid perched on it. It turned out to be an *A. stellata*, a scarce butterfly which I knew from the Eastern Cape in South Africa. It is fascinating to speculate on the disperse distribution of this species as it is not known from anywhere in between. This may be an area of study for future lepidopterists visiting the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe.

Another trip, another time. We were travelling to the west coast of South Africa. We got away at noon and made our first stop at 6pm to fill up with fuel. South Africa was in the grip of a fuel crisis and the national speed limit was 80kmh and the garages closed at 18:00 hours with no exceptions. Having filled the tank we set sail for Pofadder and reached it in the early hours of the morning. The town was dead to the world so we decided to push on to Springbok. Arriving at 3:00 am we decided to push on for Port Nolloth at McDougalls Bay. The low speed limit was kind to us and we were averaging less than 4 litres per 100km. This gave us a range of over 2000 km per tank of fuel. We spent the day hunting the sand flats for *Poecilimitis trimeni* (I choose to use *Poecilimitis*). This proved to be fairly plentiful in between the scattered clumps of dune grass. On our way back to Springbok Ivan showed me a spot some 11 km from Port Nolloth where a couple of farm gates gave access to the desert scrub. The bushes grew with a decided list to the north, proof of the relentless wind that blew from the south. This is the home of an undescribed, extremely small, *Poecilimitis* called by the late Bill Henning “Poecilimitis picaninni”. The trick was to walk up to a bush and bash it from the north with your net, if luck favoured you this unconventional activity you would disturb one of the butterflies and the wind would carry it into your net. This yielded a small series of specimens but without the very specific knowledge of Ivan it would have remained mystery. We stopped at a spot where the road crossed a low ridge and by following a track that passed under the power lines, emerged at a secluded patch of scattered scrub. We crossed over a small rise, taking *Tylopaedia sardonyx* and *Spindasis namaqua* (I choose to use *Spindasis* as does Torben Larsen) on our way. Ivan showed me the food plant of the latter and we found a couple of pupa under the bush. There was a dry gully running north to
south at the eastern end of the area. The temperature was in the mid-forties and we were taking strain from the heat. Whilst seated on the side of this gully I was amazed to see a small red *Poecilmitis* land on a rock some 2 meters away. A second later it was in my bag and a rejuvenated collector spent the next 30 minutes searching for more of these elusive gems. This was another of Ivan’s discoveries, he having found it years earlier whilst travelling the west coast with his artist friend, Will Smith and his family. It proved to be similar to *Poecilmitis felthamii dukei*. The only other known locality for this taxon is at Sutherland and southwards, hundreds of km to the south and in a totally different biome.

We were at the Christon Bank area near Harare in Zimbabwe and Ivan had been shown the home of *Cooksonia neavei rhodesiae* by the late Rob Pare. We hunted amongst the open woodland seeking dry leaves with antennae hanging from the dry twigs of the Msasa trees. Once you recognised what you were looking for the butterflies proved to be quite plentiful. Later in the day we paused for a rest on a large rock with an Erethryna growing in front of it. I saw a large black lycaenid which flew at high speed about the top of the tree but vanished as soon as it settled. I tried to catch it by sweeping my extended net over the tree. The butterfly appeared and vanished. On lowering my net I was amazed to see it in my net. It proved to be an *Aslauga atrophifurca* and its habit of settling on the underside of the highest leaves on the tree had proved its undoing. This was a habit I took advantage of several times on that trip.

Ivan later introduced me to Derrick Arnold at his home high on the eastern rim of the Rift Valley above Mangochi in Malawi. This is the home of the extremely localised *Cooksonia aliciae*, named for Dr. Lamborn’s wife, Alice. The story of the discovery of the first specimen of this butterfly is fascinating. It was the height of the rainy season and the weather was foul as it usually is in February at Dr. Lamborn’s house on the edge of the rift valley (Derrick had purchased the home shortly before the death of Dr. Lamborn so this was the type locality and only known haunt of *C. aliciae*). There was a fire going and the good Dr. was amusing himself adding dead twigs and branches to the fire when he caught sight of an unusual pupa on a lichen covered branch he was about to add to the fire. He stayed his hand and it later emerged as the first known specimen of this localised lycaenid. These are a few of the many memories that come to mind when I think of the late Ivan Bampton. Ivan, thank you for your generosity of spirit and companionship over many years. You are and will always be sorely missed.

**To the Family:**

Dear Ian, Fiona, Hazel, Helen and all the grand children

**IVAN BAMPTON 29.iv.1926 – 29.v.2010**

A man’s wealth is measured in many different ways, and if it were to be measured by the love, respect and admiration that that man evokes in his friends and colleagues, then Ivan was rich beyond measure.
Ivan was, first and foremost, a lepidopterist, and although our paths initially crossed through this shared love of butterflies, it is for other things that Barbara and I will remember him. Don’t get me wrong, the encouragement and advice in the early years of my butterfly rearing was hugely valuable – as was his stoney, long silence when some Spindasis larvae he had donated were allowed to die through poor maintenance!

His prowess in the field is the stuff of legends – friend and foe alike, will speak of his exploits long into the future, but what of Ivan the man, the one we came to know and love? A gentle man, not given to emotional outbursts, happy to remain in the background and never one to make demands. His frequent sojourns to Protea Ridge were never a bother. Ivan intuitively knew when to make himself scarce, and as a consequence, the time spent with us was always pleasant. We would talk of birds and trees and butterflies and a myriad other things. Of sport and people and places and everything in between. In public, (more than a handful of people) Ivan was not generally given to long conversation, yet in the relaxed, informal atmosphere of our lounge, he could ramble on for hours. With the inevitable cup of tea in hand he would tell of the early years, catching birds with John Williams, then switch seamlessly to the present and relate some wild and wooley tale that took place in some exotic location or other. How I wish now I had had a tape recorder going. At other times his wicked sense of humour would have us laughing till it hurt. So many facets to the man. He and Barbara had a very special relationship. Ivan loved to be fussed over, have his hair cut and go shopping with her. They would sit and talk sewing and knitting over tea and apple crumble. Who knew Ivan was a knitter!

Barbara will miss him. As will we all, but we will hang onto those memories and pull them out every now and then and remember him with fondness. Gone but never forgotten. Rest in peace dear friend.

Our thoughts are with you all.
Love Jo and Barbara Joannou

E-mails from his lepidopterist friends and colleagues.

From: LepsocSA@yahoogroups.com [mailto:LepsocSA@yahoogroups.com] On Behalf Of Steve Woodhall [steve.woodhall@sos.co.za]
Sent: Sunday, May 30, 2010 4:16 PM
To: Lepsoc Group
Subject: [LepsocSA] Ivan Bampton

Dear All,
I had a very sad piece or news today. I can think of no better way than to pass on Jo Joannou's words to you all.

Regards Steve

Begin forwarded message:
From: "John Joannou" <joannou@yebo.co.za>
Date: 30 May 2010 12:30:41 PM

To: "Steve Woodhall" <steve.woodhall@sos.co.za>
Subject: Ivan Bampton

Hi Steve
Sadly Ivan Bampton passed away last night (29 May 2010, 21h50) after a long illness – in son Ian’s words “...not so much bravely borne as stubbornly fought the whole way” A great loss to African lepidopterology, may he rest in peace. Please use whatever mechanism you think best to convey this sad news to the membership at large.
The family have asked that in lieu of flowers, well-wishers should rather make donations to ABRI or LEPSOC. There will not be a funeral service.
Best
Jo

From: "Claire Pare" <orangica@mweb.co.za>
Date: 30 May 2010 05:02 PM

Aah The end of a real legend hey And as you say Scones and TEA!!!! How old did you say he was? What an example of 'stubborn' determination
Please can you send me Ian's address (email of course)
XXX

From: "Peter Sharland" <sharland@openisp.co.za>
Date: 31 May 2010 06:55 AM

Hi Gents
Although I did not know Ivan very well, he struck me as a gentle, yet self-confident and determined man.
Africa has lost one of its eminent sons. Please pass on my sincere condolences to the family.
Kind regards
Peter Sharland

From: "Simon Joubert" <SimonJ@sivest.co.za>
Date: 31 May 2010 08:38 AM

Truly the passing of an era, very sad to hear. What a contribution the man made to everything that we know.
Simon Joubert (Pietermaritzburg)

From: "Alan & Jennifer Heath" <alan.heath3@virgin.net>
Date: 31 May 2010 09:12 AM

A great lepidopterist and naturalist. We shall miss him sorely and his wealth of field knowledge.
Remembered with fondness
Alan Heath
From: "Graham Henning" <safshenn@mweb.co.za>
Date: 31 May 2010 09:45 AM

Hi All,
A great man! He will never be forgotten.
He enriched my life for 40 years. May he rest in Peace.
Graham

From: "Mark Williams" <mark.williams@up.ac.za>
Date: 31 May 2010 11:33 AM

A wonderful, gentle and truly humble man. We will all miss him terribly.
Mark.

From: "Reinier & Juanita Terblanche" <jft@lantic.net>
Date: 31 May 2010 12:26 PM

Thank you Steve, Jo
Ivan has been an inspiration to us and had a very special place in my heart as well as my wife’s.
We would like to use this opportunity to thank LepSoc: John Joannou, Hermann Staude, Hennings etc, the organisers of each AGM and indeed and especially ABRI: Steve Collins, Colin Congdon who made it possible for us to meet this legend. Some of our fondest memories go back to the Inaugural 1997 Conference in Nairobi and the great safari afterwards. An image from this trip I’ll never forget is a pair of Charaxes larvae in Ivan’s open hand, complete with “legume leaves” on their backs - the cryptic patterns and colouration did not escape Ivan.
Our sincere condolences, not only to Ivan’s family, but to those who worked closely with Ivan and went out regularly with him in the daunting wilderness of Africa, sharing a passion for life histories and all the immense detail out there.
Reinier & Juanita Terblanche
31 May 2010

From: "Steve Collins" <scollins@iconnect.co.ke>
Date: 31 May 2010 1:59 PM

Jo/Steve W.
I’ve discussed further with Ian Bampton and what we will do is have an Ivan Bampton Perpetual Teapot which will be presented to LepSoc and be awarded for the most interesting life history bred Moth or Butterfly in the year and be awarded at each annual conference. ABRI will be happy to supply the trophy, but donations can go towards prizes probably breeding containers etc.
Do you like the idea?
Steve C
Excellent idea! What better way to remember Ivan than with that ubiquitous cup of tea in hand!
Good on you.

From: "Jon and Carolynn Ball" <jonbal@iafrica.com>
Date: 31 May 2010 4:08 PM

Re Ivan Bampton (1926 – 2010)
Hello All,
We have lost a wonderful, warm, generous, inquisitive, searching, observant, insightful, caring, strong, brave, alert and exceptional man. He became a legendary entomological figure who was a genius in his field craft and understanding of entomological ecology. He doggedly worked out so many lifecycles of numerous Afrotropical Lepidoptera.
I have visions of him travelling throughout Africa, finding cryptic lepidopteran eggs and larvae, and then stopping every few days, finding the correct food source for his growing, crawling menagerie in his motor car from different locations.
European ‘Health and Safety’ czars would have been horrified to behold the ‘elderly in years only’ Bampton and Congdon climbing enormous Afrotropical trees in order to get lycaenid pupae/larvae - until not too long ago.
 Someone told me a story of him arriving at the home of a certain lepidopterist in central Africa. Ivan enquired whether this person had ever seen a certain Charaxes species in the area. He was told that in x – number of years this had NEVER been seen there. He quietly took out a Charaxes larva and said, ”I found the larva of this species on that bush over there next to the path on my way in!” The emergent imago proved him to be correct!
We often forget what people say, but we never forget how they made us feel. Ivan made all of us feel significant and unique through his quiet, gentle warmth. What a legacy, what an example to all of us as to how we should treat each other.
Rest in peace dear friend.
You have probably worked out some of the life-cycles of some glorious, shiny lepidoptera in the Elysian fields already!
You were a Man amongst men.
Sincere sympathies to your family,
Jonathan Ball

From: "Dave McDermott" <dave@copywise.co.za>
Date: 31 May 2010 4:42 PM

This is a wonderful tribute to a great, highly skilled and insightful lepidopterist and I believe that this and the tributes from other LepSoc members should be published in the next issue of Metamorphosis.
I join you all in sending condolences to the Bampton family.
All the best.
Dave McDermott

From: "Steve Woodhall" <steve.woodhall@sos.co.za>
Date: 31 May 2010 5:49 PM

Steve
What a simply brilliant idea! Can we get a really good photo of Ivan holding a cuppa put onto it?
Cheers
Steve

From: "Steve Woodhall" <steve.woodhall@sos.co.za>
Date: 31 May 2010 6:20 PM

Hi all
Now I've had chance to let the news sink in, here's something from me.
I remember Ivan as a gentle, quiet soul with a wry, intelligent take on life. And as a fellow northerner I appreciated some of his drier sallies of wit. Once we were somewhere in the Northern Transvaal and the weather had worked its usual magic on a collecting trip... it was dull and grey. This did not deter Ivan, to whom a pair of sharp eyes were as effective as any butterfly net. We'd been hoping to get a Charaxes vansoni female to breed from; there were Peltephorum trees all around but it was Ivan who came up to us with a sprig in his fingers, holding a nice final instar Charaxes vansoni larva. And he spoke the immortal words...
'The trouble with you South Africans is, you walk around with your eyes shut!' And a twinkle of the eye...
My wife Jayne, who comes from the softer part of England (south of Watford Gap) remembers her tea didn't match up with his high standards!
One of the giants of Lepidopterology has left us.
Kind regards to all who knew him
Steve Woodhall

From: "John Paul Niehaus" <jpmarcelle@mweb.co.za>
Date: 31 May 2010 9:25 PM

My deepest sympathies go out to the Bampton family – We have all lost one of the greatest Lepidopterists of our time. Ivan was the equivalent of a Shakespeare in the Literary world – a master and a gentleman. I will miss his quick wit and sharp eyes (For seeing a caterpillar on a leaf that you could not see).
Yours sincerely
JP (John Paul Niehaus)

From: "Alf Curle" <elruc@mweb.co.za>
Date: 1 June 2010 10:10 AM

Hello All,
Thanks Jo for keeping us informed. While one knew of his illness Ivan’s passing has come as a great shock. My condolences to his family and to all in Kenya as I know he will be missed terribly. Is it not truly amazing how very humble yet brilliant people achieve greatness without striving for recognition. Ivan became a legend in his own time and very few people can achieve that status. Ivan, thanks for all the fantastic memories and rest in peace good friend.

Alf.

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From: "Torben Larsen" <torbenlarsen@btinternet.com>
Date: 1 June 2010 6:17 PM

Dear All,

I never had much time together with Ivan Bampton; I did have enough to recognize him as a gentle, courteous, modest, very knowledgeable, and extremely helpful man. Virtually any question I ever asked him would elicit information that was his alone ... and never published. The amount of fine field observation that died with Ivan hardly bears thinking about. This was also true when Jan Kielland died in a tragic car crash in Tanzania that Ivan survived almost unscathed. I, too, extend my sympathy to his family and friends.

The idea of having a commemorative issue in *Metamorphosis* is worthy of follow up, though it will be a tough challenge to the editor.

Torben B. Larsen

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From: "Lindsay Durham" <lindsaydurham@telkomsa.net>
Date: 2 June 2010 2:33 PM

He was a Lepidopterist giant with warm twinkling eyes beneath a shock of white unruly hair and always smiling.
Thank you for your inspiration - I miss you.

Lindsay Durham

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From: "Dave Edge" <daveedge@xnets.co.za>
Date: 2 June 2010 4:05 PM

We hear of Ivan's passing with great sadness. He will leave a gap like that left by the fall of a mighty yellowwood in the forest. It will take many decades (if ever) before one with such encyclopaedic knowledge of lepidopteran behaviour and early stages emerges again.
Deepest sympathy to Ivan's family
Dave and Esmé Edge

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From: "Richard Stephen" <afrocicadas@absamail.co.za>
Date: 2 June 2010 7:06 PM

So sad to hear about Ivan's passing. We will not see his like again. Sincere condolences to his family.
My fondest memories of Ivan are of a month spent with him in NW Zambia.
We have lost a great master, guide and friend.  
May Ivan's inspiration and passion continue to live in all of us.  
Johan

Hi John,
There are not so many Lepidopterists and it is always a painful loss when one of us goes. We did not know Ivan personally, but we share the sadness of his passing with the Lepsoc community.
Regards
Wolfram Mey and Lars Kühne
Sponsor & Honorary Life Members of LepSoc

The following members, apart from their significant contributions to the Society as individuals, have also chosen to be sponsor members for 2009 and have through their generosity provided significant financial support which is much appreciated:

**Sponsor Members**

Dr Jonathan Ball  
Justin Bode  
Yolande Bode  
Charles Botha  
Kevin Cockburn  
Dr Bennie Coetzer  
Steve Collins  
Alf Curle  
Martin Curle  
Jeremy Dobson  
Dr Dave Edge  
Owen Garvie  
Tim Gilbert  
Glynis Hardy  
Graham Henning  
John Joannou  
Duncan MacFadyen (E. Oppenheimer & Son)  
Dave McDermott  
Andrew Morton  
Ernest Pringle  
Harald Selb  
Peter Sharland  
Hermann Staude  
Reinier Terblanche  
Steve Woodhall

**Honorary Life Members**

Dr Stephen Henning  
Dr Douglas Kroon  
Clive Quickelberge  
Dr Lajos Vári  
Prof. Mark Williams

Any member can volunteer to become a sponsor member on an annual basis and make a contribution of R600. As the Society does need all the financial support it can get it is hoped that more members will select to become sponsor members in the future. Donations to the Society will also be most welcome.
Fig. 1. Graphium poggianum Sakeji River

Fig. 2. G. poggianum Hillwood

Fig. 3. G. poggianum f. deliae stat. nov.
100 km south Mwinilunga

Fig. 4. G. poggianum f. deliae stat. nov.
100 km south Mwinilunga
Fig. 1. *Graphium poggianum* ♂ Zambezi Bridge from Congdon *et al.*, 2009

Fig. 2. *G. poggianum* ♂ Hillwood (picture of (Picture specimen also in Heath *et al.*, 2003)

Fig. 3. *G. poggianum* ♂ Lisombo

Fig. 4. *G. poggianum* holotype “Guinea” [false locality teste Ackery *et al.*, 1995]; Congdon *et al.* (2009) suggest southern DRC (picture from D’Abrera, 1997)

Fig. 5. *Graphium poggianum* intermediate form 100 km south of Mwinilunga

Fig. 6. *G. poggianum* f. deliae *stat. nov.*, Holotype 100 km south of Mwinilunga
Fig. 1. *G. poggianum* f. *deliae* **stat. nov.** Allotype (picture from Libert & Collins, 2006) 100 km south of Mwinilunga

Fig. 2. *G. poggianum* f. *deliae* **stat. nov.** (picture from Congdon et al., 2009) 100 km south of Mwinilunga

**Figs 3–7. Colotis subfasciatus:** Upperside forewings

Fig. 3. ♂ wet season

Fig. 4. ♂ dry season

Fig. 5. ♀ wet season *f. subfasciatus*

Fig. 6. ♀ intermediate

Fig. 7. ♀ dry season *f. ganymedes*

**Figs 8–11. Colotis ducissa** **stat. rev.:** Upperside forewings

Fig. 8. ♂ wet season

Fig. 9 ♂ dry season

Fig. 10. ♀ wet season

Fig. 11. ♀ dry season
Figs 1–2. The difference in the scaling and coloration of the lobe near the base of the forewing inner margin between *Hemiolaus caeculus* and *H. vividus*, white arrows.

Fig. 1. *Hemiolaus caeculus*  

Fig. 2. *H. vividus*

Fig. 3. *Eurytela dryope angulata* ♀  

Fig. 4. *Eurytela hierbas angustata* f. *flavescens* ♀

Fig. 5. *Eurytela hierbas angustata* ♀  

Fig. 6. *Eurytela hierbas angustata* f. *vashti* ♀
Fig. 1. Mud puddling on damp ash by the Kalungwishi river upstream from the Kundabwika Falls

Fig. 2. The forested valley below Lupupa Falls
Fig. 1. *Acraea eltringhami* ♂ upperside from Lupupa Falls

Fig. 2. *Acraea eltringhami* ♂ underside from Lupupa Falls

Ivan Bampton – Protea Ridge: Photo, John Joannou
Moretha Plateau (1800 m), Mt. Namuli, from left to right: Ivan Bampton†, Colin Congdon, Julian Bayliss and Martin Hussan (2009)

Ivan and daughter Fiona with Stephen and Mercedes Henning, and Graham and Eileen Henning
Ivan Bampton – a rare moment at rest

Ivan Bampton, 24 July 2009 in the UK: Photo by Alan Heath