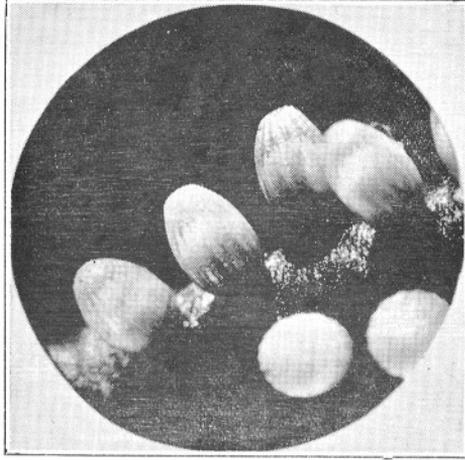
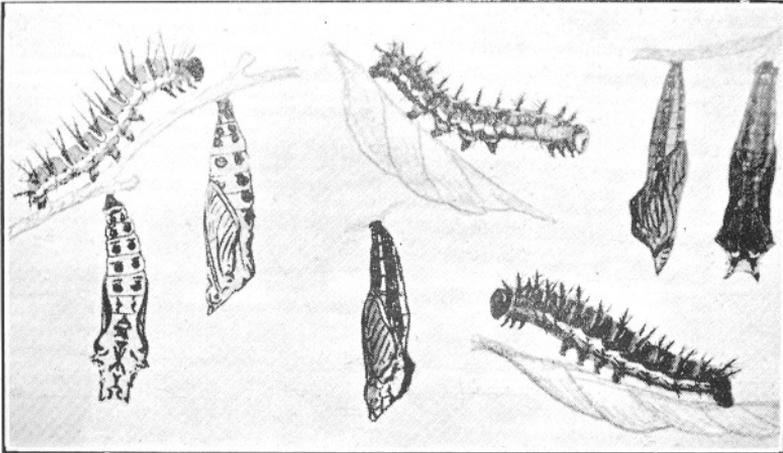


FRONTISPIECE.



Eggs of *Acraea cerasa*. X 10.



Typical Acraeinae larvæ and pupæ. Natural size.

THE BUTTERFLIES OF KENYA AND UGANDA.

PART II.

SUB-FAMILY.—ACRÆINÆ.

THE GENUS.—ACRÆA.

This genus has been monographed by Dr. H. Eltringham, and we are indebted to this monograph for a great deal of information, in particular the Key to the species is merely Dr. Eltringham's key, simplified and adapted for those species which occur in Kenya and Uganda.

We do not consider it necessary to describe the genus at length, as it is not difficult to recognise the genus from any other except *Planema*.

The fore-wings are generally rather long, and are always rounded, except that the fore-wing is sometimes produced, and the hind-margin slightly concave. In the fore-wing the sub-costal nervure is five-branched, the first branch being given off before the end of the cell. *Planema* may be known by the palpi, which are black with a lateral grey line; by the position of the first branch of the fore-wing sub-costal, which is given off at or beyond the end of the cell, (this distinction failed in some specimens of *P. quadricolor itumbana*); and by the relatively much smaller discoidal cell in the hind-wing.

The various species of *Acræa* are extremely difficult to discriminate, and the key is by no means infallible, especially for the females, but we believe that it will be of great assistance in identifying the great majority of captures. The fact is that variation is so great in some of the species, and many run so close together, and moreover have a most annoying way of resembling each other in the same geographical area, that the construction of a key which would cover every possible variety is almost impossible. As is frequently the case with distasteful genera, individual variability is combined with a strongly-marked general resemblance, and moreover there can be little doubt that some species are direct mimics of other species in the same genus or in the closely-allied genus *Planema*.

Acræas usually fly slowly and float about a good deal, they are often very abundant, and though many species inhabit forests, yet, on the whole they are more characteristic of the open country.

All the species of this genus are very resistant to cyanide, even the smallest species taking at least half an hour to die in the poison bottle, and it is almost impossible to kill them by pressure on the thorax without mutilating them.

KEY TO SECTIONS.

H.-w. without black spots	I.
H.-w. with black spots	(a)
(a) H.-W. underside with dark internervular rays at least in some of the spaces, such rays not being bifurcated at or near the margin	(h)
H.-w. underside without such internervular rays, or with such rays bifurcated	(b)
(b) F.-w. upperside fully scaled and not transparent*	(d)
F.-w. partially transparent usually on outer half	(c)
(c) H.-w. hindmargin at least partially transparent, without spots or black border	II.
H.-w. with spots or black border	III.
(d) H.-w. hindmarginal border on the underside enclosed by a black line without enclosed spots	IV.
H.-w. marginal border on underside with such enclosed spots	(e)
(e) The black or dark colour enclosing spots is not produced inwards, the spots being submarginal, or if marginal the h.w. also bears discal spots	(f)
Otherwise	VIII.
(f) Basal spots of h.-w. underside are more or less confluent and enclose or tend to enclose pale spots	V.
Basal spots not confluent	(g)
(g) Discal spot in 1b of f.-w. is much nearer margin than that in 2	VI.
Discal spot in 1b is beneath or nearly beneath that in 2	VII.
(h) Internervular rays not connected with hind margin or at least reduced to a fine point at margin	IX.
Internervular rays connected with margin	X.

* *Aglaonice*, *amicitia* and *doubledayi* sometimes have a partially transparent apical patch; *pudorella* and *equatorialis* are sometimes so thingly scaled as to be partially transparent.

- I. H.-w. with a black discal band ... *zonata*.
H.-w. without such band ... *rabbaiaë mambasæ*.
- II. F.-w. without spots... (b)
F.-w. with spots ... (a)
- (a) H.-w. nervules 6 and 7 stalked ... *cerasa*.
H.-w. nervules 6 and 7 not stalked ... *iturina iturina*.
- (b) H.-w. generally with only one spot ... - (c)
H.-w. with more than one spot ... (d)
- (c) Wings almost entirely transparent ... *orestia humilis* (part).
Basal part of f.w. and almost all
h.w. brick-red ... *unimaculata*.
- (d) H.-w. without a spot in the middle
of the cell ... *damii cuva*.
H.-w. with such spot ... *quirina*.
- III. Abdomen long, extending well
beyond wings ... *bræsia*.
Abdomen not so ... (a)
- (a) Base of forewing transparent, not
scaled with yellow, red, or black ... *cinerea*.
Base of F.-w. scaled ... (b)
- (b) F.w. with a blackish transverse bar
from costa to inner margin ... (c)
F.w. without such bar ... (d)
- (c) H.-w. with an irregular transverse
bar ... *satis*.
H.-w. without such bar ... *cerita*.
- (d) H.-w. basal spots more or less
confluent ... *admatha*. (e)
H.-w. basal spots well separated ...
- (e) F.w. with discal spots in areas
4, 5 and 6 ... *neobule*.
(The female *chilo* has all the wings
transparent)
F.w. without such spots ... *insignis*.
- IV. Discal spots of h.w. form a regular
line which traverses areas 7, 6 and 5
parallel to the apical margin and
then bends inwards at less than a
right angle to inner margin ... *rahira*.
H.-w. discal spots not so arranged... (a)
- (a) Area 7 of h.w. with 3 black spots ... *rohlfsi*.
Area 7 of h.w. with less than 3
spots ... (b)

- (b) F.w. ground colour black or olive-brown asboloplintha.
 F.w. ground colour not so amicitiae.
- V. F.w. brown-black above without red or yellow marks zetes zetes.
 F.w. not so (a)
- (a) Base of f.w. beneath with unbroken black patch anemosa.
 Base of f.w. beneath with separated black spots (b)
- (b) Ground colour of f.w. black-brown with reddish or yellowish sub-marginal spots zetes menippe.
 Ground colour of f.w. not black-brown (c)
- (c) F.w. hind margin, at least in areas 1b and 2, without marginal spots of the ground colour or of yellow enclosed by black pseudolycia.
 F.w. hind margin with such spots... .. (d)
- (d) Sub-apical area of f.w. not separated nor of a different shade from ground colour chilo.
 (For female see IIIe).
 Sub-apical area separated and containing a patch which is either rather paler or bright orange (e)
- V. (e) F.w. with small sub-apical patch of red or reddish-white zetes jalema.
 F.w. with a large orange sub-apical patch zetes acara.
- VI. F.w. apex on underside with well-marked black inter-rays which reach margin (a)
 F.w. apex on underside without such rays (c)
- (a) Hind wing with three spots in area 7 cepheus.
 H.w. with two spots in area 7 (b)
- (b) H.w. marginal border with green spots (part) egina egina.
 H.w. marginal border with orange spots (part) perenna perenna.

- (c) F.w. with sub-marginal spots in at least 1b and 2 (d)
 F.w. without such spots (e)
- (d) Fore wing nervules at apex well marked with black *petræa*.
 F.w. with nervules at apex not specially black *omrora*.
- (e) F.w. black rather thing scaled in the middle, and a scarlet inner marginal patch in 1a, 1b and 2, no sub-apical red patch (f)
 F.w. not so marked (g)
- (f) F.w. at apex without red streaks... *egina egina*.
 F.w. at apex with red streaks ... *egina harrisoni*.
- (g) H.w. on underside encloses square spots the inner edge of which is neither rounded or pointed ... *egina areca*.
 H.w. on underside margin encloses spots which are rounded or pointed on inner edge (h)
- (h) On hind wing underside the discal spots form a regular row from costa to area 4, and then bends sharply inwards at an angle of less than 45° (i)
 Spots of h.w. underside not forming such a pattern *acrita*.
- (i) F.w. with white sub-apical patch... *wigginsii*.
 F.w. without such white sub-apical patch *anacreon*.
- VII. F.w. with hind-marginal spots in at least 1b and 2 (a)
 F.w. without such spots (c)
- (a) F.w. with distinct black internervular rays towards apex ... *oncæa*.
 F.w. without such rays (b)
- (b) F.w. discal spots close to end of cell *natalica*.
 F.w. discal spots widely separated from end of cell *cæecilia*.
- (c) F.w. with black internervular streaks in apical area (d)
 F.w. without such streaks... .. (e)

- (d) Inner edge of h.w. marginal border
sinuous doubledayi.
Inner edge of h.w. marginal border
not sinuous equatorialis.
- (e) Wings opaque; spot in area 2 of
h.w. not at base of that area ... caldarena.
Wings translucent; spot in area 2 of
h.w. at base of that area pudorella.
- VIII. H.w. on underside with a sharply-
defined inner edge and pale tri-
angular marginal spots, no striation (a)
H.w. margin on underside not plain
black, with only marginal spots;
striated, or the dark colour produced
inwardly as red or black inter-
nervular marks in at least areas 2
and 3 (b)
- (a) Basal black of f.w. forms a patch,
the outer edge of which is more or
less continuous with that of the
h.w. basal black, and is not deeply
indented on the median by the
reddish ground colour uvui.
Basal black of f.w. deeply indented
by ground colour bonasia alicia.
- (b) H.w. on underside bears on costa
a crimson triangle enclosed by a
black line excelsior.
H.w. underside not so marked ... (c)
- (c) H.w. border beneath bears long
internervular rays which are
bifurcated at margin and enclose
pale spots, such spots being mostly
wider before than at margin ... althoffi.
If h.w. border bears long bifurcated
rays the pale spots they enclose are
triangular and widest at the
margin (d)
- (d) F.w. has little or no basal black,
female very variable terpsichore.
F.w. with basal black (e)

- (e) F.w. basal black with outer edges regular and not deeply indented at median nervule (f)
 F.w. basal black deeply indented on median nervule, or at least median nervule not blackened ... (g)
- (f) Pale patches very large, outline of f.w. basal black not forming an angle with that of h.w. viviana.
 Pale patches small, outline of f.w. basal black makes an angle with that of h.w. esebria karschi.
- (g) H.w. upperside with little or no black at base, or if with an appreciable amount of black, then also having a deep orange triangular marginal spot in each internervular space acerata.
 H.w. upperside with a triangular basal black patch (h)
- (h) F.w. basal black after extending some distance along nervure 1 does not bend upwards towards the cell cabira.
 F.w. basal black does bend upwards towards the cell (i)
- (i) F.w. basal black after extending along nervure 1 ends in an upwardly directed point bonasia bonasia.
 F.w. basal black has a blunt or bifurcated termination sotikensis.
- IX. F.w. with a large well-defined spot in cell (a)
 F.w. without such spot in cell (b)
- (a) Fore-wing cell spot and at that at base of area 2 fully scaled with lemon yellow melanoxantha.
 F.w., these spots transparent or very sparsely scaled with whitish maïressi.
- (b) F.w. with cell and most of areas 2 and 1b fully scaled with red aubyni
 F.w. basal red, if any, much broken up and obsolescent (c)

- (c) Black margin of h.w. very narrow (not more than 2mm.) peneleos (part).
 Black margin of h.w. more than 2mm. wide usually 4mm. penelope.
- X. F-w. bears sup-apical spots; no sub-marginal spots (a)
 F-w. not bearing sub-apical spots (g)
- a H-w. discal spots in 4 nearer to cell than in 3 or 5 (b)
 H-w. discal spots not nearer (c)
- b H-w. underside with a black border bearing orange spots perenna.
 H-w. margin without orange spots pharsalus.
- c F-w. with white sub-apical band (d)
 F-w. without a white sub-apical band (f)
- d F-w. ground colour white encendon f. lycia.
 F-w. ground colour tawny... .. (e)
- e H-w. with white patch encendon f. alcippona.
 H-w. without white patch encendon f. encendon.
- f Nervules ending broad black triangles at margin; h-w. with white patch encendon f. radiata.
 Nervules not so ending, no white patch encendon f. दौरα.
- g F-w. may be brown or black with sub-apical pale patch (h)
 F-w. not so (L)
- h F-w. with broad confluent angulated band alciope.
 F-w. with sub-apical pale marks separated (i)
- h F-w. with broad confluent band (I)
 F-w. with subapical and inner marginal pale marks separated (2)
- (1) F-w. band orange, H-w band white alciope f. f. aurivillii.
 Both bands orange alciope f. tella.
- (2) F-w sup-apical pale marks include a spot near margin in 4, well separated from a series three spots near costa (8)
 F-w. sub-apical spots only separated by the nervules and so forming a patch (j)

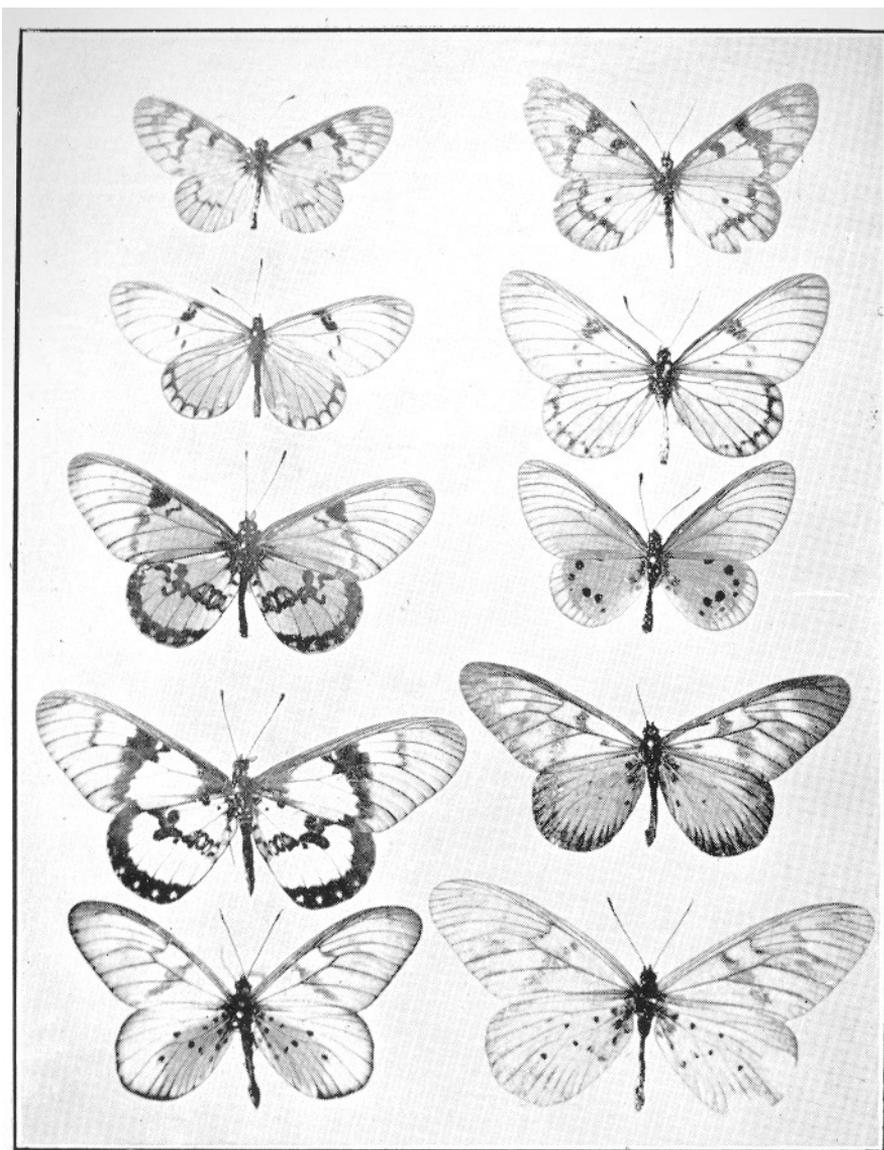


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. I.

Upper surfaces.

- | | |
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| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea zonata</i> . (Male). | Fig. 2. <i>Acraea zonata</i> . (Female). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea rabbaiae mombasæ</i> . (Male). | Fig. 4. <i>Acraea rabbaiae mombasæ</i> . (Female). |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acraea satis</i> . (Male). | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea damii cuva</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 6. <i>Acraea satis</i> . (Female). | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea vesperalis</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 9. <i>Acraea pentapolis</i> . (Male). | Fig. 10. <i>Acraea pentapolis</i> . (Female). |

- (3) H-w. with a broad dark border ... conjuncta.
H-w. without a broad dark border... ansorgei.
- i F-w. sub-apical pale marks include a spot near margin in 4 well separated from a series of three near costa conjuncta.
F-w. sub-apical spots only separated by nervules and so forming a patch (j)
- j Expanse not over 48-50 mm. dark transverse band from costa to hind margin in F-w. which cuts off the sub-apical patch reduced towards margin to so fine a point that the sub-apical patch is only just separated from the inner margin ... disjuncta.
F-w. sub-apical patch is separated from inner margin by a dark transverse band of considerable width. Expanse over 50 mm. ... (k)
- k H-w. dark border fairly sharply defined inwardly, or in the forms in which it is not so, then f-w sub-apical patch very narrow rarely more than 3.5 mm. H-w. border never so broad as to reach end of cell esebria.
H-w border if present not defined inwardly except in form in which it is so broad as to touch the cell; in such f-w. sub-apical patch is more than 3.5 mm. wide jodutta.
- l F-w perfectly transparent, scaleless; except for a narrow intensely black apical and hind marginal border semivitrea.
F-w. not as above (m)
- m H-w cell beneath with not more than one spot (n)
H-w. cell with more than one (q)
- n F-w with a sub-apical patch of three elongate transparent spots ... servons.
F-w. without such patch (o)

o	H-w beneath with a narrow central elongate yellow patch, and an inner marginal red-brown patch	oreas.	(p)
	H-w. beneath not so marked		
p	Distal outline of H-w. pale patch has a tendency to angle at 4° giving the patch a quadrate appearance ...	johnstoni.	
	Distal outline hind patch rounded...	lycoa.	
q	Both wings fully scaled		(r)
	Transparent or part of both wings so		(t)
r	F-w. without red or orange	lycoa.	
	F-w. with red or orange		(s)
s	F-w. with elongate spots between nervures		I
(I)	H-w. discal spot large and forming a band extending beyond cell ...	orina.	
	H-w. discal spot not extending beyond cell		2
(2)	H-w. spots confluent in large basal patch	orina orineta.	
	H-w. spots though obscured, are not confluent	parhassia.	
t	F-w. not thickly scaled		I
(I)	On the underside the base and margin of h-w. dark brown enclosing between them a narrow ochreous band	peneleos pelasgius.	
	Beneath not so marked	c'	
t	The transparent areas are confined to small well-defined spots sub-apical		a'
	Transparent spots not so confined but considerably elongate		d'
a'	F-w. ground colour red-brown	amicitiæ.	
	F-w. ground colour brown-black		b'
b'	H-w. with red band	peneleos pelasgius.	
	H-w. without red band		c'
c'	Large forms with wings 65-90 mm. F-w. mostly transparent with irregular dark bands		d
	Expanse much less pattern, not as above		f'
d'	H-w. fully scaled	vesperalis.	
	H-w. part transparent		e'

e'	F-w. dark bars. H-w. basal scales heavy	pentapolis epecida.
	H-w. scales lightly developed ...	pentapolis pentapolis.
f'	H-w. with well defined transparent or semi-transparent marginal border	g'
	H-w. margin at least as fully scaled as rest of wing	h'
g'	H-w. border broad, tarsal claws equal	quirinalis.
	H-w. border narrow, blackish dusting most at angle	orestia.
h'	H-w. with distinct yellow patch spots in f.w. transparent	servona.
	H-w. with ill-defined yellowish patch; spots in f.w. not transparent	lycoa.

1. *ACRÆA ZONATA*, Hew. Pl. I., figs. 1 & 2. Pl. IV., fig. 1.

Length of F.-w. 25-32 mm. General colour orange-brown with nervules marked in darker brown. F.w. Costa dark. A black transverse bar is present at about the middle of the cell. A black band commences at the costa in a line with the apex of the cell and proceeds downwards in irregular fashion to the hind angle. A less well defined sub-apical band, decreasing in width as it proceeds downwards in a concave formation, extends from the costa to the hind-margin and joins the first band at vein 2.

The margin of the wing is dusted with blackish especially so in the region of the veins.

The H.-w. has a blackish base and margin and an irregular discal band extending from the costa to the anal angle. A black spot is sometimes present in the course of vein 5.

Undersurface marked as above but less indistinctly and is somewhat glazed.

The female is very similar to the male but is generally larger and paler especially in the hindwing, and the markings are more diffuse.

EARLY STAGES:

Nothing is known regarding the egg and larva of this species.

This rather a rare insect and has a restricted range. We have taken it in forest, usually flying high. It has an annoying habit of sailing round a tree top well out of reach. When in flight it is confusingly like the next species.

DISTRIBUTION.

The range would appear to be from Witu to Vanga and inland to Taita, but it is nowhere plentiful.

2. *ACRÆA RABBALÆ MOMBASÆ*, Gr. Smith. Pl. I., figs. 3 & 4. Pl. IV., fig. 2.

Expanse 55-65 mm. General colour dull, pale brownish. F.w. semi-transparent, all the veins distinctly marked blackish-brown. A dark transverse band commences at the costa and crosses the apex of the cell and continues in diminished width and somewhat interruptedly towards the hind angle at vein 2. The apex and margin are somewhat dusted over with blackish scales relieved in the inter-nervular spaces by pale brownish spots. A distinct black spot is sometimes present in area Ib.

H.-w. cream to creamy-brown. The margin is decorated with a series of ochreous spots outlined with black, more particularly inwardly. The underside is marked as above but the surface is hyaline. The sexes are very similar, but the females are larger and paler.

When newly emerged the insect is more opaque than when old and is more creamy on both fore and hind-wings.

There is a certain variation in size and colour. In many specimens the discoidal bar is broken up into two distinct parallel lines, or occasionally reduced to a single narrow line. A further variation consists of a double spot in Ib. Not infrequently the hind marginal spots lack entirely the black edging.

EARLY STAGES:

The eggs of this species are long, barrel-shaped, slightly more tapering at the upper end. There is a slight trace of longitudinal and transverse ribs. They are laid in clusters or groups on the underside of the leaves of two species of creepers (as yet unidentified). Newly laid eggs are creamy but they rapidly turn greyish-brown. When the larvæ are in the first stages they are greyish-brown, becoming in the third and last instar reddish-brown on all the segments except the first three and last. These are dull yellowish. The spines are long and branched. Fore legs yellowish, hind black. Underside of body dull whitish. Head glossy black.

The pupa is elongate, thicker in the region of the wing cases and tapering at the tail end. The colour is variable but is generally whitish or cream, inclining to buff on the wing cases.

The thorax is angled posteriorly and laterally, a black line arises from the apex of each projection and is carried inward and forward to meet in a common line on the dorsum. The wing cases are finely lined in black. The abdominal segments are decorated with two dorsal, one lateral and one ventral, rows of black contiguous spots, one to each segment, each bearing a large orange spot in the centre.

DISTRIBUTION.

The species is plentiful in the forests along the Coast from the Tana to Shimoni; occurs in Taita.

3. *ACRÆ SATIS*, Ward. Pl. I., figs. 5 & 6. Pl. IV., figs. 4 & 5.

Length of F.-w. 35-42 mm. Basal half of forewing red, apical half transparent except for the basal ends of cellules 4, 5 and 6 which are red. A triangular black spot is present at the apex of the cell which continues as an irregular band of less pigmented scales to the hind angle. This band separates the red basal half of the wing from the apical transparent portion. A wavy line crosses the outer end of the cell. An indistinct line outlines the distal edge of the red in cellules 4, 5, and 6. The apex and margin of the wing are dusted with blackish scales. Base of wing black.

H.-w. Red inclining to orange or yellowish along the inner margin. Base black. Margin broadly black with internervular red spots, variable in number. An irregular discal band, sometimes uniform, more often enclosing some red, extends from the costa to the mid-inner margin. A black spot is usually present at the base of the cell; it is occasionally duplicated.

A further spot is often present in 7.

Underside: Very like upper but marginal spots in hindwing larger and paler and more conspicuous. H.-w. ochreous red with black marks as above.

FEMALE:

Larger than the male and similarly marked; though the red areas are here replaced by white.

A variety of female has the white of both or only the hindwing replaced by cream or buff.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

The Coastal forests and woodlands. Uncommon in Taita. The species is rather seasonal, but never abundant. It is not infrequently found in Coconut plantations on the mainland and even those of Mombasa itself. The female undoubtedly comes within the *Amauris ochlea* mimetic association.

4. *ACRÆA PENTAPOLIS*, Ward. Pl. I., figs. 9 & 10. Pl. IV., figs. 9 & 10.

= *THELESTIS*, Oberth.

Length F.-w. 40-45 mm. General colour, semi-transparent with inner part of hindwing brick to orange red.

F.-w. almost entirely transparent with indistinct dusky areas. Costa dusky; a fairly distinct bar crosses the cell at origin of vein 2 and extends down in a straight line through the base of area 2 in to Ib in the direction of the hind angle, but does not reach this point. There is occasionally a patch of dusky scaling at the base of 3, and a slight scaling sub-basally in 4, 5, and 6.

Margin lightly scaled dusky. A spot is sometimes present in basal angle Ib.

H.-w. Outer half of wing transparent, margined with blackish; inner half brick red, orange red to ochreous. Base slightly blackish or brownish. Numerous black spots present. (See underside).

FEMALE:

Marked as in the male (though markings are wider and less distinct), considerably larger and more brownish and with the patch in the hindwing cream to ochreous.

Underside: Much like above but almost entirely unscaled. H.W. patch less bright and with basal and inner margin more ochreous. The spotting is distinct though somewhat variable, the specimen figured shows the following: Base 8 one; towards base of cell, two. Bases of 1, 2, and 3 one each; sub-basally in 1c and 3, one each. Two at about mid-point in 1a.

EARLY STAGES:

The eggs are a long oval, slightly more pointed and flattened at the upper end. Faint indications of ribbing and transverse ridges. Larva brownish in first instar, turning reddish-brown after the second moult. Underside of body yellowish. A white body line extends from the fourth to the twelfth segment. Head redder than body, with a white inverted V above the mouth parts. Fore and hind legs yellowish. Spines branched and long.

Pupa long, 25 mm., whitish, decorated with nervular black lines on the wing cases, heavy marks on the dorsum of the thorax, raised orange spots on the dorsal and lateral aspects of each abdominal segment, each spot encircled with black.

DISTRIBUTION:

Western Uganda east to Mabira and occasionally reaching Jinja.

This is a somewhat scarce species and has seldom been taken by us. The females are somewhat like *Planema albicolor* when in flight and may possibly belong to this mimetic group.

5. *ACRÆA VESPERALIS*, Gr. Smth. Pl. I., fig. 8; Pl. IX., fig. 5.

Length F.-w. 38-40 mm. General colour greyish transparent and brown. F.w. transparent with dusky areas and lines. A more or less well-defined irregular spot is present at the sub-apical portion

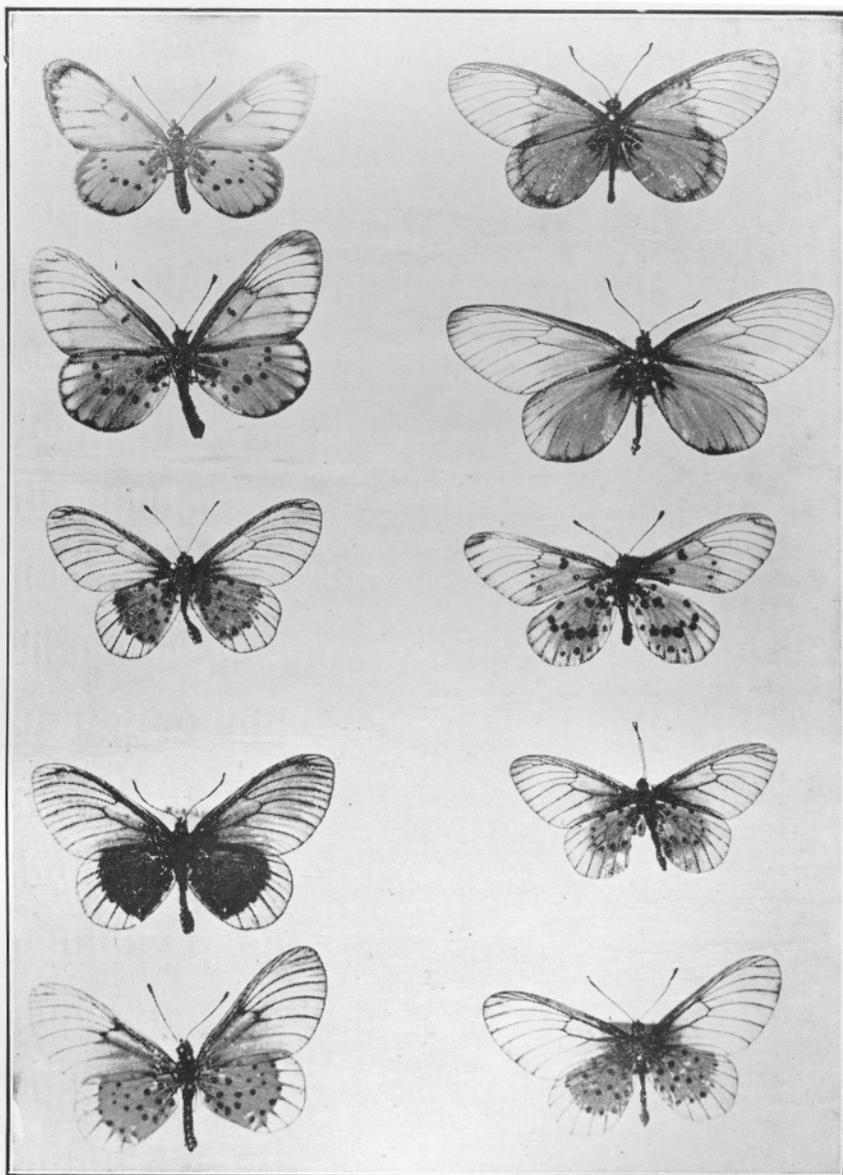


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. II.
Upper surfaces.

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|--|---|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea cerasa</i> . (Male). | Fig. 6. <i>Acraea unimaculata</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea cerasa</i> . (Female). | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea unimaculata</i> . (Female). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea quirina quirina</i> .
(Male). | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea cerasa</i> , var. |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea quirina rosa</i> . (Male). | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea orestia</i> , f. <i>transita</i> . |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acraea quirina rosa</i> . (Female). | Fig. 10. <i>Acraea quirina quirina</i> .
(Female). |

of the cell. An oblique band of ill-defined spots in discocellulars. Apex of wing broadly dusky, which colour extends down the outer margin. A large spot fills the base of area 2, and immediately below this in area Ib is another spot. A small black spot is situated sub-basally in Ib and this is connected to the base of the wing by a narrow black line.

H.-w. Orange-brown, with a broad marginal border of dusky brown; this colour extends well up the veins and to a slightly lesser degree as internervular rays. The basal spots are indistinct: two small spots at the extreme base, two larger ones at base of cell. Two large spots in Ic, one large one in 2, one in 3 and two in 4. These spots are however variable in size and number.

Underside: F.-w. basal two-thirds brownish, apex and margin orange ochreous, with internervular rays defined. H.W. orange patch ill-defined owing to sparsity of scaling; nervular and internervular rays distinct but no definite marginal border.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown to us.

DISTRIBUTION:

Western Uganda east to the Sesse Islands.

This is a somewhat scarce species in Uganda, in our experience, and little is known of its habits.

6. *ACRÆA DAMII CUVA*, Gr. Smth. Pl. I., fig. 7. Pl. IV. fig. 3.

Length F.-w. 80-85mm. General colour bright red with transparent tips to the forewing.

F.-w. thinly scaled at apex and margin, almost transparent, becoming bright brick-red over the rest of the wing.

H.-w. brick-red, inclining to buff on inner margin. Outer margin transparent. A variable number of spots present. (See underside). Underside: F.w. almost scaleless, and pinkish in colour.

H.w. is sparsely covered at the costa and the discal area to the anal angle with ochreous and white scales.

The black spots are as follows: A small spot in Ib, large spots in 2 and 3, two small ones in 4 and 5, a large spot mid-way in 6, and a larger one about half way along 7. These spots are visible above and in addition to them there are the following: a small spot at the base of cell, one at the margin of costal vein, two larger at base of Ic, and two set transversely in Ia and Ib.

FEMALE:

The female is like the male but duller, or the red may be replaced by yellowish or white.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

Coastal forests from Sokoke to Shimoni.

This is a rare species which flies high and is difficult to capture unless it happens to be hanging around a food plant.

7. *ACRÆA CERASA*, Hewit. Pl. II., figs. 1, 2, & 8. Pl. V., figs. 5 & 8.

Length of F.-w. 25-32 mm. General colour orange red with terminal half of forewing semi-transparent. F.W. Basal half to apex of cell and downwards to the hind angle, brick-red. A black spot is present at about the middle of the cell and a second one at its apex. Occasionally the cell spot is absent. Costa, apex and margin with black scales, rest of wing transparent.

H.-w. Brick-red except for the marginal border which is thinly scaled with blackish, the black extending up the veins and so causing an undulating edge to the red patch.

Numerous black spots are present; one at about the centre of the cell, a row of discal spots extending from Ia to 7 at about mid-costa. A black suffusion is present at the base of the wing.

Underside: Without scales except at the apex of the wing and margin of the hind wing. The scales are ochreous. A few red and white scales are also present at the base of the hind wing.

The spotting is distinct—in addition to those mentioned as being visible above there are the following: Two at base of cell, one at base of area 7, two towards base of 9, and two in Ib.

Some males have an orange area at base of Ib in f.w.

FEMALE:

Very often like the male but larger and duller, but more often red is replaced by brownish or ochreous.

A variety of female sometimes met with has extra spots in the forewing, one at base of 2, two in Ib. In the hindwing the basal black suffusion is absent, it being replaced by distinct large spots. The large spots in Ib, 2, and 3 are placed in a straight line and under these are three to six running parallel to the margin. (See fig. 8, Pl. II.).

EARLY STAGES:

The eggs of this species are laid in a bunch in most irregular fashion, very often one on top of another, three to four deep, on the underside of single leaf of *Rawsonia Usambarensis*. (See frontispiece).

When the female has selected a suitable leaf, she will take up her position on the undersurface and deposit ten to fifteen eggs in succession and then rest for a while, completing the deposition in the

space of an hour or so. She does not leave the leaf until the full complement has been laid. In shape these eggs are barrel-like with indications of longitudinal and transverse grooves. Their surface is highly glazed. The colour is at first creamy, rapidly becoming orange then greyish. The young larva is brownish, changing at the second moult to a parti-colour-dull brownish and black. The first four and a half segments are purply-brown, the remainder with the exception of the last two, ochre. The hind segments are coloured as the anterior. A white interrupted line runs the length of the body from the second to the anal segment, just above the level of the legs. The undersurface of the body is yellowish to olive. A mid-dorsal white line extends from the first to the tenth segment. The anterior legs are yellowish with black tips, the hind legs olive. The branched spines on the sixth to anal segments are brownish and short, those anterior to these are very long and black. When disturbed, the larva has the curious habit of arching the front segments and throwing forward the long spines into a bunch over the head. The head is jet black with an inverted white V just above the mouth parts. Fine white hairs cover the lateral lobes. The pupa is rather peculiar, being rather squat and somewhat curved. It is ochreous-brown in colour, and is decorated with fine black lines on the wing cases. Each abdominal segment is ornamented with raised yellowish spots, two dorsally, one ventrolateral. The base of each spine is finely encircled in black. Both larvæ and pupæ are liable to heavy parasitisation by a species of dipteran. The newly emerged butterfly has the tips of the wings opaque greyish.

DISTRIBUTION :

The species is common round Nairobi and occurs on Mt. Kenia and extends north through Kijabe to Jinja in Uganda.

8. *ACRÆA CERITA*, E. M. Sharpe. (Not figured).

Expanse 46 mm. As we have no specimens of this insect, described from a unique example we quote from Eltringham's Monograph.

"F.w. basal half brick-red, extending not quite to end of cell projecting into the basal part of area 2, and occupying about half of areas 1b and 1a. The red area is sharply defined and is enclosed outwardly by a dusting of black scales forming a transverse bar right across the wing from costa to inner margin which it meets just before the angle. Costa and apex also dusted with blackish. Outer half of wing transparent and very iridescent, the scales reduced to fine hairs. The hind margin very slightly darker. In the cell a small black spot over origin of nervule 2.

In area 1b a small spot lying in the line between the cell spot and the hind angle. In the same area another spot midway between base and nervule 2. H.-w. brick-red with a very little blackish at base and a narrow greyish-black hind marginal border.

" A few black spots as on underside.

" Underside. Both wings almost scaleless. H.w. spots as follows: Two in 7, the second just below the origin of nervule 7. Two in cell on one wing and one on the other, the second spot just before origin of nervule 2. In areas 3, 2, 1 and 1b a row of discal spots lying almost in a horizontal line and beyond these in 3, 2, and 1 traces of submarginal dots are visible with a lens. A sub-basal spot in 1, 1a, 1b that in 1b more distally placed than the others."

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

Toro, Uganda.

9. *ACRÆA UNIMACULATA*, Gr. Smth. Pl. II., figs. 6 & 7, Pl. V., fig. 6.

Length F.w. 25-32 mm. General colour dull red with transparent fore-wings. F.W. Basal half from the end of cell to hind angle dull red.

Costa, end of wing and margin dusted with blackish scales. Base with slight blackish suffusion. In some specimens the outer edge of the red patch is distinctly outlined with denser blackish scales.

H.-w. Base blackish, margin semi-transparent, and dusted with blackish scales, these extending up the nervules for a short way and producing an indented margin to the red patch which fills the remainder of the wing.

Underside. Duller than above and devoid of scales except at extreme base. Two small black spots are present at the base of the cell, two in 1c and one or two at extreme base of wing.

FEMALE:

Like the male but duller and larger.

EARLY STAGES:

These are unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

This species is known only from North Kavirondo, Kaimosi, Maragoli, Nandi and Kitosh. It is somewhat rare. Its flight is slow and gliding, yet never-the-less it is difficult to capture unless when feeding

10. *ACRÆA ITURINA*, Gr. Smth. (Not figured).

Expanse 50 mm. The description of this species is taken from Eltringham's Monograph, as we have no specimens by us.

"F.w. rather transparent clouded with smoky-brown along costa and hind margin. This clouding varies in intensity in different examples. Transparency caused by narrowing of scales. The basal area having a brownish-red suffusion—extending nearly to end of cell and two-thirds of length of inner margin. A large black spot somewhat beyond the middle, and varying considerably in intensity. A small black linear spot at base of area 1b.

H.w. red with semi-transparent smoky margin considerably wider at apex. Base black. Two black spots in area 7 rather close together. A discal row of seven spots, the first four usually smaller than the rest and the fourth nearer the margin. Two spots in the cell, that nearer the base often very small. One basal spot in 1a, 1b 1, the second of these sometimes confluent with the last discal spot.

Nervures 6 and 7 arise from a common stalk. Underside vitreous and without coloured scales, the h.w. spots repeated.'

FEMALE:

Resembles the male but is more transparent.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

Uganda, Lake Albert and the Sesse Islands. This is a rare species and has seldom been taken.

11. *ACRÆA QUIRINA QUIRINA*, Fabr. Pl. II., figs. 3 & 10. Pl. V., figs. 4 & 7.

Length of F.w. 25-30 mm. General colour, rosy-red with a large part of fore and hind wings transparent.

F.w. mostly transparent, with a slight black area at base, a black line at base of 1b, and a trace of rosy suffusion at the base of 1 and 1b.

H.w. rosy red inclining to blackish at the base and with a well-defined wide transparent marginal border. Several spots are present, all confined to the red area, as follows: Along the outer margin of the red a series of seven, those in 1c and 2 and 3 being the largest; a second series of discal spots from 2-7; two spots in the cell towards the base; others hidden by basal suffusion.

Undersurface. Much like above but not so bright. Spotting distinct. A white basal area is present in the hindwing and to a lesser degree in the forewing.

FEMALE :

Like the male but duller and larger or more often the red is replaced by brownish ochreous.

EARLY STAGES :

The eggs are laid in groups (not necessarily all on one leaf) on the underside of the leaves of a plant unidentified.

They are white to cream, long oval with the upper end more tapering and slightly flattened on top. The mature larva is blackish-brown with a central dorsal white stripe and a white spiracular line. Spines moderately long and black in colour. Pupa black marked on a white ground.

DISTRIBUTION :

Uganda east to Nandi.

21. *ACRÆA QUIRINA ROSA*, Eltr. Pl. II., figs. 4 & 5. Pl. V., figs. 9 & 10.

Length of F.-w. 25-35 mm. General colour as typical but brighter throughout.

Very similar to the foregoing but constantly differs by having the basal half of the forewing bright rosy red and in having the hind-wing patch much more brilliant and of a deeper shade. There is furthermore a greater extent of white scaling on the underside of the fore and hind-wings. In a few specimens there is also a patch of white at the base of the inner margin of the hind-wing.

EARLY STAGES :

The eggs and the young larvæ are indistinguishable from those of the type race. In the third and fourth instars the larva is as follows: A dorso-central white line starts at the second segment, and extends the whole length of the body. On either side of this is a purply brown interrupted line, made up of a series of 4 dots to each segment. A branched spine arises from the second dot of each segment. This line is followed by a wider cream coloured line starting at the third segment and extending to the anal end. Below this is a wider blackish line, with a light streak in the centre of each segment. A white spiracular line separates the lateral ones from the greenish or brownish underside of the body. Each spine is situated on a slightly raised blue-black base. The feet are greyish and the head is entirely black.

The pupa is elongate, whitish to creamy-brown in ground colour, and ornamented with black lines and spots. The head is provided with two lateral short spines black above, white below.

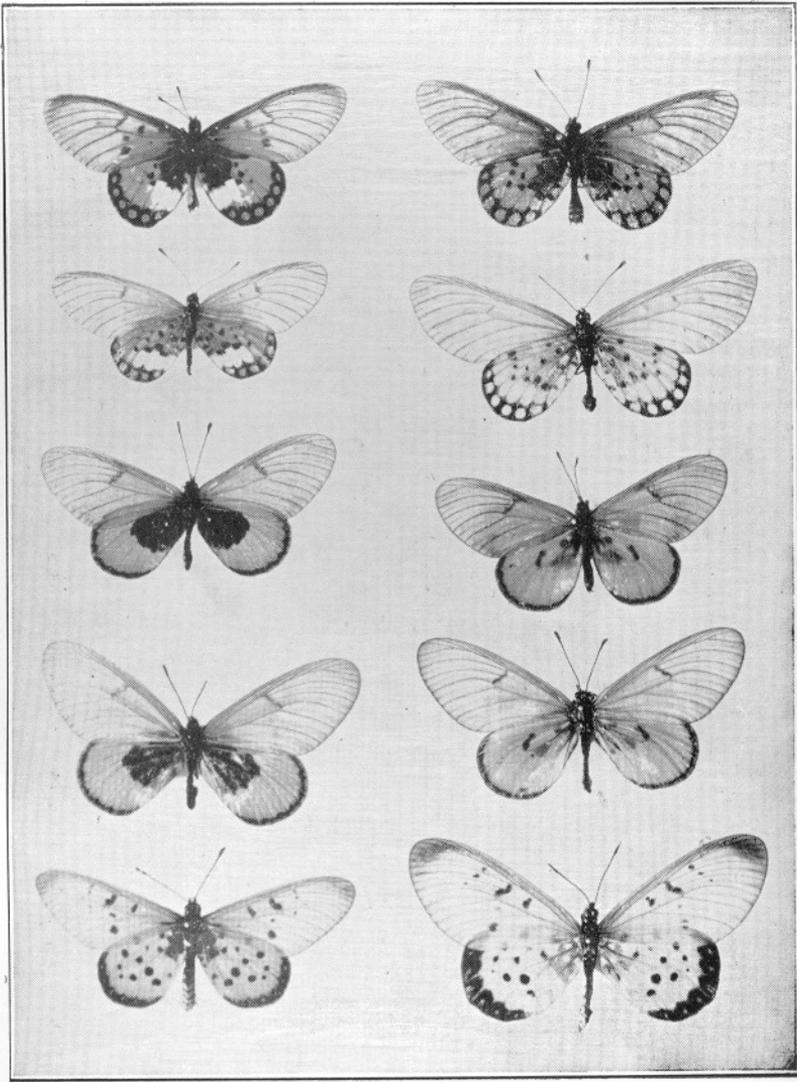


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. III.
Upper surfaces.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acræa admatha leucographa</i> .
(Male). | Fig. 3. <i>Acræa admatha admatha</i> .
(Male). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acræa admatha leucographa</i> .
(Female). | Fig. 4. <i>Acræa admatha admatha</i> .
(Female). |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acræa insignis signina</i> .
(Male). | Fig. 7. <i>Acræa insignis insignis</i> .
(Male). |
| Fig. 6. <i>Acræa insignis signina</i> .
(Female). | Fig. 8. <i>Acræa insignis insignis</i> .
(Female). |
| Fig. 9. <i>Acræa neobule neobule</i> .
(Male). | Fig. 10. <i>Acræa neobule neobule</i> .
(Female). |

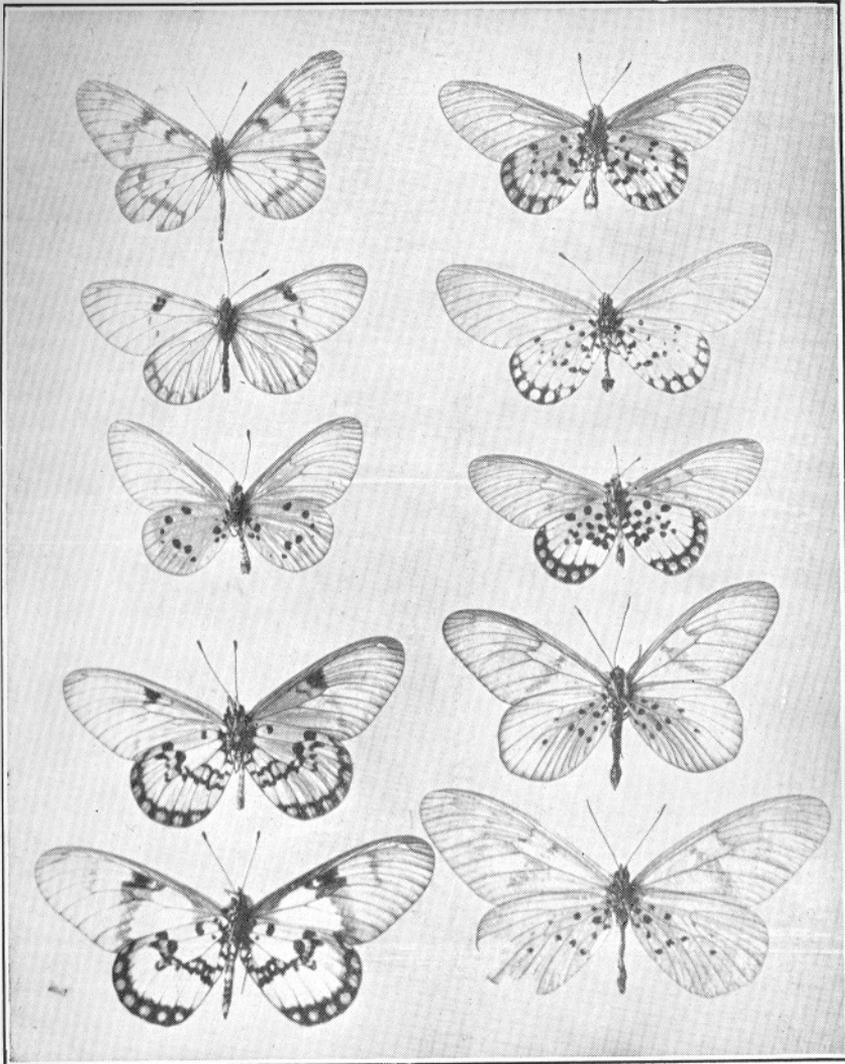


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. IV.

Under surfaces.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea zonata</i> . (Male). | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea admatha admatha</i> . (Female). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea rabbaia mombasæ</i> . (Male). | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea admatha leucographa</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea damii cuva</i> . (Male). | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea pentapolis</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea satis</i> . (Male). | Fig. 10. <i>Acraea pentapolis</i> . (Female). |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acraea satis</i> . (Female). | |
| Fig. 6. <i>Acraea admatha admatha</i> . (Male). | |

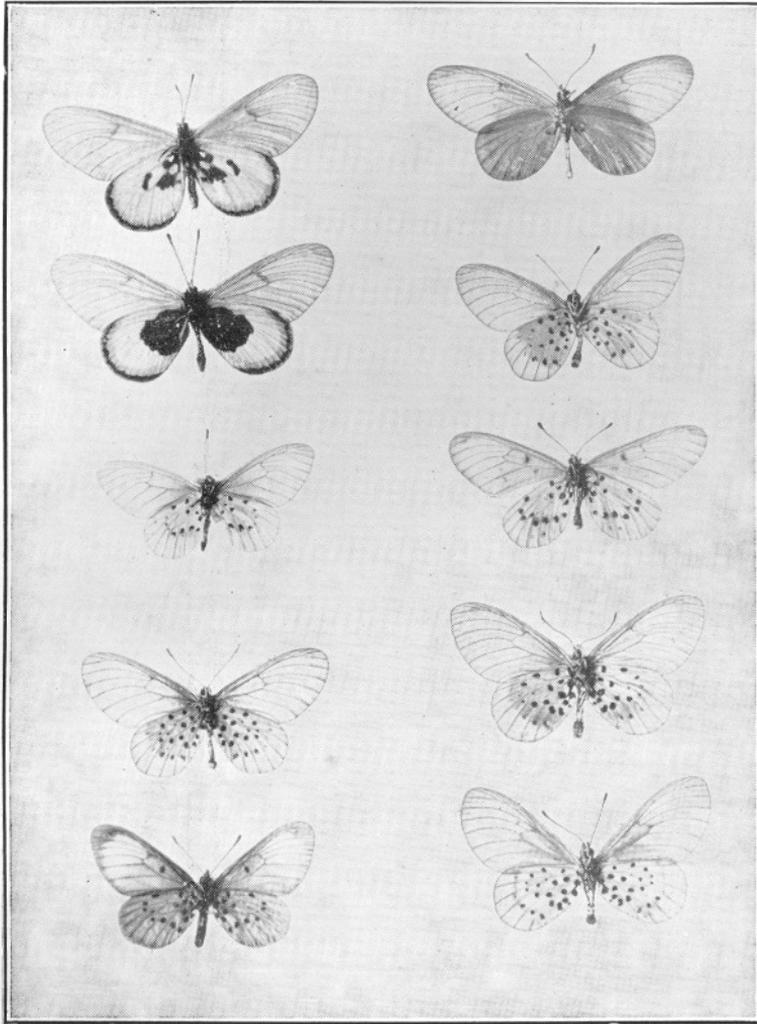


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. V.

Under surfaces.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acræa insignis insignis</i> . | Fig. 6. <i>Acræa unimaculata</i> . |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acræa insignis signina</i> . | Fig. 7. <i>Acræa quirina quirina</i> . |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acræa orestia f. transitia</i> . | Fig. 8. <i>Acræa cerasa</i> , var. |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acræa quirina quirina</i> . | Fig. 9. <i>Acræa quirina rosa</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acræa cerasa</i> . | Fig. 10. <i>Acræa quirina rosa</i> . (Female). |

The abdominal lines are made up of a series of yellow spots broadly outlined in black. The dorsum of the thorax is decorated with three contiguous crescentic marks, concavity towards the mid-line.

So far as our observations go, the larvæ will only feed on one species of food plant:

DISTRIBUTION :

This race extends from the coast to Nairobi and north to Mt. Kenia, Meru and Marsabit. It is a forest species which seldom appears in the open, frequenting the more secluded glades in the forest. It is not common at the coast and is local in its distribution round Nairobi. It is however one of the commonest butterflies at Marsabit appearing literally in thousands in such clouds as to be a nuisance.

The Marsabit specimens are by far the most richly coloured of any examples of this race.

13. *ACRÆA NEOBULE*, Doubl. Pl. III., figs. 9 & 10; Pl. IX., figs. 3 & 4.

Length of F.-w. 30-35. General colour pinkish-red with slight transparency in forewings.

F.w. Basal half pinkish-red to just beyond the cell and distal side of hind angle. The rest of the wing semi-transparent, except at the extreme sub-apex where there is a patch of pinkish scales. The costa, apex and to a slight degree along the margin dusted with blackish. Black spots are usually distinct and placed as follows: One just beyond the middle of cell, another larger one at and transverse to the apex. Three spots in an oblique line beyond the cell in areas 4, 5, and 6; one each at base of 2 and 3; two in 1b, a small basal and a larger discal. At the base of this area is a black line.

H.w. Bright reddish-pink, with a blackish base and black marginal border carrying small red internervular spots. Numerous black spots are present. (See Pl. III., fig. 9).

Underside. F.w. like above but unscaled and not so bright. H.w. more pinkish white in central area but becoming more pink on inner margin and just internal to the black marginal border. The spots on this marginal border are white. The base of the wing carries a large black patch in which are placed three to four white marks.

FEMALE :

Marked as in the male but with the pink areas generally not always replaced with dull ochreous to white or buff. Size considerably larger.

EARLY STAGES :

The eggs are laid in groups or clusters on a creeper with a coarse fibrous leaf (un-named) usually on the underside of the leaves but often on the main stem. They are creamy at first but become orange as they mature. They are rather longer in shape than most acraeine eggs and rather pointed. The newly hatched larva is blackish or brownish, changing through brown to the reddish-brown of the full fed caterpillar. A mature larva is terracotta above and white below, with a narrow white lateral line. The legs are yellowish with black ends. The spines are fairly long with short barbs. The head is ochre-yellow. The pupa is white with heavy black markings, those on the wing cases particularly so. The abdominal segments have the usual orange spot encircled in black. The thorax is dorsally marked with two inverted U's, the lower being joined up to the two black lines from the spines of the head-piece.

DISTRIBUTION :

Throughout Kenya and Uganda, frequenting both forest and park-like country, and occurring also on the open plains.

14. *ACRÆA ADMATHA ADMATHA*, Hewit. Pl. III., figs. 3 & 4. Pl. IV., figs. 6 & 7.

Length of F.w. 30-35 mm. General colour red with thinly scaled forewing. F.w. Distal half semi-transparent and thinly scaled, basal half orange-red to deep red. Base and costa blackish. A crescentic black spot in cell and a short line in 1b just before end-of red area. Occasionally two faint spots in areas 4 and 5.

H.w. rosy red with a broad black border carrying six large round red spots. Base blackish, with a trace of whitish in 1a.

Discal and basal spots black. (See underside).

Underside. F.w. without scales except at base. Paler than above. H.w. pattern as above except that the marginal spots are outwardly edged with white and the basal third of the wing is covered with white scales. The spotting is as follows: A discal row of seven spots from 7 (mid) to 1b; two small spots at end of cell; one in 9, one in 7, two at base of cell, one in 1c and two in 1b. (See photo).

FEMALE :

Larger than male, pattern similar, but all red replaced by ochre or whitish ochreous. The ground colour of the underside of the hind-wing is whitish.

EARLY STAGES :

Unknown.

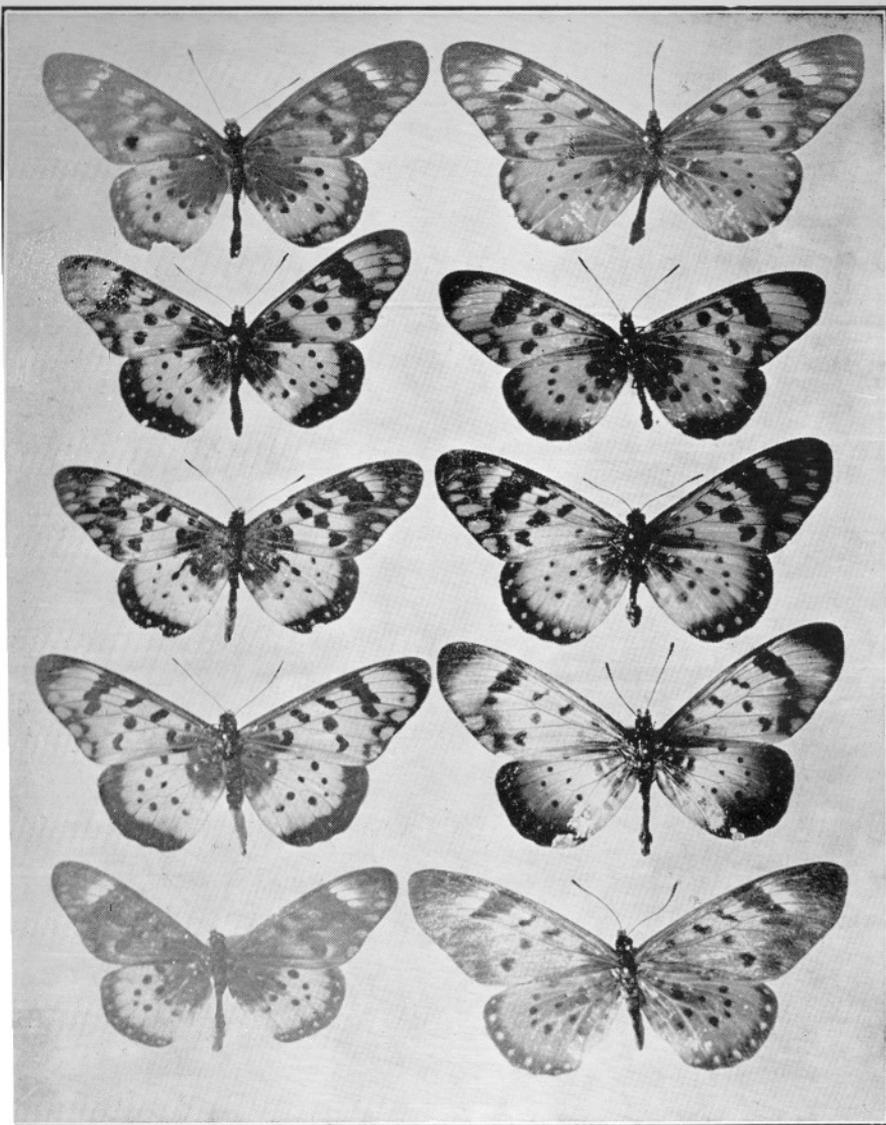


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. VI.

Upper surfaces.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea zetes</i> f. <i>jalema</i> . (Male). | Fig. 6. <i>Acraea zetes jalema</i> . (Female). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea zetes</i> , near <i>acara</i> . (Male). | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea zetes</i> , var. (Marsabit). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea zetes</i> , near <i>acara</i> . (Male). | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea zetes</i> , var. (Marsabit). |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea zetes acara</i> . (Male). | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea zetes acara</i> . (Female). |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acraea zetes</i> f. <i>menippe</i> . (male). | Fig. 10. <i>Acraea zetes</i> f. <i>menippe</i> . (Female). |

DISTRIBUTION :

The species has been recorded from Witu and we have taken it in some numbers at Ngombe Crater, Matthews Range, and Marsabit. It intergrades with the next race in Uganda.

15. *ACRÆA ADMATHA* f. *LEUCOGRAPHA*, Ribbe. Pl. III., figs. 1 and 2; Pl. IV., fig. 8.

Length of F.w. 30-35 mm. This form differs from the preceding in being more brightly coloured and in having a conspicuous white patch in the hind-wing, at the anal angle, occupying 1a, 1b, 1c and 2, and to some extent 3 or even 4. As a rule the discal spots in 7, 6, and 5, and those on the hind-wing are missing, and the red marginal spots are smaller.

There are two spots in the cell, one under the costa near the base, the other just beyond the middle. There is a large spot at base of area 2, and just below this, one in 1b. This area sometimes has an additional small spot near its base and a linear mark internal to this.

Underside. The H.w. is pinkish inclining to white at the base. The white patch at the anal angle is distinct; the spots in the marginal border are red with white bordering externally.

FEMALE :

The female is usually larger than the male, with the red areas replaced by ochreous. The white patch in the hind-wing is diffuse and extensive.

EARLY STAGES.

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION :

Ranges from the Mau to Nandi and Elgon and west to Toro in Uganda.

It is particularly plentiful in the Kaimosi area. It frequents the forests, more particularly the edges and ravines. It has a partiality to water.

16. *ACRÆA INSIGNIS*, Distant. Pl. III., figs. 7 & 8; Pl. V., fig. 1.

Length of F.w. 27-35 mm. General colour brick red with the outer part of the wing blackish.

F.w. Terminal half transparent and thinly scaled; inner half brick-red, this colour extending to the cell, slightly into 3 and thence downwards to the anal angle. Extreme base of wing blackish. A black oblique band at end of cell and a linear spot at base 1b. Nervures accentuated somewhat with black scales.

H.w. Brick-red, base blackish; on margin a narrow border with wavy inner edge. A large circular spot at base of cell and a large oblique spot in discocellulars.

Underside. F.w. vitreous. H.w. creamy pink, with a brick-red line extending from the base along the inner margin and round to the outer end of the costa thus separating the pink area from the black marginal border. Base black with three to five white spots. In addition to the spots seen above there is a large irregular patch at base of 2 and sub-basally in 1c.

FEMALE:

Either like the male or dull brownish ochre. Usually larger.

A variety of male has the basal half of the forewing orange with red internervular rays, and the hindwing suffused with a pinkish bloom.

EARLY STAGES.

We have not bred this race. (See next race).

DISTRIBUTION:

Kenya, from the coast, inwards to Kilimanjaro through Ukambani to Kikuyu. This form predominates at the Coast and Kilimanjaro, but examples approaching to it appear in Uganda at Jinja and Entebbe.

17. *ACRÆA INSIGNIS SIGINNA*, Suffert. Pl. III., figs. 5 & 6; Pl. V., fig. 2.

Length of F.w. 27-33 mm. Differs from the typical form in having the whole of the base of the hindwing to beyond apex of the cell uniform black, or occasionally with a red area in upper part of mid-cell.

The majority of specimens shew a greater extension of the red area of the forewing. Underside as above. There are usually no white spots in the hindwing basal area.

EARLY STAGES.

Eggs creamy, long oval, slight striations on long axis and transversely. Young larva dark brownish moulting to orange brown at third instar; underside blackish. Spines long, the base of each reddish. Pupa: Golden to orange lined with black. Wing cases lined over the base. Thorax heavily marked above and entirely black below. Two dorsal black lines on abdomen composed of contiguous diamond-shaped spots, each with an orange centre. The orange on the fifth large Lateral line of spots with yellow centres. Two ventral rows of small black spots with no yellowish centres.

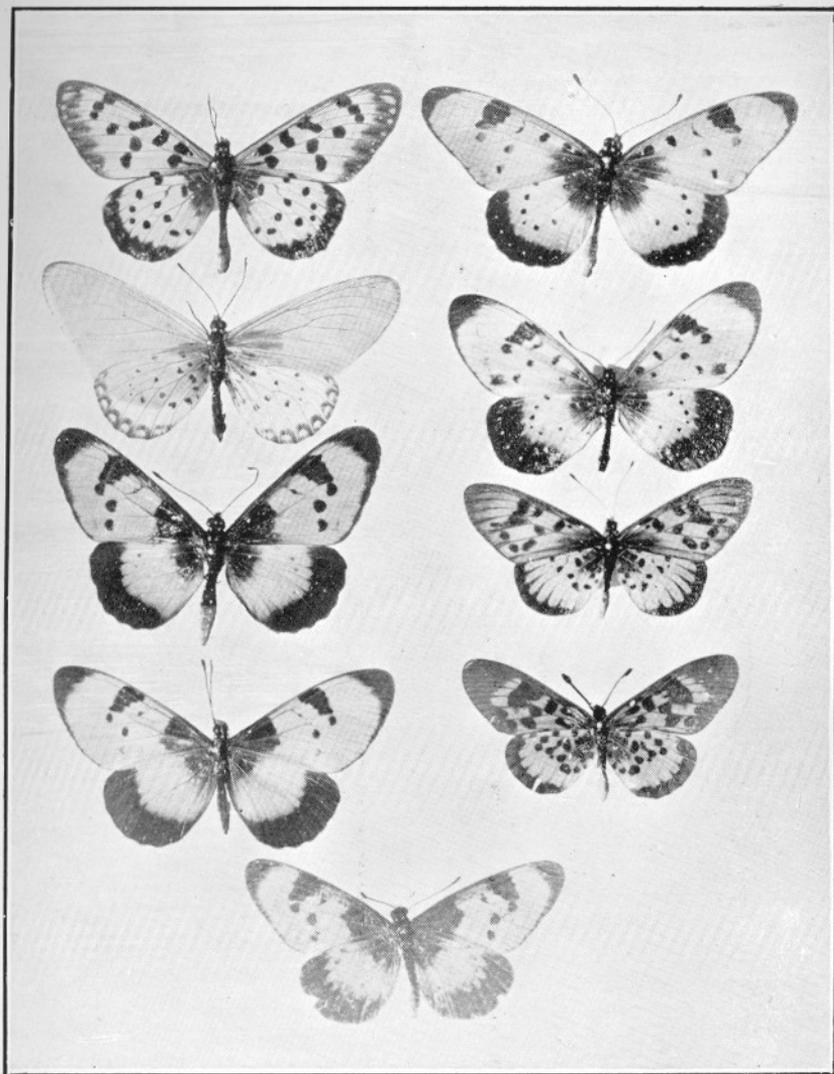


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. VII.

Upper surfaces.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea chilo</i> . (Male). | Fig. 6. <i>Acraea pseudolycia</i> f. <i>astri-gera</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea chilo</i> . (Female). | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea pseudolycia</i> f. <i>brunnea</i> . (Female). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea anemosa</i> . (Male). | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea petrea</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea anemosa</i> . (Female). | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea cepheus</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acraea anemosa</i> , var. | |

DISTRIBUTION :

This form is particularly associated with the Elgon-Nandi area, but extends to Entebbe and South Mau, and is characteristic of high altitudes generally. Both this and the previously described form have been captured in the same locality, but their respective habitats is as indicated.

The species is found in forests and the open scrub country. It has a weak flight and keeps low.

18. *ACRÆA ZETES* f. *MENIPPE*, Drury. Pl. VI., figs. 5 & 10; Pl. X., figs. 1 & 2.

19. f. *JALEMA*, Godart. Pl. VI., figs. 1 & 6; Pl. X., figs. 3 & 5.

Length of F.w. 35-40 mm. F.w. Ground colour brownish-black. A series of rather indistinct marginal red dots, the largest towards the hind angle. A white or yellowish transverse sub-apical band extends from the costa to nervure 4; parallel to this a series of confluent black spots at bases of areas 3-7. A spot at base of 2; one in 1b towards the margin. Base of wing blackish. Three spots in the cell, one at base, one at mid-point, one on discocellulars.

Specimens from Uganda east to Elgon usually have a slight amount of red in the cell, in 1b and 2.

H.w. vermilion red; a black marginal border carrying small white internervular spots; base of wing with strong black suffusion. Inner margin of border scalloped. Discocellular black spots clear (v. infra).

Underside. F.w. Basal half dull pinkish or ochreous, spotted as above, with in addition a small spot sub-basal on costa. Apex and margin blackish with large orange-ochre spots, the largest on 6. Sub-apical bar wider than on upper side. H.w. creamy-pink inclining to Naples-yellow on the inner margin. Margin black with semi-circular or triangular spots of creamy-pink. Inside the black border a series of seven orange spots. Base of wing dull rose-pink with a large black basal area enclosing 7-8 white or ochreous marks. Black discal spots nine in number, 7-1b set in line with contour of wing, excepting that in 2 which is more internal. There is also a spot in the upper part of cell at vein 5.

FEMALE :

Dull brownish-grey or dull orange-brown, spotted as in the male. F.w. Black margin not well defined, and spots diffuse. Sub-apical white bar present. H.w. margin less defined and hardly enclosing large red-brown spots. Basal suffusion not very marked. Spots as in the male.

EARLY STAGES.

Larva yellowish with red transverse bands on each segment, except the first. Spine black; bases blue-black. Anterior legs black,

posterior yellow, black tipped. Pupa yellowish or white; wing cases veined; dorsum of thorax with black diamond-shaped marks. Abdominal segments with four rows of black, each segment with a yellowish spot on the black.

A. Z. f. *JELEMA*. This is very like *menippe*, but with more red in the forewing.

DISTRIBUTION :

These forms occur in Uganda and extend to Elgon and Kaimosi, the *jalema* form predominating in the Teriki area.

20. *ACRÆA ZETES ACARA*, Hewit. Pl. VI., figs. 2 & 9. Pl. X., figs. 4 & 6.

Length of F.w. 40-45 mm. General colour light red with black marks.

F.w. Orange to light red. Spots as in other forms. Tip of wing only slightly black; sub-apical bar orange; marginal spots large and black of border reduced. Hind margin red. Basal suffusion restricted. White edges to margin 2 and 3.

H.w. Light red, with black base and marginal border. Spotting on border only slightly indicated. Black spots as in other forms. Occasionally the red in the centre of the wing is paler than elsewhere. White fringe to margin in areas 1c, 2 and 3.

Underside: F.w. dull pink. Sub-apical area whitish-pink. Apex and border with six orange spots, the upper one long, the others triangular. Black spots as above. H.w. pinkish-white with a wide black marginal border carrying well-defined bluish white spots. Black spots as in other forms. Internal to the black border there is a series of orange spots from 1c to 7. Base of wing reddish with a large black patch bearing seven white spots.

FEMALE :

Dull brown or greyish-brown; scaling thin. Spotting as in the male but less distinct. Sub-apical bar ochreous-brown. H.w. brownish-ochre sometimes with whitish scales towards middle and along inner margin. Base suffused with brownish.

Underside: F.w. thinly scaled on basal two-thirds; sub-apical bar whitish. Internervular marks orange. H.w. white with black border carrying white spots; internal to border a series of orange spots.

EARLY STAGES.

The eggs are laid in groups on the under surface of the leaves of a creeper, not yet determined. They are a long barrel shape with longitudinal ridges and transverse grooves. Colour, yellow. Young larvæ in first stage greyish-brown, changing at third moult to the following: Head orange with black spots above the mandibles and

along the bottom edge of the lateral lobes. Segments 1 to 3 bright yellow, 4 to 9 deep purply crimson, last three bright yellow. Spines long and black, each set on a raised base shiny blue-black in colour. Fore feet yellowish, black tipped, hind feet dirty yellowish with black edges. Each segment from 3 to last with a linear yellow mark forming a lateral body line. Undersurface of body yellowish with greenish tinge.

The pupa is very elongate, yellow to orange, occasionally white; central dorsal black mark double, diverging at the head and reaching the tips of the head tubercles. Nervures on wing cases complete; abdominal marks: two dorsal, one lateral and two ventral lines composed of a series of black contiguous spots, each bearing an orange dot in the centre.

DISTRIBUTION:

Coastal forests north to the Mau, and Mt. Kenia. This race is common at the coast but gets more scarce as it extends inland. It should be noted that the larva taken in Kenya differ from that described by Trimen and mentioned by Eltringham, l.c. p. 88.

Other forms have received names:—

Acara with a white suffusion in the hindwing = *f. affra*.

That with the apex black reaching the cell = *f. mhondana*.

Specimens near *acara* from Meru are richer red than those from the Coast. The black bar in the forewing is wider and continuous with the black in the hind angle. The spots on the hindwing border are absent or just slightly indicated.

Examples from Marsabit are even richer and brighter red than the preceding and shew a transition to the Abyssinian form *sidamona*, R. & J. It is to be noted that all the females taken at Marsabit are red like the males, never brownish-grey in true *acara*. Pl. VI., figs. 7 & 8.

21. *ACRÆA CHILO*, Godman. Pl. VII., figs. 1 & 2. Pl. IX., figs. 9 & 10.

FEMALE-CRYSTALLINA, Gr. Smith.

Length of F.w. 35-38 mm. General colour rosy-pink spotted with black. F.-w. rosy pink, apex and margin blackish carrying a more dense triangular black internervular spot at the base of each of which is an orange spot. These spots are submarginal in the apex and marginal along the border. The black spots on the body of the wing are sharply defined, and arranged as follows: Two in the cell, one transverse at about the middle, one towards the base. An oblique spot in discocellulars. Between this and the apex, four contiguous spots forming a bar; circular spots towards the bases of areas 2 and 3;

1b contains a curved spot pointing to the hind angle, and a second one at the base; a small spot mid-way along hind margin.

H.w. Rosy-pink, basal area black, margin black with white fringe and greyish internervular crescentic spots. Black spots distinct and arranged as follows:—One in 7 at about the middle; one each in 6, 5, and 4 directed slightly outwards; one each towards the bases 2 and 3. One each in 1c and 1b. A black spot at origin of 5. In cell, a long transverse spot, usually separate from the dark basal suffusing, towards the base.

Underside.. F.w. paler than above though similarly spotted, with an additional black spot before the base of the costa; a whitish-pink sub-apical area. H.w. cream-pink; margin black with 7 white spots with a greenish tinge. Base black with 5 to 6 white spots; pink patches at base of 8 and 9 and 1b and 1c, that in 1a being oblong. Spots as above with in addition, one in 9, two in base of cell, and occasionally one small one at margin of vein 5. Margin narrowly edged with white, mostly in the internervular spaces.

FEMALE:

F.w. quite transparent with a slight blackish-brown edge to apex, margin and at base of wing. Otherwise immaculate.

H.w. transparent except for brown suffusion at base. H.w. margin blackish with ochreous internervular spots. Spotting as in the male but reduced in size. Underside: F.w. as above. H.w. base rosy-pink with a few white scales on outer edge. The female form *hæneli* is intermediate in colour between the pink male and normal female.

EARLY STAGES.

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

Coast of Kenia, Witu, Sokoke, Mombasa and Rabai, etc., thence inland to Voi and Taita, and penetrating as far as Nairobi. It is a straggler to the last district. At the coast it is fairly common and abundant in Taita. The female being so unlike the male was originally described as a distinct species under the name *crystallina*.

A fresh male is a beautiful rosy-pink, but it soon loses condition.

22. *ACRÆA ANEMOSA*, Hewit. Pl. VII., figs. 3, 4, & 5. Pl. IX. fig. 8.

Length of F w. 35-38 mm. General colour, orange and pink with marked black border. F.w. Rich orange; Costa, margin and apex, black, with white edging to margin. Base jet black well defined and sharply cut in cell and at line of origin of vein 2. An oblique black bar of confluent spots crosses the upper part of the

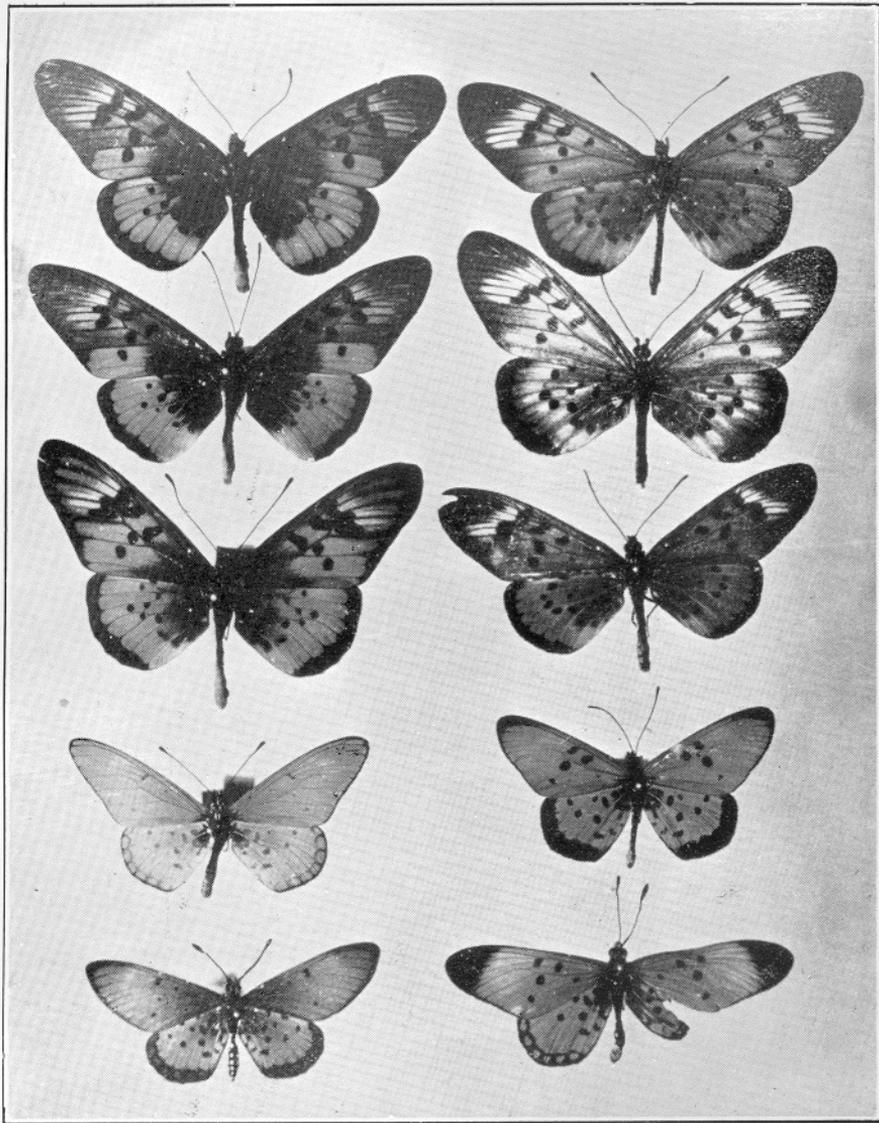


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. VIII.

Upper surfaces.

- | | | | |
|--------|---|---------|---|
| Fig. 1 | <i>Acraea egina egina</i> . (Male). | Fig. 2 | <i>Acraea egina egina</i> . (Female). |
| Fig. 3 | <i>Acraea egina harrisoni</i> . (Male). | Fig. 4 | <i>Acraea egina</i> , var. (Female). |
| Fig. 5 | <i>Acraea egina areca</i> . (Male). | Fig. 6 | <i>Acraea egina harrisoni</i> . (Female). |
| Fig. 7 | <i>Acraea acrita pudorina</i> . (Male). | Fig. 9 | <i>Acraea acrita acrita</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 8 | <i>Acraea acrita pudorina</i> . (Female). | Fig. 10 | <i>Acraea acrita ambigua</i> . (Male). |

wing well beyond the cell and is sometimes continuous with a black spot in 3. A narrow line, or less frequently a large black spot, is placed at the apex of the cell on discocellulars. A large black spot is present in area 2 and a spot of variable shape is usually seen in 1b.

H.w. Brick-red with a pinkish bloom. A broad hind marginal border, the inner edge of which is sometimes dentate, is continued up the inner margin as a narrow edge. The outer edge of the border is decorated with white in the internervular areas. Many specimens have indications of faint spots on the margin. Base of wing suffused with black. The red area is usually without spots but if present they are small and situated in 5, 6, and 7.

Underside: F.w. as above but paler orange; the sub-apical area tinged with white scales. H.w. Black area as above; margin with eight distinct spots; white on edge marked. Two spots in 1b, one each in other areas. A narrow white line is present in 1a near the margin. Discal area pink margined with red except along the costa. Basal area black with white spots.

FEMALE:

Distribution of marks as in the male but the orange and red areas are much paler and duller. There are several varieties of females. A not uncommon form has the costa broadly black, the basal black extending further into the cell and in 1b to well beyond origin of nervure 2; the sub-apical black bar extends into the cell and is thus continuous with the discocellulars. This variety usually has a dull greyish suffusion over both wings. A further variety (see Pl. VII., fig. 5) has practically the same appearance as the preceding but in addition has a deeply serrated inner edge to the hind-wing margin; and has parallel to this a series of 7 black spots. This approaches the form *dubiosa*, Suffert.

EARLY STAGES:

Eggs yellowish cream, laid in batches on a vine (un-named). Larva first brownish, becoming yellow on the first four segments, and the last two, and red-brown on intermediate ones. Spines long and branched, those on segment two being the longest. Pupa white with nervular marks on the wing cases, and the usual abdominal black marks with orange spots.

DISTRIBUTION:

Coastal forests of Kenia, inland to Ukambani. The species also frequents the scrub and bush country. A form named *interrupta* occurs in Uganda, but we have not taken it. It differs from the typical in having the orange of the forewing extending into the cell as a wedge.

This butterfly is common throughout the whole of its range.

23. *ACRÆA PSEUDOLYCIA* f. *ASTRIGERA*, Butl. Pl. VII.,
fig. 6. Pl. IX., fig. 7.

Length of F.w. 35-38 mm. General colour orange and red with black marks, thus very like the preceding.

F.w. deep orange-red with basal black suffusion restricted. Costa narrowly black expanding to form a wide apical mark and continued down the outer margin in diminishing width.

Cell with triangular mark at base followed by two spots, one sub-basal the other about the middle. A small black spot is present on the discocellulars. A wide black oblique bar commences under the costa at a little beyond the cell and extends to nervure 4. Directly under this is a spot in 3. Areas 1b and 2 each contain a spot in a straight line between the hind angle and the spot on the discocellulars. There is sometimes an indistinct spot, sub-marginal, in 1b. A white fringe is present in the internervular spaces. H.w. rosy-red with black basal patch. Marginal border black with distinct though small white spots. Black discal spots are present in areas 7 to 2. Fringe white.

Underside: F.w. orange with sub-apical white patch with orange triangular spots at apex and margin. Spots as on upperside. H.w. whitish-pink edged with rosy-red; margin and base black, both with white spots. Spots as above with in addition, two small in 1b, one in 1c.

FEMALE:

Duller and paler than the male, and whiter on the underside. Marks as in the male.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

Astrigera is found from the Coast north through Ukambani (Machakos, Kitui) to Fort Hall and Meru. It is fairly plentiful at Machakos and keeps to the bush country.

24. *ACRÆA PSEUDOLYCIA* f. *BRUNNEA*, Eltr. Pl. VII., fig. 7.
Pl. IX., fig. 6.

Length of F.w. 33-38 mm. Differs from *astrigera* in having the orange and red replaced by brownish-ochreous, with a suffusion of white sub-apically. The female has a very wide black hind-wing border.

DISTRIBUTION:

Uganda from Toro to Jinja. Has been recorded from Kitui in Ukambani.

25. *ACRÆA EGINA EGINA*, Cramer. Pl. VIII., figs. 1 & 2.
Pl. XI., figs. 1 & 4.

Length of F.w. 38-42 mm. General colour black with red in hindwing.

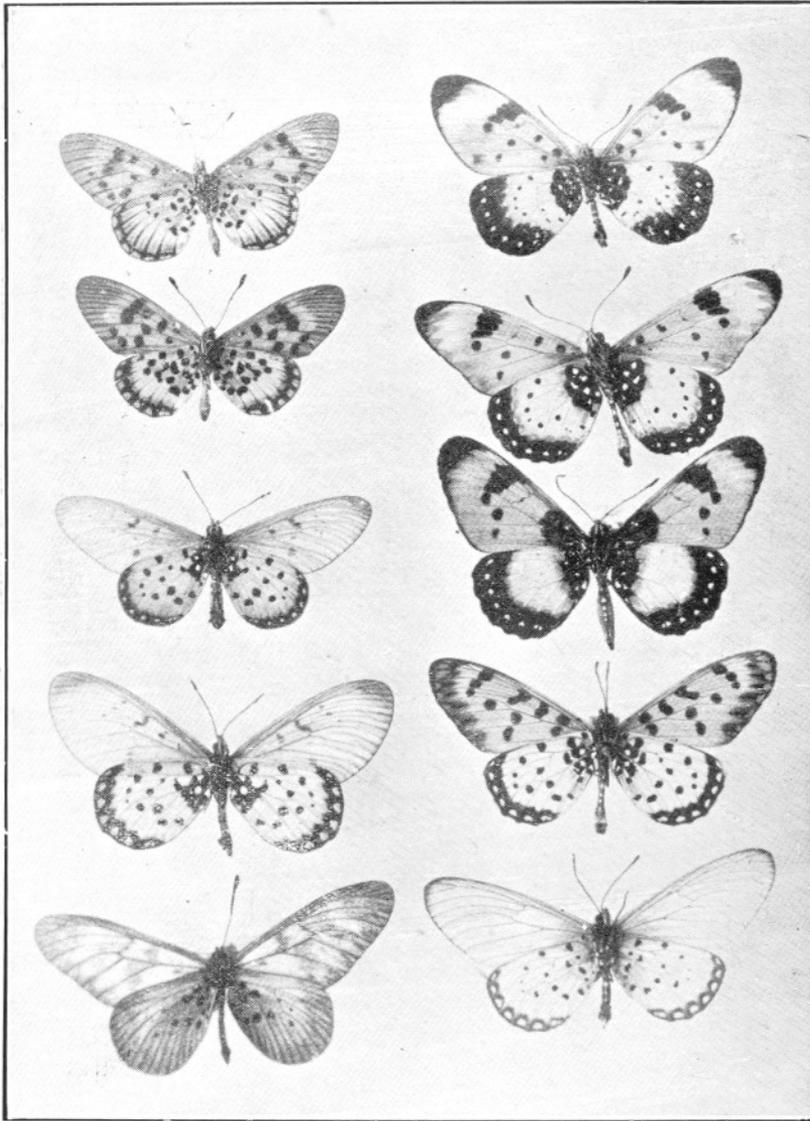


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. IX.

Under surfaces.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acræa petrea</i> . (Male). | Fig. 6. <i>Acræa pseudolycia brunnea</i> . |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acræa cepheus</i> . (Male). | Fig. 7. <i>Acræa pseudolycia astrigera</i> . |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acræa neobule</i> . (Male). | Fig. 8. <i>Acræa anemosa</i> . |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acræa neobule</i> . (Female). | Fig. 9. <i>Acræa chilo</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acræa vesperalis</i> . | Fig. 10. <i>Acræa chilo</i> . (Female) |

F.w. Brownish black, thinly scaled in upper half of wing, so that the veins and spots are distinct. Areas Ia and Ib bright red from just beyond centre to hind angle. Black spots as follows: One in cell, one at end of cell. Five contiguous spots forming an oblique irregular bar from base of 7 to mid 3; one towards the base in 2 and one in red area of Ib.

H.w. bright red; black basal areas extensive and reaching almost to end of cell. Black marginal border with black extending up the veins, thus giving outer edge of red area a dentate outline. Black spots not very distinct being partly covered over by basal suffusion. (See underside).

Underside: F.w. greyish-brown with internervular rays distinct. Areas Ia and Ib dull orange-pink. Ib with two spots, the outer as above, the inner just internal to origin of vein 2. Other spots as seen above with two very small ones at base of costa.

H.w.: Marginal border black, with extensions up the veins, containing 7 quadrate greenish-white spots. Within this border and to about mid-line of wing, pinkish, with orange spots and rays internal to border, and beyond apex to cell. This pinkish gradually shades into greenish-grey. Extreme base red. Spots as follows: Discal spots present in areas 7, 6, 4 to Ib, those of 2 and 3 being basal. Two spots are present at the upper part of apex of cell, one on either side of vein 5. Two spots in cell; and one each at base of area 7 and 8; two spots at base Ib.

FEMALE:

F.w. Sepia to dull greyish-brown with the basal half sometimes pinkish or orange. A white or yellowish sub-apical oblique bar extends from costa to blackish margin. Spots as in the male but not so black. There is usually an invasion of the marginal blackish into the outer third area 2.

H.w. reddish orange with brownish suffusion at base. Marginal border blackish brown. Spots as in the male though more distinct.

Underside F.w.: Basal half dull orange-pink; apical third greenish-grey with long internervular rays of orange. Spots as above. H.w. as in the male but less strongly marked.

EARLY STAGES:

The eggs are creamy-white and are laid in batches on the leaves of a plant called "Magungwa." Young larvæ are sepia, while the fully fed larva is as follows; dorsum yellowish with transverse black and orange lines; sides blackish or brownish with a body line of broken linear spots; undersurface of body, yellowish. Fore-legs blackish, hind yellowish, black tipped. Spines long and black. Pupa elongate with the usual black markings, but central spots white, not orange.

DISTRIBUTION :

Uganda from Toro to Elgon where it meets the form *harrisoni*. The species is very common along the edges of forests and along roads that traverse them. The male are frequently seen in numbers at damp mud.

26. *ACRÆA EGINA ARECA*, E. M. Sharpe. Pl. VIII., fig. 5
Pl. XI., fig. 3.

Length of F.w. 35-40 mm. F.w. Deep to pale orange-red. Base costa, apex and margin brown-black. A large oblique spot in cell with another at apex adjoining a discal series in 6 to 3. Just beyond this is a pale area. Large distinct internervular red rays fill the sub-apical portion of the wing. A large black spot is situated at the base of area 2 and a larger one in the centre of the red patch and one sub-basal in Ib.

H.w. : As in typical form but with less black at the base.

Underside: F.w. greenish-grey at base merging into dull orange. Veins blackish; internervular rays orange. Spots as above. H.w. Base dull red followed by a greenish-grey zone; central area dull orange. Between this and the marginal border, the wing is pink shading into orange at the inner edge of border. Border black with large quadrate greenish-white spots. Spots as in previous form.

FEMALE :

Somewhat like the typical race, but more pinkish-orange in the forewing and with a more distinct white sub-apical bar.

Underside: Ground colour greenish-grey, otherwise very like the male.

EARLY STAGES :

Similar to typical race.

DISTRIBUTION :

Coastal area inland to Ukambani.

27. *ACRÆA EGINA HARRISONI*, E. M. Sharpe. Pl. VIII.,
figs. 3 & 6. Pl. X., figs. 2 & 5.

Length of F.w. 38-42 mm. This race is very near the typical, but has more red on the hindwing and the forewing is ornamented with distinct though narrow internervular streaks in areas 2-6.

The underside is more strongly coloured and dusted over with orange.

DISTRIBUTION :

Most frequently taken in the Elgon Nandi area but also extends into Uganda.

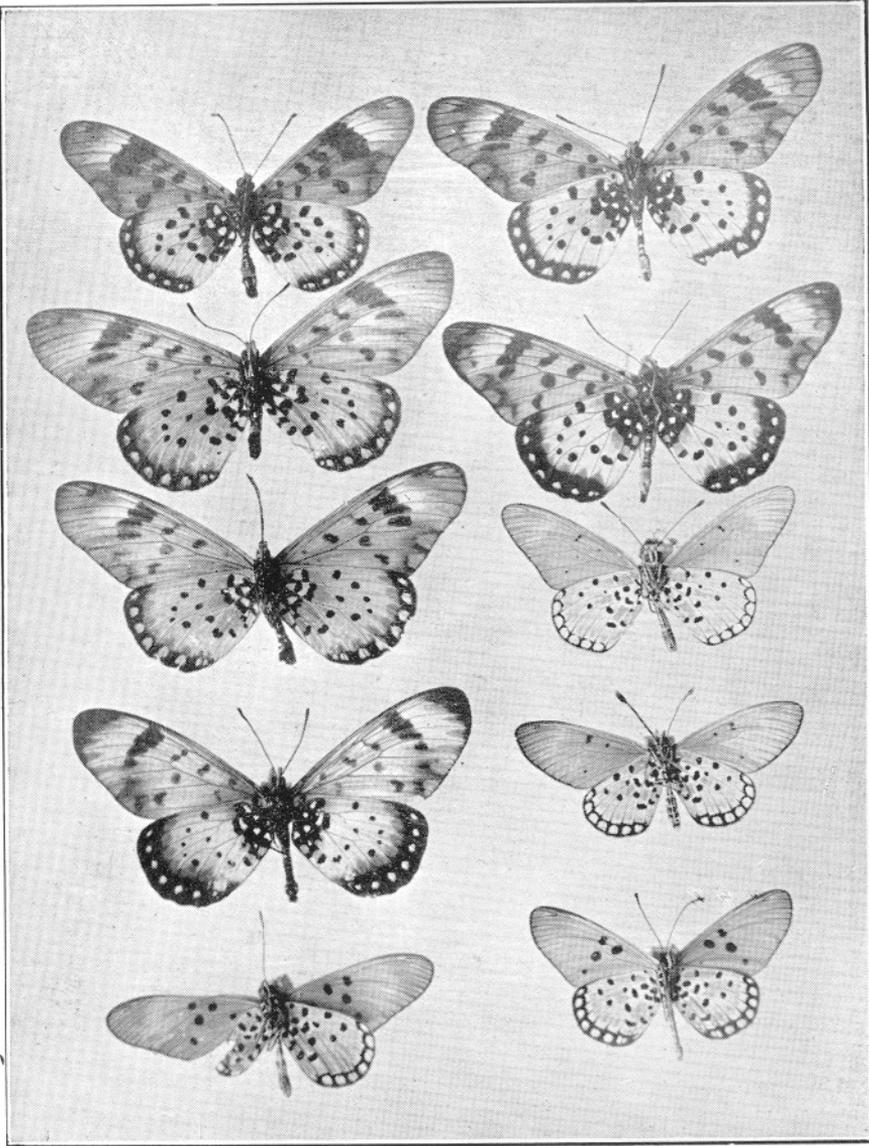


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. X.

Under surfaces.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea zetes f. menippe.</i>
(Male). | Fig. 6. <i>Acraea zetes acara.</i> (Male). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea zetes f. menippe.</i>
(Female). | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea acrita pudorina.</i>
(Male). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea zetes jalema.</i>
(Female). | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea acrita ambigua.</i>
(Male). |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea zetes acara.</i> (Female). | Fig. 10. <i>Acraea acrita acrita.</i> (Male). |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acraea zetes f. jalema.</i>
(Male). | |

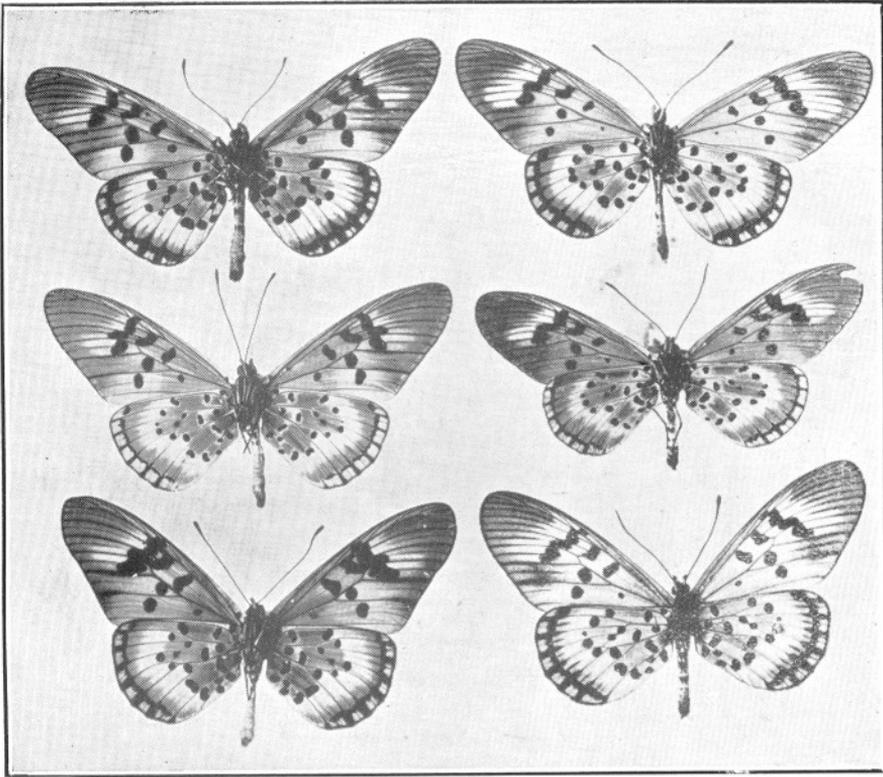


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XI.

Under surfaces.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acræa egina egina</i> . (Male). | Fig. 4. <i>Acræa egina egina</i> . (Female). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acræa egina harrisoni</i> . (Male) | Fig. 5. <i>Acræa egina harrisoni</i> . (Female). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acræa egina areca</i> . (Male). | Fig. 6. <i>Acræa egina</i> , var. (Female). |

There is an interesting form of female which occurs on Bugalla Island of the Sesse Group, in association with *Planema albicolor*. In this form the entire orange-brown or red is replaced by white and the black by brownish. It is like the form *medea*, Cram, but the spotting is smaller.

28. *ACRÆA CEPHEUS*, Linnæus. Pl. VII., fig. 9. Pl. IX., fig. 2.

Length of F.w. 28-30 mm. General colour vermilion-red with numerous black spots.

F.w. Vermilion-red; costa and margin brownish-black; apex broadly black. Cell with three spots, one linear at base, one transverse at about middle, one at apex adjoining a large oblique bar in the discocellulars. Area 2 contains two spots, one basal, the other adjacent to the black border. There are two spots in area Ib marginal and submarginal, and a third towards the base and joined to it by a linear mark.

H.w. Orange-red or vermilion, marginal border black; a slight basal black suffusion. Spots numerous: area 7 contains three, one marginal, one sub-basal, and the third midway between; area 6 has a spot sub-basally; two spots in area 5, one central, one basal; one at base of 4; a small one in 3; a large one at base of 2; one at about middle of 1c followed by two in the black suffusion at base. There are four small spots in 1b. The cell contains one basal, and one at about the middle.

Underside: Forewing dull orange-pink with spots as above with an addition a small spot in cell towards the base. Apex and margin ochreous with black internervular rays. H.w. ochreous with pinkish tinge; bases of areas 7-5, apex of cell and mid-area of 1b, orange pink. Spots as above with an extra one in 8. Marginal-border black, inwardly edged with orange and containing internervular whitish or ochreous quadrate spots.

FEMALE:

We have no female and so quote from Eltringham, l.c.

"Sepia-black. F.w. spots as in the male. An oblique white sub-apical band in 6, 5, 4, and 3 H.w. usually without basal suffusion. Black hind-marginal border with internervular quadrate spots of the somewhat paler ground-colour.

Underside: F.w. greyish-mauve; costa, apex, and hind margin sage-green with black nervules and rays. Spots often smaller, those near base may be very minute. H.w. sage-green spotted as in the male "

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION :

This species has been taken at Lake Albert, Uganda.

29. *ACRÆA PETRÆA*, Boisduv. Pl. VII., fig. 8. Pl. IX., fig. 1.

Length of F.w. 30-38 mm. General colour rosy-pink with black spots.

F.w. Rosy-red when fresh, becoming pink with age. Base slightly suffused with blackish. Costa black. Marginal border narrowly black but with this colour extending inwards along the nervures as linear streaks on 5 and 6 and triangular on I-4. Areas Ib, 2, and 3 contain sub-marginal black spots lying parallel to the margin.

An oblique black bar traverses the discocellulars; the cell contains three spots, one at apex, one above origin vein 2, and a small dot more basally. Directly above these is a linear spot sub-costal. H.w. rosy-red; marginal border black with marked nervular black rays deeply indenting the rosy area. Base with slight black suffusion. Spots arranged thus: Two spots in 7; one each, sub-basally in 6 and 5; one each basally in 4 and 2; two in Ic one sub-basal, one just beyond the middle; 4 in Ib.

Underside: F.w. orange-pink. Spots as above with an extra spot on costa, nervular lines black, internervular rays orange. H.w. pink with orange-red marks at bases of 7-5, at apex of cell, and mid-area Ib. Marginal border with black loops enclosing greenish-grey spots. Nervures marked in black, internervular rays orange-red. Spots as above, with additional spots in Ib and 8.

FEMALE :

Like the male but duller and with a white sub-apical bar.

EARLY STAGES :

Not bred by us, but Fawcett describes them as follows: "Ground colour pale golden-brown, with dorsal and lateral black lines, and a black transverse line on each segment bearing two largish white spots and six long branched spines, those on third, fourth and fifth segments being longer than the remainder. Head large proportionately to body, black with a white bifid mark on front Pupa: pale brown, others ferruginous; in both forms the fine black lines and spots peculiar to *Acræa pupæ* are much reduced. . . ."

DISTRIBUTION :

Taken only at Rabai. This species would appear to be rare within Kenya limits.

30. *ACRÆA ROHLFSI*, Suffert. Not figured.

Expanse 46 m.m. As we have no example of this species, we quote from Eltringham, 1c.: "Expanse 46 mm. F.w. bright brick-

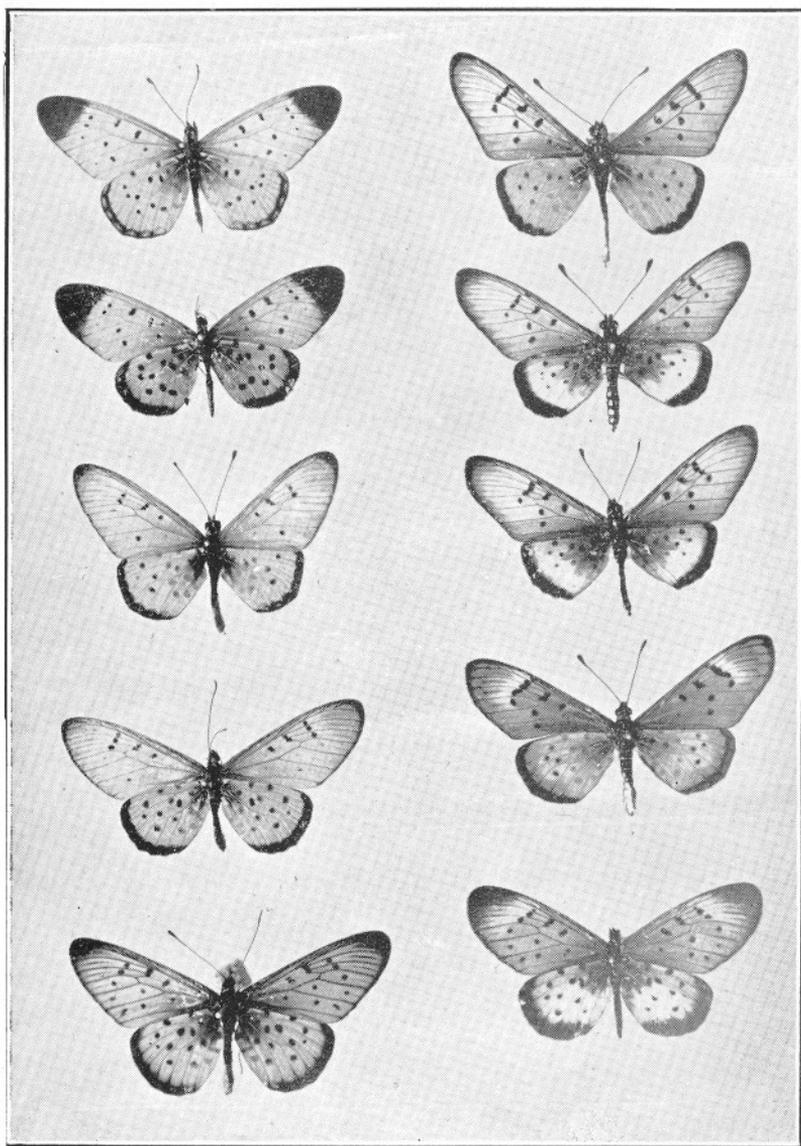


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XII.

Upper surfaces.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea caldarena caldarena</i> .
(Male). | Fig. 6. <i>Acraea bræsia bræsia</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea caldarena caldarena</i> .
(Female). | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea bræsia bræsia</i> .
(Female). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea pudorella pudorella</i> .
(Male). | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea bræsia bræsia</i> .
(Female). |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea pudorella pudorella</i> . | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea bræsia</i> , f. <i>regalis</i> .
(Male). |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acraea oncaea</i> . (Male). | Fig. 10. <i>Acraea oncaea</i> . (Female). |

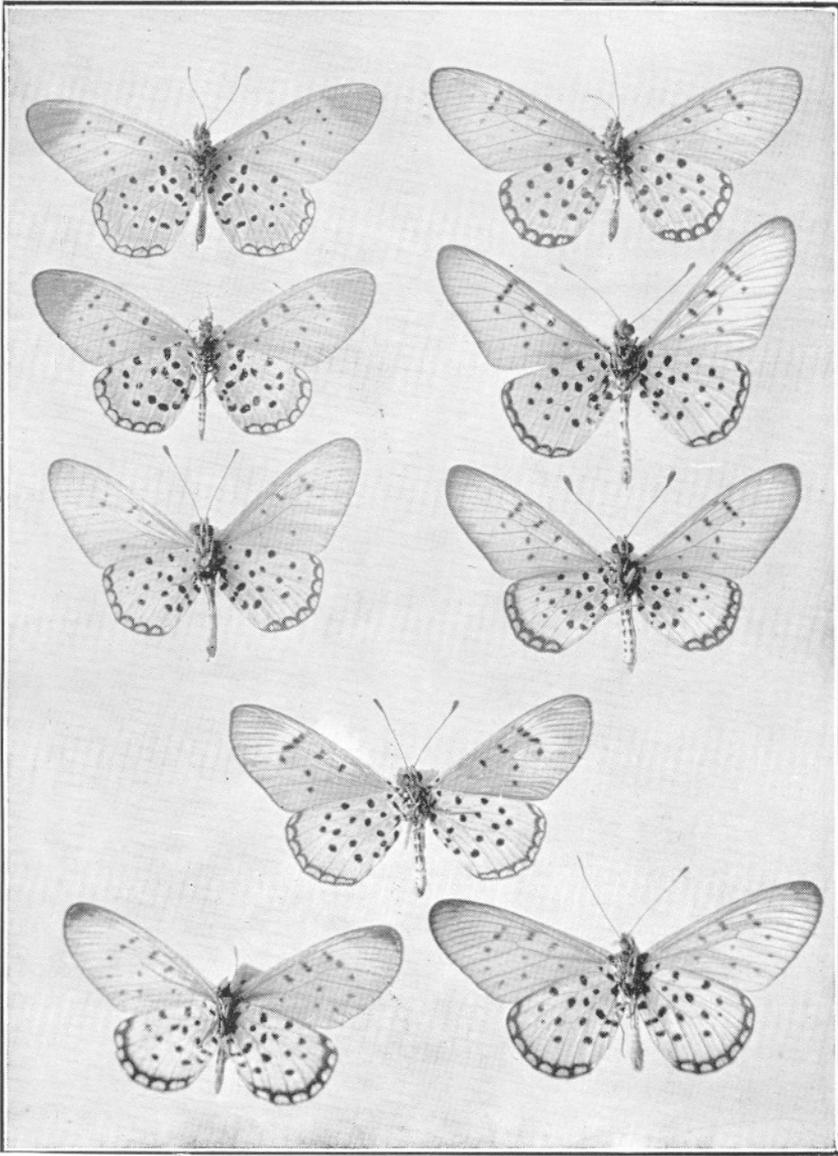


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XIII.

Under surfaces.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea caldarena caldarena.</i>
(Male). | Fig. 4. <i>Acraea pudorella pudorella.</i>
(Female). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea caldarena caldarena.</i> | Fig. 5. <i>Acraea bræsia bræsia.</i>
(Male). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea pudorella pudorella.</i> | Fig. 6. <i>Acraea bræsia bræsia.</i>
(Female). |
| Fig. 7. <i>Acraea bræsia</i> f. <i>regalis.</i> | |
| Fig. 8. <i>Acraea oncaea.</i> (Female). | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea oncaea.</i> (Male). |

red. A narrow black border round costa apex and hind margin, continued as a black line along inner margin. A little black suffusion at base especially in Ia and Ib. Nervures black. The nervule ends rather broadly black, widening somewhat where they reach the hind margin so that the ground colour is divided up into broad clavate streaks. Black spots as follows:—A large spot in cell over origin nervule 2, a spot on the discocellulars, and beyond cell a band of large spots extending from black costa into area 3, the spot in this area being nearly separated from those above it. In 2 and Ib two small sub-marginal spots lying parallel to hind margin. In 2 also a large spot touching median, 3, and 2, and beneath it but nearer margin a spot placed in a line with that in 3 parallel to hind margin. A small spot in Ib nearly midway between base and origin of nervule 2. H.w. bright brick-red with a little black at base in Ic, Ib, Ia. A narrow black marginal border the inner edge of which, between the nervules is straight, and narrowly edentate on the nervules. Black spots as on underside.

Underside: F.w. dull brick-red with black spots as above. Costa and hindmargin only slightly darkened. Nervules grey black, and internervular rays at apex inclining to orange.

H.w. yellowish pink, the basal half inclined to reddish. A very narrow grey hind-marginal border, inwardly edged with orange-red internervular marks twice the width of the border. Nervule ends black. Black spots as follows:—One at base in area 9, three equi-distant spots in 7, the second just beyond origin of nervule 7. Between and beneath the two more distal of these, a small spot in 6, and beneath it but slightly nearer margin a small spot in 5. One at base of 4, 3, and 2 all touching cell. Beneath that in 2 but nearer margin a large spot in Ic and a second at the same level in Ib. Also two spots in cell, the second rather oblique, its lower end touching median just beyond origin of nervule 3. A basal and sub-basal in Ic and Ia and a sub-basal in Ib."

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

Ukwerewe Island, Victoria Nyanza. We have included this species as it probably occurs on the mainland also.

31. *ACRÆA ACRITA PUDORINA*, Staud. Pl. VIII., figs. 7 & 8. Pl. X., figs. 7 & 8.

Length of F.w. 28-32 mm. General colour fiery-orange.

F.w. very pointed, orange red at base grading to flame and orange at apex. Costa, apex and outer margin narrowly margined with black. Spots very indistinct; one in cell, one in 2 and one also in Ib.

H.w. flame colour and pinkish bloom. Margin narrowly black. Restricted area at base black. Spots and marginal loops indistinct. Sometimes 2 or 3 small sub-apical spots, especially in female.

Underside: F.w. basal $\frac{2}{3}$ orange-red fading to orange. Apex yellowish ochre with orange internervular streaks. Spots as above. H.w. orange-ochre with red blotches at bases of 8, 7, 5, and apex of cell and mid-area in Ib and c. Marginal border consists of a series of loops enclosing ochre-white spots. A trace of orange internervular rays internal to border, more particularly at the anal angle. Black spots as follows:—Two in 7, one sub-basal, the other at about the middle, one in 6 towards middle, one at origin of vein 6; one each basally in 6 and 3; three in 1c, one basal, one sub-basal, one just beyond mid-point; three small spots in Ib. The cell contains two spots, one circular at base one transverse at about centre.

The above description applies to an average "dry season" male but as the seasonal variations are not sharply defined in Kenia some modification will be necessary for intermediate varieties.

A "wet season" male has the fore-wing spots larger and more distinct and the hind-wing marginal border is wider. It is not so bright orange-red.

FEMALE:

F.w. dull ochreous with greyish tinge; base smoky; a trace of a pale sub-apical bar. Costa, apex and margin black. Spots as in the male but more distinct. H.w. ground colour as fore-wing with a pinkish tinge especially towards inner border. Marginal border with wide blackish loops enclosing greyish spots. Black spots clear and as in the male. (Lower surface).

Underside: Ground colour dull ochre in f.w. becoming paler, more whitish at apex, with orange rays. Spots as above. H.w. as in the male but duller and the spots and border larger.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

Kenia, from the Coast to Mau and Kavirondo, Nandi.

32. *ACRÆA ACRITA AMBIGUA*, Trimen. Pls. Figs.

Length of F.w. 30-32 mm. This race is included on the evidence of a single male from near Taveta. It differs from the common form in being less richly flame colour, especially in the sub-apical area which is light orange, and in having a broad black tip to the f.w. The spots of both wings are large and distinct and the hind-marginal border is blacker and wider, enclosing orange spots. There is more dark

suffusion at the base. The underside is altogether more yellowish orange and a spotting and marginal border darker, as above.

33. *ACRÆA ACRITA ACRITA* Hewitson. Pl. VII., fig. 9. Pl. X., fig. 10.

Length of F.w. 28-30 mm. General colour as in the above form, but with only a narrow black area on the upper part of tip of F.w. The marginal border of the hindwing is wider and black with faint indications of yellowish spots. The spots in both fore and hindwings are larger.

This form reaches the Southern Masai district but is certainly not common in Kenya.

34. *ACRÆA CALDARENA CALDARENA*, Hewitson. Pl. XII., figs. 1 & 2. Pl. XIII., figs. 1 & 2.

Length of F.w. 30-32 mm.. General colour rosy-pink with small black spots.

F.w. Creamy-pink to ochreous-pink. Costa and margin very narrowly black. A wide black apex at tip of wing. Basal area slightly dusky.

Spots as follows: One in cell above origin V.2.; one at apex of cell on discocellulars. Just internal to the black tip, a row of three to four spots forming an oblique row; a sub-basal spot in 2 and three spots in Ib, one sub-basal, one sub-marginal and one slightly internal to this.

H.w. pinkish with a slight basal suffusion. A narrow black border of arches enclosing pink spots. Spots as under, though not so clear.

Underside: F.w. pinkish ochreous with a greyish tip, this latter with pale orange internervular rays. Spots as above. H.w. ochreous-pink with pink area at base. Margin ochreous with black arches and narrow edge. Fringe white. Spots as follows, each outlined with ochreous: Two spots in 8; two large ones in 7; one mid-way in 6; two in 5, one basal, one mid-way; one basal in 4; one each placed sub-basally in 3 and 2; three in Ic, one at base, one above origin of vein 2 and one mid-way between this and margin. There are four spots in Ib.

FEMALE:

Very like the male but duller, more ochreous and less pink. Distribution of marking similar, but all spots are larger. The hind-marginal border is practically uniform black, there being only a faint trace of internervular spots. Underside as in the male but spots larger.

EARLY STAGES:

Eggs white or cream, long barrel-shaped, slightly more tapering at upper end. Grooves in long axis and transvers. Larva reddish-pink with paler more yellow extremities. (Anterior, first four: last two). Underside whitish. Spines black. Pupa moderately elongate, white or cream with usual *acræa* marks on wing cases and broad marks on abdominal segments. There is some variation in the density of these black markings.

DISTRIBUTION:

This form occurs in the Kavirondo Nandi district in some numbers, and has been taken in Busoga, Uganda.

35. *ACRÆA CALDARENA* f. *NELUSKA*, Oberth.

Length of F.w. 25-32 mm. Male: Somewhat like the typical form but redder and with the apical patch much reduced. The spotting is not so distinct.

FEMALE:

Very like the male but duller, with more suffusion on bases of fore and hindwings. The hindwing is brownish-red with a smoky suffusion. Spots as in inland form.

DISTRIBUTION:

The Coastal districts, but not common.

36. *ACRÆA PUDORELLA PUDORELLA*, Auriv. Pl. XII., figs. 3 and 4; Pl. XIII., figs. 3 & 4.

Length of F.w. 28-30 m.m. General colour pinkish-red, rather transparent.

F.w. Ochreous pink, rather thinly scaled sub-apically. Costa, apex and margin narrowly black. Apical area with orange inter-nervular rays. Cell with two spots, one central, one on discocellulars. Beyond this a series of four spots in an oblique row from 6-3. A single spot is present in Ib.

H.w. Ground colour as fore; narrow basal suffusion. Marginal border black with outer edges dentate. Spots indistinct and variable. (See underside).

Undersurface: F.w. with practically no scales. Spots as above, with an additional one at base of costa. H.w. pinkish, more reddish at base. Marginal border with black arches enclosing greenish-white spots. Spots as follows:—One in 8' at base; two in 7, one sub-basal, one about mid-way. One central in 6; two in 5, one basal, one slightly beyond middle; one each sub-basally in 4 and 2; one in 3 sub-basal; three in 1c, one basal, one at origin V2, one mid-way between this and marginal border. Ib with four spots.

FEMALE:

Very like the male, but with heavier border to the hindwing.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown to us.

Coastal areas inland to Ukambani and Loita, and as a stray to Nairobi.

37. *ACRÆA BRÆSIA BRÆSIA*, Godman. Pl. XII., figs. 6, 7, & 8. Pl. XIII., figs. 5 & 6.

Length of F.w. 30-32 mm. General colour pinkish with transparent forewings. F.w. Transparent towards apex, basally thinly scaled with rosy-brown. Sub-marginally and on hind margin reddish orange. Costa, apex and margin narrowly black. Spots as follows:—Two in cell, one at centre, one at apex on discocellulars. An oblique row of five discal spots, the lowest slightly internal, crosses the wing from 7-3. Area 2 contains a sub-basal spot while area 1b has two, one sub-basal, one about centre. H.w. ochre-pink with slight basal suffusion and black marginal border. Spots variable and not all distinct.

Underside: F.w. thinly scaled and very like upper side. H.w. ochre-pink, with slight white scaling, base reddish. Marginal arches enclosing pale ochreous spots. Spots as follows:—Area 8 with one spot; 7 with two spots, one sub-basal, one at about mid-costa; a single spot midway along 6; two in 5, one basal one towards marginal border; one each at bases of 4 and 2; one sub-basal in 3; three in 1c, one basal, one at level of vein 2, one half way between this and border. Four in 1b.

38. Male form *REGALIS*: In this form the fore-wing is more heavily scaled right up to the oblique row of spots, and has the sub-apical area greyish except for an oblique transparent bar distal to the black spots. Pl. XII., fig. 9. Pl. XIII., fig. 7.

The orange sub-marginal spots are more distinct. Otherwise it is very like typical *bræsia*. The underside however is paler especially on the hindwing, and the apex and margin are greyish with orange internervular streaks and spots, each streak blackish internally. The females are very variable from a form very like the male, but duller and with a whitish patch in hindwing, to the usual form found in Kenya which is more thinly scaled than the male and with reddish areas replaced by smoky grey-brown and with an almost pure white patch in the hindwing. Spots as in the male. The underside is as found in the form *regalis*.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown to us.

DISTRIBUTION:

Coastal zone, inland to Mau. The form *regalis* is particularly plentiful in Taita, Ukambani and the Kedong.

39. *ACRÆA DOUBLEDAYI SYKESI*, E. M. Sharpe. Not figured.
= *MYSTICA*, Neave.

Expanse about 60 mm. The description of this species is taken from Eltringham, l.c. "Differs from typical *doubledayi* in having the f.w. of a yellower colour. The apical and marginal black is confined to the ends of the nervules and a thin marginal line, and the translucent patch is almost entirely absent. The ground-colour of the h.w. margin of the underside is white." The female is a tawny-brown with larger spots in the f.w.

DISTRIBUTION:

Uganda, Entebbe to Nandi.

40. *ACRÆA ONCÆA*, Hopp. Pl. XII., figs. 5 & 10. Pl. XIII., figs. 8 & 9.

Length of F.w. 30-33 mm.. General colour pinkish with numerous black spots.

F.w. Orange-brown; black costa, apex and margin. Base dusky. Veins and internervular rays blackish on orange ground. Centre of wing not heavily scaled. Spots as follows:—Cell with one in centre; one on discocellulars. A series of five spots distal to the apex of the cell, the first three in line and set obliquely, the other two in 1b and 2 curving inwards to hind angle. A second spot is present in 2, sub-basally, and two others in 1b, one just internal and below origin V.2, the other directly below the sub-basal spot in 2. H.w. pink with basal suffusion and blackish marginal border, the black from this ascending the veins and indenting the pink area. Spots as under.

Underside: As above but duller and sparsely scaled. H.w. pink-ochre, reddish at base. Marginal loops enclosing ochreous spots. Sub-marginal rays pink. Spots as follows:—Two in 8; one sub-basal in 7. A row of discal spots commencing at mid 7 and following contour of wing to 1b, missing 2 and 4 in which the spots are basal. There is also a second spot at base of 5. Cell with two spots towards centre. 1a with a transverse spot at mid-margin and one sub-basal.

FEMALE:

Spotted as in the male. Ground colour variable, usually dull ochre-brown in F.w., with a wide blackish tip and white sub-apical

bar, pinkish inclining to white towards the inner margin in H.w. with a broad marginal border. Underside spotted as in the male, but ground colour paler, more whitish.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown to us.

DISTRIBUTION:

Common along the Coast.

