

Genus *Andronymus* Holland, 1896 Large Darts

Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1896: 80 (2-107).

Type-species: *Pamphila philander* Hopffer, by original designation.

= *Acromecis* Mabille, 1904 *in* Mabille, 1903-4. *In*: Wytsman, P.A.G., *Genera Insectorum* 17: 171 (210 pp.). Type-species: *Apaustus neander* Plötz, by monotypy.

The genus *Andronymus* belongs to the Family HesperIIDae Latreille, 1809; Subfamily Hesperinae Latreille, 1809, Tribe Hesperini Latreille, 1809.

Andronymus (**Large Darts**) is an Afrotropical genus of 14 species. Although some species have similar wing patterns, the male genitalia appear to be stable and diagnostic (Larsen & Congdon, 2012).

**Andronymus bjornstadi* Congdon, Kielland & Collins, 1998

Andronymus bjornstadi Congdon, Kielland & Collins, 1998. *In*: *Supplement to Kielland's butterflies of Tanzania*: 21 (143 pp.) ABRI and Lambillionea.



Andronymus bjornstadi. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Tubira Forest, Kigoma District, Tanzania. A. Bjornstad. 20 April 1989. ABRI Coll.
Images J. Dobson ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: Tanzania: “Kigoma, Tubira Forest, 1100m, 20.iv.1989. A. Bjornstad.” Holotype to be deposited in the Natural History Museum, London.

Diagnosis: Closest to *Andronymus helles* and *Andronymus marina* but hindwing upperside yellow area larger, costa yellow, and underside pattern different (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

Distribution: Tanzania (west).

Specific localities:

Tanzania – Tubiro Forest, Kigoma (TL; Congdon & Collins, 1998). Known only from two male specimens from the type locality.

Habitat: Forest.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Andronymus caesar* (Fabricius, 1793)#**

White Dart

Hesperia caesar Fabricius, 1793. *Entomologia Systematica emendata et aucta* 3 (1): 340 (488 pp.).
Andronymus caesar (Fabricius, 1793). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 329.



Andronymus caesar caesar. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ratoma, Guinea. August 1999. M. Mane. ABRI-2019-2545.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Andronymus caesar caesar. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Guma Valley, Sierra Leone. November 1991. SCC. ABRI-2019-2546.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Alternative common name: Common Dart; Wit dartelaartjie (Afrikaans).

Type locality: [West Africa]: “Indiis”. [False locality.]

Diagnosis: Can be distinguished from its near relative *A. neander* by the conspicuous dark border on the underside of the hindwing (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa.

Habitat: Moist savanna and riverine bush, from sea level to 1 500 metres. May be found on forest margins and along roads into forest but not a true forest species (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Not a particularly common species (Larsen, 2005a). Prefers to keep to the undergrowth, rarely venturing into the open. Strongly attracted to the flowers of herbaceous plants and shrubs. The flight is relatively slow and it settles frequently with closed wings. Migrations of this species have been recorded (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). Males establish territories in the undergrowth and are not known to hilltop. Males are attracted to bird-droppings (Larsen, 2005a).

Flight period: All year.

Early stages:

Henning, S. & Henning, G., 1989: 158.

Henning, Henning, Joannou & Woodhall, 1997: 165 (photograph of pupa).

Cock & Congdon, 2013: 34. [ovum, larva & pupa; subspecies *caesar*].

Cock & Congdon, 2013: 39. [ovum, larva & pupa; subspecies *philander*].

Larval food:

Anthonota sp. (Caesalpinioideae). [Cock & Congdon, 2013; Ivory Coast; ssp. *caesar*].

Berlinia grandiflora (Vahl) Hutch. & Dalziel (Fabaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Ivory Coast; ssp. *caesar*].

Blighia sapida K.D.Koenig (Sapindaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Ivory Coast; ssp. *caesar*].

Blighia unijugata Baker (Sapindaceae) [Le Pelley, 1959; Sevastopulo, 1974, 1975; East Africa; ssp. *philander*; Vuattoux, 1999; Ivory Coast; ssp. *caesar*].

Brachystegia sp. (Caesalpinioideae) [Cock & Congdon, 2013; Tanzania; ssp. *philander*].

Deinbollia species (Sapindaceae) [Sevastopulo, 1974, 1975; ssp. *philander*].

Deinbollia borbonica Scheff. (Sapindaceae) [Cock & Congdon, 2013; Diani Beach, Kenya; ssp. *philander*].

Deinbollia insignis Hook. f. (Sapindaceae) [Cock & Congdon, 2013; Ibadan, Nigeria; ssp. *caesar*].

Detarium senegalense J.F.Gmel. (Fabaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Ivory Coast; ssp. *caesar*].

Isoberlinia doka Craib & Stapf (Fabaceae) [Roberts, 1969; Nigeria; ssp. *caesar*].

Julbernardia globiflora (Benth.) Troupin (Caesalpinioideae) [Henning & Henning, 1989; ssp. *philander*].

Lecaniodiscus sp. (Sapindaceae) [Cock & Congdon, 2013; Kakamega, Kenya; ssp. *philander*].

Lecaniodiscus cupanioides Planch. (Sapindaceae). [Forsyth, 1966; Ghana; ssp. *caesar*].

Paramacrolobium coeruleum (Taub.) J.Léonard (Fabaceae) [Sevastopulo, 1975; E. Africa; ssp. *philander*; as *Macrolobium coeruleum* (Taub.) Harms].

Pericopsis angolensis (Baker) Meeuwen (Caesalpinioideae) [Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 329; ssp. *philander*].

Pericopsis elata (Harms) Meeuwen (Fabaceae) [Roberts, 1969; as *Afrormosia elata* Harms; Nigeria; ssp. *caesar*].

Phialodiscus zambesiacus (Baker) Radlk. (Sapindaceae) – a synonym of *Blighia unijugata* according to Davies & Verdcourt, 1998].

Pterocarpus mildbraedii Harms (Fabaceae) [Roberts, 1969; Nigeria; ssp. *caesar*].

Andronymus caesar caesar (Fabricius, 1793)

Hesperia caesar Fabricius, 1793. *Entomologia Systematica emendata et aucta* 3 (1): 340 (488 pp.).



Andronymus caesar caesar. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ratoma, Guinea. August 1999. M. Mane. ABRI-2019-2545.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Andronymus caesar caesar. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Guma Valley, Sierra Leone. November 1991. SCC. ABRI-2019-2546.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: [West Africa]: “Indiis”. [False locality.]

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south, north-west), Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo (except east and south).

Specific localities:

Guinea – Dubreka (Larsen, 2005a); Nimba (Larsen, 2005a); Ziama (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Liberia – Ganta (Lindsey & Miller, 1965).

Ghana – Aburi (Plötz, 1879); Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2009).

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

Gabon – Safala (Vande weghe, 2010); Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010).

Angola – Huila Province; Malanje Province (Mendes *et al.*, 2013).

leander Plötz, 1879 (as sp. of *Apaustus*). *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* **40**: 360 (353-364). Ghana: “Aburae”.

antonius Lindsey & Miller, 1965 *in* Fox, *et al.*, 1965 (as sp. of *Andronymus*). *Memoirs of the American Entomological Society* No. 19: 112 (438 pp.). Liberia: “Ganta”. Synonymized with *Andronymus caesar caesar* (Fabricius, 1793) by Usher, 1980. Discussed further by Larsen, 2005a.

Andronymus caesar philander (Hopffer, 1855)# White Large Dart

Pamphila philander Hopffer, 1855. *Berichte über die zur Bekanntmachung geeigneten Verhandlungen der Königl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* **1855**: 643 (639-643).

Ancyloxypha philander (Hopffer, 1855). Trimen & Bowker, 1889.

Andronymus caesar philander (Hopffer, 1855). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Andronymus caesar philander (Hopffer, 1855). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 329.



Andronymus caesar philander. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Burma Valley, Zimbabwe. 20 April 1998. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.



Andronymus caesar philander. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Burma Valley, Zimbabwe. 7 April 1994. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.

Type locality: Mozambique: “Mossambique”. Syntype female in the Zoological Museum, Berlin.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (east and south – Shaba), Sudan (south), Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania (west and east), Malawi, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga).

In South Africa its distribution covers 4 quarter degree squares (7 records) [see <http://vmus.adu.org.za>]. It is regarded as extremely localized.

Specific localities:

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

Uganda – Mpanga Forest (Safian & Pyrcz, 2020).

Kenya – Shimba Hills (Larsen, 1991c); Meru (Larsen, 1991c); Suna (Larsen, 1991c); Kakamega (Larsen, 1991c).

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

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

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); mid-Lunga River (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Luanshya (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mpongwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Mozambique – Amatongas; Mt Inago (Congdon *et al.*, 2010); Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al.*, 2010).

Limpopo Province – Pafuri (Kloppers).

Mpumalanga – Blyde River Canyon.

****Andronymus teresae* Collins & Sáfían, 2020**

Andronymus teresae Collins & Sáfían, 2020. *Metamorphosis* **31** (1): 66 (56-71).



Andronymus teresae. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lukeolela, Equateur, DRC. Oct 2013 to Feb 2014. L.B. ABRI Leg.
Images J. Dobson ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: Democratic Republic of Congo: Lukolela, Equateur, 650 m amsl. Holotype (male):

x.2013–ii.2014, leg. ABRI (Luafa), deposited in ABRI. Unique number: ABRI-2019-3037 (Gen. prep.: SAFI00343) (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Diagnosis: Most similar to *A. caesar*, particularly to its nominal subspecies, from which it differs in the length of the upper cell-streak on the forewing, which extends remarkably beyond the outer edge of the rectangular lower cell-spot in *Andronymus teresae*, while it stops at the outer edge of the lower cell-spot in *A. caesar*. No other *Andronymus* appears to have such a long upper cell-streak.

Etymology: The authors are honoured to name this species after Teresa di Micco de Santo, a long-time volunteer at ABRI (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Distribution: Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo (Equateur Region).

Specific localities:

Gabon – Ivindo N.P. (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Lukolela (TL); Kuluboku, 50 km north of Mbandaka (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Habitat: Lowland forest (Safian *et al.*, 2020).

Habits: Nothing published.

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Andronymus fontainei* Larsen & Congdon, 2012**

Dwarf Dart

Andronymus fontainei Larsen & Congdon, 2012. *Zootaxa* 3322: 54 (49-62).

Common name: Dwarf Dart (proposed by MCW).

Type locality: Democratic Republic of Congo: “Uele, Paulis (02°52'N 27°40'E)”. Holotype male captured by M. Fontaine on 20 October 1959 and housed in the MRAC, Tervuren. Genitalia prep. No. H.592.

Diagnosis: Very similar to *A. caesar philander* but forewing length only two thirds that of *philander*. Light markings on both wing surfaces without cream tones or ochreous brown shading of the margins of the white discal area of the hindwing. White area separating marginal band from tornal patch wider in *philander* than in *fontainei*. Valve of male genitalia in *philander* proportionately longer and squared off distally (bluntly pointed in *fontainei*).

General notes: While examining the hesperiids in the Royal Africa Museum in Tervuren (MRAC), Larsen found a male and two females of a very small *Andronymus*. These bore the manuscript name *A. fontainei*, given by Lucien Berger, who intended revising the African Hesperidae but did not live long enough to complete the task. Although resembling dwarf specimens of *A. caesar philander* (Hopffer) the preparation of the male genitalia showed that they were a distinct species. A second male, with identical genitalia, was subsequently found by Larsen in the collection of Robert Ducarme.

Etymology: Named for Dr Maurice Fontaine, who worked as a medical doctor in many parts of the former Belgian Congo, where he collected large numbers of butterflies (Larsen & Congdon, 2012).

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo (north-east).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Uele, Paulis [now Isiro] (TL); Biakatu (near Beni), Orientale Prov. (R. Ducarme, *vide* Larsen & Congdon, 2012); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018).

Habitat: Presumably lowland forest (Larsen & Congdon, 2012).

Habits: These are unknown and the species appears to be very rare (Larsen & Congdon, 2012).

Flight period: So far recorded in April, July, August and October (Larsen & Congdon, 2012).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Andronymus evander* (Mabille, 1890)**

Ochreous Dart

Carystus evander Mabille, 1890. *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France* (6) 10: 30 (17-51).



Andronymus evander. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Sanniquellei, Nimba Mountains, Liberia. 12 January 2014. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Andronymus evander. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Sangmelima, southern Cameroon. August 1995. SCC. ABRI-2019-2548.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: Sierra Leone: “Freetown”.

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin (south), Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Specific localities:

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

Sierra Leone – Freetown (TL).

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

Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2009).

Benin – see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Gabon – Waka (Vande weghe, 2010); Mikongo (Vande weghe, 2010); Bakouaka (Vande weghe, 2010); Kinguele (Vande weghe, 2010); Langoue (Vande weghe, 2010); Camp PPG, Bateke Plateau (Vande weghe, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kelemba (Strand, 1918); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018).

Habits: An uncommon butterfly that is usually met with singly while flitting about in dark places in forest (Larsen, 2005a). Specimens are also occasionally found at flowers on the edge of the forest (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

****Andronymus fenestra* Belcastro & Sáfíán, 2019**
Cream Large Dart

Andronymus fenestra Belcastro & Sáfíán, 2019. *Zootaxa* **4624** (1): 113 (108-120).



Andronymus fenestra. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Yakoli, Central African Republic. June 1996. S. Collins. ABRI Coll.
Images J. Dobson ex ABRI Collection.



Andronymus fenestra. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Yakoli, Central African Republic. June 1996. S. Collins. ABRI Coll.
Images J. Dobson ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: Ivory Coast: Bloléquin, V.1991. Leg.: Paul Tahou, In coll: Belcastro, C. Approximate coordinates: 6°34'0.00"N, 8°0'0.00"W. Altitude: 250 m asl. The Holotype (male) is in the collection of C. Belcastro.

Diagnosis: *A. fenestra* most closely resembles *A. fenestrella*, but the two species are clearly allopatric. *A. fenestra* males differ from those of *A. fenestrella* in the significantly longer forewing triangular spots in spaces 2 and 3. These spots in *A. fenestra* are virtually twice as long as in *A. fenestrella* in both sexes, making the two immediately distinguishable. Also, the creamy colour on the forewing underside is more extensive in *A. fenestra*, covering almost the entire cell, which is brown in *A. fenestrella*. In females the size differences in the forewing spotting is also present but not as outstanding as in the males. On their hindwing, the creamy centre spot is narrower, leaving the abdominal fold partly brown. The extent of the hyaline spots of male *A. fenestra* is also unique and the species is unmistakable (Safian *et al.*, 2019).

Distribution: Ivory Coast.

Specific localities:

Liberia – Coldwater, East Nimba Nature Reserve and Blei Community Forest (Safian *et al.*, 2019).

Sierra Leone – Gola Rainforest National Park corridor area, trekking from Tainihun to Waiama (Safian *et al.*, 2019); Gola Rainforest National Park, Nemahugoima, Gola South (Safian *et al.*, 2019).

Ivory Coast – Bloléquin (TL); Yeale, Mount Nimba (Safian *et al.*, 2019).

Habitat: Found in wet and very wet lowland forest (Safian *et al.*, 2019).

Habits: A very rare species (Safian *et al.*, 2019).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

**Andronymus fenestrella* Bethune-Baker, 1908

Andronymus fenestrella Bethune-Baker, 1908. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (8) 2: 481 (469-482).



Andronymus fenestrella. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mufulira, Zambia. 5 April 2003.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Andronymus fenestrella. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. July 1994. SCC. ABRI-2019-2550.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: [Democratic Republic of Congo]: “Makala-Beni, Congo Free State”.

Distribution: Cameroon, Gabon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Rwanda (Safian *et al.*, 2019), Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (north).

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Alen (Strand, 1912).

Gabon – Kinguele (Vande weghe, 2010); Tchimbele (Vande weghe, 2010); Waka (Vande weghe, 2010); Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Makala-Beni (TL); Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018).

Tanzania – Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d); Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Tukuyu (Kielland, 1990d).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga district (Heath *et al.*, 2002; male illustrated above); North Mutundu River, Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002; female illustrated above); Mpongwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kalungwishi River (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Habitat: In dense thickets of riverine forest (Kielland, 1990d). In Tanzania from 900 to 1 700 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Flies rather slowly in shady places (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

alenica Strand, 1912 (as sp. of *Pardaleodes*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **78** (A.9.): 108 (92-111).
Cameroon: “Alen”.

****Andronymus gander* Evans, 1947**

Migrant Dart

Andronymus gander Evans, 1947. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (11) **13**: 647 (641-648).



Andronymus gander. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Quartier Malepe, Beni 0 29N, 29 28E, DRC. 2 November 2015. T. Desloges.
 Images courtesy T. Desloges.



Andronymus gander. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
 Lukolela, Democratic Republic of Congo. March 2012. ABRI Leg. ABRI-2019-2544.
 Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: [Uganda]: “Bwamba, 2500 ft., Toro district”.

Distribution: Ghana (Larsen *et al.*, 2009), Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (east), Uganda (west), Tanzania (north-east).

Specific localities:

Ghana – Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2009).

Nigeria – Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a).

Gabon – Langoue (Vande weghe, 2010).

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

Uganda – Bwamba (TL).

Tanzania – Usambara Mountains (Kielland, 1990d).

Habitat: Forest (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: This is a well-known migrant. Fontaine (1988) reported on a migration in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Larsen (1995) recounts his experiences with a migration of this species in Nigeria. A migration of “*A. neander*” reported from Nigeria in 1986 (Reid *et al.*, 1990) probably involved *Andronymus gander* (Larsen, 2005a), as probably did a migration in Cameroon in 1916 (Larsen, 2005a). Migrating individuals fly with amazing speed (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

**Andronymus helles* Evans, 1937

Lesser Ochreous Dart

Andronymus helles Evans, 1937. *A catalogue of the African Hesperiiidae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum*: 131 (212 pp.).



Andronymus helles. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
San Pedro, Monogaga, Ivory Coast. 23 July 1996.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Andronymus helles. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mamove, North Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo. June 2012. ABRI Leg. ABRI-2019-2547.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: Cameroon: “Cameroons (Bitje)”.

Distribution: Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin (south, central), Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda. Tanzania (west), Malawi (Gifford, 1965).

Specific localities:

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

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

Benin – see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Cameroon – Bitje (TL).

Gabon – Kinguele (Vande weghe, 2010); Iguela (Vande weghe, 2010); Cape Esterias (Vande weghe, 2010); Belinga (Vande weghe, 2010); Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010).

Angola – Kwanza Norte Province (Mendes *et al.*, 2013).

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

Tanzania – Mihumu Forest, Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Ntakatta Forest, Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d).

Habitat: Forest, including mature secondary growth (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania at altitudes from 900 to 1 400 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: A generally scarce species of dart (Larsen, 2005a). Flies in the semi-shade of the forest, frequently visiting flowering herbs or bushes (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food:

Anthonotha sp. (Caesalpinioideae). [Cock & Congdon, 2013].

****Andronymus hero* Evans, 1937**

Scarce Dart



Scarce Dart, *Andronymus hero* male. Ebogo, Cameroon. Image courtesy Jeremy Dobson.

Andronymus hero Evans, 1937. *A catalogue of the African Hesperidae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum*: 131 (212 pp.).



Andronymus hero. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lisombo, Mwinilunga district, Zambia. 15 April 2002.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Andronymus hero. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Libreville, Gabon. 1 December 2017. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type locality: Sierra Leone: “Moyamba”.

Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin (south, central), Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania (west), Zambia (north-west and north-east).

Specific localities:

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

Sierra Leone – Moyamba (TL).

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

Ivory Coast – Near San Pedro, Monogaga (male illustrated above).

Ghana – Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2007); Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al.*, 2009).

Benin – see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Gabon – Waka (Vande weghe, 2010); Evaro (Vande weghe, 2010); Kinguele (Vande weghe, 2010);

Safala (Vande weghe, 2010); Mondah (Vande weghe, 2010); Kongou (Vande weghe, 2010).
Angola – Kwanza Norte Province (Mendes *et al.*, 2013).
Democratic Republic of Congo – Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018).
Tanzania – Mihumu Forest, Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d); Ntakatta Forest, Mpanda (Kielland, 1990d).
Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Misamfu River (Kasama) (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Habitat: Forest in good condition (Larsen, 2005a). In Tanzania from 900 to 1 400 m (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: A scarce skipper (Larsen, 2005a). Individuals frequently visit flowering herbs and bushes (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages:

Cock & Congdon, 2013: 42. [ovum, larva & pupa; Ivory Coast and Tanzania]

Larval food:

Anthonotha crassifolia (Baill.) J.Léonard (Caesalpinioideae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Lamto, Ivory Coast; requires confirmation according to Cock & Congdon, 2013].

Anthonotha macrophylla P.Beauv. (Fabaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Lamto, Ivory Coast; requires confirmation according to Cock & Congdon, 2013].

Combretum aphanopetalum Engl. & Diels (Combretaceae) [Cock & Congdon, 2013; Ivory Coast].

Combretum cuspidatum Planch. ex Benth. (Combretaceae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Lamto, Ivory Coast].

****Andronymus magma* Sáfián & Tropek, 2019**
Cameroon Large Dart

Andronymus magma Sáfián & Tropek, 2019. *Zootaxa* **4624** (1): 109 (108-120).



Andronymus magma. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ekombe, 73 km from Mbandaka. north-west DRC. Aug-Sep 2014. L.B. ABRI Leg.
Images J. Dobson ex ABRI Collection.



Andronymus magma. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ekombe, 73 km from Mbandaka. north-west DRC. Aug-Sep 2014. L.B. ABRI Leg.
Images J. Dobson ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: Cameroon: Drink Gari Camp, southwestern slope of Mount Cameroon, 650 m asl., 16.IV.2015. Leg.: Sz. Sáfián, R. Tropek. Coordinates: 4°6'5.21"N, 9° 3'39.60"E. Holotype (female) deposited in the Nature Education Centre, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland (MZUJ). The male of *A. magma* is unknown.

Diagnosis: Females of *A. magma* can be separated from those of *A. marina* by a small ochre oblique streak present in the forewing cell, which is always missing in *A. marina*. In specimens where the streak is not present the spot below the cell in space 2 is more oblong, at least one-third longer than in *A. marina*, similarly to trapezoid post-discal spot in space 3 which are diagnostic to tell apart those specimens of *A. magma* without the oblique cell-streak. The cell-streak is also missing in the females of the paler and much smaller *A. evander*, with which *A. magma* overlaps in distribution (Safian *et al.*, 2019).

Distribution: Cameroon.

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Drink Gari Camp, southwestern slope of Mount Cameroon (TL); Nyong River, Ebogo (Safian *et al.*, 2019).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

**Andronymus marcus* Usher, 1980

Andronymus marcus Usher, 1980. *Systematic Entomology* **5**: 297 (291-302).

Type locality: Cameroon: “Bitje, Ja River”.

Distribution: Ghana, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo.

Specific localities:

Cameroon – Bitje, Ja River (TL).

Early stages: Nothing published.

Larval food: Nothing published.

Note: Larsen (2005a: 519) believes that this taxon is either conspecific with *Andronymus hero* or, at best, a subspecies of the latter.

**Andronymus marina* Evans, 1937

Andronymus marina Evans, 1937. *A catalogue of the African Hesperiiidae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum*: 131 (212 pp.).



Andronymus marina. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lisombo, Mwinilunga district, Zambia. 25 March 2007.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Andronymus marina. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Minziro Forest, Tanzania. February 1991. J. Kielland. ABRI-2019-2549.
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type locality: [Uganda]: “Tero Forest, S.E. Buddu, 3,800 ft”.

Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda (northern and western shores of Lake Victoria), Tanzania (west) Zambia (north-east).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of Congo – Kivu region (Safian *et al.*, 2019).

Uganda – Tero Forest, south-east Buddu (TL).

Tanzania – Mihumu Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Kemfu Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Ntakatta Forest (Kielland, 1990d); Minziro Forest (Congdon & Bampton, unpub., 2003).

Zambia – Kawambwa (Heath, *et al.*, 2002). [According to Safian *et al.* (2019: 113) Zambian material is not *A. marina* but represents two undescribed species].

Habitat: Forest (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: A very rare species (Kielland, 1990d).

Early stages:

Cock & Congdon, 2013: 45. [larva & pupa]

Larval food:

Baikiaea insignis Benth. subsp. *minor* (Oliv.) J.Léonard (Caesalpinioideae) [Congdon & Bampton, unpublished 2003; as *Baikiaea eminii* Taub.; Minziro, Tanzania. Cock & Congdon, 2013: 45].

**Andronymus neander* (Plötz, 1884)#

Nomad Dart

Apaustus neander Plötz, 1884. *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* **45**: 154 (151-166).

Ancyloxypha producta Trimen, 1889. Trimen & Bowker, 1889. [Synonym of *Andronymus neander*]

Andronymus neander Plötz. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Andronymus neander (Plötz, 1884). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Andronymus neander (Plötz, 1884). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 329.



Andronymus neander neander. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Burma Valley, Zimbabwe. 1 May 1996. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.



Andronymus neander neander. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Laurenceville, Zimbabwe. 27 March 1993. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.

Alternative common names: Common Dart; Falcate Dart; Gewone dartelaartjie (Afrikaans).

Type locality: [Gabon (Cock & Congdon, 2013)]: “Loango”.

Diagnosis: To differentiate from *Andronymus caesar* see this species.

Distribution: Senegal, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast (Warren-Gash, pers. comm., 2002), Ghana, Benin (Fermon *et al.*, 2001), Nigeria, Cameroon, Sao Tome & Principe, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia (migrants only), South Africa (migrants only), Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999).

Habitat: Moist woodland, especially *Brachystegia* woodland, forest margins and riparian vegetation. In Tanzania from sea level to 2 400 metres (Kielland, 1990d).

Habits: Usually found in ones and twos but occasionally there are massive population irruptions (Larsen, 2005a). This species is strongly migratory. In January, 1958 a huge east-to-west migration, lasting two weeks, was recorded near Mutare in Zimbabwe (Pringle *et al.*, 1994). C.B. Williams (1976) recorded large migrations parallel to the Kenyan coast and in the Usambara Mountains. Kielland (1990d) records a large migration in Tanzania in February, 1984 that lasted two days. See also the discussion on migration in this species in Cock & Congdon, 2013. It normally flies rapidly, especially when migrating, from one to two metres above ground level. It is very partial to flowers and has been noted on the flowers of aquatic plants as well as flowers on trees, high up.

Flight period: All year in warmer regions and September to April in regions with colder climates (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Early stages:

Dollman *vide* Cock & Congdon, 2013: 48. [pupal case]

Larval food:

Acridocarpus longifolius (G. Don) Hook. f. (Malpighiaceae) [Heath *et al.*, 2002: 15; as *A. smeathmanni* (DC.) Guill. & Perr.; requires confirmation according to Cock & Congdon, 2013].

Azelia africana Sm. ex Pers. (Caesalpinioideae) [Vuattoux, 1999; Ivory Coast].

Brachystegia boehmii Taub. (Caesalpinioideae) [Paré, *in* Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 329].

Brachystegia spiciformis Benth. (Caesalpinioideae) [Van Someren, 1974: 325; as *Brachystegia randii* Baker f.].

? *Isoberlinia* sp. (‘mutowo’) (Fabaceae) [Dollman (unpublished) *vide* Cock & Congdon, 2013; Zambia].

Andronymus neander neander (Plötz, 1884)#

Nomad Dart

Apaustus neander Plötz, 1884. *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* **45**: 154 (151-166).

Ancyloxypha producta Trimen, 1889. Trimen & Bowker, 1889. [Synonym of *Andronymus neander*]

Andronymus neander Plötz. Swanepoel, 1953a.

Andronymus neander (Plötz, 1884). Dickson & Kroon, 1978.

Andronymus neander neander (Plötz, 1884). Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 329.



Andronymus neander neander. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Burma Valley, Zimbabwe. 1 May 1996. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.



Andronymus neander neander. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Laurenceville, Zimbabwe. 27 March 1993. J. Greyling.
Images M.C. Williams ex Greyling Collection.

Type locality: [Gabon (Cock & Congdon, 2013)]: “Loango”.

Distribution: Senegal, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast (Warren-Gash, pers. comm., 2002), Ghana, Benin (south, central), Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia (migrants only – north), South Africa (migrants only – Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Cape Province), Swaziland (Duke *et al.*, 1999).

In South Africa its distribution covers 24 quarter degree squares (39 records) [see <http://vmus.adu.org.za>]. It is regarded as moderately widespread.

Specific localities:

Gambia – Fajara, Pirang, Walikunda, Bonto (Jon Baker, pers. comm., May 2020).

Benin – Noyau Central, Lama Forest (Fermon *et al.*, 2001); Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016); see Coache *et al.*, 2017.

Gabon – Lonango (TL; Cock & Congdon, 2013); Langoue (Vande weghe, 2010); Kinguele (Vande weghe, 2010).

Angola – Bia Province; Cabinda Province; Huila Province; Kwanza Norte Province; Malanje Province; Namibe Province (Mendes *et al.*, 2013).

Democratic Republic of Congo – Ituri Forest (Ducarme, 2018); Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018); Mt Mitumba (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Bwamba (Evans, 1947); Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996).

Kenya – coast (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Everywhere in *Brachystegia* woodland (Kielland, 1990d).

Zambia – Ikelenge (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mwinilunga (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mufulira (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Ndola (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Kitwe (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Lumangwe Falls (Heath *et al.*, 2002); Mbala (Heath *et al.*, 2002).

Mozambique – Delagoa Bay (= Maputo) (Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 335).

Zimbabwe – Laurenceville, Vumba (male specimen illustrated above).

Botswana – Marang Hotel, Francistown (Larsen, 1991).

Namibia – Okaukuejo (Pringle *et al.*, 1994).

Limpopo Province – Saltpan (Swanepoel, 1953); Vivo (Swanepoel, 1953); Sibasa (Swanepoel, 1953);

Letaba – Bellevue (Swanepoel, 1953); Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve (“Malta Forest”) (Swanepoel, 1953); Gundani.
Gauteng – Vaal Dam (Swanepoel, 1953); Heidelberg (Swanepoel, 1953).
KwaZulu-Natal – Coast (Clark and Dickson); Greytown (Pennington); Empangeni (Pennington); Ngoye Forest (Pennington).
Northern Cape Province – Kimberley (single male taken by H. Feltham according to Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 335).

producta Trimen, 1889 (as sp. of *Ancyloxypha*). *South-African Butterflies: a monograph of the extra-tropical species 3 Papilionidae and Hesperidae*: 334 (438 pp.). London. [South Africa]: “Kimberley”; [Mozambique]: “Delagoa Bay”.

torosa Evans, 1947 (as ssp. of *Andronymus neander*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (11) **13**: 647 (641-648). [Uganda]: “Bwamba, Toro District”. Synonymized with *Andronymus neander* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995:111.

Andronymus neander thomasi Riley, 1928

Andronymus thomasi Riley, 1928. *Entomologist* **61**: 64 (64-65).
Andronymus neander thomasi Riley, 1928. Evans, 1937.

Type locality: Sao Tome & Principe: “Sao Thomé”. Holotype (male) in the NHM, London.

Distribution: Sao Tome & Principe (both Sao Tome and Principe Islands – Mendes & Bivar de Sousa, 2022).

Specific localities:

Sao Tome & Principe – Near Bombom, beginning of the road to the airport, western slope (Mendes *et al.*, 2018).