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THE ACRAEA BUTTERFLIES OF EAST AFRICA  
(LEPIDOPTERA, ACRAEIDAE)

by

R. H. Carcasson F.R.E.S.

(*Coryndon Museum, Nairobi*)

With illustrations  
by the author.

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ABBREVIATIONS and SYMBOLS  
used in this work

ssp- subspecies	uns - underside
fw- forewing	♂ - male
hw- hindwing	♀ - female
ups- upperside	

GLOSSARY

Anal angle	- Tornus.
Anal vein	- Vein arising from base of wing, below discoidal cell.
Basal	- Portion of wing nearest to the body.
Cilia	- Long hair-like scales at margin of wings.
Discal area	- Area of the wings immediately outside the discoidal cells.
Distal	- Away from the centre of the insect.
Fringe	- See Cilia.
Frons	- Area in front of head, between the eyes.
Internervular	- Between two veins.
Palpi	- Short projections below the head, between which the tongue is coiled.
Proximal	- Towards the centre of the insect.
Subapical	- Just inside apex of wing.
Submarginal	- Just inside margin of wing.
Subterminal	- See submarginal.
Subspecies or race	- Local population which differs constantly from others, but not enough to be a species.
Terminal	- Touching the margin.

### INTRODUCTION

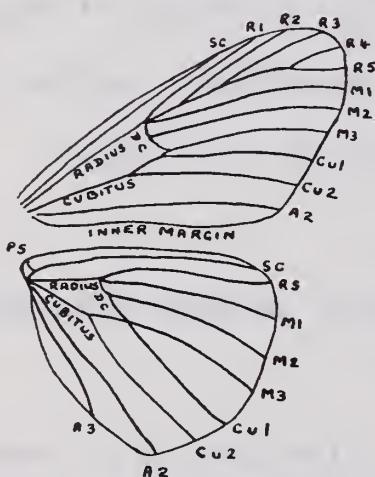
The family Acraeidae consists of medium sized butterflies closely related to the Nymphalidae; they may be distinguished by the absence of an abdominal flap to the hw and by the invariably closed cell in both wings. The veins of the fw are never swollen at the base and there are no scent brushes or brands in the males. All the species are distasteful to vertebrate predators and many are important members of mimetic associations. The family is very well represented in Africa, (about 170 species); there are half a dozen species in the Oriental tropics and the small genus Actinote in South America. The females of some species develop a horny structure at the end of the abdomen after copulation, as in the Holarctic genus Parnassius (Papilionidae). The larvae are cylindrical, usually spiny and often gregarious, particularly in the early instars. The pupae are elongated and slender, conspicuously coloured, but not marked with metallic spots. Numerous species feed on members of the family Passifloraceae.

#### Key to the genera of East African ACRAEIDAE

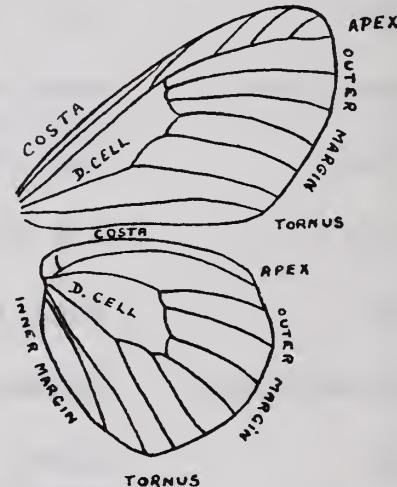
R1 arises from end of cell or beyond. Cell of hw very short, not reaching centre of wing ..... **BEMATISTES**

R1 arises before end of cell in fw. Cell of hw longer than middle of wing ..... **ACRAEA**

Cell of fw oblique and not contiguous with costa. M1 and M2 have common origin ..... **PARDOPSIS**



Venation of the genus **BEMATISTES**



Venation of the genus **ACRAEA**

#### Genus **BEMATISTES** Hemming 1935 (= Planema Doubleday 1848)

The genus is confined to the forests of tropical Africa, being particularly well developed in the West coast and in the Congo basin. The species are medium sized to large and include a number of important models in several mimetic associations. There are 22 known species.

Key to the East African species of Bematistes

- 1 Basal area of fw enclosed by median band entirely black above ..... 9
- 2 Basal area of fw enclosed by median band entirely orange brown above ..... B.alcinoë ♂
- 3 Basal area of fw enclosed by median band, whitish grey above; median band whitish grey..... B.consanguinea albicolor ♂ ♀
- 4 Basal area of fw enclosed by median band uniformly dark red brown above, median band orange..... B.quadricolor ♂ ♀
- 5 Basal area of fw not enclosed, but extending to outer margin owing to the median band being interrupted or incomplete ..... 6
- 6 Basal area of hw below not darker than ground colour ..... B.tellus ♂ ♀
- 7 Basal area of hw below yellowish or reddish brown, always darker than ground colour ..... B.epaea ♂ ♀
- 8 Fw black, median band reduced to a subapical bar ..... B.scalivittata ♂ ♀
- 9 Band of fw white, broad and entire ..... 22
- 10 Band of fw orange, orange brown or yellow, hw orange or white ..... 11
- 11 Band of fw reaches inner margin ..... 13
- 12 Band of fw does not reach inner margin ..... B.aganice ♂
- 13 Band of fw does not invade cell ..... 15
- 14 Band of fw does invade cell ..... B.umbra hemileuca ♂ ♀
- 15 Black margin of hw defined and reaches inner margin below ..... 18
- 16 Black margin of hw not defined and does not reach inner margin below ..... 17
- 17 Median band of fw narrow, never more than 4mm. at its widest point. Hw always orange brown, paler in female ..... B.persanguinea ♂ ♀
- 17a Median band of fw broad, never less than 12mm. at its widest point hw white or orange ..... B.macarista ♂
- 17b Median band in both wings bright ochreous yellow, not orange, as in macarista ..... B.pseuderyta ♂
- 18 Median band of hw yellow ..... B.adrasta ♂
- 19 Median band of hw white ..... 20
- 20 Outer edge of fw band irregular, with sharp indentations ..... 21
- 21 Fw band of even width, white band of hw very broad ..... B.elgonense  
(Males of all races and female of subspecies toroense)
- 21a Fw band much narrower at costa, hw band narrow ..... B.formosa ♂

- 21b Outer edge of fw band without sharp indentations ..... B.poggei ♂ ♀
- 22 Band of fw reaches inner margin..... 29
- 23 Band of fw does not reach inner margin..... 24
- 24 Basal patch of hw above black or grey ..... 26
- 25 Basal patch of hw above reddish ..... B.alcinoë ♀
- 26 Black margin of hw not wider than 10 mm., hw rounded..... 27
- 27 Fw band narrow and irregular, the area below Cu2 forming a small sometimes completely detached white triangle..... B.aganice ♀
- 27a Band of fw broad and compact, barely reaching Cu2, never forming a semi-detached triangle below Cu2..... B.adrasta ♀
- 28 Marginal black band of hw not less than 12 mm. in width. Hw quadrate, white band of hw rather narrow..... B.macarista ♀
- 28a Marginal band of hw 15 mm. at widest point, white band very narrow; hw rounded, not quadrate..... B.formosa ♀
- 28b Fw band narrow, both edges irregular and blurred; pale markings tinged with light ochreous, not pure white; hw rounded.... B.pseuderyta ♀
- 29 White band of fw irregular and constricted at inner margin..... B.umbra hemileuca ♀
- 29a Fw band regular and not constricted at inner margin. B.elgonense elgonense ♀

BEMATISTES ALCINOË Felder (Pl.I,fig.1,pl.III,fig.2)  
Felder (Reise Novara Lep. p.368, 1865).

- RANGE Forests from Sierra Leone to the S. Congo and to Uganda and W. Kenya.
- RANGE Ssp. alcinoë Felder  
Sierra Leone to the Cameroons.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. camerunica Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 14, p.285, 1893)  
Male; medium sized with very long and rather falcate fw; various shades of orange brown with black apex to fw and black margin to hw.  
Female: Large, black and white.
- RANGE RECORDS Cameroons, Congo, Uganda and Kenya, West of the Rift Valley.  
Kenya Tiriki, Kaimosi.  
Uganda Bwamba (Toro), Entebbe, Kampala, Budongo (Unyoro), Buhwezu (Ankole), Mawakota, Jinja.
- BEMATISTES UMBRA Drury (Pl.I,fig.2,pl.III,fig.1)  
Drury (Ill. Exot. Ins. 3, p.23, 1782) = macaria Fabricius.
- RANGE Forests, from Sierra Leone to W. Kenya.
- RANGE Ssp. umbra Drury  
West Africa.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. hemileuca Jordan (Nov. Zool.21, p.254, 1914).  
Male: Fw black with orange red band; hw black with white discal band.

RANGE RECORDS	Female: Large, black and white. E. Congo to Uganda and W. Kenya. <u>Kenya</u> Kakamega, Kaimosi.
NOTE	<u>Uganda</u> Bwamba, Budongo, Katera, Kayonza, Kalinzu, Kibale, Nabugabo, Mawakota, Entebbe, Jinja. Le Doux refers to this race as <u>Planema macaria umbra hemileuca</u> (1 Deutch Ent. Zeit. p.297 (1922), 11). This use of four names is against the international rules of nomenclature and cannot be accepted.
	<u>BEMATISTES AGANICE</u> Hewitson (Pl.II,fig.3,pl.II,fig.7) Hewitson (Exot. Butt. Acraea l. 1852)
RANGE	Forests up to 5000 ft. from South Africa to Rhodesia, Mozambique, S.E.Congo, Nyasa and E. Kenya; occurs as a distinct race in W. Kenya and Uganda, and there is a further race in Ethiopia.
RANGE	Ssp. <u>aganice</u> Hewitson South Africa and Rhodesia.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>montana</u> Butler (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1888, p.91) Male: Rather small with pale markings of both wings orange brown (pale yellow in <u>B.aganice aganice</u> ).
RANGE RECORDS	E. Kenya and N.E. Tanganyika <u>Kenya</u> Teita, Meru, Kibwezi, Thika, Dabida, Chyulu hills, Kwale, Shimoni, Nairobi, Sekoke. <u>Tanganyika</u> Tengeru, Arusha, Amani, Morogoro, Ukerewe Island. (Specimens from the latter locality are not quite typical).
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>NICEGA</u> Suffert (Iris 17, p.78, 1904) Male: Pale markings paler than in other northern races. Female: Hw pale yellow; occurs as an occasional variant in N. Tanganyika.
RANGE	A large race. Nyasaland and probably S. Tanganyika.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>ugandae</u> van Someren (J.E.Afr. Ug. Nat. Hist.Soc. 5-6, 1936) Smaller and darker than previous races. W.Kenya and Uganda. <u>Kenya</u> Tiriki, Suna (Kisii). <u>Uganda</u> Jinja, Budongo, Entebbe, Mawakota.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>orientalis</u> Ungemach (Mem. Soc. Sci. Nat. Maroc 32: 1-122, 1932) All light areas very restricted; fw bar 2½ mm. wide at Cul in the male. Ethiopia, S.E. Sudan and probably Acholi (N. Uganda).
	<u>BEMATISTES SCALIVITTATA</u> Butler (Pl.II,fig.9) Butler (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.(6),18,p.159, 1896)
DESCRIPTION	Medium size, all black with pale markings reduced to a broken subapical band in fw and to a much obscured discal band in hw. Sexes alike.
RANGE RECORDS	Montane forests of Nyasaland and S. Tanganyika. <u>Tanganyika</u> Poroto mountains, Njombe Highlands, Mufindi.
	<u>BEMATISTES QUADRICOLOR</u> Rogenhofer (Pl.II,fig.1) Rogenhofer (Ann. Mus. Wien. 6 p.458, 1891).
RANGE	Montane forests from Central Tanganyika to Mt. Kenya and Ruwenzori.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>quadricolor</u> Rogenhofer Medium size; fw with a rich red brown basal area, orange median band and black apex; hw black with white discal band; sexes alike.
RANGE	N.E. Tanganyika.

RECORDS	Lyamungu, Tengeru, Namanga, Amani, Moshi, Arusha.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>latifasciata</u> E. Sharpe (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1891 p.635)
RANGE	As above, but discal band of hw buff, not white.
RECORDS	Kenya West of the Rift Valley to Ruwenzori.
DESCRIPTION	Kenya Kakamega, Kitale, Lugari, Serem (West Nandi), Sotik, Elgeyo, Mara river.
RANGE	Uganda Fort Portal, Kayonza, Mafuga forest (Kigezi), Mbale, Kalinzu, Mulange, Mabira.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>leptis</u> Jordan (Nov. Zool. 17, p.463, 1910)
RANGE	Like typical race, but fw band very narrow.
RECORDS	Kenya Highlands East of the Rift Valley.
DESCRIPTION	Mt. Kenya, Meru, Kikuyu Escarpment, Aberdares, Molo, Njombeni, Uplands.
RANGE	
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>morogoro</u> Carpenter and Jackson (Proc.R.ent. Lond.(B) 19: 97-108, 1950)
RANGE	Fw band broader than in typical race.
	Morogoro in N. Tanganyika.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>itumbana</u> Jordan(Nov. Zool. 17 p.463, 1910)
RANGE	Fw band broader than above.
	Itumba, Tanganyika.
	<u>BEMATISTES ADRASTA</u> Weymer (Pl.I,fig.5,pl.II,fig.8)
	Weymer (Stett. Ent. Ztg. 53, p.85, 1892)
RANGE	Forests in Tanganyika and S.E. Kenya.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>adrasta</u> Weymer
RANGE	Male: Black with ochreous yellow discal band in both wings.
RECORDS	Female: Yellow areas replaced by white.
	Tanganyika Amani (Usambara), Morogoro, Dar es Salaam,
	Kenya Shimba Hills.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. (? form) <u>pancalis</u> Jordan (Nov. Zool. 17,p.462, 1910)
RANGE	Pale areas broader than in typical race.
	"Tanganyika" according to Aurivillius in Seitz.
	<u>BEMATISTES ELGONENSE</u> Poulton (Pl.I,fig.4)
	Poulton (Proc. ent. Soc. Lond. 2: 36-37, 1927)
RANGE	Forests in Uganda and possibly E. Congo; rare.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>elgonense</u> Poulton.
RANGE	Male: Black with bright orange band in fw, white in hw.
RECORDS	Female: Black with white bands in both wings.
	Eastern Uganda.
	Mbale (West Elgon), Mabira forest (Jinja).
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>toroense</u> Poulton (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 77, p.489, 1929)
RANGE	Differs from the typical race in the female being similar to the male.
RECORDS	Western Uganda and probably Eastern Congo.
NOTE	Uganda Kayonza, Kalinzu, Toro, Mbarara, Le Doux considers this species conspecific with <u>B. poggei</u> Dew., but the shape and general appearance of the two insects are sufficiently distinct to warrant specific status for <u>B. elgonense</u> .
	<u>BEMATISTES POGGEI</u> Dewitz (Pl.II,fig.2)
	Dewitz (Nov. Acta. Acad. Cur. 41: 2, No. 2 p.18, 1879)
RANGE	Forests from Angola and the Congo to Uganda, W. Kenya and Ethiopia.

Range	Ssp. <u>poggei</u> Dewitz Congo.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>nelsoni</u> Smith & Kirby (Rhop. Exot. Acraea p.10, 1892)
RANGE	Black with orange band in fw, white band in hw; sexes alike.
RECORDS	E. Congo, Uganda, Kenya West of the Rift Valley. <u>Kenya</u> Kakamega, Suna (Kisii).
	<u>Uganda</u> Buhwezu (Ankole), Bwamba, Katera, Kalinzu, Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja, Busia, Budongo, Bugoma.
	<u>Tanganyika</u> Ukerewe Island, Kungwe Mahare.
Note	The typical race, which differs from <u>nelsoni</u> in the shape of the fw band, occurs as a varietal form in Katera (T.H.E. Jackson).
	<u>BEMATISTES MACARISTA</u> E. Sharpe (Pl.I,fig.3,pl.III,fig.3) Sharpe (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 18, p.76, 1906)
DESCRIPTION	Male: As above, but apex of fw more acute and fw band more reddish. Female: Has white band in both wings.
RANGE	Forests from Cameroons to the Congo, Uganda and W. Kenya; common.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Tiriki, Elgon. <u>Uganda</u> Entebbe, Bwamba, Nabugabo, Katera, Mawakota, Kampala, Kayonza, Budongo, Masindi.
NOTE	The male form <u>rileyi</u> Le Doux (1937) has a varying amount of orange brown on the hw and occurs with the typical form.
	<u>BEMATISTES FORMOSA</u> Butler (Pl.II,fig.5 & 6) Butler (Cist. Ent.I, p.213, 1874)
DESCRIPTION	Similar in both sexes to above, but larger, with hw band narrower.
RANGE	Cameroons to the Congo and W. Uganda.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Bwamba, Kayonza.
	<u>BEMATISTES PSEUDERYTA</u> Godman & Salvin (Pl.II,fig.4) Godman & Salvin (Story of the rear Coll., p.429, 1890)
DESCRIPTION	Male: Black with bright ochreous yellow bands in both wings. Female: Black with pale areas restricted, ill defined and tinged with pale ochreous.
RANGE	A rare forest species from Angola, the Congo and W. Uganda.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Toro, Bwamba, Kayonza.
	<u>BEMATISTES CONSANGUINEA</u> Aurivillius (Pl.I,fig.9) Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 14, p.282, 1893)
RANGE	Forests from the Gold Coast to Uganda.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>albicolor</u> Karsch (Ent. Nachr. 21, p.280, 1895)
	Both sexes greyish white with dark grey apex and discal bar in fw and grey internervular streaks in hw.
RECORDS	Eastern and Southern Uganda.
NOTE	Kampala, Entebbe, Katera, Nabugabo, Nsadzi, Busisu, Bugalla.
	The typical race is West African.
	<u>BEMATISTES PERSANGUINEA</u> Rebel (Pl.I,fig.6) Rebel (Ann. Naturh. Hofmus. Wien. 28: 219-269, 1914)
DESCRIPTION	Fw band orange brown, very narrow and sharply angled; hw orange brown with dark border and internervular streaks; female sometimes paler than male.
RANGE	Kivu area of the Congo to S.W. Uganda.

RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Kayonza forest (Kigezi).
	<u>BEMATISTES TELLUS</u> Aurivillius (Pl.1,fig.7) Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 14, p.280, 1893)
RANGE	Forests of the Cameroons, Congo and Uganda.
RANGE	Ssp. <u>tellus</u> Aurivillius West Africa.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>eumelis</u> Jordan (Nov. Zool. 17, p.462, 1910) All pale markings bright ochreous orange.
RANGE	Central and Eastern Uganda.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Kampala, Entebbe, Katera, Masaka, Mabira, Mulange, Mawakota, <u>Tanganyika</u> Ukerewe Island.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>schubotzi</u> Grünberg (Wiss Ergebu. Deutsch. Zentr. Afr. Exped.3, p.519, 1911) Smaller and brighter than above; subapical bar paler than ground colour in male. The female has all light areas of fw white; female form <u>jacksonianus</u> van Someren is similar to the male.
RANGE	E. Congo, W. Uganda.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Bwamba, Budongo.
	<u>BEMATISTES EPAEA</u> Cramer (Pl.I,fig.8,pl.III,fig.4) Cramer (Pap. Exot. 3, p.64, 1779)
RANGE	A common and variable forest butterfly occurring throughout most of tropical Africa; Senegal to Angola and West Africa to the Congo, with isolated races in Ethiopia, Tanganyika and Nyasaland.
RANGE	Ssp. <u>epaea</u> Cramer West Africa.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>lutosa</u> Suffert (Iris 17, p.36, 1904) Male: Pale markings well developed, bright orange brown. Female: Pale markings more restricted and more or less ochreous.
RANGE	Eastern Congo, W. Uganda.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Bwamba (Toro).
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>paragea</u> Smith (Nov. Zool. 7. p.547, 1900) Light markings greyish white to white, sometimes with ochreous tinge in the male, much narrower than in <u>lutosa</u> .
RANGE	Western Uganda.
RECORDS	Kayonza, Katera, Budongo.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>angustifasciata</u> Grünberg (Sitz.-Ber. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berl. 1910, p.165) Similar to above, but pale areas even more restricted. Southern, Eastern and Central Uganda, and W. Kenya.
RANGE	<u>Kenya</u> Kaimosi.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>epitellus</u> Staudinger (Iris 9, p.207, 1896) Similar to <u>lutosa</u> but orange ground colour invades cell of fw.
RANGE	Forests of North-East Tanganyika; rare.
RECORDS	Amani (Usambara), Pugu hills (Dar es Salaam).
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>melina</u> Thurau (Berl. Ent. Ztschr. 48, p.135, 1903) Pale markings very broad, pale ochreous orange in the male, white in the female.
RANGE	North Nyasa and probably S. Tanganyika.

Genus ACRAEA Fabricius 1807

The largest genus of African butterflies, containing some 150 species. Nearly all the species are Ethiopian, a few being Oriental. The genus is very compact and uniform and cannot be split into anything more significant than species groups.

Many species of Acraea are very variable and subject to seasonal polymorphism, while others are similar to one another, so that it is not possible to devise a key that fits every form without possibility of error. The genus is represented throughout the Ethiopian Region and in every type of habitat, from desert to equatorial forest; the two main centres of distribution are the West African forest belt and the Brachystegia savanna of the Rhodesian plateau. All the species are distasteful to vertebrate predators and many of them enter various mimetic associations as models, or as Müllerian mimics. The majority of the Species are medium sized and sport various shades of red, orange, brown and yellow.

Key to the East African species of ACRAEA.

A. marnois Rogenhofer and A. leucopyga Aurivillius are not included in this key.

Key to the groups. (These groups, sections, etc., have been devised solely as an aid in identifying the numerous species of this genus and have no taxonomic significance).

- Margin of hw below unmarked, or irregularly fuscous without internervular spots or streaks ..... Group I
- Regular black marginal line on hw below, no spots or streaks.... A.insignis.
- Black marginal line on hw below broken into lunules..... A.eltringhami
- Black marginal line on hw below encloses internervular spots..... Group II
- Series of internervular streaks at margin of hw below, not bifurcated..... Group III
- Series of dark internervular streaks at margin of hw below, bifurcated to enclose submarginal triangles or lunules. Usually small species with uniform dark border on both wings above..... Group IV

Group I, key to sections.

- Proximal half of fw above red or red brown to the base, with black spots. Section A
- Some red at base of fw above, but no black spots..... Section B
- Fw above clear with dark scales at margin and on veins, but no other markings..... Section C
- Fw above mainly black; cilia black; sometimes a red median band spotted with black..... A.asboloplitha (Section D)
- Fw above black with large red or yellow spots. Margin of hw below dull red. A series of prominent red or yellow submarginal spots on hw above... .... A.amicitiae (Section E)
- Fw above clear with dark markings..... A.pentapolis (Section F)

Group I, Section A. Key to species.

- Marginal band of hw above fuscous, broad and regular. A.iturina
- Marginal band of hw narrow with sharp inward projections at the veins..... A.cerasa cerasa

Group I, Section B. Key to species

- Red area of fw above does not extend beyond cell..... 1 - 6
  - Red area of fw above extends beyond cell..... 7 - 8
- 1 Hw above unspotted..... A.ceresa unimaculata
- 2 Black spots on hw coalesce into thick band..... A.hamata
- 3 Spots on hw small and isolated..... 3-- 6
- 3a Hw small and rounded, never quadrate..... A.orestia
- 4 Hw quadrate, fw with fuscous border..... 5 - 6
- 5 Black spot between Cu2 and A2 touches marginal border of hw..... A.kalinzu
- 5a Black spot between Cu2 and A2 does not touch marginal border of hw..... 6
- 6 Marginal Border of hw very dark and never more than 3 mm. wide..... A.igola
- 6a Marginal border of hw not as dark and never less than 5 mm. wide..... A.quirinalis
- 7 Black spots of hw few and large..... A.damii cuva
- 8 Black spots of hw small and numerous..... A.quirina

Group I. Section D. Key to species

- 1 Hw clear above, with dark scales on the veins and at the margin. No yellow scales..... A.humilis
- 2 Hw with some yellow scales..... A.orestia f.transita
- 3 Hw mainly yellow, with dark border..... A.orestia sambar
- 4 Hw mainly dark grey, sometimes with a dark red central area..... A.cinerea

Group II. Key to sections

- Marginal spots of hw below wholly or partly darker than ground colour..... Section A
- Marginal spots of hw below not darker than ground

colour..... Section B

Group II, Section A. Key to species

- Fw without black markings..... 1 - 2
- 1 Black marginal band of hw broken into spots..... A.machequena
- 2 Marginal band not broken into spots..... A.admatha
- 3 Fw heavily marked with black..... A.perenna

Group II, Section B. Key to subsections

- No black spots in hw..... Subsection a
- Postdiscal spots on hw below joined and forming thick, irregular black band..... A.satis (subsection b)
- Black basal dots of hw below form a solid black area enclosing a few white dots; black basal area reaches costa..... Subsection c
- Black basal dots of hw below large and contiguous, alternating with large white dots, but not coalescing into black mass and not reaching costa.. Subsection d
- Basal spots in hw below well developed, but always separated; two spots in cell ..... Subsection e
- Hw basal spots as above, but only one spot in cell. Subsection f
- Spots on hw below replaced by three continuous narrow lines; proximal cell spot large and rounded. A.miranda (Subsection g)

Group II, Section B. Key to species

Subsection a

- 1 Fw unmarked..... A.punctimarginea
- 2 Fw marked with black; marginal band of hw not wider than 4 mm..... A.rabbiae
- 3 Marginal band of hw not less than 6 mm.; fw marked with black..... A.zonata

Subsection c

- 4 Series of postdiscal spots in hw present..... A.pseudolyicia
- 5 Series of postdiscal spots in hw absent..... A.anemosa

Subsection d

- 6 Fw heavily marked with black and not partly hyaline..... A.zetes
- Fw partly hyaline, lightly spotted with black.....

- 7 Tip of abdomen in male dirty pinkish white, banded with black..... A.matuapa
- 8 Tip of abdomen in male orange, not banded with black. A.terpsicore neobule
- Subsection e
- Veins of fw only dusted with black..... 9 - 10
- 9 No internervular black streaks, large size, veins sometimes only slightly dusted with black. Prominent black tip on fw above..... A.natalica
- 10 Black internervular streaks on fw above; no black tip..... 10a- 10b
- 10a Fw with normal scale covering..... A.sykesi
- 10b Fw thinly scaled except at base and apex..... A.doubledayi
- Veins of both wings dusted with black scales..... 11 - 13
- 11 Black dusting of veins reaches postdiscal spots in hw..... A.petraea
- Black dusting does not reach postdiscal spots and is often reduced to mere nervular projections of hw marginal band..... 12 - 13
- 12 Wing span not less than 65 mm. Apex black..... A.egina
- 13 Wing span not more than 55 mm. Apex black..... A.cepheus
- Apical area of fw not broadly black..... 14 - 23
- Veins not dusted with black..... 14 - 28
- Internervular streaks present in fw above..... 14 - 16
- 14 Ground colour sandy; marginal band of hw undulating. A.aequatorialis
- 15 Ground colour pinkish red, grey in some females; white subapical bar in some females; internervular streaks sometimes very faint..... A.oncaea
- 16 Ground colour always warm brownish pink in male, not so bright in female. Greyish area not reaching the margin in fw above, from M<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>u</sub> in male, beyond C<sub>u</sub> in female..... A.braesia f.regalis
- 17 Fw spotted with black, semi-transparent..... A.braesia f.braesia
- 18 Both wings transparent, black spots and marginal spots present..... A.chilo ♀
- 19 Both wings pinkish red, fw above and below with complete black submarginal band enclosing series of internervular orange spots..... A. chilo ♂
- 20 Dark basal area in fw above extends to first cell spot, second series of postdiscal spots in fw absent. A.lyqus

- 21 Dark basal area of fw above, if present, does not reach first cell spot. Second series of postdiscal spots in fw always present..... A.caecilia
- 22 Dark basal area in fw above absent, second series of postdiscal spots absent. Black marginal line of hw above straight, not undulating..... A.pudorella pudorella
- 23 Black spots in Cul, A2 and A3 of hw placed in a straight line..... A.nohara punctellata
- Apical area of fw above black; see also Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, 15..... 24 - 28
- 24 Ground colour of hw below pinkish red, more or less striated with creamy white along veins. Black apical area of fw above, if present, never extends beyond M2. When absent, fw almost unspotted. Ground colour of male above very bright orange red to orange pink..... A.acrita
- 25 Black tip of fw reduced. 2, sometimes 3, small white apical spots on fw below, surrounded by black line..... A.omrora
- 26 Ground colour dirty pinkish buff; black apical area never extends beyond M2. No creamy streaks on hw below..... A.caldarena
- 27 As above, but black apical area extends beyond Cul..... A.pudorella detecta
- 28 Black area extends beyond Cul; ground colour rich orange red..... A.chaeribula

Subsection f

- 29 White subapical bar of fw above absent..... A.anacreon
- 30 White subapical bar of fw above present.... A.anacreon anacreontica f.wigginsi

Group III. Key to sections and subsections

- Fw spotted with black, as in majority of Group II. Section A

Section A

- Ground colour red, particularly in the males..... Subsection a
- Ground colour orange brown, internervular streaks on hw below orange..... Subsection b
- Ground colour yellowish or greyish white, internervular streaks on hw below black. A.enedon f.lycoides (Subsection c)
- Fw not spotted with black as above..... Section B

Section B

- Fw more or less thinly covered with scales; fw markings more or less hyaline.....Subsection a
- Scale covering of fw normal.....Subsection b

Group III. Section A. Key to speciesSubsection a

- 1 Internervular streaks on hw below black and thick; no postmedian black spots on hw.....A.pharsalus
- 2 - Internervular streaks on hw below orange; 3 black postmedian spots in hw at Cul, Cu2 and A2, sometimes a more or less complete series of such spots.....A.rogersi

Subsection b

- 3 Ends of veins not heavily outlined with black... A.encedon
- 4 Ends of veins heavily outlined with black in both wings.....A.rahira

Group III. Section B. Key to speciesSubsection a

- Cell of fw black, without markings, hw usually red..... 5 - 7
- Internervular streaks on hw below do not reach cell..... 5 - 6
- 5 Internervular streaks on hw below of even thickness and always reach margin..... A.peneleos
- 6 Internervular streaks on hw below attenuated distally and often fail to reach margin..... A.penelope
- 7 Internervular streaks on hw below reach cell.... A.grosvenori
- Basal half of fw thinly covered with red scales; hw red or brownish red..... 8 - 10
- 8 Internervular streaks on hw below reddish and not well defined; basal half of hw above black.. A.baxteri
- 9 Internervular streaks of hw below black and well defined; basal half of hw above red dotted with black..... A.aubyni
- Distal half of fw cell white or containing a single white spot; hw pale yellow..... 10-12
- 10 Internervular streaks on hw below attenuated distally, usually failing to reach the margin... A.ntebiae

- 11 Internervular streaks on hw below of even thickness,  
always reaching margin..... A.servona
- 12 Fw completely clear, bordered with black, a large  
clear area in hw..... A.semivitrea
- 13 Fw mainly clear, with dark band running from costa  
at centre of cell to tornus; hw red brown without  
clear area..... A.vesperalis
- Subsection b
- Cell of fw red or brown, not black at base..... 14 - 17
- 14 Veins of fw heavily outlined with black, all  
internervular spaces red, except at margin..... A.orina
- Veins of fw not outlined with black..... 15 - 17
- 15 Black spots on hw above large and numerous..... A.conradti
- 16 Hw above unspotted; no yellow postdiscal band on  
fw above..... A.johnstoni johnstoni f.octobalia
- 17 Hw above unspotted; broad, irregular yellow  
postdiscal band on fw above..... A.johnstoni butleri
- 18 Cell of fw above mainly pale yellow, black at costa. A.alciopoides
- Cell of fw above, black at base, white, yellow or  
orange brown distally..... 19 - 21
- 19 Cell spots in hw below absent..... A.oreas
- 20 Cell spots in hw below present; internervular  
streaks below narrow and faint..... A.ansorgei
- 21 Cell spots in hw below present; internervular  
streaks broad and very prominent..... A.melanoxantha
- Cell of fw above entirely black or blackish..... 22 - 26
  - Fw above black or dark brown with 4 prominent  
pale spots..... 22 - 23
- 22 Dark border of hw above sharply toothed towards  
margin at M3..... A.johnstoni johnstoni
- 23 Margin of hw above. not toothed..... A.lycoa
- Black area in cell of fw above is prolonged  
between M3 and Cul until it meets dark marginal  
border, thus splitting the pale area into a  
subapical patch and an inner-marginal patch..... 24 - 25
- 24 Wing span not more than 42 mm..... A.disjuncta
- 25 Wing span not less than 50 mm..... (A.jodutta  
(A.esebria)
- 26 Black area in cell of fw above not prolonged to  
meet marginal border..... A.alcipe

Group IV. Key to sections

- Black basal patch absent in both wings above....Section A
- Black basal patch in fw above replaced by broad black costal streak and sometimes by a narrow streak along inner margin..... Section B
- Black basal patch present in both wings; in fw broad and entire..... Section C
- Black basal patch of fw above broken by a prominent orange or yellow streak which usually occupies lower half of cell..... Section D
- Black basal patch of fw above dissected by yellow or orange cubital vein; no black basal patch in hw..... A.acerata (Section E)

Group IV. Section A. Key to species

- 1 Marginal band on hw below of fairly even width..A.eponina
- 2 Marginal band of hw below much narrower between M1 and M3..... A.ventura

Group IV. Section B. Key to species

- 3 Ground colour above white..... A.bettiana
- 4 Hw above and subapical patch of fw creamy, rest of fw orange brown..... A.excelsior
- Ground colour more or less uniformly orange brown..... 5 - 8
- 5 Continuous orange band on hw below enclosed by two parallel black lines which run from centre of costa, through cell, to inner margin..... A.rangatana
- 6 No orange markings in cell of hw below..... A.goetzei
- 7 Orange band on hw below present in cell, but interrupted at all the veins..... A.bonasia bonasia
- 8 Orange band more or less replaced by a straight row of black dots..... A.bonasia alicia

Group IV. Section C. Key to species

- Ground colour above creamy yellow..... 9 - 10
- 9 Black basal area of fw above extends to middle of inner margin..... A.sotikensis karschi
- 10 Black basal area of fw above occupies a third of inner margin only..... A.viviana

- 11 Ground colour above orange brown.....A.uvui
- Group IV. Section D. Key to species
- 12 Marginal band of hw below of uniform width.....A.althoffi
- Marginal band of hw below narrower between M1  
and M3..... 13 - 15
- 13 Marginal band of hw below pale, submarginal  
lunules very indistinct.....A.burgessi
- Marginal band of hw below dark and distinct,  
marginal lunules distinct..... 14 - 15
- 14 Lower part of basal black area on fw above ends  
with a sharp projection along A2.....A.cabira
- 15 Lower part of basal black area in fw above ends  
at inner margin without forming a sharp  
projection at A2.....A.sotikensis

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ACRAEA ZONATA Hewitson (Pl.IV,fig.2)  
Hewitson (Ent.Mon.Mag.14,p.154,1877)

- DESCRIPTION Pale orange brown with black markings.  
RANGE Coastal forests of Kenya and Tanganyika; rare.  
RECORDS Kenya Witu, Gazi (Mombasa), Teita, Malindi, Vanga.  
Tanganyika Amani (Usambara), Pugu hill (Dar es Salaam), Mtwara,  
Zanzibar.
- ACRAEA RABBAIAE Ward (Pl.IV,fig.1)  
Ward (Ent. Mon. Mag. 10, p.152, 1873)
- RANGE Coastal forests from Kenya to Tanganyika, P.E.A., inland to the Eastern border of S. Rhodesia and south to Natal.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. rabbiae Ward  
More or less transparent with black markings and a series of buff submarginal spots on hw.  
RANGE The southern race; its northern limits are not definitely known, but it probably merges with the next race somewhere along the coast of S.Tanganyika or Mozambique.
- DESCRIPTION Ssp. mombasae Grose-Smith (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.(6) 3, p.127, 1889)  
RANGE Pale areas pale buff, not transparent.  
RECORDS Kenya Mtwapa (Mombasa), Shimba hills, Teita, Kilifi, Rabai, Mouth of the Tana river, Shimanzi, Sekope.  
Tanganyika Mtwara, Pugu hill (Dar es Salaam), Usaramo.
- ACRAEA SATIS Ward (Pl.III,fig.5)  
Ward (Ent. Mon. Mag. 8,p.35, 1871)
- DESCRIPTION Male: Red with black markings; apical and marginal areas of fw hyaline.

RANGE	Female: Like male, but red areas replaced by white. Coastal forests from Natal to Kenya, ranging inland to Chirinda forest, Southern Rhodesia.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Shimba hills, Diani, Gazi, Kilifi, Mtwapa, Teita, Rabai, Voi. <u>Tanganyika</u> Moshi, Mtwara, Amani, Lindi, Bagamoyo, Mafia, Zanzibar.
	<u>ACRAEA PENTAPOLIS</u> Ward (Pl.III,fig.6) Ward (Ent.Mon.Mag.8,p.60, 1871)
RANGE	Forests from Sierra Leone to the Congo and Uganda, with a race in Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Mozambique.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>pentapolis</u> Ward Large, mainly transparent with indistinct fuscous markings on fw and a yellow or orange area in cell and at inner margin of hw.
RANGE	Sierra Leone to Uganda.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Entebbe, Budongo, Kalinzu, Kayonza, Jinja, Mbarara, Mulange, Lolui Island.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>epidica</u> Oberthür (Études d'Entomologie, 17,p.18, 1893) As above, but markings of fw darker and better defined.
RANGE	Forests from Tanganyika to Nyasaland, and Mozambique, but apparently not at the coast.
RECORDS	<u>Tanganyika</u> Amani, Pangani, Morogoro.
	<u>ACRAEA VESPERALIS</u> Grose-Smith (Pl.III,fig.7) Grose-Smith (Proc.Zool.Soc.Lond. 1890,p.466)
RANGE	Forests from Sierra Leone to the Congo and Uganda.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>vesperalis</u> Grose-Smith Like <u>A.pentapolis</u> , but a little smaller; hw entirely orange brown, without transparent area.
RANGE	Nigeria to Uganda.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Sesse Islands (Lake Victoria), Bwamba, Mawakota.
	<u>ACRAEA DAMII</u> Vollenhoven (Pl.III,fig.8) Vollenhoven (Pollen & Van Dam, Faune Madag.5, Ins.,p.12, 1869)
RANGE	Forests in Madagascar and on the East coast of Africa; rare.
RANGE	Ssp. <u>damii</u> Vollenhoven Madagascar.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>cuvia</u> Grose-Smith (Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist. (6).p.126, 1889) Fw hyaline with some red at base; hw bright red with a few large round black dots and a hyaline border.
RANGE	Coastal forests of Kenya and Tanganyika; also Nyasaland and Mozambique.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Mouth of the Tana, Sekoke forest, Shrimoni, Mrima hill. <u>Tanganyika</u> Morogoro, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar.
	<u>ACRAEA CERASA</u> Hewitson (Pl.III,fig.9) Hewitson (Exot. Butt.Acraea 2, 1861)
RANGE	Forests from East Africa to Natal.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>cerasa</u> Hewitson Warm brownish red with black spots; distal half of fw and margin of hw transparent.
RANGE	Natal to Kenya East of the Rift Valley.

RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Nairobi, Kijabe, Meru, Mutha hill, Njombeni. <u>Tanganyika</u> Morogoro.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>unimaculata</u> Grose-Smith (Nov. Zool. 5, p.350, 1898) Ground colour more ochreous than previous race; all black dots absent, with the exception of one or two at base of hw.
RANGE	Forests in Kenya, West of the Rift Valley.
RECORDS	Soy, Tiriki, Kakamega, Elgon, Sotik, Kitosh.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>cerita</u> Sharpe (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7) p.75, 1906) (= <u>kigezia</u> Howarth (Entomologist, 92, No. 1154, 1959)) Less spotted than typical race; marginal border of hw narrower, a dark band separating red basal patch of fw from hyaline apical area.
RANGE	Uganda and possibly N.E. Congo.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Kayonza (Kigesi), Fort Portal (Toro).
NOTE	For further information about this controversial species and its relationship to <u>A.kraka</u> Aur., see Howarth (Entomologist Vol. 92, No. 1154, 1959 and Entomologist Vol. 93, p.185, 1960).
<u>ACRAEA KAKA</u> Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 14, p.272, 1893)	
RANGE	A rare forest species from the Cameroons and Fernando Po, with a distinct race in the E. Congo and Uganda.
RANGE	Ssp. <u>kraka</u> Aurivillius West Africa only.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>pallida</u> Carpenter (Proc. R. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1931, p.76) Fw mostly hyaline, with a small pale ochreous area and a few black dots at the base; hw pale ochreous heavily spotted with black, with a very broad hyaline border.
RANGE	N.E. Congo and W. Uganda.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Kayonza, Bwamba.
NOTE	The male genitalia of both races of <u>A.kraka</u> are identical with those of <u>A.cerasa</u> and it is possible that <u>kraka</u> and <u>cerasa</u> are conspecific.
<u>ACRAEA ITURINA</u> Grose-Smith (Pl. III, fig. 10) Grose-Smith (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1890, p.465)	
RANGE	Forests from the Cameroons to Uganda, with a distinct race in Ethiopia.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>iturina</u> Grose-Smith Bright red with distal half of fw transparent and numerous large black dots in hw.
RANGE	Cameroons to the Congo and Uganda.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Lake Albert, Bwamba, Budongo, Kibale forest, Kayonza, Katera, Kamengo, W. Elgon.
NOTE	<u>A.iturinoides</u> Stoneham 1936 must be regarded as a synonym of <u>A.iturina</u> , as it is based on two reasonably typical females from the Budongo forest. According to Stoneham, the main character of <u>iturinoides</u> is the stalked condition of veins RS and MI of the hind wing. However Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 407 - 413, 1913), stated that this condition is normal in <u>A.iturina</u> . In any case, this character is variable as there are specimens in the Coryndon Museum with stalks of varying length, in some cases unequal in the two wings of the same individual and even one or two in which these veins are stalked in one wing, but not in the other. There are other specimens, quite typical in all other respects, in which the stalked condition is entirely wanting.

ACRAEA KALINZU Carpenter (Proc.R.Ent.Soc.Lond.(B) 5162: 164, 1936)

DESCRIPTION Rather like previous species but smaller, with a narrower marginal band to the hw.

RANGE Forests of Western Uganda.

RECORDS Kalinzu, Kayonza, Mpanga forest (Toro), Kibale forest.

ACRAEA QUIRINA Fabricius (Pl.III,fig.11)

Fabricius (Spec.Ins.2,p.36, 1781)

RANGE Forests from Sierra Leone to the Congo and East Africa.

Ssp.quirina Fabricius

DESCRIPTION Fw transparent, with some red at base; hw bright red in male, reddish brown in female, with broad transparent border and numerous small black spots.

RANGE West Africa to Uganda and probably Western Kenya.

RECORDS Uganda Budongo, Entebbe, Mabira, Bwamba, Katera, Kayonza, Bugoma, Mawakota.

Ssp. rosa Eltringham (Trans.Ent.Soc.Lond, 1912,p.60)

DESCRIPTION Differs from typical race in having larger red area in fw.

RANGE Kenya East of the Rift Valley and Tanganyika.

RECORDS Kenya Nairobi, Marsabit (very common), Meru, Rabai, Diani, Shimba hills, Mt.Kulal (N.F.D.), Kitui, Teita, Njombeni.

Tanganyika Amani, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam.

ACRAEA MACHEQUENA Grose-Smith (Pl.IV,fig.4)

Grose-Smith (Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist. (5),9 p.62, 1887)

DESCRIPTION Ground colour pale orange red tinged with buff, paler and more yellowish in female; distal half of fw transparent; hw dotted with black, bordered by a series of black internervular lunules enclosing red spots which are particularly distinct uns.

RANGE Bush and savanna from Delagoa Bay and S.Rhodesia to Tanganyika.

RECORDS Tanganyika Dar es Salaam, Mtwara.

ACRAEA ADMATHA Hewitson (Pl.IV,fig.3)

Hewitson (Exot.Bott. Acraea 3, 1865)

DESCRIPTION Ground colour bright red in male, more or less brownish red to grey in female; distal half of fw hyaline; hw heavily spotted with black; marginal border encloses large internervular spots which are bright red on uns of males. The form leucographa Ribbe (Iris 2, p.181, pl.4,f.1,1889) has two or more white patches near inner margin of hw.

RANGE Forests from West Africa to the Congo, East Africa and Ethiopia, occurs also in South Africa.

RECORDS f.admatha: Kenya Marsabit (very common), Matthews Range, Witu, Kwale, Gazi, Njombeni, Meru.

Uganda Bwamba, Katera, Fort Portal, Kayonza.

f.leucographa Kenya Kakamega, Kericho, Sotik.

Uganda Fort Portal, Bwamba, Katera Kayonza, Budongo.

NOTE In West Kenya the form leucographa is absolutely dominant and constitutes a good race; in Uganda it occurs with the typical form, but Uganda specimens of leucographa are usually a good deal larger than Kenya ones. All available material of this species from South Africa, West Africa, the East African coast and Marsabit is of the typical form.

ACRAEA TERPSICORE Linnaeus (Pl.IV,fig.5)  
Linnaeus (Syst.nat.Ed.10 p.466, 1758)

RANGE	Dry bush and savanna throughout India, Ceylon, Arabia, Madagascar, and Africa south of the Sahara; very common.
RANGE	Ssp. <u>terpsicore</u> Linnaeus India.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>neobule</u> Doubleday & Hewitson, (Gen. Diurn. Lep.19, 1847) Ground colour pale orange red, more brownish in the female; Apical half of fw transparent, often with some red scales at apex, base red, spotted with black; marginal border encloses internervular spots, orange red above, white below.
RANGE	South Africa to East Africa and Ethiopia; common everywhere, except on high mountains and in heavy forests.

ACRAEA MATUAPA Grose-Smith (Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist.(6) 3,p.127, 1889)

DESCRIPTION	Very similar to above, but a little larger, ground colour paler, not so red; black margin of hw broader, submarginal lunules much smaller, hardly visible above, Male differs from above species in having ring on each distal segment of the abdomen.
RANGE	Forests in the coastal districts of Kenya and on some of the hills in Eastern Kenya.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Kilifi, Kwale, Emali, Range, Marsabit (?).
NOTE	This species was treated as a synonym of <u>A.terpsicore neobule</u> , by Eltringham in his monograph of the genus Acraea. Although the two insects are obviously very closely related and exhibit no obvious genitalial differences, the differences in habitat and facies are such as to justify the reinstatement of <u>Acraea matuapa</u> as a valid species.

ACRAEA PUNCTIMARGINEA Pinhey (Pl.IV,fig.6)  
Pinhey (Cor.Mem.Mus.Occ.Pap. No 4, 1956)

DESCRIPTION	Ground colour rich ochreous yellow in male, brownish in female; both wings unspotted, marginal border of hw broad and black, enclosing prominent white internervular lunules.
RANGE	North - East Tanganyika.

RECORDS

Morogoro, E. Usambaras.

ACRAEA INSIGNIS Distant (Pl.IV, fig.7)  
Distant (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1880, p.184)

RANGE	Forests from Mozambique and Nyasaland to Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>insignis</u> Distant Form <u>insignis</u> Distant: Ground colour light red in male, reddish brown in female; apical half of fw hyaline; hw with several black blotches near base and in cell; marginal border black, narrow and entire. Form <u>signina</u> Suffert (Iris 17, p.19, 1904). As above, but black blotches of hw above and below coalesce into solid, rounded black area at base.
RANGE	Same as the specific range, but excluding Mozambique, where the species is represented by a distinct race.

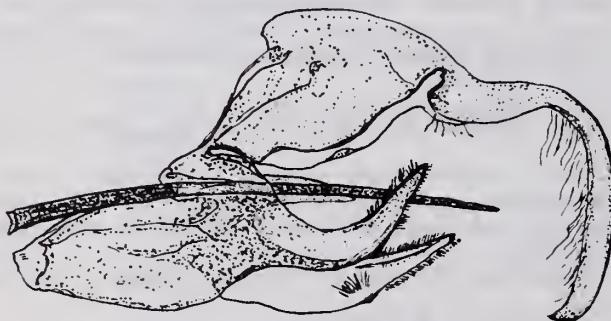
RECORDS

Kenya Nairobi, Meru, Dabida, Thika, Teita, Shimba hills, Sekoke forest, Kakamega, Anabkoi, Kitosh, Tiriki.  
Uganda Entebbe, Budongo, Katera, Kayonza, Mitano.  
Tanganyika Pugu hill (Dar es Salaam), Marangu, Lushoto, Amani, Morogoro, Mt. Rungwe (Mbeya), Njombe, Uwemba, Mufindi.

NOTE Form insignis is much more frequent in E. Kenya and N.E. Tanganyika than elsewhere and is very scarce in Ethiopia and S. Tanganyika.

ACRAEA ELTRINGHAMI Joicey & Talbot (Bull. Hill. Mus. 6: 44-118, 1921)

DESCRIPTION Similar to insignis but marginal border of hw broken into black triangles at the veins.  
 RANGE Eastern Congo, Western Uganda.  
 RECORDS Uganda Mafuga forest, Rutenga, Kayonza (Kigezi), Bwamba.  
 NOTE Although this species has been treated as a race of A. insignis Dist. by some authors, its genitalia are sufficiently different to dispel any doubts about its specific status.



ACRAEA ELTRINGHAMI: Male Genitalia



ACRAEA ELTRINGHAMI:  
Ventral Aspect of  
Right Valve



ACRAEA INSIGNIS: Male Genitalia



ACRAEA INSIGNIS:  
Male Genitalia,  
Ventral Aspect  
of Right Valve

ACRAEA HAMATA Joicey & Talbot (Bull. Hill. Mus. 6: 339-342, 1922)

DESCRIPTION Similar to insignis, but smaller; very broad transparent border to the hw, only the female is known.  
 RANGE Montane forests of Kivu(Congo) and Kigezi.  
 RECORDS Uganda Mafuga forest, impenetrable forest.

ACRAEA ROGERSI Hewitson (Pl. V, fig. 10)  
 Hewitson (Ent. Mon. Mag. 10, 15, 1873)

RANGE Forests from Sierra Laone to Angola and Uganda; rare.

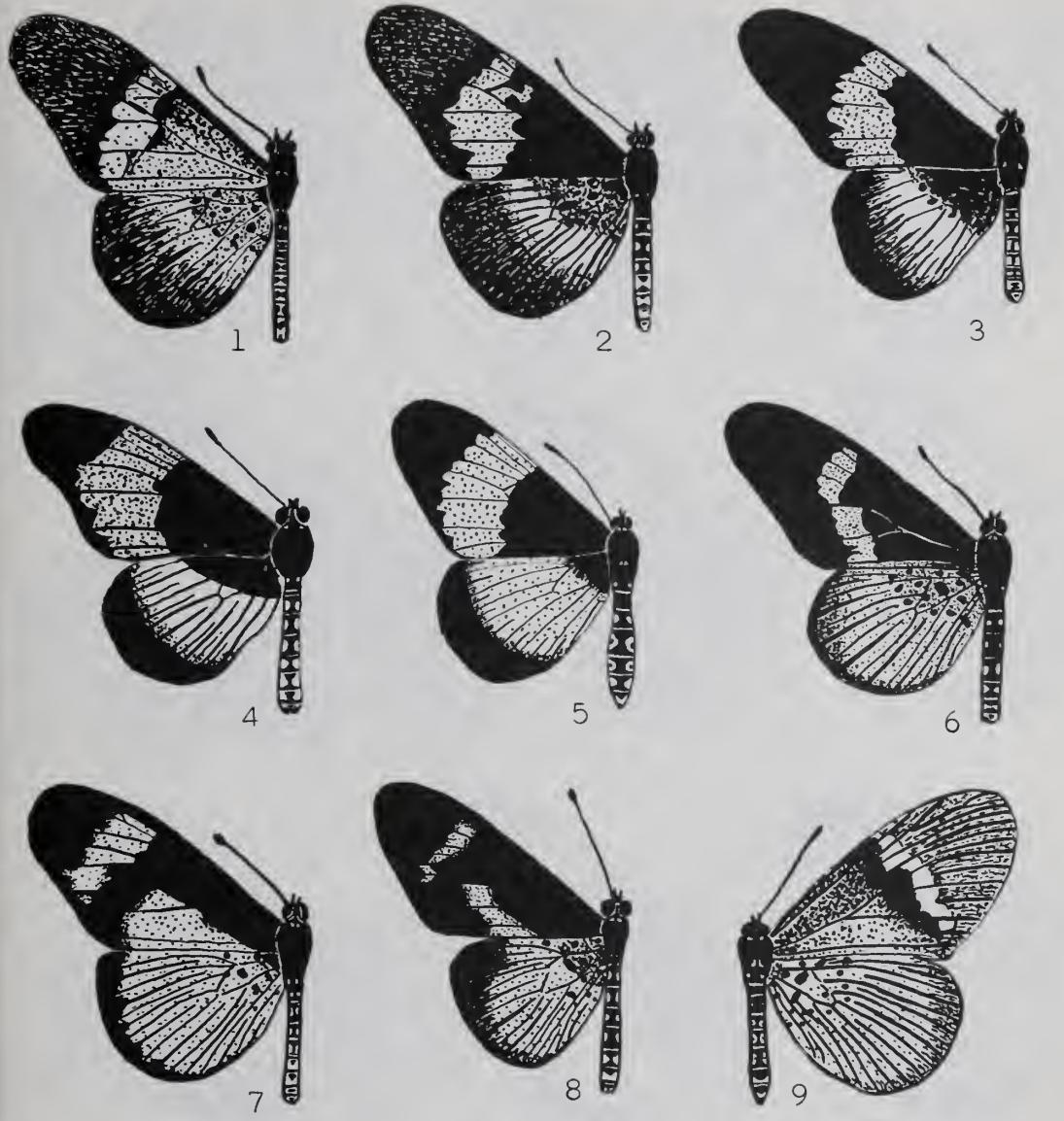


PLATE I

- 1 *Bematistes alcinoë camerunica* ♂    2 *B. umbra hemileuca* ♂
- 3 *B. macarista* ♂    4 *B. elgonense* ♂    5 *B. adrasta adrasta* ♂
- 6 *B. persanguinea* ♂    7 *B. tellus eumelis*    8 *B. epaea lutosa* ♂
- 9 *B. consanguinea albicolor.*



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

## PLATE II

- 1 *Bematistes quadricolor latifasciata* 2 *B.poggei nelsoni*  
3 *B.aganice montana* ♂ 4 *B.pseuderyta* ♂ 5 *B.formosa* ♂  
6 *B.formosa* ♀ 7 *B.aganice montana* ♀ 8 *B.adrasta adrasta* ♀  
9 *B.scalivittata* ♀ .

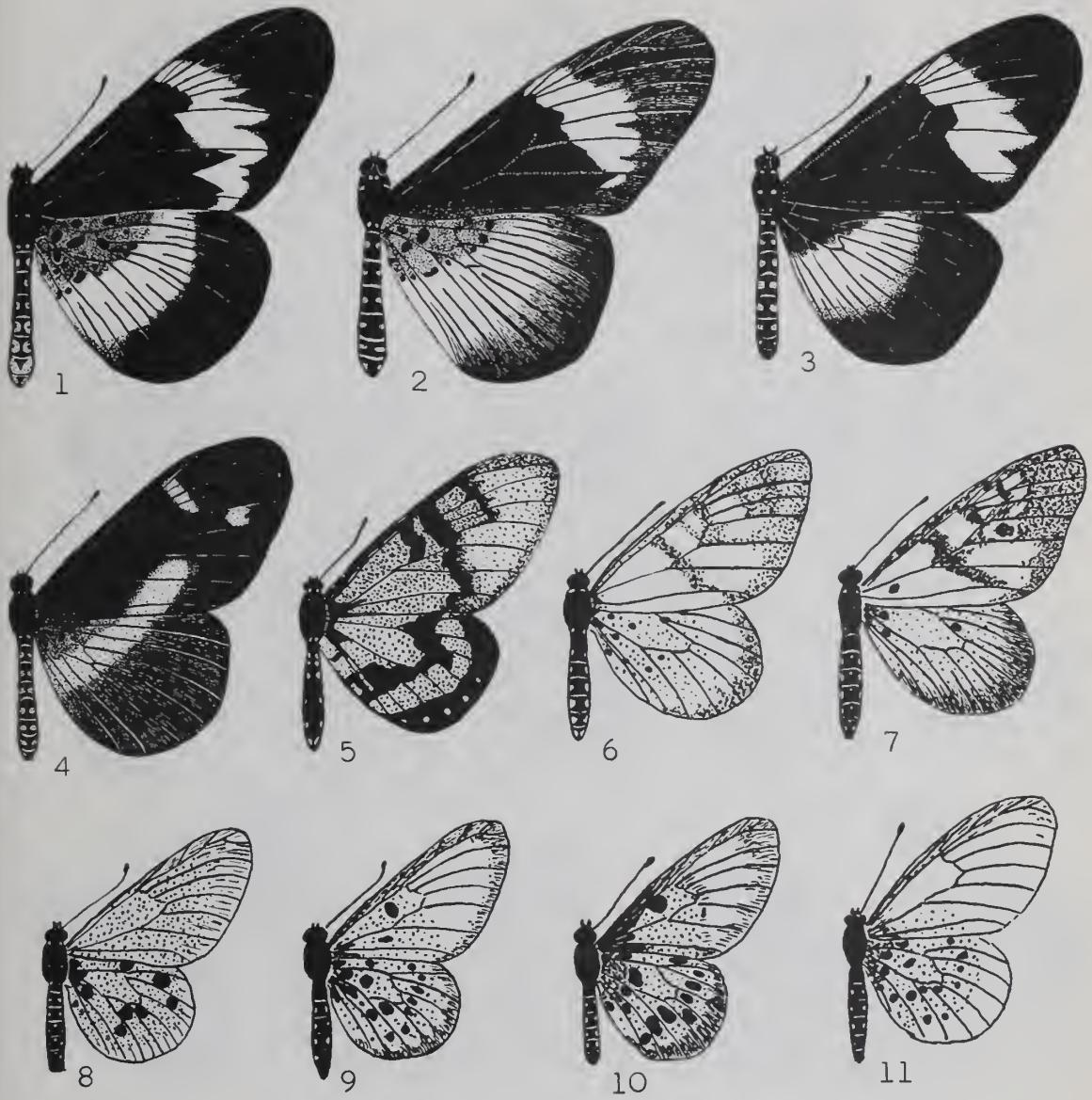


PLATE III

- 1 *Bematistes umbra hemileuca* ♀ 2 *B. alcinoë camerunica* ♀
- 3 *B. macarista* ♀ 4 *B. epaea paragea* ♀ 5 *Acraea satis* ♂
- 6 *A. pentapolis pentapolis* 7 *A. vesperalis vesperalis*
- 8 *A. damii cuva* 9 *A. cerasa cerasa* 10 *A. iturina iturina*
- 11 *A. quirina quirina* .

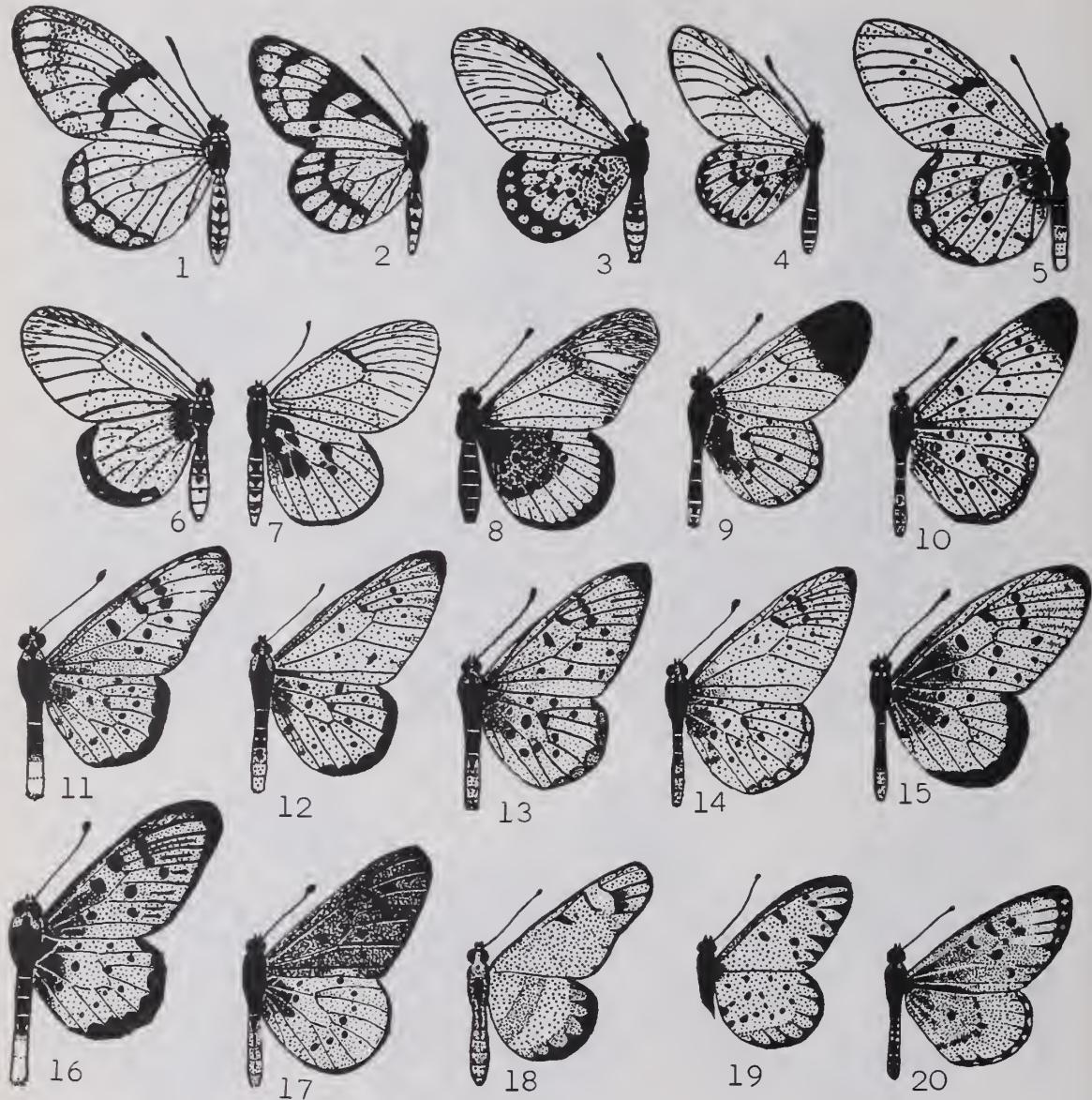


PLATE IV

- 1 *Acraea rabbaiae mombasae*   2 *A.zonata*   3 *A.admatha admatha*  
 4 *A.machequena*   5 *A.terpsicore neobule*   6 *A.punctimarginea*  
 7 *A.i.insignis*   8 *A.baxteri*   9 *A.chaeribula ♂*   10 *A.c.caldarena*  
 11 *A.braesia f.braesia ♀*   12 *A.p.pudorella ♂*   13 *A.oncaea ♂*  
 14 *A.a.aequatorialis ♂*   15 *A.lygus ♂*   16 *A.sykesi ♂*  
 17 *A.a.asboloplinta ♂*   18 *A.miranda ♂*   19 *A.rahira rahira*  
 20 *A.anacreon anacreontica* .



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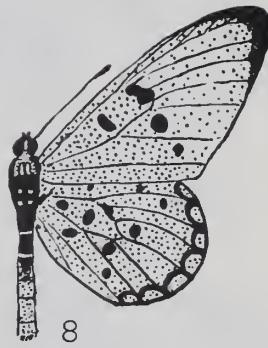
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## PLATE V

- 1 *Acraea c.chilo* ♂ 2 *A.zetes acara* ♂ 3 *A.pseudolyzia astrigera*  
4 *A.a.anemosa* 5 *A.e.egina* ♂ 6 *A.n.natalica* ♂ 7 *A.caecilia*  
*pudora* ♂ 8 *A.a.acrita* ♂ 9 *A.p.perenna* 10 *A.rogersi lankesteri*  
11 *A.cepheus f.abdera* ♂ 12 *A.petraea* ♂ .



PLATE VI

- 1 *A.a.amicitiae* ♂ 2 *A.encedon* f. *encedon* ♂ 3 *A.p.pharsalus* ♂
- 4 *A.a.althoffi* ♂ 5 *A.viviana* ♂ 6 *A.burgessi* ♂ 7 *A.cabira* ♀
- 8 *A.bonasia alicia* ♂ 9 *A.s.sotikensis* ♂ 10 *A.uvui* *uvui* ♂
- 11 *A.acerata* ♂ 12 *A.e.excelsior* ♂ 13 *A.goetzei* ♂ 14 *A.eponina*
- 15 *A.ventura* 16 *A.r.rangatana* ♂ 17 *A.bettiana* ♂ 18 *A.cinerea*  
f. *cinerea* ♂ 19 *A.quirinalis* ♂ 20 *A.o.orestia* f. *orestia* ♂ .

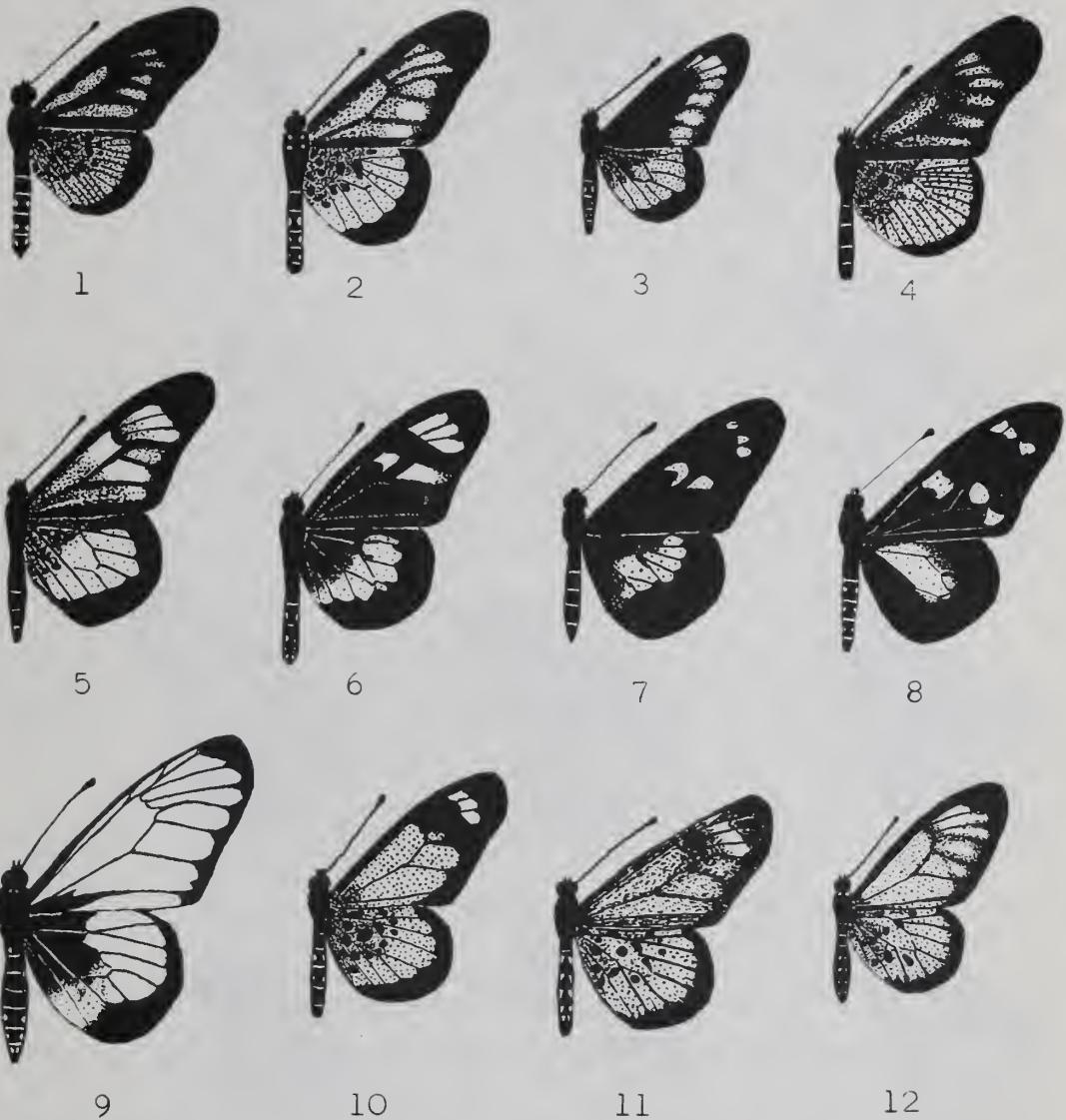


PLATE VII

- 1 *A.orina orineta* ♂ 2 *A.peneleos pelasgius* ♂ 3 *A.penelope*  
*vitrea* ♂ 4 *A.grosvenori* ♂ 5 *A.servona rhodina* ♂  
 6 *A.ntebiae* ♂ 7 *A.melanoxantha* ♂ 8 *A.o.oreas* ♂  
 9 *A.semivitrea* 10 *A.conradti conradti* ♂ 11 *A.aubyni* ♂  
 12 *A.igola* ♂ .



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## PLATE VIII

- 1 *A.a.alciope* ♂ 2 *A.a.alciope* ♀ *f.aurivillii* 3 *A.j.jodutta* ♂  
4 *A.esebria* *f.protea* ♂ 5 *A.d.disjuncta* ♂ 6 *A.alciopoides* ♂  
7 *A.lycoa media* ♂ 8 *A.j.johnstoni* *f.confusa* 9 *A.j.butleri*  
10 *A.ansorgei* nr.*f.pica* (Poroto Mts.) ♂ 11 *A.a.* *f.ansorgei* ♀  
12 *Pardopsis punctatissima* .

RANGE	Ssp. <u>rogersi</u> Hewitson West Africa and the Congo.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>lankesteri</u> Carpenter (Proc.R.Ent. Soc. Lond.(B) 10:216-217,1941) Ground colour red in male, brown to dark grey in female; both wings heavily spotted with black; no marginal lunules or border on hw below; a large species.
RANGE and RECORDS	This race was originally described from a single male from the Uganda side of Mt. Elgon; since then a few females have been taken at Fort Portal, Kayonza and Bwamba, Western Uganda.
	<u>ACRAEA ZETES</u> Linnaeus (Pl.V,fig.2) Linnaeus (Syst. Nat. Ed.10, p.487, 1758)
RANGE	A common species of savanna and forest edges found in most of the Ethiopian region.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>zetes</u> Linnaeus Size large; both wings heavily marked with black, submarginal white lunules on hw below prominent; fw above more or less suffused with black; ground colour red; black suffusion very heavy in typical form and in <u>f.menippe</u> Drury, less so in <u>f.jalema</u> Godart.
RANGE and RECORDS	West Africa to the Congo, Uganda and West Kenya. <u>Kenya</u> Kakamega, Kericho, Elgon, Lugari, Tiriki, Kitale, Kitosha. <u>Uganda</u> Tororo, Kampala, Kalinzu, Kayonza, Bwamba, Katera, Budongo, Mubende. <u>Tanganyika</u> Ukerewe Island, Mwangogo.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>acara</u> Hewitson (Exot. Butt. Acraea 3, 1865) Ground colour brighter red than above; no black suffusion on fw above.
RANGE and RECORDS	South Africa to Tanganyika and Kenya East of the Rift Valley. Common and widely distributed up to 4000 feet, but not more than 200 miles inland in Kenya.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>rudolfi</u> Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 77: 475-504, 1929) Very similar to above, but ground colour brighter red.
RANGE	Northern frontier of Kenya and probably extreme N.W. of Uganda.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Marsabit, Kulal.
NOTE	Specimens from Meru and Njombeni are intermediate between <u>acara</u> and <u>rudolfi</u> .
	<u>ACRAEA CHILO</u> Godman (Pl.V,fig.1) Godman (Proc.Zool.Soc.Lond.1880,p.184)
RANGE	Dry bush from N.E.Kenya, Ethiopia, Somaliland and S.Arabia.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>chilo</u> Godman Male: Pale red with black spots; a complete series of orange brown submarginal spots on both wings. Female: Completely transparent with a few black spots and cream coloured submarginal spots on hw.
RANGE and RECORDS	N.E.Tanganyika and E.Kenya. <u>Kenya</u> Ngong Escarpment, Yatta, Kibwezi, Voi, Mariakani, Mombasa, Lower Tana, Teita, Taveta, Witu. <u>Tanganyika</u> Arusha, lower Pangani.
	Ssp. <u>magnifica</u> Carpenter & Jackson (Proc.R.ent.Soc.Lond.(B) 19:97-108, 1950)
DESCRIPTION	Larger and brighter than above, with better defined submarginal lunules. Northern frontier of Kenya.
RANGE	Marsabit, Kulal.
RECORDS	

ACRAEA ANEMOSA Hewitson (Pl.V,fig.4)  
 Hewitson (Exot. Butt. Acraea 3, 1865)

RANGE Thorn bush and savanna from South Africa and Angola to Tanganyika and East Kenya. A.welwitschii Rogenhofer (Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien 42, p.573, 1892) must be regarded as conspecific with A.anemosa Hew.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. anemosa Hewitson  
 Fw orange brown with black markings; hw darker with black base and very broad, unspotted black margin; postdiscal spots absent.  
 RANGE S. Africa to Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Eastern Kenya.  
 RECORDS Kenya Common at the coast and as far inland as Ukambani.  
Tanganyika Generally distributed at lower altitudes, but probably absent from the Western districts.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. LOBEMBA Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p.99)  
 As above, but dark cherry red.  
 RANGE From Lakes Mweru and Bangweolu in N. Rhodesia to the S.E. Congo and S.W. Tanganyika.  
 RECORDS N.Rhodesia-Tanganyika border Kalambo Falls near Southern end of Lake Tanganyika.

ACRAEA PSEUDOLYCIA Butler (Pl.V,fig.3)  
 Butler (Cist. Ent. I, p.213, 1874)

RANGE Savanna and dry bush from Angola, N.Rhodesia and the S.Congo, to East Africa, the S.Sudan and Ethiopia.

RANGE Ssp. pseudolycia Butler  
 Angola.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. astrigera Butler (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1899, p.421)  
 Very similar to A.anemosa, but has a series of black postdiscal spots in hw.  
 RANGE N.Rhodesia, East Africa.  
 RECORDS Kenya Nairobi, Machakos, Embu, Thika, Makindu, Kericho, Kitui, Meru, Narok. Kajado.  
Uganda Madi Opi (West Nile), Toro, Jinja, Karamoja.  
Tanganyika Mufindi, Rufiji, Njombe, Ukerewe, Ugogo, Uhehe, Usambara, Rukwa, Mpwapwa, Mhonda.

ACRAEA EGINA Cramer (Pl.V,fig.5)  
 Cramer (Pap., Exot. I, p.64, 1775)

RANGE Forests throughout tropical Africa, as far South as S. Rhodesia and Mozambique.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. egina Cramer  
 Large; male bright red marked with black; distal half of fw suffused with black; female larger and duller.  
 RANGE Forest areas from the West Coast to Meru (Kenya) in the North and Nyasaland in the South.  
 RECORDS Kenya Thika, Meru, Malaba, Kitale, Elgon, Kakamega, Suna, Sotik.  
Uganda All forest areas up to 6000 feet.  
Tanganyika Rukwa, Kalambo Falls, Ukerewe Island, Bukoba, Kungwe Mahare.

DESCRIPTION Ssp. areca Mabille (Ann. Soc. Ent. France(6) 8 Bull., p.169, 1888)  
 Larger than above; ground colour orange brown, no black suffusion on fw.

RANGE	S. Rhodesia and Mozambique to the coastal districts of Tanganyika and Kenya, including Amani and Moshi, where it overlaps the preceding race.
NOTE	The ssp. <u>harrisoni</u> E. Sharpe (Entomolog.37,p.132, 1904) is treated here as a varietal form of <u>A.egina egina</u> as neither its facies nor its distribution are sufficiently well defined to warrant subspecific status.
	<u>ACRAEA CEPHEUS</u> Linnaeus (Pl.V, fig.11) Linnaeus (Syst.Nat.Ed. 10, p.487, 1758)
DESCRIPTION	Bright red with black markings; much smaller than <u>A.egina</u> ; female larger, brown.
RANGE	Forests from Sierra Leone to the Congo and W. Uganda.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Budongo, Bwamba, Bugoma, Metu, Ara.
NOTE	The form <u>abdera</u> Hewitson (Exot.Butt.Acraea 1, 1852) which lacks the subapical red bar in the fw is dominant in Uganda, and perhaps should be treated as a subspecies.
	<u>ACRAEA PETRAEA</u> Boisduval (Pl.V,fig.12) Boisduval (Voyage Deleg. 2, p.589, 1847)
DESCRIPTION	Medium sized species; male bright red, heavily marked with black; female larger, brown, sometimes with a white subapical bar.
RANGE	Coastal forests from Natal to Kenya, penetrating inland to S.Rhodesia.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Diani, Rabai, Kwale. <u>Tanganyika</u> Mtvara, Amani, Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro, Mikindani.
	<u>ACRAEA ROHLFSI</u> Suffert (Iris, 17, p.124, 1904)
DESCRIPTION	Similar to above, but smaller; lacks submarginal white spots on hw below.
RANGE	Known from the unique type specimen only; Ukerewe Island, Lake Victoria, Tanganyika. It is possible that it is an aberration of <u>A.petraea</u> Bsd., in which case Ukerewe would have to be regarded as patria falsa.
	<u>ACRAEA GUILLEMEI</u> Oberthür (Études d'Ent. 17, p.19, 1893)
DESCRIPTION	Similar to <u>A.petraea</u> , but less heavily marked and ground colour orange red, not red.
RANGE	Savanna; Angola, S. Congo and N. Rhodesia to Nyasaland and S.Tanganyika.
RECORDS	<u>Tanganyika</u> "Lake Tanganyika" according to Eltringham; Mpanda (Western Province).
	<u>ACRAEA OMRORA</u> Trimen (Proc.Zool.Soc.Lond. 1894, p.24, note)
DESCRIPTION	Dusky red to reddish grey with black markings; apex of fw black above, spotted with white below.
RANGE	<u>Brachystegia</u> savanna in Angola, S. Congo and N. Rhodesia.
RECORDS	Not uncommon near Abercorn (N.Rhodesia) and may therefore be expected to turn up in S.W. Tanganyika.
	<u>ACRAEA NOHARA</u> Boisduval (Voy. Deleg. 2,p.590, 1847)
RANGE	Open country from S.Africa and Mozambique to the Rhodesias, Nyasaland and possibly S. Tanganyika.
RANGE	Ssp. <u>nohara</u> Boisduval South Africa.

DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>punctellata</u> Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p.131) Dull red with black spots; hw margin below narrow, enclosing a series of rectangular white spots.
RANGE RECORDS	N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika. <u>Tanganyika</u> Kigonsera (according to Aurivillius in Seitz).
	<u>ACRAEA ACRITA</u> Hewitson (Pl.V, fig.8) Hewitson (Exot. Butt. 3, 1865)
RANGE	Open country and savanna from the Rhodesias, Mozambique, S. Congo, Nyasa, Tanganyika, Kenya and Angola.
NOTE	Though difficult to separate into local races owing to its extreme variability and large number of seasonal forms, three fairly distinct races may be recognised in our area.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>acrita</u> Hewitson Male brilliant orange red with a black tip and black spots in both wings; series of postdiscal spots lacking in fw; dry season females like males; in the wet season the female may be all shades of orange brown and occasionally dark grey, sometimes with a whitish subapical band.
RANGE RECORDS	Rhodesia and Mozambique to South, and West Tanganyika and into the Masai district of S.W. Kenya. <u>Tanganyika</u> Ukerewe Island, Ugalla river, Matumbi, Kilosa; generally distributed to the South.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>manca</u> Thurau (Berl. Ent. Ztschr. 48, p.305, 1903) Differs from above in having the black apical area reduced and in having a series of postdiscal spots in the fw above.
RANGE RECORDS	Central Tanganyika, but overlaps considerably with the preceding race. <u>Tanganyika</u> Babati, Kondoa, Iraku, Itumba, Usagara, Usukuma, Tabora.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>pudorina</u> Staudinger (Exot. Schmett. 1, p.84, 1885) Smaller than the other races, black markings extremely reduced, ground colour of male pinkish orange.
RANGE RECORDS	Eastern Kenya and N.E. Tanganyika, but not at the coast. <u>Kenya</u> Chyulu hills, Kibwezi, Emali range, Yatta, Mtito Andei, Teita, Embu, Dabida. <u>Tanganyika</u> Moshi.
NOTE	The following races of <u>A.acrita</u> have also been described from our area, but their validity is doubtful:
	Ssp. <u>ambigua</u> Trimen (Proc.Zool.Soc. p.70, 1891) from N.W. Rhodesia, S.W. Africa, Manicaland and the "Tanganyika plateau".
	Ssp. <u>littoralis</u> Eltringham (Trans.Ent.Soc.Lond. 1912, p.149) from the Tanganyika and Kenya Coast and also from Tabora.
	Ssp. <u>taborensis</u> Le Doux (Mitt.Zool.Mus.Berl. 18: 171-225, 1932) from W. Tanganyika and Kivu has a very large apical black area in both sexes and a pale subapical area in fw.
	Ssp. <u>guluensis</u> Le Doux (op. cit., 1932) is a small race with very well developed black markings, from Gulu in Uganda.
	<u>ACRAEA CHAERIBULA</u> Oberthür (Pl.IV, fig.9) Oberthür (Études d'Entomologie 17, p.19. 1893)
DESCRIPTION	Similar to typical <u>A.acrita</u> , but much smaller, black apical area much larger.

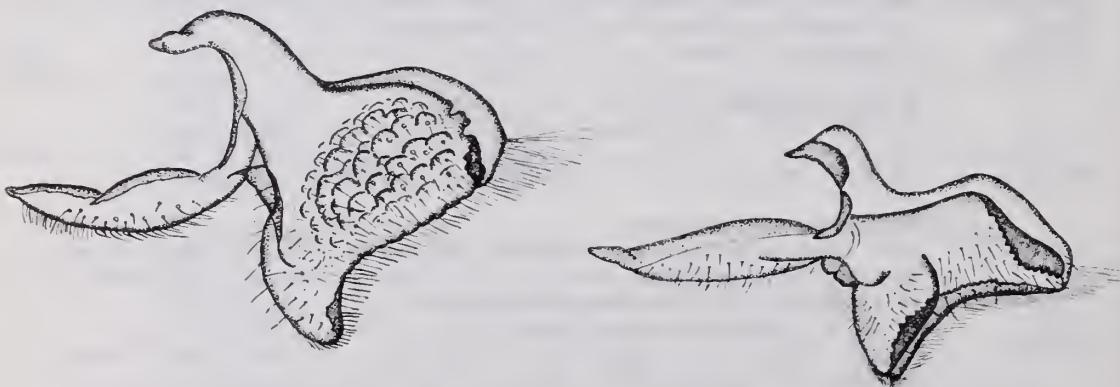
RANGE RECORDS	Savanna from N. Rhodesia and the S. Congo to Nyasaland and S. Tanganyika. Occurs in Tanganyika according to Aurivillius in Seitz; not uncommon at Abercorn, N. Rhodesia (Near the Tanganyika border).
	<u>ACRAEA LEUCOPYGA</u> Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 25, p.92f, 32, 1904)
RANGE	Savanna and parkland from N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland to S. Tanganyika, the E. Congo and Uganda.
DESCRIPTION	<u>Ssp.leucopyga</u> Aurivillius A rather large insect, deep rose pink with small black spots and a small black apical area in fw; abdomen gleaming white in both sexes.
RANGE RECORDS	N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland and S. Tanganyika; one doubtful record from Entebbe, Uganda. <u>Tanganyika</u> Songea, Kigonsera, Tunduma.
NOTE	This species came to the notice of the author too late to be included in the Key.
	<u>ACRAEA PUDORELLA</u> Aurivillius (Pl.IV,fig.12) Aurivillius (Rhop. Aethiop. p.99, 1896)
RANGE	Dry bush country from Nyasaland to Eastern Kenya and Ethiopia.
DESCRIPTION	<u>Ssp.pudorella</u> Aurivillius Medium size; thinly scaled, pale pinkish buff, lightly marked with black.
RANGE RECORDS	Central Tanganyika to Eastern and S.W. Kenya. <u>Kenya</u> Malindi, Galana river (Thika), Teita, Mutha hill, Makueni, Mberi (Tana river), Nairobi, Kibwezi, Kisii. <u>Tanganyika</u> Kondoa Irangi, Ugalla river.
DESCRIPTION	<u>Ssp.detecta</u> Neave (Proc.Zool.Soc.Lond. 1910: 1, p.24) Similar to above, but has very large black apical area in fw.
RANGE RECORDS	N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland to S. Tanganyika. <u>Tanganyika</u> Lindi.
	<u>ACRAEA CALDARENA</u> Hewitson (Pl.IV,fig.10) Hewitson (Ent. Mon. Mag. 14, p.52, 1877)
RANGE	Savanna and open country from Natal to East Africa; common.
DESCRIPTION	<u>Ssp.caldarena</u> Hewitson Very similar to above, but ground colour more pinkish, scale covering heavier, black markings heavier, black apical area a little more restricted than in <u>A.pudorella detecta</u> .
RANGE RECORDS	Natal to Western Kenya and Uganda. <u>Kenya</u> West Nandi, Lugari, Kacheleba (Suk), Ravine, Kitosh, Kitale. <u>Uganda</u> Busoga, Ara (West Nile), Madi Opi. <u>Tanganyika</u> Ubiquitous in the South and Centre, also on Ukerewe I.
DESCRIPTION	<u>Ssp. NELUSKA</u> Oberthür (Études d'Ent. 3, p.25, 1878) As above, but black apical area much more reduced.
RANGE RECORDS	Coastal areas of Kenya and Tanganyika. <u>Kenya</u> Mtwapa, Vanga, Rabai, Kitale. <u>Tanganyika</u> Amani, Pugu hill, Kilosa (Morogoro).

ACRAEA BRAESIA Godman (Pl. IV, fig. 11)  
Godman (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1885, p. 583)

DESCRIPTION	Form <u>braesia</u> Mai: pinkish brown with black spots and a large semitransparent area in fw; abdomen conspicuously white. Female: similar to male, but sometimes greyish, abdomen black with white spots. Form <u>regalis</u> Oberthür (Études d'Ent. 17, p. 20, 1893); somewhat larger than above and lacks transparent area in fw. Both forms occur together throughout the range of the species.
RANGE RECORDS	Dry bush country from N.E. Tanganyika to Ethiopia and Somaliland. <u>Kenya</u> Voi, Mariakani, Ngulia, Lower Tana, L. Rudolf, Kibwezi, Chyulu, Teita, L. Jipe, Isiolo, Mutha hill, Ngong Escarpment, Magadi, Samburu, Rabai, Sekoke, S. Kavirondo, Shimba hills, Marsabit, Witu, Malindi, L. Baringo. <u>Uganda</u> Turkana. <u>Tanganyika</u> Amani, Mazinde, Makonya, Bomboju, Dar es Salaam.

ACRAEA DOUBLEDAYI Guerin & Lefebvre (Voyage Abyssinie 6, p. 378, 1849)

RANGE	Dry bush in Ethiopia, N. Uganda, S.E. Sudan and Somaliland, with a distinct race in Arabia.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>doubledayi</u> Guerin & Lefebvre Light red with black spots; discal area of fw greyish and lightly scaled. Abdomen of male white.
RANGE RECORDS	Somaliland to N. Uganda and the S.E. Sudan. <u>Uganda</u> Madi Opei, L. Albert, Budongo, Mbale, N. Karamoja.



ACRAEA SYKESI: Male Genitalia  
Side view of left valve.

ACRAEA DOUBLEDAYI: Male Genitalia  
Side view of left valve.

ACRAEA SYKESI E. Sharpe (Pl. IV, fig. 16)  
Sharpe (Entomologist 35, p. 279, 1902)

DESCRIPTION	Similar to above, but larger; lightly scaled grey area of fw absent; black intervervular streaks on fw above do not reach margin.
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RANGE RECORDS	Dry bush from Tanganyika to the E. Congo and N. Uganda. <u>Uganda</u> Murchison Falls, Ara (West Nile), Madi Opei, Butiaba, Metu, W. Madi, Acholi, Entebbe, Wadelai, Budongo, Lake Albert. <u>Kenya</u> Suna (S. Kavirondo). <u>Tanganyika</u> Bukoba.
NOTE	This species was once regarded as a southern race of <u>A.doubledayi</u> ; however it must be treated as a good species, as the two insects occur together in N. Uganda and there are also considerable genitalial differences. Female form <u>candida</u> Eltringham should be referred to this species.
	<b>ACRAEA ONCAEA</b> Hopffer (Pl.IV, fig. 13) Hopffer (Monasb. Ak. Wiss. Berl. 1855, p.640)
DESCRIPTION	Smaller than above, internervular streaks not so well developed; female, reddish brown to grey, sometimes with a subapical white bar.
RANGE RECORDS	Savanna and dry country from S. Africa to Ethiopia. <u>Kenya</u> Shimba hills, Namanga, Diani, Embu, Kisumu, Rabai, Sekoke forest, Mongeza Hill. <u>Tanganyika</u> Amani, Kilosa; ubiquitous in the Brachystegia woodland south of Dodoma.
	<b>ACRAEA AEQUATORIALIS</b> Neave (Pl.IV,fig.14) Neave (Nov.Zool. II,p.327,1904)
RANGE	Savanna and bush country in Kenya and Tanganyika.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>aequatorialis</u> Neave Lightly scaled, pale sandy buff with black spots; female darker.
RANGE	Kenya west of the Rift Valley and possibly the eastern and southern shores of Lake Victoria, in Tanganyika.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Kisumu, Tiriki, Busia, S. Kavirondo.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>anaemia</u> Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p.179) Paler and more lightly scaled than above.
RANGE	N.E. Tanganyika and E. Kenya.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Chyulu hills, Stony Athi, Magadi, Kikuyu, Marsabit, Kibwezi, Makueni, Teita escarpment, Mt Kulal and coastal districts. <u>Tanganyika</u> Zanzibar, Pemba, Amani.
	<b>ACRAEA CAECILIA</b> Fabricius (Pl.V, fig. 7) Fabricius (Spec. Ins. 2, p.34, 1781)
RANGE	Dry bush along the southern edge of the Sahara, from Senegambia to the S. Sudan, Ethiopia and Somaliland, and in the dry areas of Kenya, Uganda and N. Tanganyika.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>caecilia</u> Fabricius Pale sandy buff with black spots and black apex to fw.
RANGE	West Africa to Uganda and W. Kenya.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Kitale, Kacheleba, Lugari, Kisumu, Wamia, Kakamega. <u>Uganda</u> Soroti, Chua, Sipi, Obong, Madi Opei, Budongo, Jinja, Bwamba, Metu, W. Elgon, Ara. <u>Tanganyika</u> Ukerewe Island.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>pudora</u> Aurivillius (Sjost. Kilimanj. Exped. Lep., p.4, 1910) More pinkish than above, black tip less developed.
RANGE	Eastern Kenya and N.E. Tanganyika.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Ngong Escarpment, Embu, Stony Athi, Taveta, Namanga, Kajado, Kima, Machakos, Lake Baringo. <u>Tanganyika</u> Kilimanjaro.

DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>kulal</u> van Someren (J.E.Afr.Ug.Nat.Hist.Soc. 5-6, 1936) Larger and more heavily marked than other races.
RANGE	Northern Frontier of Kenya.
RECORDS	Mt. Kulal, Mt. Marsabit.
	 <u>ACRAEA LYGUS</u> Druce (Pl.IV, fig. 15) Druce (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1875, p.408)
DESCRIPTION	Similar to above, but brighter, dark basal area of fw larger; postdiscal spots in fw absent. Discal area of hw sometimes whitish in female.
RANGE	Savanna from S. Africa and Angola to Rhodesia and E. Africa in the East, and the lower Congo in the West.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Taru.
NOTE	<u>Tanganyika</u> Saadani. This species has been confused with <u>A.stenobea</u> Wallengreen (1860), which does not occur in East Africa. (See Carpenter in Stylops, vol.I, p.196, 1932).
	 <u>ACRAEA MARNOIS</u> Rogenhofer (Ann. Mus. Wien. 4, p.552, 1889)
RANGE	Known from two males, one from Bahr-el-Seraf in the Sudan and one from Victoria Nyanza.
DESCRIPTION	A medium sized species, warm ochreous orange marked with black rather like <u>A.nohara</u> .
NOTE	This species is not included in the key.
	 <u>ACRAEA NATALICA</u> Boisduval (Pl.V, fig. 6) Boisduval (Voy. Deleg. 2, p.590, 1847)
RANGE	Common and widespread; savanna and bush throughout most of Ethiopian region.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>natalica</u> Boisduval Large; red with heavy black markings; female orange brown to brown or dark grey.
RANGE	S. Africa to Rhodesia, Kenya and Tanganyika.
RECORDS	Common in Kenya from the coast to Nairobi, Thika, and Mt. Kenya; common and widely distributed throughout most of Tanganyika.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>abudima</u> Ribbe (Iris 2, p.182, 1889) Smaller and paler than typical race; not so heavily marked.
RANGE	The central race; Angola, south and east Congo to Uganda, West Kenya and Ethiopia.
RECORDS	Occurs throughout W. Kenya, Uganda and N.W. Tanganyika up to 5000 ft.
	 <u>ACRAEA ASBOLOPLINTHA</u> Karsch (Pl.IV, fig. 17) Karsch (Ent. Nachr. 20, p.223, 1894)
RANGE	Forests from E. Congo to Uganda and Kenya.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>asboloplinta</u> Karsch Fw black, hw red in male, red brown in female.
RANGE	E. Congo to W. Kenya.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Kericho, Kitosh, Kakamega; Sotik, Lugari, Kitale, Elgon. <u>Uganda</u> Kayonza, Mafuga forest (Kigezi), Kalinzu, Nduru, Mbarara, Bufumbo, Ruwenzori, Bwamba, Kibale forest, Budongo.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>rubescens</u> Trimen (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1908, p.547) As above, but fw has a broad red discal band spotted with black. In the female the red is replaced by dirty white.

RANGE RECORDS	Forests from 4000 to 6000 ft. in Kenya, East of the Rift Valley. <u>Kenya</u> Nairobi, Fort Hall, Meru, Nyeri, Uplands.
	<u>ACRAEA ANACREON</u> Trimen (Pl.IV, fig. 20) Trimen (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1869, p.77)
RANGE	Savanna from S. Africa and Angola to E. Africa and the Cameroons.
RANGE	<u>Ssp.anacreon</u> Trimen S. Africa.
DESCRIPTION	<u>Ssp.bomba</u> Grose-Smith (Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist. (6), 3, p.128, 1898) Bright orange red with black markings; black apical area of fw usually entire, sometimes spotted with orange.
RANGE	<u>Brachystegia</u> woodland from S. Rhodesia to Nyasaland, N.Rhodesia and S. Tanganyika; specimens from S. Uganda (Katera to Kayonza) approach this race.
RECORDS	<u>Tanganyika</u> Sumbawanga, Iringa, Kalambo Falls. <u>Uganda</u> See above.
DESCRIPTION	<u>Ssp.anacreontica</u> Grose-Smith (Nov. Zool. 5, p.352, 1898) Smaller and paler than above, with apical area of fw broadly marked with orange lunules.
RANGE RECORDS	Kenya West of the Rift Valley and possibly Eastern Uganda. <u>Kenya</u> Kitale, Soy, Mt. Elgon, Lugari, Turbo, Eldoret, Kakamega, Kericho, and Mara River.
NOTE	<u>A.wigginsi</u> Neave (Nov. Zool. II, p.326, 1904) with a more or less pronounced subapical white bar, recorded from Kitale, Lugari, Kitosh, Toro and Budongo, must be regarded as an individual variant of <u>A.anacreon</u> , as its male genitalia are identical with those of <u>anacreon</u> and its facies and distribution are consistent with such an interpretation.
DESCRIPTION RANGE	<u>Ssp.chyulu</u> van Someren (J.E.Afr.Ug.Nat.Hist.Soc.14; 1-14, 130-151, 1939) Larger and paler than ssp. <u>anacreontica</u> . Chyulu hills, in S.E. Kenya.
	<u>ACRAEA RAHIRA</u> Boisduval (Pl.IV, fig. 19) Boisduval (Faune Madag., p.33, 1833)
RANGE	Swampy areas from S. Africa and Angola to East Africa.
DESCRIPTION	<u>Ssp.rahira</u> Boisduval Small, bright ochreous yellow with black spots and ends of veins outlined in black.
RANGE RECORDS	South Africa to Tanganyika. <u>Tanganyika</u> Njombe, Mpanda.
DESCRIPTION RANGE RECORDS	<u>Ssp.uasingishuensis</u> Stoneham (Bull. Stoneham Mus. 45, 1943) Somewhat larger and considerably paler than above. Uganda and Western Kenya. <u>Kenya</u> Eldoret, Soy, Kitale, S. Kavirondo. <u>Uganda</u> Katera, Budongo, W. Elgon.
	<u>ACRAEA ENCEDON</u> Linnaeus (Pl.VI, fig.2) Linnaeus (Syst. Nat. Ed. 10, p.488, 1758)
DESCRIPTION	The typical form is a mullerian mimic of <u>Danaus chrysippus</u> ; Form <u>daira</u> Godman & Salvin (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1884, p.221), lacks the black tip and white subapical bar and is a mimic of <u>D.chrysippus f.dorippus</u> . Form <u>lycooides</u> Le Doux (Acraeen-Studien IV., Mitt.Zool.Berl.17:2,1931),

	which has frequently been confused with the W. African species <u>A.lycia</u> Fabricius (Syst. Ent. p.464, 1775), is like the typical form, but the orange brown ground colour is replaced by creamy white, internervular streaks black instead of orange. This species is highly variable and there are a number of other named forms, the majority of which are slight modifications of those mentioned above.
RANGE	Common throughout the Ethiopian region including Madagascar; all types of country with the exception of desert and high mountains. There is a distinct race in Arabia.
	<u>ACRAEA GOETZI</u> Thurau (Pl.VI, fig.13) Thurau (Berl. Ent. Ztschr. 48, p.152, 1903)
DESCRIPTION	Orange brown above, with black border; below ochreous yellow with bright orange markings in discal area of hw and marginal streaks enclosing small bright orange wedges.
RANGE	Montane forests from Nyasaland, South and West Tanganyika to S.W. Uganda and Ruanda Urundi.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Mafuga forest (Kigezi), Kanaba Gap, Bamboo forest (Kigezi), Bihunge, Kabale-Rutshuru Escarpment. <u>Tanganyika</u> Njombe Highlands, Mbeya, Poroto Mountains.
	<u>ACRAEA EXCELSIOR</u> E. Sharpe (Pl.VI, fig.12) Sharpe (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1891, p.192)
RANGE	High forest in Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Kenya.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>excelsior</u> E. Sharpe Similar to above, basal area of fw above orange brown; subapical bar of fw and hw creamy white.
RANGE	Kenya, Nyasaland and S. Tanganyika.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Kinangop (Aberdare), Kijabe, Uplands, Moyo Ridge, Nanyuki. <u>Tanganyika</u> Chimala river (E. Pinhey).
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>usambarae</u> Jackson (Proc. R. Ent. Soc. Lond. (B) 20, 1951) Like typical race, but hw above orange brown from vein 4 to costa; submarginal lunules better developed on uns and in females.
RANGE	Usambara Mountains in N.E. Tanganyika.
	<u>ACRAEA MIRANDA</u> Riley (Pl.IV, fig. 18) Riley (Entomologist, 53: 73-75, 1920)
DESCRIPTION	Orange red above without black spots; a paler subapical area surrounded with black; below, two narrow curved, parallel lines from costa to inner margin.
RANGE	Desert regions of Kenya, Somaliland and S.E. Ethiopia.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Garba-Tula, Garissa, Archer's Post, Muddo-Gashi, Namanga, Merille (Marsabit Road).
	<u>ACRAEA UVUI</u> Grose-Smith (Pl.VI, fig. 10) Grose-Smith (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) 5, p.168, 1890)
RANGE	High forests from Angola, the Cameroons, E. Congo and East Africa.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>uvui</u> Grose-Smith The smallest of the East African <u>Acraea</u> ; bright orange brown with a broad black border; basal black area of fw above entire.
RANGE	E.Congo and E. Africa.

RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Nairobi, Kijabe, Embu, Meru, Nyeri, Kakamega, Njombeni, Lumbwa, Elgon, Kapsabet, Kapenguria, Kericho. <u>Uganda</u> Ruwenzori, Kigezi, Kanaba, Fort Portal, Kayonza, Mafuga forest. <u>Tanganyika</u> Kilimanjaro and probably Mt. Meru.
	<u>ACRAEA BONASIA</u> Fabricius (Pl.VI, fig.8) Fabricius (Syst. Ent. p.464, 1775)
RANGE	Forests from Sierra Leone to the Congo, N. Rhodesia, East Africa, and Ethiopia.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>bonasia</u> Fabricius
RANGE	Larger than <u>A.uvui</u> ; orange area of fw invades black basal patch.
RECORDS	Forests from West Africa to the Congo, W. Uganda, W. Tanganyika, and N.W. Rhodesia. It is not a very well defined race and it merges very gradually with the following race. <u>Uganda</u> Entebbe, Mubende, Kalinzu, Bwamba, Kayonza, Mafuga, Mbarara, Masindi, Fort Portal, Budongo. <u>Tanganyika</u> Ukerewe Island, N. Rhodesia-Tanganyika border near Abercorn.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>alicia</u> E. Sharpe (Ann.Mag.Nat. Hist. (6) 5, p.442, 1890)
RANGE	Smaller than above, black markings less extensive, hw often washed with yellow near inner margin.
RECORDS	Most forests between 4000 and 6500 ft. in Kenya, E. Uganda and N.E. Tanganyika. Merges very gradually with preceding race in Uganda. <u>Kenya</u> Nairobi, Katamayo, Thika, Nyeri, Embu, Meru, Tiriki, Marsabit, Njombeni, Kapsabet, Sotik, Kakamega, Kapenguria, Elgeyo, Suna, Donyo Sabuk. <u>Uganda</u> Tororo, Kampala, Jinja. <u>Tanganyika</u> Kilimanjaro.
	<u>ACRAEA BURGESSI</u> Jackson (Pl.VI, fig.6) Jackson (J.E. Afr. Nat. Hist. Soc. 1956)
DESCRIPTION	Larger and more brownish than <u>A.bonasia</u> ; uns markings pale and rather faint.
RANGE	Only known from high montane forest in S.W. Kigezi.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Mafuga forest, Rutenga, Ruhisa.
	<u>ACRAEA SOTIKENSIS</u> E. Sharpe (Pl.VI, fig. 9) Sharpe (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1891, p.634)
RANGE	Forests in Angola, the Cameroons, S. Congo, N.W. Rhodesia, E. Africa and Ethiopia.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>sotikensis</u> E. Sharpe
RANGE	Bright orange brown with broad black border; form <u>sotikensis</u> has a yellow subapical patch in fw, while in form <u>katana</u> Eltringham (1912, op. cit.) this area is orange brown.
RECORDS	N. Rhodesia to W. Tanganyika, W. Kenya and Uganda. <u>Kenya</u> Sotik, Kitale, Kakamega, Kapsabet, Lumbwa, Elgon, Rongai, Tiriki, Lugari, Mau, Kericho. <u>Uganda</u> All forests below 6000 feet; ssp. <u>rowena</u> Eltr. occurs as a form in the typical race in Eastern Uganda and becomes gradually more dominant as one proceeds westwards. <u>Tanganyika</u> Ukerewe Island, Mt. Rungwe (Mbeya).

DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>rowena</u> Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p.229) Ochreous yellow washed with orange in the fw and in the cell and costal areas of hw.
RANGE	Eastern Congo, Western Uganda.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Ruwenzori, Kalinzu, Fort Portal, Kigezi, Bwamba, Budongo, Kayonza, Mafuga, Mbarara, Bugoma, Masindi, Ndurumu River, Kamengo, Namuganga.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>KARSCHI</u> Aurivillius (Rhop. Aethiop. p.106, 1898) Mainly ochreous yellow.
RANGE	E. Kenya and S. Ethiopia; also occurs in the Cameroons.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Nairobi, Chyulu Hills, Embu, Meru, Thika, Nyeri.
NOTE	<u>A.s.karschi</u> has been treated as a distinct species and as a form of <u>A.cabira</u> Hopffer; it must however be assigned to <u>A.sotikensis</u> ; the black basal area in the fw above does not form a sharp projection along A2 as in <u>A.cabira</u> .
	<u>ACRAEA CABIRA</u> Hopffer (Pl.VI, fig.7) Hopffer (Monatsber. Akad. Wiss. Berl. 1855, p.640)
DESCRIPTION	Very similar to <u>A.sotikensis</u> and very variable; may be distinguished from the preceding species by the sharp projection of the black basal area of the fw along A2. Form <u>cabira</u> Hopffer has pale ochreous yellow ground colour and the basal black area of the fw bisected by a pale streak; in form <u>natalensis</u> Staudinger (1896) the black basal patch of the fw is entire; in form <u>biraca</u> Suffert (1904) the pale area invades the lower part of the fw cell and form <u>apecida</u> Oberthür (1893) has the pale areas partly or completely orange brown.
RANGE	Very common in heavy woodland and fringing forests rather than in true forest. Occurs in most reasonably warm and moist areas from S. Africa, Rhodesia, Mozambique, Nyasaland and the S. Congo to Tanganyika and Kenya.
NOTE	The genitalia of all the forms of the preceding two species are alike and it is possible that they are conspecific; the matter can only be cleared up by extensive breeding of all the forms.
	<u>ACRAEA VIVIANA</u> Staudinger (Pl.VI, fig.5) Staudinger (Iris 9, p.204, 1896)
DESCRIPTION	Very similar to above, but always pale yellow and the basal black areas much more restricted.
RANGE	Heavy forest from the Cameroons to Uganda and W. Kenya.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Elgon, Kavirondo. <u>Uganda</u> Kalinzu, Bwamba, Entebbe, Budongo, Fort Portal, Jinja, Katera, Kayonza, Bugoma, Chagwe, Mawakota. <u>Tanganyika</u> . Bukoba.
	<u>ACRAEA ACERATA</u> Hewitson (Pl.VI, fig.11) Hewitson (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), 13, p.381, 1874)
DESCRIPTION	Pale ochreous yellow to orange brown; black border broad and uniform; basal half of cell above black in fw; black basal patch of hw very restricted.
RANGE	Usually near water; most of Ethiopian region North of the Zambesi and Cunene rivers.
RECORDS	Reasonably moist areas below 6000 ft. throughout East Africa, but apparently not at the coast.
NOTE	This species is sometimes separated into subspecies <u>tenella</u> Rogenhofer (1891) from Kenya and Uganda and subspecies <u>acerata</u> Hew. from W. Africa to Uganda. However it is unlikely that these two races are more than climatic forms, as there is a considerable amount of overlapping and individual variation and transitional specimens are very frequent.

ACRAEA EPONINA Cramer (Pl.VI, fig.14)  
 Cramer (Pap. Exot. 1780)

DESCRIPTION	Orange brown with complete black border above enclosing a series of orange spots; marginal band of hw below of uniform width; a very variable species, particularly in the female; a considerable number of forms have been described and named.
RANGE	Very common everywhere in the Ethiopian region, except at high elevations.
NOTE	This species was formerly misidentified as <u>A.terpsicore</u> Linnaeus.

ACRAEA VENTURA Hewitson (Pl.VI, fig.15)  
 Hewitson (Ent. Mon. Mag. 14, p.51, 1887)

DESCRIPTION	Similar to the preceding species, but less variable and ground colour considerably redder; marginal band of hw below of irregular width and enclosing small orange areas in the internervular spaces.
RANGE	Damp grassland near rivers and lakes from N. Rhodesia to Uganda and W. Kenya.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Soy, Lugari, Malaba, Kisumu, Mau, Eldoret, Kaimosi, Elgeyo. <u>Uganda</u> Entebbe, Kampala, Sesse Islands, Jinja, Katera, Mbarara, Masaka. <u>Tanganyika</u> Nkundi (Sumbawanga), Mbeya.
NOTE	<u>Acraea ochrascens</u> E. Sharpe (Entomolog. 35, p.41, 1902) must be regarded as a form of <u>A.ventura</u> , as it flies with the typical form on the shores of Lake Victoria; there is one specimen from that area in the British Museum which is intermediate between the two forms. It differs from the typical form in having a pale ochreous yellow ground colour and less developed and paler dark markings.
NOTE II	Specimens from S. Tanganyika and N. Rhodesia are consistently larger and more heavily marked and would appear to constitute a distinct race.

ACRAEA RANGATANA Eltringham (Pl.VI, fig.16)  
 Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p.247)

RANGE	A very local species found near swamps at high elevations and apparently confined to Kenya.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>rangatana</u> Eltringham Very similar to <u>A.ventura</u> , but orange brown washed with ochreous yellow; black markings on ups heavier and better developed; black and orange markings below heavier and brighter.
RANGE	Swampy ground above 7000 ft. East of the Rift Valley.
RECORDS	Thomson's Falls, Ol Joro Orok, Kinangop.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>ecketti</u> Jackson (Proc.R. Ent. Soc. Lond. (B) 20, 1951) Uniformly rich orange brown, without yellow wash.
RANGE	Swampy ground above 7000 ft. West of the Rift Valley.
RECORDS	Nandi, Lumbwa, Molo, Timboroa, Soy, Eldoret.

ACRAEA BETTIANA Talbot (Pl.VI, fig.17)  
 Talbot (Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1921)

DESCRIPTION	Very similar to above, but ground colour white in both sexes.
RANGE	A rare species from Ruanda Urundi and Kigezi in S.W. Uganda.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Kanaba, Bihungi (Kigezi), Kibale.
NOTE	This insect is very probably a ssp. of <u>A.rangatana</u> .

ACRAEA ALTHOFFI Dewitz (Pl.VI, fig.4)  
Dewitz (Ent. Nachr. 15, p.102, 1889)

RANGE	A highly polymorphic species from the forests of the Cameroons, the Gold Coast, Congo, Uganda and W.Kenya.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>althoffi</u> Dewitz Larger than the other species of this group; male: fw bright red with black markings; hw white with black margin and basal area. The female may be like the male (form <u>althoffi</u> ), or dull ochreous brown with black markings (form <u>telloides</u> Eltringham, 1912), sometimes with a white subapical bar (form <u>budongoensis</u> Carpenter, 1935), or ochreous yellow with black markings (form <u>ochreata</u> Eltringham 1912), or white and black (form <u>albicans</u> Stoneham, 1936).
RANGE RECORDS	Central Congo to Uganda and W. Kenya. <u>Kenya</u> Kakamega, Elgon. <u>Uganda</u> Budongo, Kampala, Katera, Entebbe, Kamengo, Jinja, Kalinzu, Bugoma. Kibale forest, Kayonza.
DESCRIPTION RANGE	Ssp. <u>rubrofasciata</u> Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 16, p.III, 1895) As above, but ground colour of both wings orange red; sexes alike. Cameroons to N.E. Congo and the Bwamba Valley in Western Uganda.
	<u>ACRAEA PHARSALUS</u> Ward (Pl.VI, fig.3) Ward (Ent. Mon. Mag. 8, p.81, 1871)
RANGE	Forests from Sierra Leone to Angola and Mozambique in the South and Kenya and Ethiopia in the North; common.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>pharsalus</u> Ward Large, bright red in the male, heavily marked with black; prominent black internervular streaks at margin of hw below; fw above suffused with black; a narrow greyish white subapical bar. Female similar, but ground colour duller.
RANGE RECORDS	West Africa to Uganda, W. Kenya and W. Tanganyika. <u>Kenya</u> Kakamega, Elgon, Suna (Kisii), Sotik. <u>Uganda</u> All forests below 6000 feet. <u>Tanganyika</u> Mt. Rungwe (Mbeya), Njombe, Mpanda.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>pharsaloides</u> Holland (Entomolog. 25, Suppl. p.89, 1892) Ground colour not as bright as in typical form; black suffusion in fw absent; subapical bar larger and red, not whitish.
RANGE RECORDS	N.E. Tanganyika and E. Kenya. <u>Kenya</u> Meru, Teita, Njombeni, Nairobi. <u>Tanganyika</u> Amani, Morogoro, Arusha.
NOTE	The form <u>vuilloti</u> Mabille (Ann. Soc. Ent. France (6) 8 Bull. p.170, 1888) is smaller and has a large white area near the inner margin of the hw above; the black markings of the fw are very heavy and coalesce, splitting the red ground colour into distinct patches; the internervular streaks on the hw below are not attenuated proximally, as in the other forms of this species. This form has been recorded from the Tanganyika coast (Amani, Usagara, Bagamoyo), and although treated as a subspecies by Eltringham, it must be regarded as an aberration of the preceding race in view of its extreme rarity and its range, which overlaps that of <u>pharsaloides</u> . It is also possible that <u>vuilloti</u> is a distinct species, but the matter cannot be finally settled with the scanty material available; the genitalia of the only male dissected are very slightly different from those of <u>A.pharsalus</u> .

ACRAEA PERENNA Doubleday & Hewitson (Pl.V, fig.9)  
 Doubleday & Hewitson (Gen. Diurn. Lep. 19, 1847)

RANGE	Sierra Leone and Angola to Nyasaland, East Africa and Ethiopia; a common forest species.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>perenna</u> Doubleday & Hewitson A large species; fw very elongated; bright red heavily marked with black; fw heavily suffused with black; marginal band on hw below encloses series of internervular red spots.
RANGE	Same as the specific range, but replaced by other races in the Usambara-Kilimanjaro area of N. Tanganyika, the Kenya Coast, and in Ethiopia.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Elgon, Kakamega, Lumbwa, Sotik, Meru, Kitos, Kisii. <u>Uganda</u> All forests below 6000 feet. <u>Tanganyika</u> Ukerewe Island, Bukoba.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>thesprio</u> Oberthür (Études d'Entomologie. 17, p.21, 1893) Larger and paler than the typical form; fw mostly red and lacking black suffusion.
RANGE	Usambara-Kilimanjaro area of N. Tanganyika, Kenya Coast and possibly Nyasaland.
NOTE	<u>A.p.thesprio</u> occurs as a form throughout the range of typical <u>perenna</u> , particularly in the Eastern parts of its range; it is only in the area stated above that it becomes sufficiently extreme and dominant to be treated as a subspecies.
	<u>ACRAEA ORINA</u> Hewitson (Pl.VII, fig.1) Hewitson (Ent. Mon. Mag. II, p.130, 1874)
RANGE	Forests from Sierra Leone to Uganda; the nominate race is West African.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>orineta</u> Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p.265) Fw black; cell and all internervular areas bright red; hw bright red with black base and marginal border.
RANGE	Eastern Congo to Uganda.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Entebbe, Kampala, Katera, Lake Nabugabo, Bwamba, Jinja, Tororo, Kayonza, Budongo.
	<u>ACRAEA PENELEOS</u> Ward (Pl.VII, fig.2) Ward (Ent. Mon. Mag. 8, p.60, 1871)
RANGE	Sierra Leone to Angola, East Africa and Ethiopia; the nominate race is West African.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>pelasgius</u> Grose-Smith (Nov. Zool. 7, p.545, 1900) Fw black, lightly scaled; hyaline areas nearest to hw tinged with red; hw brick red with black base and border; prominent yellow discal band on hw below, female larger and duller.
RANGE	Cameroons to the Congo and E. Africa.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Tiriki, Kaimosi. <u>Uganda</u> All forests below 6000 feet.
DESCRIPTION	<u>ACRAEA GROSVENORI</u> Eltringham (Pl.VII, fig.4) Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p.276)
RANGE	Fw above mainly black with hyaline areas very much reduced; hw brick red with very narrow black margin.
RECORDS	Heavy forest from the E. Congo to W. Uganda. <u>Uganda</u> Kalinzu, Kayonza, Buhwezu (Ankole), Ndorumu River.

ACRAEA PENELLOPE Staudinger (Pl.VII, fig.3)  
 Staudinger (Iris 9, p.192, 1896)

RANGE	Gold Coast to Uganda and W. Kenya; very common in forest areas.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>penelope</u> Staudinger Similar to <u>A.penelopes</u> , but smaller; hw below uniformly ochreous yellow; internervular streaks very short, not quite reaching margin. Red areas replaced by yellow in female form <u>exalbescens</u> Eltringham 1912.
RANGE	Congo and Uganda.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Common in all forests below 6000 feet.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>vitrea</u> Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p.284) Hyaline areas of fw larger than in typical form; black basal area of hw smaller, black margin narrower.
RANGE	Western Kenya.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Kakamega, Tiriki, Sotik, Lumbwa, Kisumu, Elgon, Suna (Kisii).
<u>ACRAEA HUMILIS</u> E. Sharpe (Ann. Nat. Hist. (6) 19, 1897)	
DESCRIPTION	Completely transparent, with veins and margin outlined by a few grey scales. Veins RS and MI of hw stalked.
RANGE	Forests in West Kenya and Uganda; rare.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Nandi, Tiriki.
NOTE	<u>Uganda</u> Budongo, Kalinzu, Entebbe, Kayonza, Bwamba, Bugoma, Chagwe, Mawakota, Jinja, Nakamura, Fort Portal, Mafuga forest (Kigezi), W. Elgon. This species was confused by Eltringham with form <u>humilis</u> Smith & Kirby of <u>Acraea orestia</u> Hewitson, and placed in synonymy in his Monograph of the genus <u>Acraea</u> (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912). Later he recognised his error and reinstated <u>Acraea humilis</u> Sharpe and changed <u>A.orestia f.humilis</u> Smith & Kirby to <u>A.orestia f.carpenteri</u> (trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1913).
<u>ACRAEA NIEBIAE</u> E. Sharpe (Pl.VII, fig.6)	
	Sharpe (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) 19, p.581, 1897) = <u>A.mairessei</u> Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 25, p.93, 1904)
DESCRIPTION	Fw black with white spots; hw yellow with black basal area and margin; internervular streaks below attenuated distally, failing to reach margin.
RANGE	Forests of the Congo and Uganda.
RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Entebbe, Kalinzu, Katera, Kampala, Kayonza, Jinja, Toro, Kamengo.
<u>ACRAEA MELANOXANTHA</u> E. Sharpe (Pl.VII, fig.7)	
	Sharpe (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1891, p.2)
DESCRIPTION	Similar to above, but fw above densely scaled, fw spots yellow and internervular streaks below very prominent, of even thickness and always reaching margin.
RANGE	A very local species from the forests of West Kenya and E. Uganda.
RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Elgon, Kitale, Kakamega, North-West Mau, Tiriki, Kapsabet, Mara River. <u>Uganda</u> W. Elgon.
<u>ACRAEA SERVONA</u> Godart (Pl.VII, fig.5)	
	Godart (Enc. Method. Ins. 9, p.239, 1819)
RANGE	Common in forests from Nigeria and Angola to East Africa and Ethiopia.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>servona</u> Godart Fw blackish with all internervular spaces hyaline and tinged with white; hw pale yellow with black base and margin; pale greyish yellow below with

RANGE RECORDS	narrow but well defined internervular streaks always reaching margin. West Africa to West Uganda. <u>Uganda</u> Masindi, Bugoma, Budongo, Bwamba.
DESCRIPTION RANGE RECORDS	Ssp. <u>rhodina</u> Rothschild & Jordan (Nov. Zool. 12, p.184, 1905) Similar to above, but marginal band below orange brown. West Kenya, East Uganda and Ethiopia. <u>Kenya</u> Tiriki, Kakamega, Nandi, Kitosh, Kaimosi. <u>Uganda</u> All forests below 6000 feet in the East and Centre.
DESCRIPTION RANGE	Ssp. <u>kenya</u> van Someren & Rogers (J.E. Afr. Ug. Nat. Hist. Soc. 1926) Similar to above, but hyaline areas of fw more restricted and whiter. Meru, on the North-East slopes of Mt. Kenya, Njombeni Hills.
DESCRIPTION RANGE RECORDS	Ssp. <u>orientis</u> Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 25, p.94, 1904) As above, but marginal band below pale greyish yellow, not orange brown. South-East Kenya and North-East Tanganyika. <u>Kenya</u> Teita. <u>Tanganyika</u> Amani, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam (Eltringham), Moshi.
	<u>ACRAEA OREAS</u> E.Sharpe (Pl.VII, fig.8) Sharpe - (Proc. Zool. Lond. 1891, p. 193)
DESCRIPTION RANGE RECORDS	Black with pale yellow markings; scale covering normal; no black spots in cell of hw below. Forests above 5000 ft. in East Africa and in the Eastern Congo; represented by a distinct race in the S.Congo and Angola. <u>Kenya</u> Kitale, Elgon, Kakamega (very common), Thomson's Falls, Subukia, Nakuru, Lumbwa, Sotik, Soy, Kericho, Elgeyo, Mara River. <u>Uganda</u> Entebbe, Mbale, Fort Portal, Kayonza, Mafuga, Ruwenzori, Mt. Rom (Acholi), Mt. Kadam. <u>Tanganyika</u> Lake Duluti, Lyamungu, Ukerewe Island.
	<u>ACRAEA SEMIVITREA</u> Aurivillius (Pl.VII, fig.9) Aurivillius (Ent. Tidskr. 4, p.226, 1895)
DESCRIPTION RANGE RECORDS	Fw completely transparent with black border; hw pale yellow with black border and large transparent area between centre of wing and costa. Forests from the Congo to W. Kenya. <u>Kenya</u> Kakamega, Tiriki, Kaimosi. <u>Uganda</u> Busia, Katera, Kayonza, Kamengo, Mbale, Bwamba, Fort Portal, Entebbe, Kalinzu, Budongo, Mbarara, Jinja.
	<u>ACRAEA CONRADTI</u> Oberthür (Pl.VII, fig. 10) Oberthür (Études d'Entomologie 17, p.22, 1893)
RANGE	Forests from S. Rhodesia and Nyasaland to Tanganyika and S.E. Kenya.
DESCRIPTION RANGE RECORDS	Ssp. <u>conradti</u> Oberthür Fw orange brown with black margin and black apical area enclosing whitish subapical bar; hw orange brown with black margin and numerous black spots near base; ground colour of female occasionally ochreous yellow. Tanganyika and S.E. Kenya. <u>Kenya</u> Teita hills, Bura. <u>Tanganyika</u> Amani, Tengeru (Arusha).

ACRAEA IGOLA Trimen (Pl.VII, fig.12)  
Trimen (South African Butterflies, 3, p.379, 1889)

DESCRIPTION	Basal half of fw thinly scaled; orange brown, apical half transparent with veins outlined in black. Hw orange brown with black spots, but no black basal area; both wings bordered with black. Veins on hw below black, internervular streaks absent. Female form <u>maculiventris</u> Smith & Kirby, 1894, has pale ochreous yellow ground colour.
RANGE RECORDS	Forests from Natal to N.E. Tanganyika. <u>Tanganyika</u> Amani, Morogoro.
	<u>ACRAEA AUBYNI</u> Eltringham (Pl.VII, fig.11) Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1912, p.304)
DESCRIPTION	Similar to above, but larger and redder; internervular streaks below present, but short and failing to reach the margin.
RANGE RECORDS	Coastal forests of Kenya. <u>Kenya</u> Kwale, Diani, Rabai, Sekope, Mrima Hill, Gazi.
	<u>ACRAEA QUIRINALIS</u> Grose-Smith (Pl.VI, fig.19) Grose-Smith (Nov. Zool.7, p.544, 1900)
DESCRIPTION	Similar to <u>A.igola</u> , but smaller and more lightly scaled; marginal border grey; internervular streaks very faint, hw quadrate.
RANGE RECORDS	Forests from the Eastern Congo to W. Kenya and Tanganyika. <u>Kenya</u> Tiriki, Kakamega. <u>Uganda</u> Bwamba, Kampala, Entebbe, Toro, Kalinzu, Kayonza, Katera, Tororo, Kibale forest, Chagwe, Malange, Mabira forest, Budongo, Bugoma, W. Elgon. <u>Tanganyika</u> Usukuma (according to Eltringham).
	<u>ACRAEA ORESTIA</u> Hewitson (Pl.VI, fig.20) Hewitson (Ent. Mon. Mag. II, p.131, 1874)
RANGE	Forests from Nigeria and Angola to East Africa.
DESCRIPTION	Similair to <u>A.quirinalis</u> , but smaller; hw rounded, not quadrate. Very variable; form <u>transita</u> Eltringham 1912 has orange brown areas replaced by ochreous yellow; f. <u>carpenteri</u> Eltr. 1913 is mainly transparent and superficially very similar to <u>Acraea humilis</u> E.Sharpe.
RANGE RECORDS	West Africa to Uganda and West Kenya. <u>Kenya</u> Tiriki, Kakamega, Kericho, Sotik, Kaimosi. <u>Uganda</u> All forests up to 6000 ft.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>SAMBAR</u> Stoneham (Bull. Stoneham Mus. 45, 1943) Similar to the typical race, but ground colour pale ochreous yellow; marginal band a little narrower.
RANGE NOTE	Known from the Usambara mountains in N. Tanganyika only. There is also an unnamed form of this subspecies from the same locality which has the usual orange brown ground colour. This race was originally described as a good species, but its facies, genitalia and distribution leave little doubt that it must be a race of <u>A.orestia</u> .
	<u>ACRAEA CINEREA</u> Neave (Pl.VI, fig.18) Neave (Nov. Zool.II, p.325, 1904)
DESCRIPTION	A small species; fw transparent, tipped and bordered with pale grey; hw uniformly sooty grey; the form <u>alberta</u> Eltringham 1911 has a large dark red area in the hw.
RANGE	Forests of Uganda and W. Kenya. Sometimes exceedingly common.

RECORDS	<u>Kenya</u> Tiriki, Kakamega, Kisumu, Kaimosi. <u>Uganda</u> Kampala, Entebbe, Toro, Kalinzu, Kayonza, Katera, Tororo, Chagwe, Mulange.
	<u>ACRAEA BAXTERI</u> E.Sharpe (Pl.IV, fig.8) Sharpe (Entomolog. 35, p.40, 1902)
DESCRIPTION	Fw thinly scaled, blackish with three subapical transparent spots and red at the base; hw red with large rounded blackish basal area and narrow black margin.
RANGE RECORDS	High forest from Nyasaland to Kenya. <u>Kenya</u> Cherangani hills, Mt. Kenya, Kikuyu escarpment, Chyulu hills, Sotik, Aberdares, Teita hills, Mt. Nyiro, Mt. Kulal, Kiptiaget. <u>Tanganyika</u> Kilimanjaro, Usambaras, Mpwapwa, (type locality), Poroto Mountains.
NOTE	A number of form names are available for this species, but in view of the scarcity of material and inaccessibility of type specimens, it is not possible to decide which, if any of the named forms should be given subspecific status, nor is it possible to determine the distribution of such races as may exist. Specimens from the Poroto Mountains in S. Tanganyika are very much darker than others and appear to constitute a well defined race; unfortunately no existing name can be applied to them with any degree of certainty. The following form names are available for this species: <u>subsquama</u> Thurau 1903; <u>fulleborni</u> Thurau 1903; <u>philos</u> Le Cerf 1933; <u>lutea</u> Carpenter & Jackson 1950.
	<u>ACRAEA AMICITIAE</u> Heron (Pl.VI, fig.1) Heron (Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. 19, p.148, 1909)
RANGE	Montane forest in Ruanda Urundi, Kigezi and Ruwenzori.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>amicitiae</u> Heron A very distinctive species, as shown by the figure; ground colour brick red with black markings and a subapical bar, hyaline tinged with red.
RANGE RECORDS	Ruwenzori. Namwambe Valley (Kilembe), Fort Portal, Bwamba Pass, Humia Valley.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>polychroma</u> Rebel (Ann.d.k.k. Natur.Hofmus.Wien. p.410,t.14,f.3 1910) As above, but hyaline areas not mixed with red. Female form <u>flavina</u> Jackson 1956 has red areas replaced by pale ochreous yellow.
RANGE RECORDS	Kivu area in the E. Congo and Kigezi in Uganda. <u>Uganda</u> Mafuga forest, Rutenga, Ruhisa, Mitano Gorge, Kayonza.
	<u>ACRAEA ANSORGEI</u> Grose-Smith (Pl.VIII, figs.11 & 12) Grose-Smith (Nov. Zool. 5, p.351, 1898)
DESCRIPTION	A small and extremely polymorphic species; the majority of the forms fall into two groups: group A with a complete black border to both wings and group B with black border reduced in the fw and absent in hw. Some of the more distinct forms are described below.
Group A (mostly males).	f. <u>conuncta</u> Grose-Smith 1898. All light areas tawny orange. f. <u>silacea</u> Eltringham 1912. All light areas pale ochreous. f. <u>pica</u> Eltringham 1912. All light areas white. f. <u>mutata</u> Eltringham 1912. Light areas white in fw, ochreous in hw. f. <u>lutealba</u> Eltringham 1912. Light areas orange red in fw, white in hw. f. <u>chrysippoides</u> van Someren 1936. Subapical spots white; rest of light markings orange brown.

## Group B (mostly females)

- f.ansorgei Grose-Smith 1898. Pale areas tawny.  
f.jeffreyi Bryk 1925. All pale areas creamy white.  
f.vansomereni Bryk 1931. Pale areas of fw tawny orange, hw creamy white.  
f.paulinae Bryk 1931. Subapical spots white, other light areas of fw creamy yellow. Hw tawny orange.  
f.uniformis Gabriel 1949. Pale areas ochreous orange, dark areas very faint.

The following forms should also be mentioned:

- aurivilliana Bryk 1925, loveni Bryk 1925, bryki Le Doux 1931,  
interrupta Eltringham 1912, rufoniger van Someren 1936,  
luteflava van Someren 1936, tricolor van Someren 1936.

RANGE RECORDS	Montane forests of East Africa. <u>Kenya</u> Uplands, Aberdares, Kericho, Elgon, Limuru, Kitale, Soy, Tuso river, Nandi, Sotik, Mara river, Kiptiget, Elgeyo. <u>Uganda</u> Kilembe, Toro, Kigezi, Kalinzu, Ruwenzori, Mbale. <u>Tanganyika</u> Ihoho forest, Poroto mountains.
NOTE	Specimens from S. Tanganyika are larger and may constitute a distinct race; more material is required to settle the matter.

ACRAEA DISJUNCTA Grose-Smith (Pl.VIII, fig.5)  
Grose-Smith (Nov. Zool. 5, p.351, 1898)

RANGE	Forests in W. Kenya and Uganda.
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DESCRIPTION	<u>Ssp.disjuncta</u> Grose-Smith Pale mustard yellow bordered with black; cell of fw black; a black streak joins end of cell with outer margin, bisecting pale area into a subapical and an inner marginal area.
RANGE RECORDS	West Kenya and Uganda, but not Kigezi and Toro. <u>Kenya</u> Kakamega, Sotik, Kericho, Soy, Elgon, Kaimosi, Suna, Tiriki. <u>Uganda</u> Mabira forest, Mbale, Katera.

DESCRIPTION	<u>Ssp.kigeziensis</u> Jackson (J.E.Afr. Nat. Hist. Soc. 1956) Larger than typical race, margin broader.
RANGE RECORDS	Apparently confined to the forests of S.W. Kigezi and Toro. <u>Uganda</u> Mafuga forest, Kayonza, Rutenga (Kigezi), Bwamba, Mpanga forest (Toro), Ruwenzori.

ACRAEA ALCIOPOIDES Joicey & Talbot (Pl.VIII, fig. 6)  
Joicey & Talbot (Bull. Hill. Mus. 6: 44-118, 1921)

DESCRIPTION	Similar to above, but paler; yellow areas of fw not split in two, but entire; marginal band narrower, cell of fw mainly yellow.
RANGE RECORDS	Forests of the E. Congo and Uganda. <u>Uganda</u> Kalinzu, Kayonza, Mbale, Katera, Fort Portal, Kibale forest, Budongo, Bugoma, Bwamba.
NOTE	Though this species was originally described as a race of the preceding, the genitalia of the two insects are sufficiently different to indicate specific distinction. (See T.H.E. Jackson, Proc.R.Ent.Soc.Lond.(B)20, 1951).

ACRAEA ALCIOPE Hewitson (Pl.VIII, figs.1 & 2)  
Hewitson (Exot. Butt. Acræa, 1, 1852)

RANGE	Common in forests from the Ivory Coast and Angola to Uganda, W. Kenya and Ethiopia.
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	Ssp. <u>alciope</u> Hewitson
DESCRIPTION	Male: bright ochreous orange yellow with a black margin and broad black streak occupying cell of fw; yellow area of fw continuous as in <u>A.alciopoides</u> . Female highly polymorphic and mimetic. In the typical female form the light areas of both wings are orange brown; in female form <u>aurivillii</u> Staudinger 1896 the fw has an orange band and the hw a white median band thus resembling several species of <u>Bematistes</u> ; in the female form <u>tella</u> Eltringham 1912 the fw is orange and black, the hw orange brown.
RANGE RECORDS	The specific range, excluding Ethiopia. <u>Kenya</u> Malaba forest, Kakamega. <u>Uganda</u> All forests below 6000 feet; particularly common in the West.
	<u>ACRAEA JODUTTA</u> Fabricius (Pl.VIII, fig.3) Fabricius (Ent. Syst. 3; I, p.175, 1793)
RANGE	Very common in forests from Senegal to Uganda and W. Kenya with a distinct race in Ethiopia.
	Ssp. <u>jodutta</u> Fabricius
DESCRIPTION	Male constant and very much like a large edition of <u>A.disjuncta</u> . Female very variable; in the typical female the light areas are white. In female form <u>dorotheae</u> E. Sharpe 1902 the subapical bar is yellow to white, rest of pale areas orange brown. In female form <u>interjecta</u> Eltringham 1912 the subapical band is white, the inner marginal area of fw ochreous and much reduced and the pale band of the hw ochreous yellow proximally, suffused with dark orange brown distally.
RANGE RECORDS	West Africa to Uganda and W. Kenya. <u>Kenya</u> Kakamega, Elgon, Suna (Kisii). <u>Uganda</u> Very common in most forest areas below 6000 ft.
	<u>ACRAEA ESEBRIA</u> Hewitson (Pl.VIII, fig.4) Hewitson (Exot. Butt. Acraea 2, 1861)
DESCRIPTION	Closely related to <u>A.jodutta</u> , but exceedingly variable in both sexes. Form <u>esebria</u> has the subapical bar yellow to white, remainder of pale areas orange brown. In the form <u>protea</u> Trimen 1866 the pale areas are pale greyish yellow and very much reduced; in the form <u>jacksoni</u> E.Sharpe 1890 all the light areas are orange brown; in the form <u>monteironis</u> Butler 1874 all the pale areas are pale yellow to white.
RANGE	A very common species of true forest and riverine forest; S.Africa and Angola to Tanganyika and Kenya. Occurs all over Kenya and Tanganyika East of the Rift Valley at all elevations up to 6000 ft. The only available records west of the Rift Valley are Ukerewe Island, in the Tanganyika portion of Lake Victoria and Suna (Kisii), in the extreme South-West of Kenya; van Someren records this species from Jinja and W. Elgon, in Uganda.
	<u>ACRAEA LYCOA</u> Godart (Pl.VIII, fig.7) Godart (Enc. Method. Ins. 9, p.239, 1819)
RANGE	A common forest species; Sierra Leone to Kenya, N. Tanganyika and Ethiopia (ssp. <u>aequalis</u> R. & J.). The nominate race ranges from Sierra Leone to the Cameroons.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>media</u> Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p.12) Both sexes thinly scaled in both wings; male very pale brown with indistinct paler spots in fw, no pale areas in hw, female blackish grey with blurred spots in fw and small white basal area in hw.
RANGE	Cameroons to extreme West of Uganda.

RECORDS	<u>Uganda</u> Bwamba Valley, Kayonza.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>bukoba</u> Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p.12) Male: ground colour olive brown with pale ochreous spots smaller and better defined than above; a rather small and indistinct ochreous basal area in hw. Female: ground colour darker than in female <u>media</u> ; white spots well defined; white basal area of hw larger and better defined.
RANGE RECORDS	Ruanda Urundi, N.W. Tanganyika and S. Uganda. <u>Uganda</u> Kalinzu, Budongo, Katera. <u>Tanganyika</u> Bukoba.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>entebia</u> Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p.12) Male: ground colour dusky ochreous grey; spots of fw small, pale area of hw reduced. Female: very dark, spots smaller and sharper, pale patch of hw small and yellowish.
RANGE	Common in forests throughout central and eastern Uganda, merging with the following race in the East.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>tirika</u> Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p.13) Male: similar to above, but ground colour warm olive brown, spots smaller and very distinct; pale area of hw very large, pale ochreous, surrounded by broad tawny brown marginal border. Female: very dark, with small fw spots; pale area of hw small and more decidedly yellow than above.
RANGE RECORDS	Kenya west of the Rift Valley. <u>Kenya</u> Kakamega, Sotik, Kitale, Tiriki, Busia.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>fallax</u> Rogenhofer (Ann. Mus. Wien. 6, p.459, 1891) Smaller than previous races; ground colour black in both sexes, pale area of hw large, well defined, pale yellow; fw spots yellow in male, white in female; basal area in hw below bright ochreous yellow, not extending beyond sub-basal spots.
RANGE RECORDS	Kilimanjaro-Meru area in N. Tanganyika. Marangu, Tengeru, Arusha.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>kenia</u> Eltringham (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1911, p.13) Very similar to above, but uns darker; basal area of hw below red brown, extending beyond sub-basal spots along costa.
RANGE RECORDS	Kenya Highlands East of the Rift Valley. <u>Kenya</u> Nairobi, Nyeri, Embu, Meru, Aberdares, Kikuyu, Escarpment, Njombeni, Rabai.
RANGE	<u>ACRAEA JOHNSTONI</u> Godman (Pl.VIII, figs.8 & 9) Godman (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1885, p.537)
RANGE	A very variable forest butterfly; Mashonaland to Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia.
DESCRIPTION	Ssp. <u>johnstoni</u> Godman Form <u>confusa</u> Rogenhofer 1891: the commonest form; fw spots white, hw pale yellow; can be separated from the eastern races of the preceding species by the quadrate, not rounded shape of the pale patch in the hw; this is a feature common to most forms of <u>johnstoni</u> .
	Form <u>flavescens</u> Oberthür 1893: similar to above, but fw spots pale yellow.
	Form <u>valdemaculosa</u> Carpenter 1932: all pale markings white.
	Form <u>semialbescens</u> Oberthür 1893: spots of fw white, patch of hw tawny.

Form pretiosa Carpenter 1932: fw spots white surrounded by tawny areas; hw tawny, black border reduced or absent, replaced by series of black internervular streaks.

Form octobalia Karsch 1894: like above, but more extreme; orange brown invades black marginal areas and white spots of fw, reducing them to mere traces.

Form johnstoni Godman: fw black at base, apex and margin; central area of fw orange brown, pale spots distinct, white with ochreous wash; hw white with usual black border.

RANGE Mashonaland to Ethiopia, but not in W. Uganda; all forest areas between 3000 and 7000 feet.

DESCRIPTION Ssp.butleri Aurivillius (Rhop. Aethiop. p.115, 1898)  
Basal area of fw reddish brown, pale spots more or less confluent, orange; hw tawny with black margin; a very convincing mimic of Bematistes quadricolor.  
RANGE West Uganda and the Kivu area in the Congo.  
RECORDS Uganda Kilembe (Ruwenzori), Kayonza, Kalinzu, Mafuga forest, Fort Portal, Kanaba Gap, Bwamba.

#### Genus PARDOPSIS Trimen 1887

A rather aberrant genus which differs from Acraea in the length and extreme position of the fore-wing cell. M1 and M2 of the forewing have a common origin. The early stages are of typical Acraeine structure and appearance. A single species is known.

PARDOPSIS PUNCTATISSIMA Boisduval (Pl.VIII, fig.12)  
Boisduval (Faune Madag. p.31, 1833)

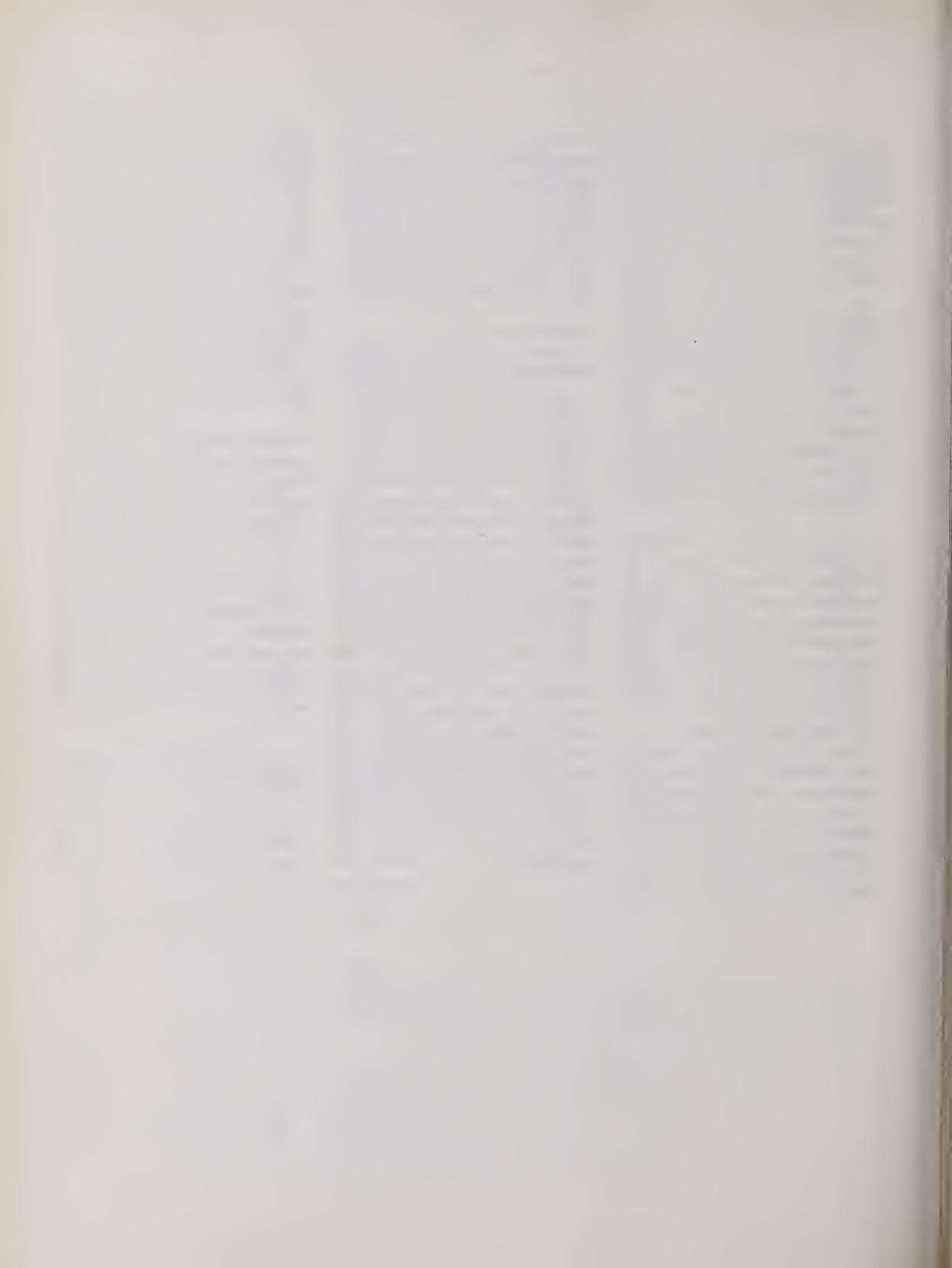
DESCRIPTION A small species: pale yellowish brown with numerous black dots, a black tip to the fw and a narrow border to the hw.  
RANGE Dry bush country and savanna throughout the Ethiopian region, including Madagascar. Occurs all over East Africa in suitable localities, not usually above 6000 feet.

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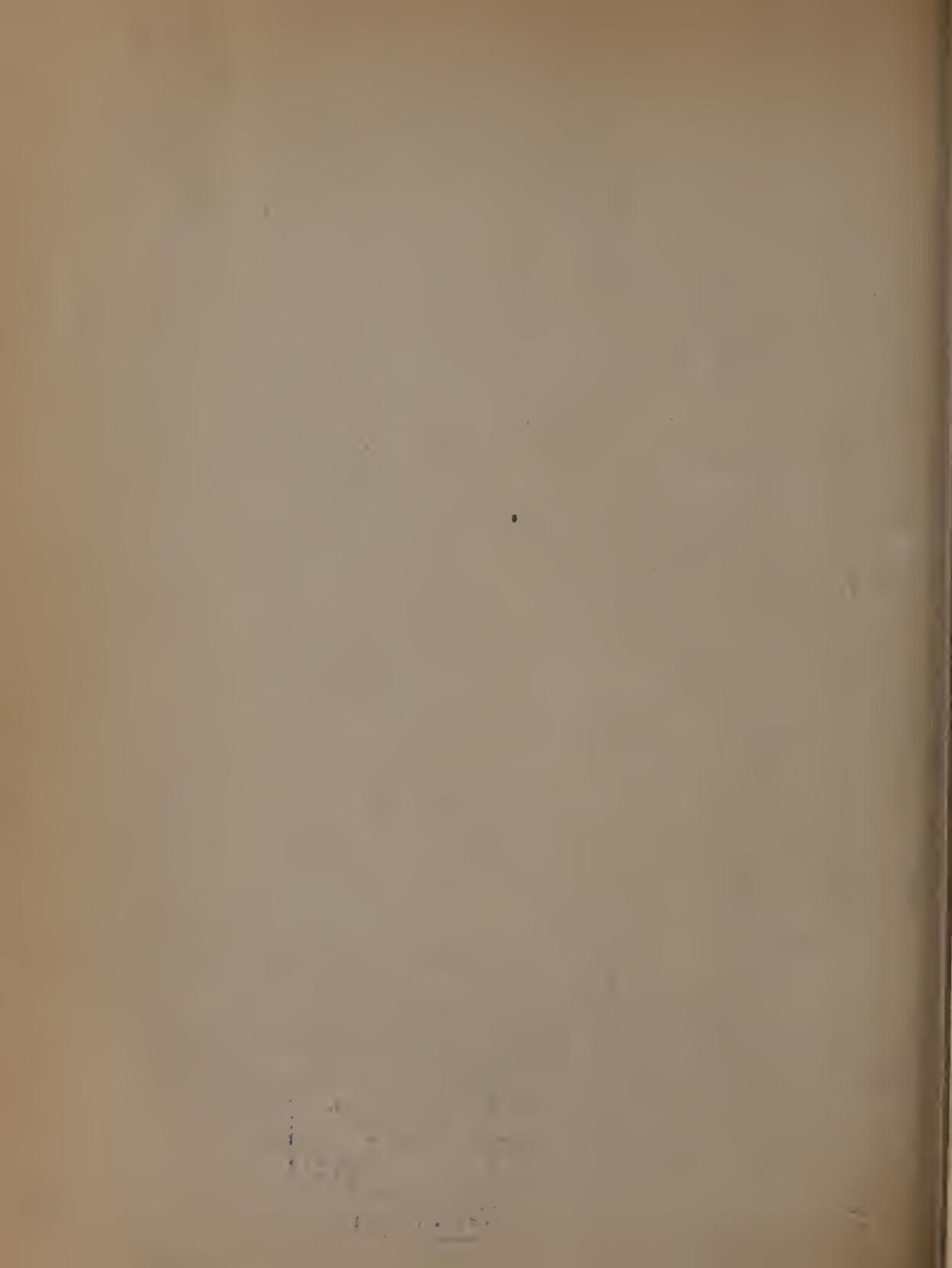
(Capitals indicate a change in status)

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