

Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

Upper surfaces.

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| Fig. 1. <i>Acræa cæcilia pudora.</i>
(Male). | Fig. 6. <i>Acræa cæcilia cæcilia.</i>
(Male). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acræa cæcilia pudora.</i>
(Female). | Fig. 7. <i>Acræa cæcilia cæcilia.</i>
(Female). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acræa cæcilia pudora.</i>
(Female). | Fig. 8. <i>Acræa cæcilia cæcilia.</i>
(Female). |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acræa æquatorialis æquatorialis.</i>
(Male). | Fig. 9. <i>Acræa æquatorialis æquatorialis.</i>
(Female). |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acræa æquatorialis æquatorialis.</i>
(Female). | Fig. 10. <i>Acræa æquatorialis anæmia.</i>
(Female). |

THE BUTTERFLIES OF KENYA AND UGANDA.

PART III.

SUB-FAMILY.—ACRÆINÆ.

GENUS.—ACRÆA.

41. *ACRÆA EQUATORIALIS*, Neave. Pl. I., figs. 4, 5, 9.
Pl. VI., figs. 6 and 7.

Expanse 45-48 mm. General colour ochreous-pink, with slight transparent patch in fore-wing.

F.-w. Ochreous pink semi-transparent sub-apically; costa to hind angle narrowly black; sub-marginally a narrow orange band gradually merging into ground colour at hind angle and divided by blackish distal ends of veins; internal to this band a row of blackish inter-nervular rays, thinly scaled and causing the semi-transparent appearance to the sub-apical area. Spots as follows:—A large spot in cell at base of distal third; one or two on discocellulars, a series of five set transversely, beyond the cell, extending from IO to 3; a large spot in 2; two spots in Ib, one sub-basal, the other directly below that in 2. Wing fringe white.

H.-w. Ground colour as fore-wing narrowly margined with black (fringe white); internally bordered by a series of indistinct inter-nervular arches; spotting as on underside, but mostly very faint with the exception of those in the cell; a slight basal blackish suffusion is present in most examples.

Underside: F.-w. Thinly scaled except at the apex and margin where there is a narrow orange band; spotting as above with two additional spots at base of costa.

H.-w. Salmon-pink, or pinkish-ochreous with marginal black line internally ornamented with distinct black arches enclosing ochreous spots; basal area with reddish-pink mark. Spots as follows:—Two in cell, sub-basal and central; two in 7, one sub-basal, the other mid-way; one each in 6 and 5 placed almost centrally; one in base of 4; one in 3, below and slightly nearer margin than that of 4; one in base of 2; three in Ic, one basal, one below and internal to spot in 2, and another mid-way between; two spots each in Ia and Ib; one spot each in 8 and 9.

Terminal half of upper side of abdomen creamy pink-white.

FEMALE:

Variable, the following forms are commonly met with:—

(a) Somewhat like the male but with heavier marginal black bands to the fore and hind-wings; spots more distinct; F.-w. with

a white transparent bar beyond the line of spots, and distally outlined with greyish scales. Hind-wing pinkish-ochreous or salmon-pink. Underside more ochreous, less pink; marginal arches distinct.

(b) F.-w. as in (a) but hind-wing with white rays running through the central pinkish area of the hind-wing.

(c) F.-w. ochreous-brown with a greyish tinge; h.-w. ochreous.

(d) Very like (c) but hind-wing white.

(e) Somewhat like (a) but fore and hind-wing ochreous.

Abdomens of all females blackish with white spots.

EARLY STAGES:

The eggs are laid in groups but not all at one spot on the leaves or stem of a small weed which has a peculiar sand-paper-like surface and a very brittle stem. They are of the usual acraeine type, whitish or cream when first laid, turning greyish as development progresses. The young larva is at first brownish, but at the second moult it becomes purply-brown with a central and dorso lateral white stripe and a wide white spiracular line; the under surface of the body is greyish-green; head rufous with an inverted V mark in the centre;—branched spines of uniform length are present on each segment brownish-black.

The pupa is long but not ornamented with spines; it may be either rufous or white with the usual blackish lines and spots.

The whole metamorphosis from egg to imago takes three weeks.

DISTRIBUTION:

Kisumu and south Kavirondo, more sparingly on the Maragoli Escarpment. At certain times of the year it is extremely common in the grass and thorn-bush country south of Kisumu, this seems to be the type of country suitable to the insect. It has a slow flight and is easy of capture, but the best time to secure specimens is in the late afternoon when the insects go to "roost." They show a marked preference for one particular spot in which to rest for the night, and to this they may be seen fighting in dozens. They rest on the tall grass stems, and can be captured with the fingers with the greatest of ease.

42. *ACRÆA ÆQUATORIALIS ANÆMIA*, Eltr. Pl. I., fig. 10. Pl. VI., fig. 8.

Expanse 46-53 mm. General colour pale creamy-pink.

Somewhat like the typical form but very much paler. F.-w. very thinly scaled and spots indistinct, with an extra spot sub-marginally in Ib and 2, but often without the sub-basal spot of Ib.

H.-w. marginal band wide and blacker, with arches diffused; ground colour creamy to pale pinkish ochreous; terminal half of abdomen on upper side white.

FEMALE:

Often like the male but pinker or whiter in the fore-wing; body black with white spots.

EARLY STAGES:

Very similar to the typical race, but larva more brownish.

DISTRIBUTION:

The coast from Tana to Vanga, inland to Kilimanjaro and Meru and Kikuyu Escarpment. It has a slow flight and keeps low to the ground.

43. *ACRÆA CÆCILIA*, Fabr. Pl. I., figs. 6, 7, 8. Pl. 4, fig. 2.

Expanse 55-70 mm. General colour ochreous to salmon pink, with black hind border.

F.-w. Ground colour ochreous pink, shading to light brown at the base and orange-ochreous marginally; costa and margin narrowly black; apex black, about 4 mm. wide; some of the veins blackish distally. Spots black and distinct, arranged as follows:—One in mid-cell; two discocellular; a transverse series of four beyond the cell; two in 3, one large central, the other smaller and more marginal; two in 2, one basal, one submarginal; three in 1b, one basal, one central, the other sometimes a twin-spot, sub-marginal.

H.-w. rather more pinkish with a wider hind-marginal border, outlined with orange; base with slight blackish suffusion; spots not very distinct, except those in upper part of cell. Abdomen mostly white, basally black.

Underside: F.-w. slightly paler than above, with reduction of black at apex; spots as above with two additional spots at base of costa; basal suffusion slight.

H.-w. pale ochreous-pink, shading to pink at base and margin, sometimes very rich pink; marginal border black with seven roundish white spots. Black spots as follows:—One in 8; two large spots in 7, one sub-basal, one mid-way; one in 6 at about centre; two in 5, one basal, one half way; one at base of 4; one sub-basal in 3; three in 1c, basal, one large just before origin of vein 2, third mid-way between this and margin; two each in 1a and 1b; Cell with two large spots.

FEMALE:

Very variable; the marked forms are (a) Hardly distinguishable from the male, but with a whitish bar beyond the transverse row of

spots in f.-w. and with a blacker suffusion at base of fore and hind-wing. Body black with white spots.

(b) F.-w. as in male, but rich tawny; H.-w. pink. Var. *hypatia*.

(c) Fore-wing as in (a) but H.-w. white centrally, and at inner margin.

(d) All the ochreous areas replaced by white in fore and hind-wing, spots in H.-w. obsolete.

EARLY STAGES:

The eggs are of the usual acraëine type. The larva in the third stage is rich brown above, greyish below; ornamented above with three whitish lines, one central and two dorso-lateral; laterally there is a yellowish line just above the legs; head brownish with rufous spots at apex. Pupa, either white with black lines and spots or brownish with very indistinct lines.

DISTRIBUTION:

Uganda to Nandi and Kavirondo and Elgon, intergrading with the next race in the Loita and Baringo areas.

44. *ACRÆA CÆCILIA PUDORA*, ord. Auriv. Pl. I., figs. 1, 2, 3. Pl. IV., fig. 1.

Expanse 60-70 mm.

MALE:

Very like the typical form but with less black at the apex of the fore-wing, and with a row of sub-marginal spots from 1b to 5, and internal to this row a distinct greyish suffusion; spots in hind-wing more distinct. In some examples the spots in areas 1b to 4 are joined by blackish lines. The ground colour is not so pinkish; the basal half of the abdomen is black.

FEMALE:

Follows the general variation as found in the typical race, but one seldom meets with a specimen with white in the fore-wing, this is instead, greyish-brown or ochreous; in the hind-wing however, the white area is pronounced and frequently has a delicate pink shading.

EARLY STAGES:

Similar to the typical form.

DISTRIBUTION:

Loita and Kedong to Ukambani and Taveta.

This insect frequents the bush and grass country and is not found in forest. It occasionally occurs in Nairobi but is more plentiful in the Machakos district. It is allied to *A. oncaea*.

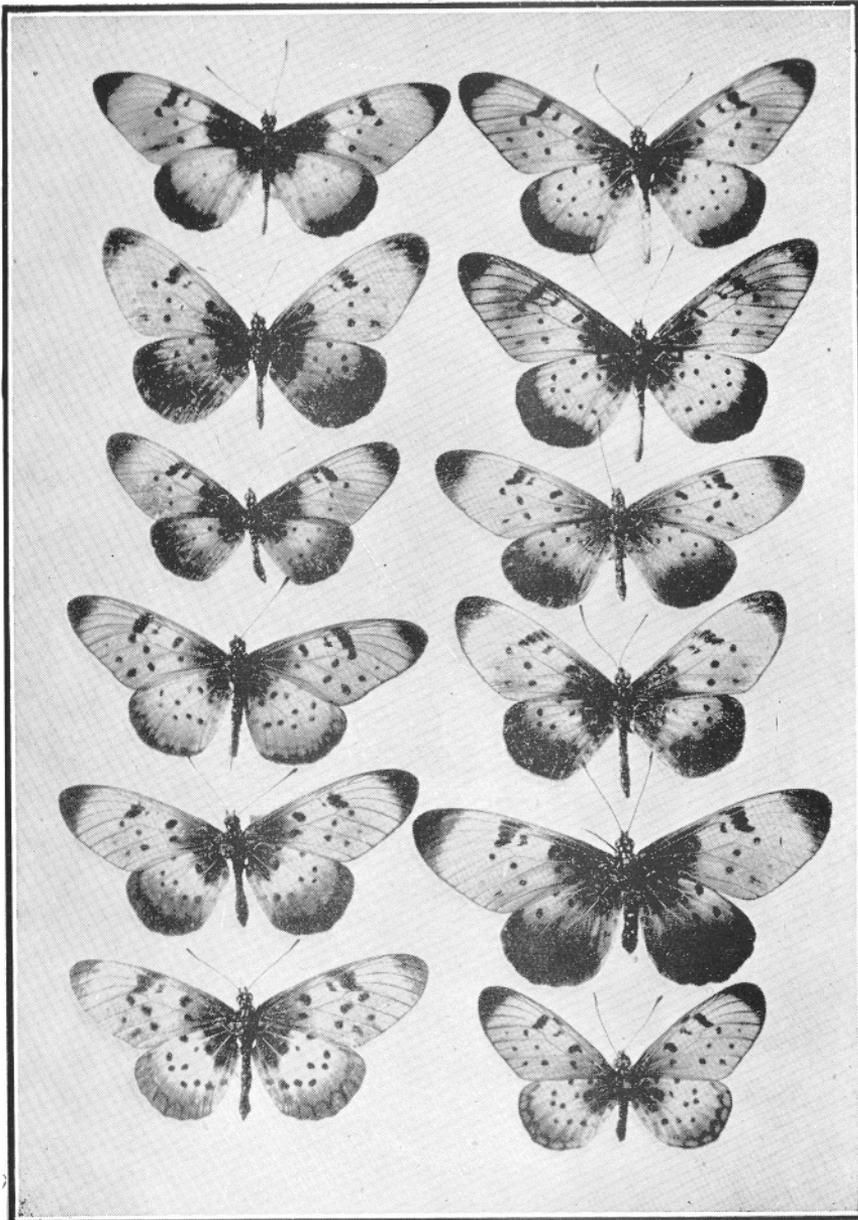


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN. Upper surfaces.

- Fig. 1. *Acræa natalica natalica*.
(Male). (Dalgube).
- Fig. 2. *Acræa natalica natalica*.
(Female). (Dalgube).
- Fig. 3. *Acræa natalica natalica*.
(Female). (Dalgube).
- Fig. 4. *Acræa natalica natalica*.
(Male). (Nairobi).
- Fig. 5. *Acræa natalica natalica*.
(Female). (Nairobi).
- Fig. 6. *Acræa natalica natalica*.

- Fig. 7. *Acræa natalica natalica*.
(Male). (Mongeya).
- Fig. 8. *Acræa natalica natalica*.
(Male). (Rabai).
- Fig. 9. *Acræa natalica natalica*.
(Female). (Rabai).
- Fig. 10. *Acræa natalica natalica*.
(Female). (Mongeya).
- Fig. 11. *Acræa natalica natalica*.
(Female). (Nairobi).
- Fig. 12. *Acræa natalica natalica*.

45. *ACRÆA NATALICA*, Boisdv. Pl. II., figs. 1—12. Pl. IV., figs. 6—9.

Expanse, 45-80, average 70 mm. General colour orange-ochreous and pinkish-red with black margins.

As this is such a variable species, in both sexes, it will be best to describe the most abundant forms from a very large series, and to briefly indicate how other varieties differ from these.

F.-w. Ochreous-pink shading to orange outwardly; base broadly black to beyond centre of cell; costa and margin narrowly black, expanding at the apex into a black tip about 4 mm. wide; spots as follows: one mid-way in cell another at apex; a transverse series of five distal to the cell; two in areas 2, the distal one indistinct; two in 1b, central and sub-marginal.

H.-w. Rosy-pink shading to rosy-brown internal to a wide black marginal border; base with blackish suffusion; spots obsolete.

Such males predominate in the Dalgube-Vanga area, but they have an almost exact counterpart in the Nairobi district, but sparingly met with.

Underside: F.-w. paler than above and duller, with apical half pale ochreous with orange internervular rays; margin and tip slightly black. Spots as above with an additional one at base of costa.

H.-w. ground colour ochreous pink with reddish-pink at base and internal to the marginal border. Marginal border black, outlined internally with ochreous or yellowish-white, and enclosing large greeny white triangular spots. Spots as follows: one in 8; two in 7, a large one basal and a small one mid-way; one middle of 6; one or two in 5, basal and sub-marginal; one each in 4, 3, and 2; two in 1c, one large at base, and an elongate one at about mid-way; two in 1b; two in cell.

Var. B. The basal suffusion of fore and hind-wing less extended and not so intense; the hind-marginal band not so wide or dense, thus the arches or the underside show through; the spotting is however heavier and more distinct. (Vide plate).

Var. C. A third marked form is found along the forested areas of Rabai and Sokoke, and sparingly in Nairobi, and would appear to be a wet seasonal form. They are somewhat like var. B., but all the black areas are extended and in addition there is a blackish area beyond the cell of the fore-wing with the black scaling extending outwardly along the veins and so dividing up the orange sub-apical area. (Vide plate).

Intermediate forms occur throughout Kenya south of Lumbwa.

The females are even more variable, and no one form is limited to a given locality. The most abundant varieties are:—

(a) A form very like a male but with more ochreous suffusion on the fore-wing, and more distinct spotting; with a hind-

wing as in the male except that the marginal border is only slightly suffused with blackish in the form of arches. (Pl. II., fig. 12).

- (b) Fore-wing as in the male but more ochreous, less pink; with a black border to the hind-wing, internal to which is a brownish suffusion extending to the apex of the cell. (Pl. II., figs. 3 and 5).
- (c) Fore-wing as in (b) but richer tawny, a more marked basal suffusion, and with a hind-wing broadly suffused with blackish from the marginal border to well beyond the apex of the cell. (Pl. II., figs. 2, 9, and 11).
- (d) Rather thinly scaled with greyish, and with a whitish sub-apical bar, and with the apex of the cell of the same colour. The hind-wing central area white, bounded internally by a brownish black basal suffusion and a brownish sub-marginal border. The marginal border indicated by blackish arches. (Pl. II., fig. 6).
- (e) Like (d), but with a much wider white sub-apical band, but with more blackish-brown suffusion on the hind-wing, especially distally. (Pl. II., fig. 10).

Undersides: There are three main types: (a) with a hind-wing as in the male but the base is redder, while at the inner edge of the hind-wing marginal border the reddish is replaced with orange; further the black spots appear outlined with white. (Pl. IV., fig. 6); (b) a form in which the whole of the underside of hind-wing ground colour is white; the sub-marginal border being merely a series of large arches enclosing ochreous spots. (Pl. IV., fig. 8); (c) H.-w. very like (a) but pink replaced by red; marginal border a series of arches; cell spots large. F.-w. rich orange. (Pl. IV., fig. 9).

EARLY STAGES:

The food plants of the larvæ of this acraea, so far as we have observed, are all Vines of closely related species, all having a curious green and white striped bark, ivy-like or pinnate leave, and with long tendrils for climbing. Some of the species are not like *Passiflora*. It is interesting to note in passing that this *Acræa* will feed on two species of *Passiflora*, *edulis*, and *carulea*.

The eggs are laid on the undersurface of the leaves in groups of 20 or so. They are yellowish cream at first but turn orange then greyish as development proceeds. Like most acraeine larvæ these caterpillars are gregarious, keeping together until ready to pupate. The newly emerged larva is blackish but turns a purply-brown in the last stage, with a narrow central dorsal stripe, an interrupted dorso-lateral line and a wide spiracular stripe extending from the third to last

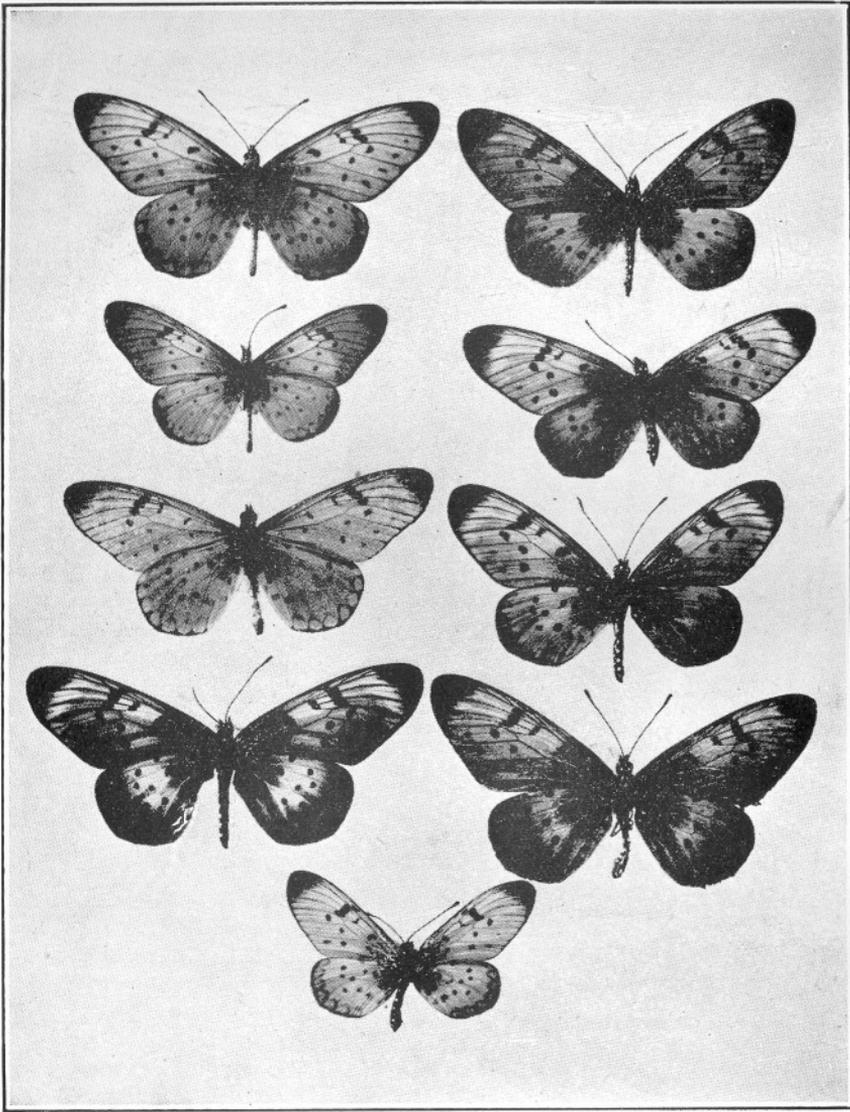


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

Upper surfaces.

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| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea natalica abadima</i> .
(Male). (Kaimosi). | Fig. 5. <i>Acraea natalica abadima</i> .
(Female). (Jinja). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea natalica abadima</i> .
(Male). (Jinja). | Fig. 6. <i>Acraea natalica abadima</i> .
(Female). (Entebbe). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea natalica abadima</i> .
(Male). (Entebbe). | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea natalica abadima</i> .
(Female). (Jinja). |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea natalica abadima</i> .
(Female). (Jinja). | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea natalica abadima</i> .
(Female). (Jinja). |
| Fig. 9. <i>Acraea natalica abadima</i> . (Female). (Jinja). | |

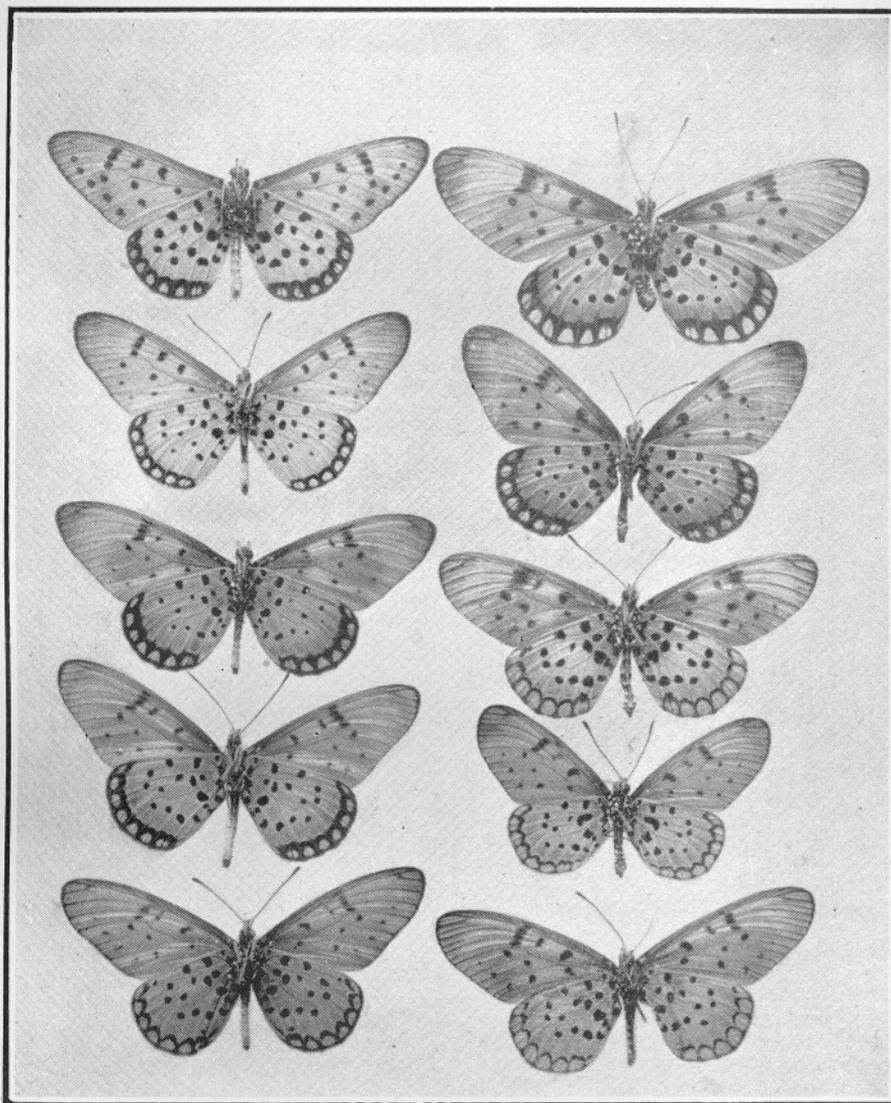


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

Under surfaces.

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| Fig. 1. <i>Acræa</i> <i>cæcilia</i> <i>pudora</i> . | Fig. 6. <i>Acræa</i> <i>natalica</i> <i>natalica</i> . |
| (Male). (Nairobi). | (Female). (Nairobi). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acræa</i> <i>cæcilia</i> <i>cæcilia</i> . | Fig. 7. <i>Acræa</i> <i>natalica</i> <i>natalica</i> . |
| (Male). (Elgon). | (Female). (Dalgube). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acræa</i> <i>natalica</i> <i>abadima</i> . | Fig. 8. <i>Acræa</i> <i>natalica</i> <i>natalica</i> . |
| (Male). (Entebbe). | (Female). (Nairobi). |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acræa</i> <i>natalica</i> <i>abadima</i> . | Fig. 9. <i>Acræa</i> <i>natalica</i> <i>natalica</i> . |
| (Male). (Jinja). | (Female). (Nairobi). |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acræa</i> <i>natalica</i> <i>abadima</i> . | Fig. 10. <i>Acræa</i> <i>natalica</i> <i>abadima</i> . |
| (Male). (Jinja). | (Female). (Jinja). |

segment, all creamy-white in colour. The underside of the body is greyish, becoming purple just above the legs. The head is blackish with a marked white inverted V in the front, surmounted by ochreous. These larvæ are thus somewhat different to those described in South Africa.

The pupa is variable, either white, buff, or grey, ornamented with the usual blackish stripes on the thorax and wing-cases and spots on the abdomen. They have no characteristic spines or projections.

DISTRIBUTION :

This *Acræa* is widely spread from the Coast to Mt. Kenia, and westward to about Lumbwa where it meets with the Uganda form.

Specimens from Nairobi show a decided intermediate pattern between the northern race *abadima* and the form from Dalgube.

It is everywhere fairly abundant and it is not difficult to capture. The flight is slow and gliding, and this adds to the insect's conspicuousness.

46. *ACRÆA NATALICA ABADIMA*, Rib. = *clarei*, Neave, Syn.

Pl. III., figs. 1—9. Pl. IV., figs. 3—5, 10.

Expanse, 56-70 mm. General colour reddish-orange with semi-transparent tips to fore-wings.

F.w. Orange-ochreous or pinkish-orange, very thinly scaled, with a semi-transparent sub-apical patch which has a greyish appearance; apex black, costa and margin narrowly blackish; a series of orange sub-marginal spots from Ib to 4. Other f.w. spots are as in the typical form.

H.-w. rosy-orange or rosy-red, with slight blackish basal suffusion, indistinct spots, and with a very narrow marginal blackish band carrying indistinct arches.

Underside: F.-w. glazed and with little scaling except towards the margin and apex, which carry orange internervular rays.

H.-w. ochreous-pink with black spots as in typical race; marginal border a series of blackish arches enclosing ochreous spots. Terminal two-thirds of abdomen above, white or pinkish.

There is very much less variation in this race than in the southern form but two varieties are fairly constantly found; (a) one in which the external half of the fore-wing is thinly scaled with blackish so that with the black apex the outer half of the wing appears very dark; (b) a variety in which the fore-wing is almost uniformly scaled and of a lighter orange-ochreous colour than normal. Furthermore the basal suffusion in both fore and hind-wings is reduced and the hind-wing marginal border reduced to a mere trace.

FEMALE:

The variation in this sex is considerable, the commonest varieties are as follows:—

- (a) A form somewhat like the male but with the fore-wing more suffused with blackish and with the ground colour richer; with a hind-wing patch rather more rosy, but both the basal and marginal black more extensive. (Pl. III., fig. 5).
- (b) a variety in which the blackish suffusion is greater in the hind-wing but less in the fore-wing, while in addition there is a pale ochreous sub-apical bar in the fore-wing. (Pl. III., figs., 6 and 7).
- (c) Somewhat like (b) but with the pinkish orange areas replaced with white, so that the hind-wing patch is conspicuous. (Pl. III., fig. 4). A modification of this is seen in fig. 8 where the whole surfaces of both fore and hind-wings are suffused with greyish-brown.
- (d) This form is somewhat like a variety of male in having the fore-wings scaled in the sub-apical area, the whole ground colour being ochreous, while that of the hind-wing is salmon-pink or shell-pink with very faint indications of marginal arches. (Pl. III., fig. 9).

EARLY STAGES:

These are in most respects similar to the southern form but the larvæ have longer spines but less distinct dorsal stripes.

DISTRIBUTION:

Through Uganda from Toro to Elgon and South to Nandi and Lumbwa. They are particularly plentiful along the forest roads of Busoga and Kaimosi. The males swarm at the roadside puddles and on damp mud. The flight is slow and flaunting.

47. *ACRÆA ASBOLOPLINTHA*, Karsch. Pl. V., figs. 1, 2, 8, 9. Pl. VI., fig. 2.

Expanse 50-60 mm. General colour blackish-brown and red.

F.-w. Sepia-brown with a small patch of brick-red on the hind-margin, usually confined to Ia, but sometimes extending up into the cell. Spots indistinct. (See underside).

H.-w. ground colour brick-red, with a very narrow black marginal border and blackish suffusion at base. Spots distinct but small. Hinder half of dorsum of abdomen brick-red.

Underside: F.-w. pale brown shading to orange at outer edge and apex. Spots as follows:—One in cell; two in discocellulars; a row of five just beyond apex of cell; one in 2; two in Ib, sub-basal

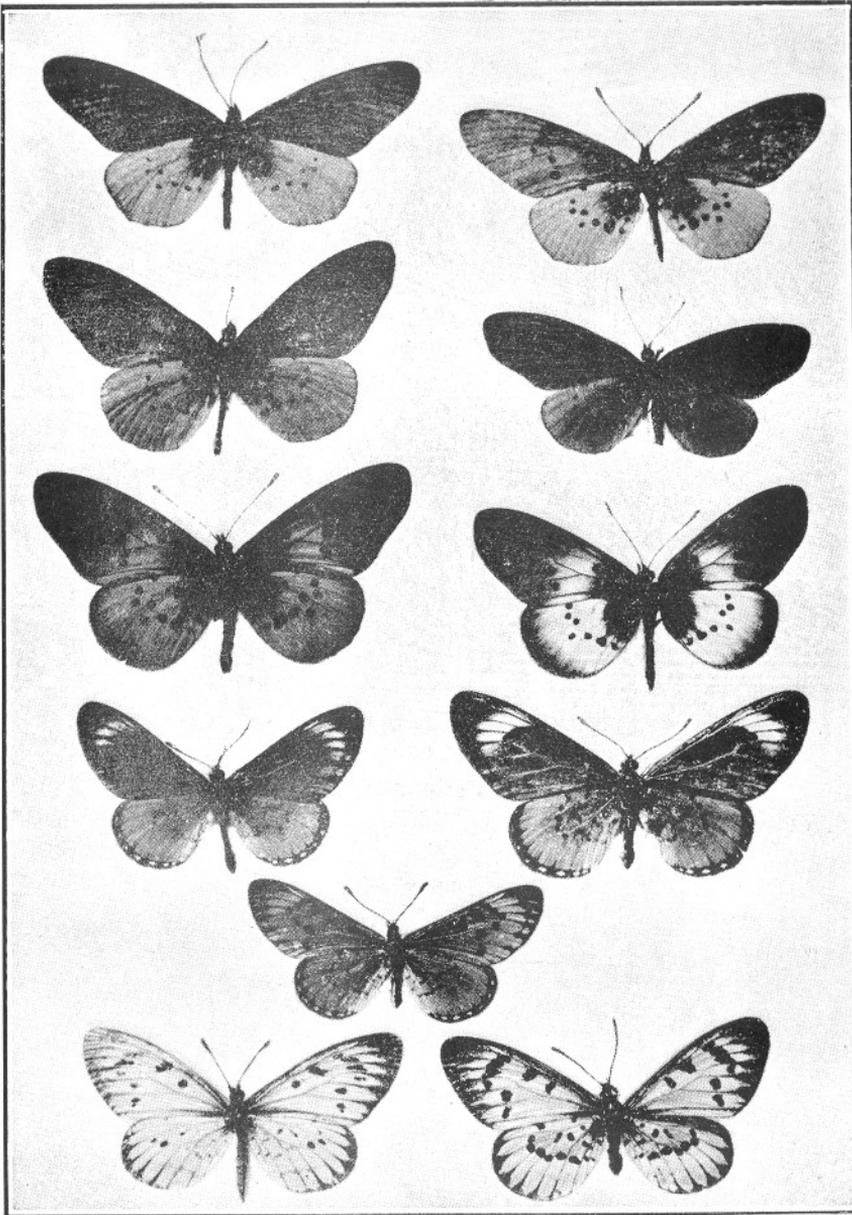


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

Upper surfaces.

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| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea asboloplintha asboloplintha</i> . (Male). (Elgon). | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea asboloplintha asboloplintha</i> . (Female). (Elgon). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea asboloplintha asboloplintha</i> . (Male). (Kaimosi). | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea asboloplintha asboloplintha</i> . (Female). (Elgon). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea asboloplintha rubescens</i> . (Male). (Nairobi). | Fig. 10. <i>Acraea asboloplintha rubescens</i> . (Female). (Meru). |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea wigginsi</i> . (Male). (Kitosh). | Fig. 11. <i>Acraea wigginsi</i> . (Female). (Kitosh). |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acraea rahira</i> . (Male). (Eldoret). | |
| Fig. 6. <i>Acraea rahira</i> . (Female). (Eldoret). | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea rahira</i> . (Female). (Eldoret). |

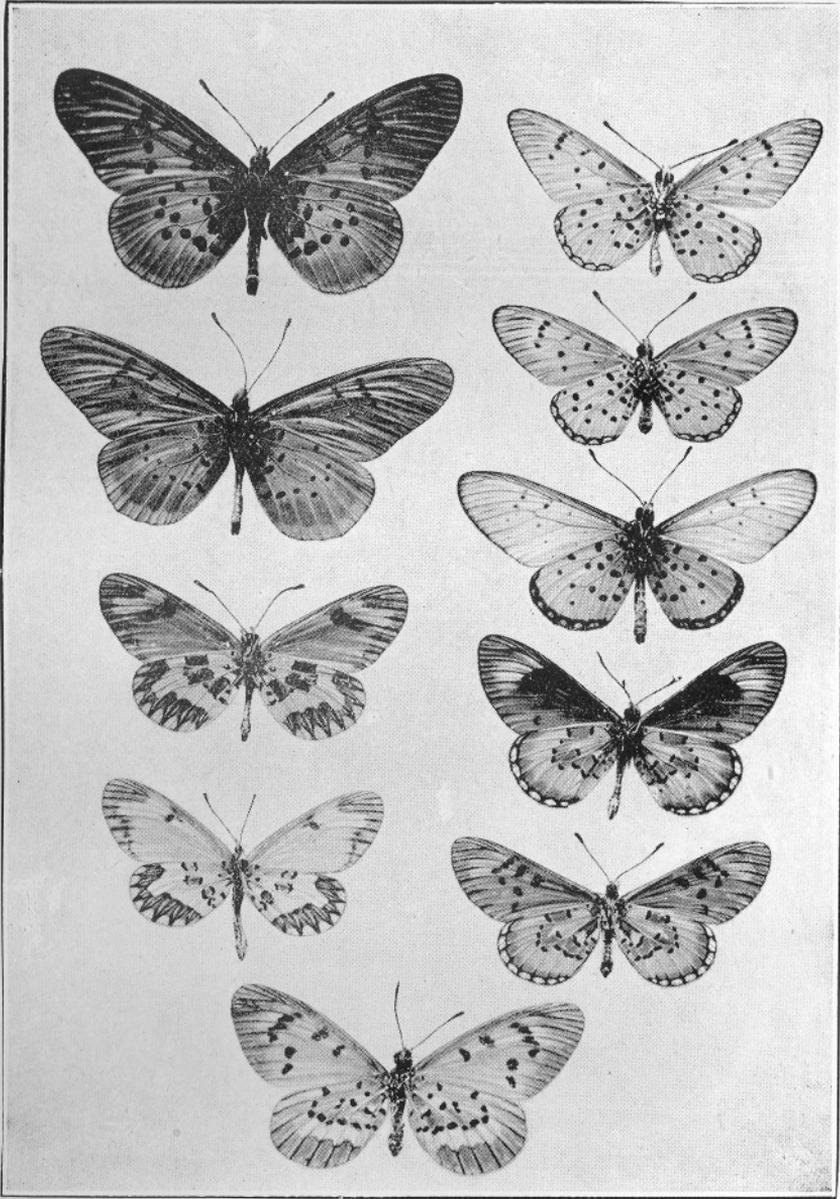


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

Under surfaces.

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|---|---|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea asboloplintha rubescens</i> . (Male). | Fig. 6. <i>Acraea æquatorialis</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea asboloplintha asboloplintha</i> . (Male). | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea æquatorialis</i> . (Female). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea ventura</i> . (Male). | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea æquatorialis anæmia</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea ochrascens</i> . (Male). | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea wigginsi</i> . (Male). |
| | Fig. 10. <i>Acraea rahira</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 11. <i>Acraea rahira</i> . (Female). | |

and central; H.-w. generally ochreous with an orange sub-marginal border; basally and inner margin in Ia, red. Spots as follows:— One in cell; two in 8; two in 7, sub-basal and mid; one each in 6 and 5, slightly internal to mid-point; one basal in 4; one each in 2 and 3 sub-basal; two each in I a, Ib, Ic, sub-basal and central. Base of wing black with white spots.

FEMALE:

Two main forms occur; (a) like the male but not so dark sepia on the fore-wing, but spots more distinct; with a hind-wing of a paler red and more pronounced spotting; (b) a form in which the hind-wing is entirely suffused with sepia-brown almost obscuring the reddish ground colour.

EARLY STAGES:

The eggs are laid in groups on the undersurfaces of the leaves of a creeper, closely allied to the food plant of *A. natalica*. They are creamy in colour, and rather strongly ribbed. The larvæ are black in the first two stages but develop a narrow orange dorsal line and orange spiracular spots in the two last instars; many examples are purply-brown above but all have the underside white or creamy. The head is black with an ochreous inverted V. The spines are short, heavily branched and black in colour. The larvæ are gregarious.

The pupa is of the usual shape. In colour it is brown or pale greyish-green on the wing cases, while the abdomen and thorax are pinkish-grey. There are two orange lines dorsally and ventrally. The spiracular spots are black. The wing venation is fine.

DISTRIBUTION:

The typical race ranges through Uganda eastwards to Mt. Elgon and Teriki and South to Mau, where it meets the Kenya form.

48. *ACRÆA ASBOLOPLINTHA RUBESCENS*, Trimen. Pl. V., figs. 3 and 10. Pl. VI., fig. 1.

Expanse, 55-63 mm. General colour very like the typical form but red areas more rosy and more extensive in the fore-wing, reaching well into the cell; occupying the central area of Ia and Ib, the base of 2 and the apical half of the cell. Spots clearly defined in both wings. The hind-wing is richer red, and the marginal border somewhat wider.

The female has the same pattern as the male but the red areas are replaced by white, and the hind-wing border is wider. A variety of female has the hind-wing patch pink bordered with red, while the fore-wing light area remains white.

Underside as in the typical form but more brilliant.

EARLY STAGES:

As in the typical race, but the larvæ are more purply-brown.

DISTRIBUTION :

Mt. Kenia to Fort Hall, Escarpment and Nairobi. (Rare in the last).

49. *ACRÆA ANACREON BOMBA*, Gr. Smth. Not figured.

Eltringham records this race from Mombasa, and we would refer the serious student to this authority's Monograph for a description of this race and also of the following:—

50. *ACRÆA ANACREON ANACREONTICA*, Gr. Smth.

Not figured.

DISTRIBUTION :

“ Nandi and W. slopes of Mt. Kenia.”

This species would appear to be rare in Kenya as we are unable to obtain specimens locally for detailed description.

51. *ACRÆA RAHIRA*, Boisduval. Pl. V., figs. 5—7. Pl. VI., figs. 10 and 11.

Expanse 35-45 mm. General colour rich orange with black margins.

F.-w. rich orange paling towards the sub-apical area; costa black; apex black, broken by a series of orange rays; margin narrowly black, with an extension of this colour in graduated form along the veins.

Black spots as follows: A large one towards the apex of cell; a wedge series on discocellulars followed by a series of four in a straight line beyond the cell; one each sub-basal in 2 and 3 set at an angle to those above; a crescentic spot submarginal in Ib; a black streak at base of wing at hind margin.

H.-w. rich orange with narrow black marginal border carrying white or orange yellow spots and with the black extending slightly up the veins. Spotting obscure, but there are two black streaks at the base of the wing.

Underside: F.-w. dull orange paling outwardly; margin and apex orange-yellow, broken by black graduated rays along the veins; spots as above.

H.-w. pale ochreous distally margined with orange; marginal border black with large ovoid white spots filling almost the entire internervular space but accentuated by the black passing up the veins to the inner margin of the orange band. Spots arranged in an irregular pattern as follows—one sub-basal in 8; a row of five equidistant from and parallel to the margin extending from 7 to 4; followed by a series from Ib to 3 set in somewhat and at right angles to the inner margin and more basal in Ia. Parallel to these but more basal a series connected up with outer series by bright red. There is also a red area at base of wing.

FEMALE:

F.-w. dull creamy ochreous or yellowish with spots as in the male but larger, and distinct on the upper side. Apical black more extended and carried in further as rays. H.-w. creamy-ochreous, slightly more yellowish sub-marginally, and broken up by the continuation of blackish from the margin, along the veins. Spots very large and distinct.

Underside: F.-w. pale creamy margined distally with orange rays; spots as above H.-w. ochreous, with a band of orange sub-marginally broken by black scaling along the veins. Spots as follows: An outer series extending from Ia to 5 in an almost straight line, then carried on at right angles in 6 and 7; other spots as in the male with an additional one in the cell; red areas as in the male.

A variety of female is figured on Pl. VI., fig. 10. This is very much paler than normal, and the spots on the hind-wing above are obscured.

EARLY STAGES:

The eggs are laid on a small weed probably identical with the South African food-plant, *Erigeron canadense*. They are long barrel-shaped, slightly more bulbous at base, fluted and creamy or yellowish in colour. The young larvæ are blackish turning blackish-brown with the third moult; they are ornamented with two creamy lines, one dorsal, the other just above the legs, and between these there is a series of broken spots, one to each segment, dorso-laterally. The spines are ochreous with yellow bases. Head ochreous-yellow with an inverted V in front. Pupa creamy with black lines and dots, or brownish with little or no ornamentation.

DISTRIBUTION:

This would appear to be rather a rare species which has so far only been taken in the Elgon and Eldoret areas and at Lake Narasha.

52. *ACRÆA WIGGINSI*, Neave. Pl. V., figs. 4 and 11. Pl. VI., fig. 9.

Expanse, 45-50 mm. General colour orange and sepia.

F.-w. basal half orange, becoming paler towards the hind angle and dusted with blackish just beyond the cell. Apex sepia-black separated from the dusky area by a white oblique bar which is divided up by blackish rays in 10 to 4. Costa and margin blackish, the latter with orange-yellow sub-marginal spots. Black spots as follows: One in mid-cell; a large one on discocellulars; one each sub-basal in 2-5; one crescentic sub-marginal in 10; base of wing with two black streaks. H.-w. Golden-orange shading to pale orange distally; margin black, slightly indented on inner edge with yellowish-white spots, internervular. Black spots obscured but arranged as on underside.

Underside: F.-w. very like above but paler. H.-w. ochreous; marginal band black, with very large white spots filling the whole of the internervular spaces; internally bordered by an orange band which is broken by black internervular rays from the margin. Base red; spots as follows:—A series of five following the contour of apical margin from areas 7-3; followed by a line of spots in 2-Ib. Areas Ia-Ib and 7 with a sub-basal spot; cell with one at margin of vein 6; the internal and external rows of spots connected up by rectangular patches of red. Wing fringe greyish. Abdomen greyish or ochreous along upper half.

FEMALE:

Very like the male but fore-wing more suffused; H.-w. more distinctly spotted; larger.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown to us.

DISTRIBUTION:

Uganda from Masindi and Toro to Nandi and Kitosh. Many examples of this species are very like female examples of *Acræa terpsichore*, and both are no doubt mimetic of *A. encedon* and *Danaida chrysippus*.

53. *ACRÆA ENCEDON*, *ENCEDON*, Lin. Pl. VII., figs. 1—10. Pl. VIII., figs. 1—7.

Expanse, 45-72 mm.

This is a very variable species which has several very marked forms, but none of these is limited in distribution too any one locality but never-the-less some are to be found more commonly in certain areas than elsewhere. Many intermediates occur. The typical form is as follows:—

Form *encedon*: F.-w. dull orange shading to light chestnut in cell and below costa; apex to beyond the discocellulars black, carrying a sub-apical oblique bar of white, which extends from 10, 9, 6, 5, 4, and very often continued as a spot in 3. A large crescentic or oval spot is present in the cell; a further spot in 2, followed by a sub-marginal double spot in Ib.

H.-w. tawny-orange with black marginal border, graduated at apical and anal angles. Internervular rays deeper orange, accentuated by the distal ends of the veins being blackish. Base of wing slightly dusky; spots as on underside.

Underside: F.-w. dull brown at basal half, followed by a blackish bar in discocellular area external to which is a replica of the white sub-apical area of above; apex and margin olive ochreous with orange internervular rays and blackish scaling along distal ends of veins.

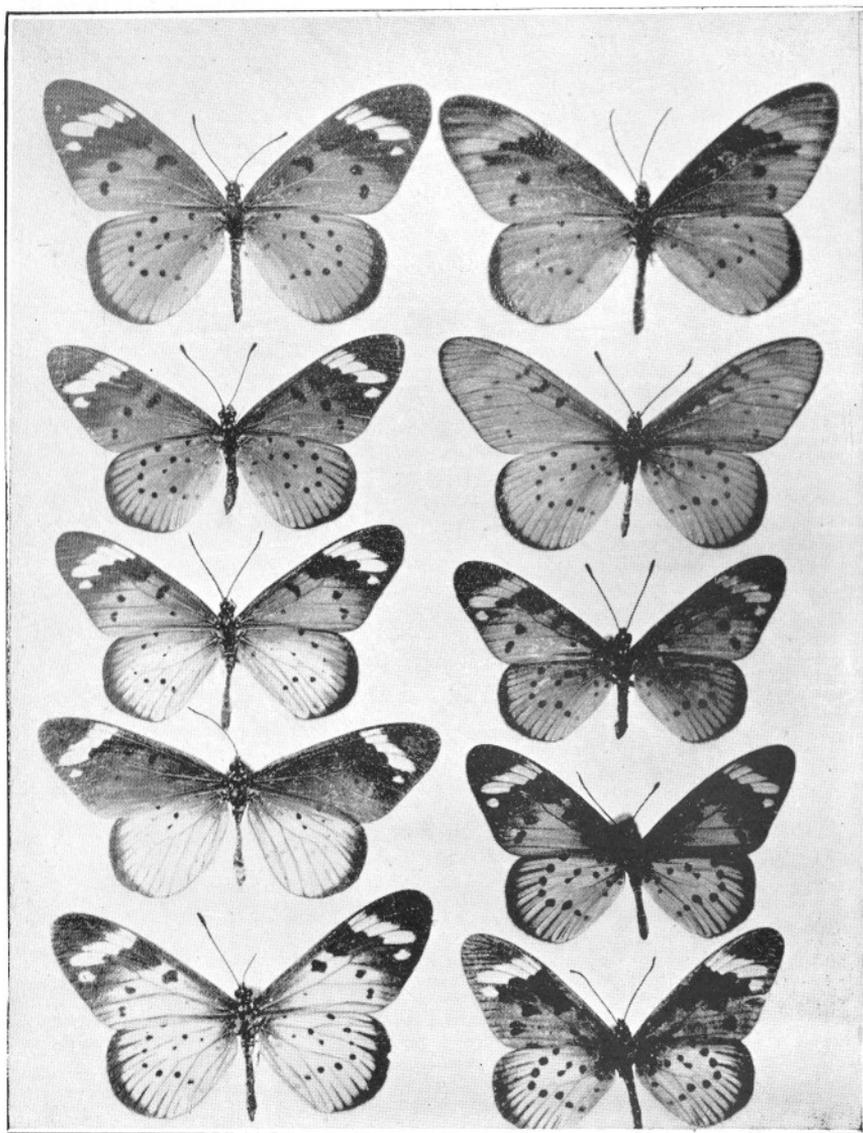


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

Upper surfaces.

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| Fig. 1. <i>Acræa encedon encedon</i> . | Fig. 6. <i>Acræa encedon</i> (intermediate). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acræa encedon</i> (dark form). | Fig. 7. <i>Acræa encedon</i> f. <i>daira</i> . |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acræa encedon</i> f. <i>alcippina</i> . | Fig. 8. <i>Acræa encedon</i> nr. <i>necoda</i> . |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acræa encedon</i> f. <i>alcippina</i> . | Fig. 9. <i>Acræa encedon</i> f. <i>sganzini</i> . |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acræa encedon</i> f. <i>lycia</i> (pale). | Fig. 10. <i>Acræa encedon</i> var. |

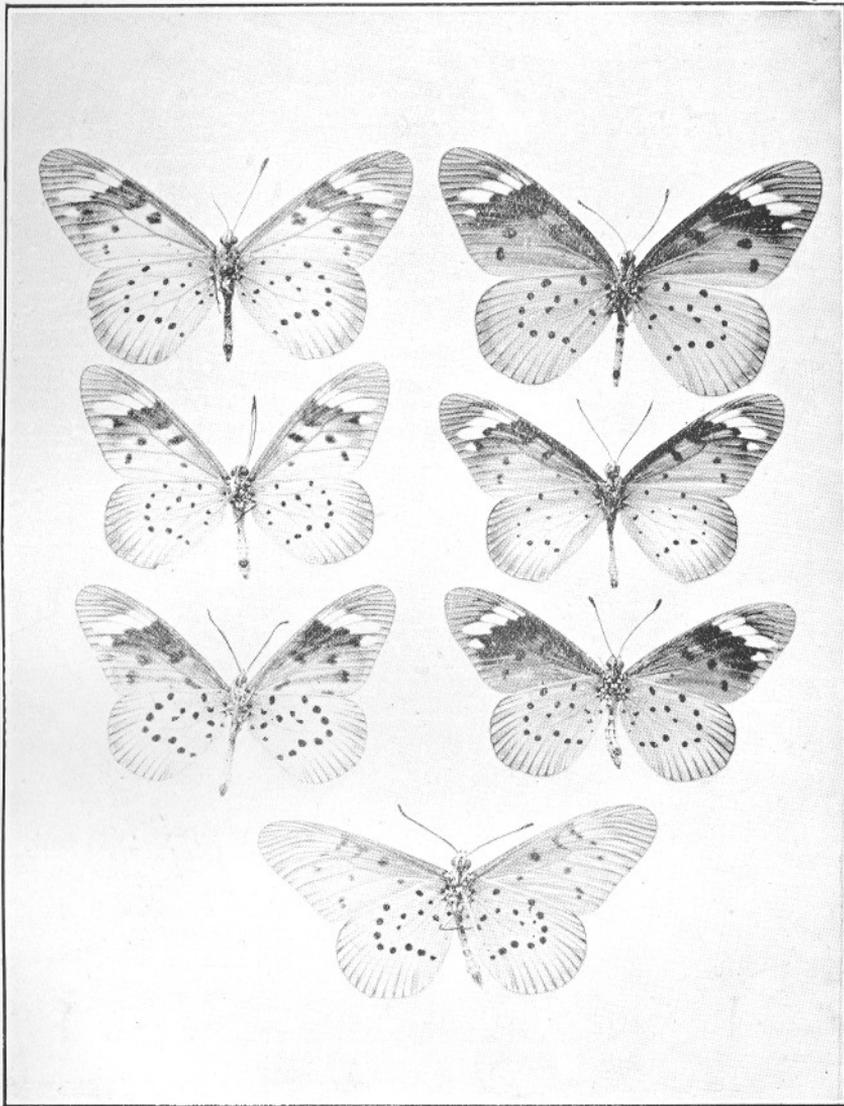


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

Under surfaces.

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| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea encedon</i> f. <i>lycia</i> . | Fig. 4. <i>Acraea encedon encedon</i> (dark). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea encedon</i> f. <i>lycia</i> . | Fig. 5. <i>Acraea encedon encedon</i> (light). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea encedon</i> var. | Fig. 6. <i>Acraea encedon alcippina</i> . |
| Fig. 7. <i>Acraea encedon</i> f. <i>daira</i> . | |

Spots as above. H.-w. as above but duller; marginal border reduced to a mere line; internervular rays orange, inclining to black at marginal end; veins black-scaled distally. Spots as follows:—One in 9; two in 7, sub-basal and mid; following this outer spot, a series of 7 spots which follow the contour of the wing more or less, from 6-1b, that in the last being set slightly more marginal than the rest. Areas 4 and 5 each have a basal spot, while 1b and 1c each have one sub-basally. The cell contains one at the extreme base and one about the centre. These spots are remarkably constant and are found in all the forms.

FEMALE:

Resembles the male, but is usually larger.

Of the various forms which occur almost throughout the entire distribution of the species, the following are figured on Pl. VII.:—

- (a) Fig. 2. Somewhat like typical *encedon* but with a dusky suffusion over the basal brown; H.-w. generally more dusky=*f. infuscata*.
- (b) Fig. 3. Fore-wing as in typical form but hind-wing with a large white area=*f. alcippina*.
- (c) Fig. 4. Very like (b) but with a much darker fore-wing and greater area of white in the hind-wing. *c.f. Danaida chrysippus f. alcippus*.
- (d) Fig. 6. Very like the typical form but fore-wing apex orange like the rest of the wing; sub-apical bar orange.
- (e) Fig. 7. Somewhat like Fig. 6, but both fore and hind-wings uniform orange-ochreous. *c.f. Danaida chrysippus, f. dorippus, =f. दौरα*.
- (f) Fig. 8. Resembles somewhat the typical form but ground colour pale ochreous=*f. lycia*.
- (g) Fig. 9. Like fig. 8, but fore-wing base dusky and ground colour pale ochreous; hind-wing with marked black rays along veins and spaces.
- (h) Fig. 10. Fore-wing smoky-ochreous with white sub-apical bar; hind-wing white with blackish rays.
- (i) Fig. 5. Fore and hind-wing creamy-white or white; black rays marked=*f. sganzini*.

EARLY STAGES:

The eggs are laid in bunches or groups on the leaves of two species of *Commelina*; they are white or cream in colour and measure 1.5 mm. in length. The larvæ are blackish in the first stage, subsequently moulting to a greyish-black with a yellow spiracular line; each segment is ornamented with two vertical yellowish lines and a central black line which carries the spines. Headpiece black with brown marks laterally. Pupa white, grey, or brown with the usual black lines and spots, with yellow or orange centres.

DISTRIBUTION:

General throughout Kenya and Uganda. Frequent the open grass country and edges of forest land but seldom occurs within true forest. The greatest variety of forms are found in Uganda and Kavirondo and to a less degree at the coast, while around Nairobi district the form of *diara* is conspicuous as is to be expected being influenced by its model *D. chrysippus f. dorippus*.

The typical *encedon* form is mimetic of *D. chrysippus f. chrysippus*.

54. *ACRÆA EXCELSIOR*, E. M. Sharpe. Pl. IX., figs. 1 and 2. Pl. XIII., fig. 8.

Expanse 35-46 mm. General colour, orange, cream and black.

F.-w. basal half orange red, slightly paler in upper part of cell and distally; widely edged with black on costa apex and margin. Apical area with conspicuous creamy-yellow oblique bar; base of wing slightly dusky, with an extension of this colour along hind-margin. (Out of a series of over 100 topotypical males there is not one with "sub-marginal lemon-ochreous spots divided by the nervules" as described by Tltringham). Monograph of *Acraeas*.

H.-w. Central band creamy-yellow from Ia to 3, richer yellow from 4 to costa; basal suffusion blackish and clear cut, at inner margin, more diffuse at costa; a distinct black line at discocellulars which divides into a Y at costa and encloses a red spot. Marginal border black tapering somewhat at costa and anal angle, and somewhat indented at inner edge in area 4.

Underside: F.-w. somewhat like above but paler and duller; apex and margin with deep brick-red internervular rays divided by black along the veins.

H.-w. lemon-yellow; marginal border as above but more greyish, with large triangular internervular white spots, from the apex of each is a red line which extends to the inner edge of the border; half way along the costa is an irregular black triangle enclosing a red area, the apex of which reaches to vein 4; area 9 is red. A second black triangle is situated on the inner margin, with apex at origin of V2; the triangle is divided by black lines enclosing two red spots at base of Ic and two yellow in Ia.

FEMALE:

Very like the male; usually larger and slightly duller but ornamented along the margin of the fore-wing and hind-wing with a series of sub-marginal internervular reddish spots.

Underside: As in the male, but F.-w. internervular rays more triangular and orange in colour; the marginal spots on the hind-wing more triangular with contiguous bases, thus causing the nervular blackish rays to be pointed distally.

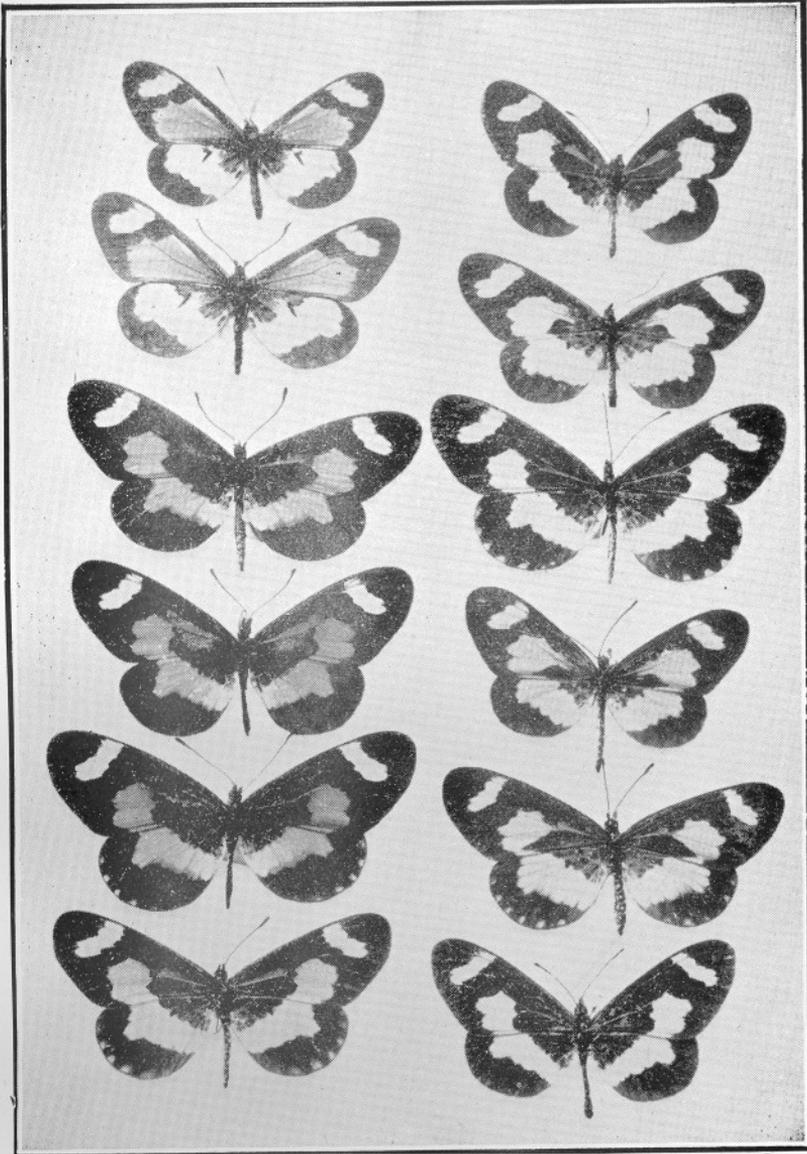


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

Upper surfaces.

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| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea excelsior</i> . (Male). | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea cabira</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea excelsior</i> . (Female). | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea cabira</i> var. (Male). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea sotikensis</i> . (Male). | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea cabira</i> . (Female). |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea sotikensis</i> . (Male). | Fig. 10. <i>Acraea cabira</i> f. <i>apecida</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acraea sotikensis</i> . (Female). | Fig. 11. <i>Acraea cabira</i> f. <i>apecida</i> . (Female). |
| Fig. 6. <i>Acraea sotikensis rowena</i> . (Female). | Fig. 12. <i>Acraea cabira</i> f. <i>karschi</i> . (Male). |

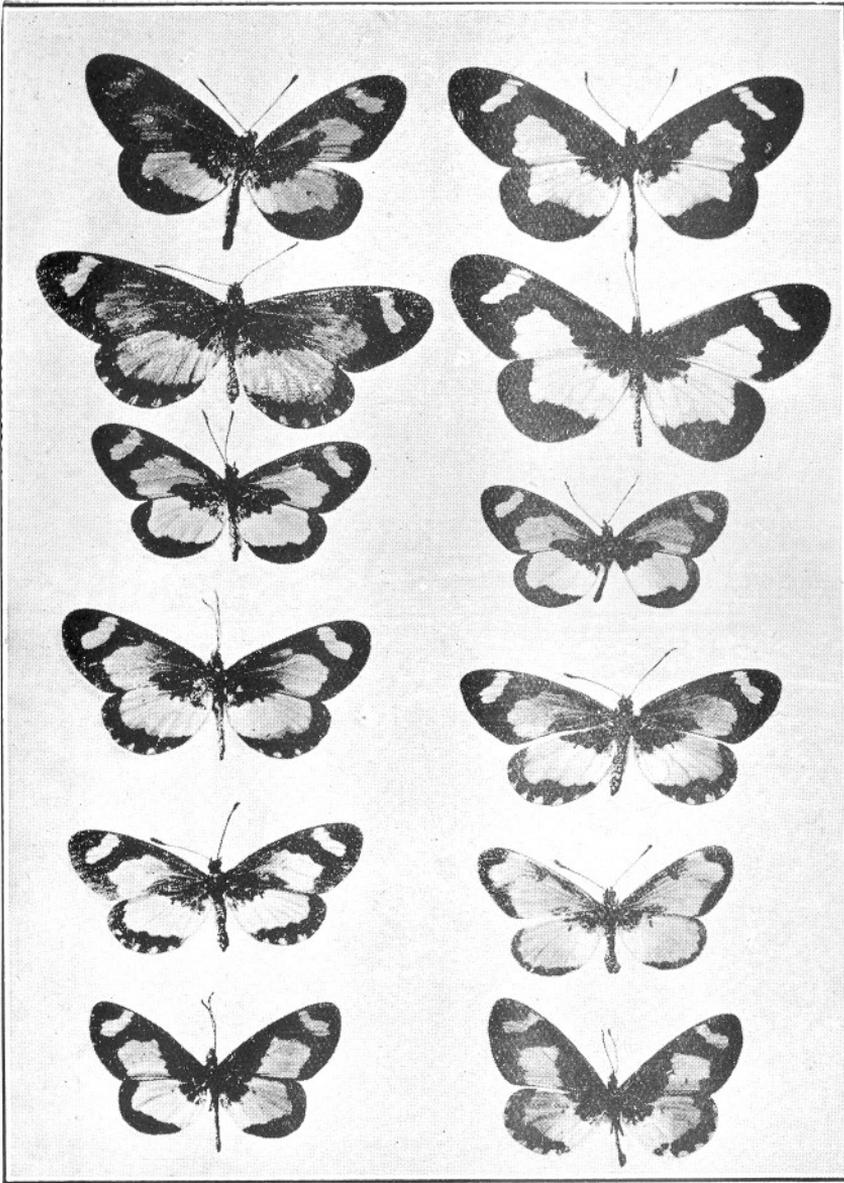


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

Upper surfaces.

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|---|--|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acræa bonasia bonasia</i> . (Male). (Masindi). | Fig. 7. <i>Acræa viviana</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acræa bonasia bonasia</i> . (Female). (Masindi). | Fig. 8. <i>Acræa viviana</i> . (Female). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acræa bonasia alicia</i> . (Male). (Jinja). | Fig. 9. <i>Acræa bonasia</i> var. (Male). (Kikuyu). |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acræa bonasia alicia</i> . (Female). (Jinja). | Fig. 10. <i>Acræa bonasia</i> var. (Female). (Kikuyu). |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acræa bonasia alicia</i> . (Female). (Jinja). | Fig. 11. <i>Acræa bonasia</i> var. (Female). (Kikuyu). |

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: -

Found only at high altitudes, usually above 7,000 ft. on the Escarpment, Kijabe, Aberdares. It is very local but fairly common where it occurs. It is easily recognised by its remarkable underside. It has a somewhat slow flight unless disturbed.

55. *ACRÆA UVUI*, Gr. Smth. Pl. X., figs. 6 and 12. Pl. XII., figs. 11 and 12.

Expanse 30-40 mm. General colour, black and orange-red.

F.-w. black with an orange-red sub-apical bar, narrow just at costa but expanding in areas 5 and 4, so that it has the appearance of turning up and out; occasionally the bar is almost the same width throughout.

A large almost rectangular patch of orange-red occupies the mid-area of 1a and 1b, the basal 2/3 of 2, the base of 3 and a triangular portion of the cell.

H.-w. basal triangle black, with a slight line in 6; margin black; most of the wing occupied by orange-red shading to yellow at the inner margin and produced to an angle in 4 and 5, at which point the marginal black border is narrowest.*

Underside: F.-w. basal 2/3 tawny-yellow with a faint indication of the black above shewing through. Black areas of terminal 1/3 as above but duller at tip and margin, though distinctly black above the orange; apex and outer margin with dull orange internervular spots, sometimes distinct, often obscured. Sub-apical bar dull ochre-yellow.

H.-w. mostly ochre-yellow; marginal border black and angled as above; and decorated with conspicuous white triangular marginal spots; base slightly olive. Black spots as follows: A series of three set in a triangular fashion, sub-basal in 1a and 1b, basal in 1c; followed by two large black quadrate spots in 1c and in mid-cell; a comma mark basal in 5; directly above which is a spot in 7; a rather inconsistent series at base of 1b, 1c and cell.

FEMALE:

Very like the male but larger, rather duller, with more yellow at inner margin of H.-w. The hind-wing margin is more uniform in width and is ornamented with orange-red spots; a few sub-marginal red spots are present at the angle of the fore-wing.

* *A. uvui* from the high Kikuyu Escarpment appear to have developed along lines similar to the Kikuyu race of *A. bonasia*, i.e., the inner area of the H.-w. is markedly more yellow than in typical *uvui*.

Underside: Variable, though much as in the male; apex and outer margin brownish with long orange internervular rays; sub-apical bar reduced, sometimes reduced to an ochre triangular patch, base to costa. H.-w. margin wider and with larger spots; basal spots arranged in transverse row to origin of 6, with a large quadrate spot in 7. Very frequently the spots are obsolete, the whole of the ground colour being a chestnut brown, except along the cost, and area 8; the marginal triangular spots are ochreous, while the rays are indistinct. (Vide photo).

EARLY STAGES:

The eggs are laid in a group on the underside of a leaf of a species of Hibiscus; they are creamy when first deposited but rapidly become orange, then greyish just before the larvæ hatch. The larvæ are gregarious and like many other species of acraeas of this group they spin a web between the skeleton of the leaf on which they are feeding, so that when all the fleshy substance has been devoured the leaf hangs in a web-covered mass, and into this the young larvæ retire when not feeding. The mature larva is brown with a lighter dorsal stripe, an interrupted dorso-lateral line, followed by a yellowish side line above the legs. The spines are mostly black except those on the lower thoracic area which are brownish or ochreous. The pupa is white or creamy with fine black lines on the wing-cases, and the usual spots with yellow centres on the abdominal segments; frequently the pupa may be uniform bronzy-golden.

DISTRIBUTION:

Through Uganda to Nandi and Escarpment, east to Mt. Kenia at Meru and Embu. It is very common where it occurs, the males far out-numbering the females. This species flies with *A. bonasia alicia*, and may easily be mistaken for that species on the wing. The most marked difference is in the basal black of the hind-wing which in *uvui* is in a line with the black of the fore-wing.

It is found in the vicinity of forest clearings and along roads traversing forest, and is seldom taken out in the open.

56. *ACRÆA BONASIA BONASIA*, Fab. Pl. X., figs. 1 and 2. Pl. XII., figs. 2 and 3.

Expanse 40-48 mm. General colour orange-red and black.

F.-w. black, with a sup-apical oblique orange-red bar; and a large area of the same colour occupying the lower half of the cell, entering base of area 3, basal $\frac{2}{3}$ rd. of 2, except at angle, the outer half of 1b except at margin and the outer half of 1a, except marginally. The black at the base of the wing is thus cut into, especially by the red in the cell. H.-w. basal triangle blackish; margin broadly black, indented on the inner edge by an extension of the orange of the rest of the wing in areas 4 and 5.

Underside: F.-w. dull orange-tawny at basal half to almost the apex of the cell, which contains a black streak; directly beyond the cell is a black bar, wide at the costa and narrowing as it crosses 3 and 4; a subapical bar of ochreous-yellow corresponds in outline to the orange bar of the upper surface. Apex and outer margin brownish-black with triangular ochreous internervular spots; the veins carrying a certain amount of ochreous dusting.

The bases of areas 1b and 2 contain blackish spots.

H.-w. ochreous-yellow in mid area, slightly tinged olive at base; the two colours being separated by a series of irregular shaped spots which extend in a straight row from a large spot in 7 to sub-basal spots in 1a. Marginal black and indented as above, and carrying seven marginal internervular-triangular ochreous spots, and ornamented with ochreous above and below each vein.

FEMALE:

Somewhat like the male but duller, more brownish-black, and paler ochreous-orange, slightly deeper in shade in the lower part of the cell.

The general distribution of colour is as in the male but the basal black of both fore and hind-wing is less extensive and not so clearly defined; further the marginal band of the hind-wing carries a series of triangular internervular orange spots. In some females the sub-apical bar is yellow.

Underside: Somewhat variable; F.-w. much as in the male but duller, and with more extensive ochreous rays on the margin. H.-w. base greenish-grey, followed by an irregular row of variable spots; central area of wing ochreous largely encroached upon by the long blackish-brown rays originating from in between the marginal internervular ochreous spots.

EARLY STAGES:

The eggs are laid on the underside of the leaves of a species of Hibiscus. The newly emerged larva is a dirty white above slightly tinged with bluish below and carries white spines. At the second moult the two or three anterior rows of spines as also the three posterior become black. In the mature stage the larva is bluish or greenish white with the dorsum, blackish and decorated with a white mid-line. A lateral body-line of yellowish extends above the level of the legs, from the third segment to the last. The anterior and posterior spines remain black. The pupa is elongate with only slight protuberances at head and thorax. The blackish pencilling may be marked or feint according to the ground colour; in the white variety these are pronounced.

DISTRIBUTION:

The western form extends into Uganda and reaches as far east as Chagwe, but it rapidly merges into the eastern race *alicia*.

Males are more noticeable than females and come readily to damp mud along forest streams and by roadsides which pass through forest land and high bush country. The flight is slow and feeble.

57. *ACRÆA BONASIA ALICIA*, E. M. Sharpe. Pl. X., figs. 3, 4, 5. Pl. XII., figs. 4 and 5.

Expanse 30-45 mm. General colour orange-red and black.

This race is very like the typical but is smaller. The black basal areas of both wings are more restricted, thus the dark colour of the fore-wing does not extend into area 2, and more than half the cell is orange-red. In the typical *alicia*, the orange of the hind-wing is only very slightly paler in the region of the inner margin, but examples from Marsabit south to Kikuyu and Nairobi have this area distinctly yellow. (Vide Pl. X., figs. 9 and 10).

Underside: F.-w. basal two-thirds orange; costa, apex and outer margin black; sub-apical bar yellow-ochre; margin with triangular internervular ochreous rays; sub-basal pinkish spots in 1a and 1b. H.-w. ochre-yellow tinged with greenish at the base; marginal border black with distinct ochre triangular internervular marginal spots. Black spots variable, but usually set in an irregular line which extends from a large spot in 7 to a double spot sub-basal in 1a.

FEMALE:

This is variable; there are three fairly well-marked forms which may be described as follows:—

- (a) Somewhat male-like, but larger and duller; hind-wing margin with distinct orange spots. Underside generally duller than in the male, with the apex and margin more brownish and intersected by ochreous internervular rays outlined with brownish and by blackish nervular streaks. H.-w. much as in the male but marginal border brownish and less dense so that the rays are more visible. The sub-basal row of spots is more distinct and made up of larger and more coalescent spots.
- (b) F.-w. male-like but duller, and more tawny towards base; sub-apical bar paler, H.-w. ochreous, shading to orange towards costa; marginal spots ochreous. Underside: Paler and duller than in (a) with margin more ochreous and with ill-defined rays. H.-w. marginal border more extensive, the rays ill-defined but encroaching inwards almost to apex of the cell. Spots set as a double row transverse to the wing.
- (c) Light areas of both fore and hind-wings ochreous, with a slight tinge of orange in the cell of F.-w. Marginal spots on

hind-wing ochreous. Underside: Generally paler; margins of both wings with ill-defined marginal spots and of a yellowish-grey colour, intersected by blackish nervular streaks. Black spots of H.-w. almost obsolete.

A fourth very interesting variety is that figured on Pl. X., fig. 11.

Upperside: Light orange, slightly dusky at base; margin and apex brown-black; costa only slightly blackish; sub-apical bar only very slightly paler than rest of wing; discocellulars with a black spot. H.-w. mostly light orange, with a narrower marginal border with an undulating inner edge; basal area slightly dusky; inner margin of wing yellowish.

Underside: F.-w. somewhat like the upperside but margin and apex almost uniform greyish-brown. H.-w. dull ochreous with wide marginal border of a uniform ochreous-brown. Spots absent except for three on discocellulars.

EARLY STAGES:

Eggs indistinguishable from those of the typical form. Larva very similar to that of *bonasia bonasia*, being pale greenish-grey with dark blackish dorsum relieved by two longitudinal pale yellowish lines, with a third greenish-yellow line just above the legs, this last with two pairs of spines. The three anterior and three posterior spines are black, the remainder greenish-white. Some specimens are pale so that the dorsal stripe appears brownish instead of blackish.

The pupa is dark brown or creamy with fine lines on the wing-cases, wider ones on the dorso-thoracic area and each abdominal segment with black spots carrying yellow centres.

The larvæ of this species are gregarious, so much so that it is no uncommon thing to find larvæ of two distinct ages and undoubtedly belonging to two distinct broods occupying the same web.

DISTRIBUTION:

From Eastern Uganda, east and south to Ukambani; frequenting forest areas. It is an abundant species and easily captured; its flight is slow and weak. The imagines are equally as gregarious as the larvæ and one frequently finds a hundred or more at rest for the night on a single branch.

The males have a curious habit of swaying from side to side when they first alight on a branch.

58. *ACRÆA SOTIKENSIS*, E. M. Sharpe. Pl. IX., figs. 3, 5, 6. Pl. XII., fig. 9.

Expanse 40-60 mm. General colour, black and orange with yellow in the forewing.

F.-w. Deep brownish-black; sub-apical bar yellow-ochre, crossing from below the costa to within 3 mm. of the margin in 4. An orange-red area extends from the central area of Ia and Ib, upwards into the basal half of 2, and frequently enters the lower part of the cell and base of Ib. H.-w. Triangular basal area blackish, sometimes shewing through. Margin widely black with a strong indentation on the proximal edge at 4.

Underside: F.-w. somewhat as above; basal half reddish orange, darker in area corresponding to dark areas of above; apex and margin orange-ochre internervular rays outlined in blackish; distal ends of veins blackish. Area Ib with a comma spot at about mid-point.

H.-w. Orange area of above represented by a pinkish-ochre patch conforming to the same outline. Base sage green with two parallel rows of spots joined together by crimson, except at margin. Basal area with three spots; margin with long internervular rays of orange arising from the apex of each triangular ochreous marginal spot; intervening areas ochreous thinly powdered with black and outlined with the same; nervures black.

FEMALE:

Very like the male but larger, and with marginal orange spots on H.-w. border; black at lower part of base of F.-w. not so extended or intense. Underside as in male.

59. *ACRÆA SOTIKENSIS ROWENA*, Eltr. Pl. IX., fig. 6.

Very like the typical form but with a greater amount of black in the fore-wing; and hind-wing central orange area paler on the inner margin.

EARLY STAGES:

We have no notes on this species.

DISTRIBUTION:

The typical form ranges through Uganda east and south to Lumbwa and Mau. The form *rowena* comes from the Ruwenzori area and Toro.

60. *ACRÆA CABIRA*, Hoppfer. Pl. IX., fig. 7, 8, 9. Pl. XIII., figs. 11 and 12.

Expanse 35-60 mm. General colour orange or ochreous and black. Variable.

(a) F.-w. Brown-black; a sub-apical oblique bar of pale ochre-yellow extending from II to IO and widely in 5 and 4; sub-costal area red at base; lower vein of cell, base of 3, two-thirds of 2, central area Ib and Ia ochre-yellow. H.-w. base greyish-black mottled with black dots; hind border black with black streaks, slightly angled at 4 and narrower from then upwards.

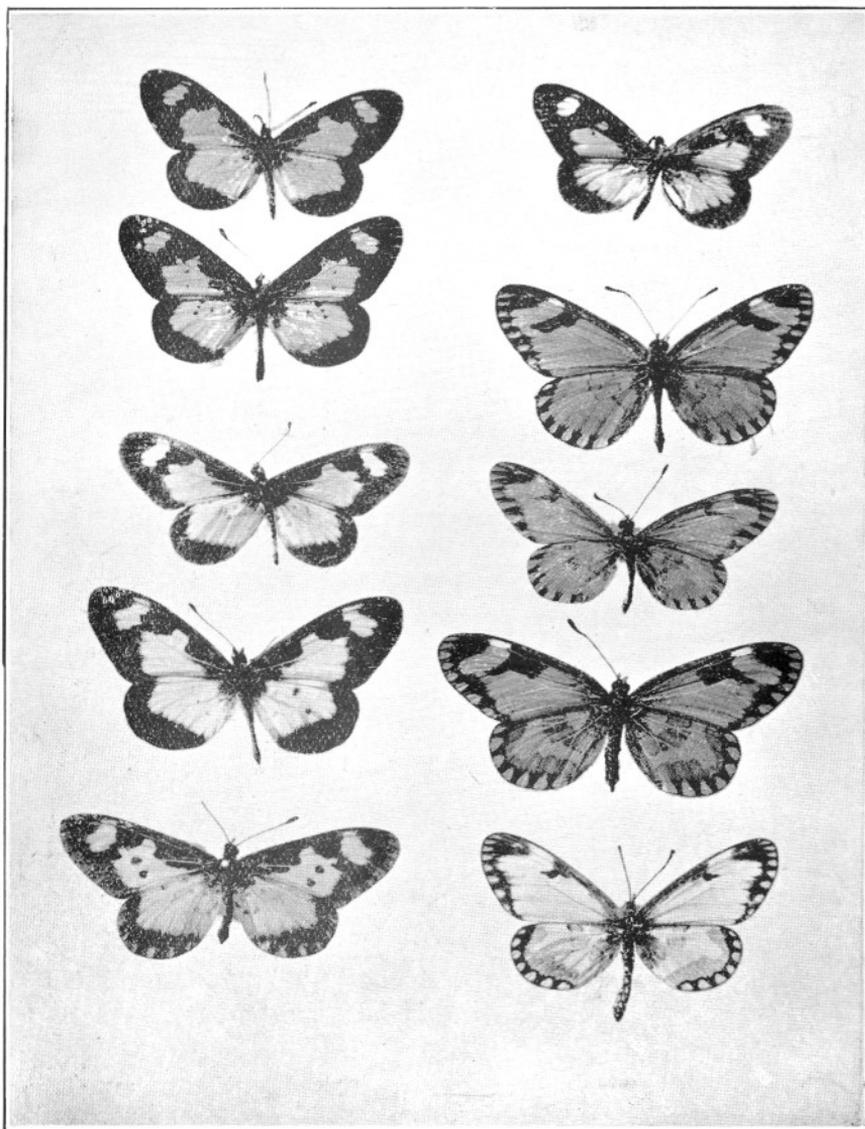


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

Upper surfaces.

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| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea acerata</i> . (Male).
(Meru). | Fig. 6. <i>Acraea acerata</i> var. (Male).
(Chagwe). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea acerata</i> . (Male).
(Teriki). | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea ventura</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea acerata</i> var. (Male).
(Nairobi). | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea ventura</i> var. (Male). |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea acerata</i> f. <i>tenella</i> .
(Male). | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea ventura</i> . (Female). |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acraea acerata</i> . (Female). | Fig. 10. <i>Acraea ochrascens</i> . (Male).
(Entebbe). |

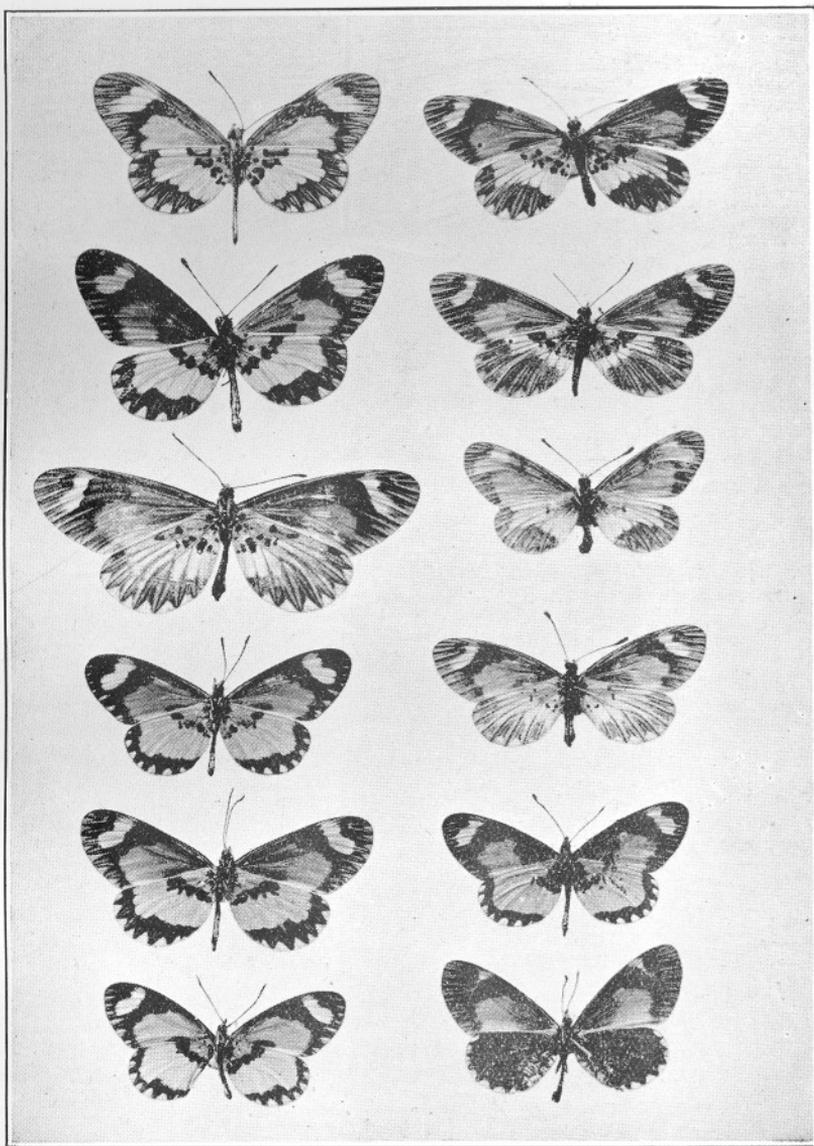


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

Under surfaces.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acræa cabira apecida</i> . | Fig. 7. <i>Acræa bonasia</i> var. |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acræa bonasia bonasia</i> . | Fig. 8. <i>Acræa bonasia alicia</i> . |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acræa bonasia bonasia</i> . | Fig. 9. <i>Acræa bonasia</i> var. |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acræa bonasia bonasia</i> . | Fig. 10. <i>Acræa alicia</i> . |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acræa bonasia bonasia</i> . | Fig. 11. <i>Acræa uvui</i> . |
| Fig. 6. <i>Acræa</i> var. (Kikuyu). | Fig. 12. <i>Acræa uvui</i> . |

The following varieties occur:—

- (b) A common form in Teita, has all the pale areas orange-ochreous, thus agreeing somewhat with the named form—*apecida*, Oerth. Pl. IX., figs. 10 and 11.
- (c) A further form has the central ochreous patch of F.-w. stopping short of the cell, but the lower edge of the basal part of the cell is orange-red, but not connected with the ochreous of the rest of the wing.
- (d) A variety which has the pale areas of fore and hind-wing pale ochreous and very narrow, that of the fore-wing extending towards the base; no red at base of fore-wing = *f. karschi*, Auriv. Pl. IX., fig. 12.
- (e) Another form is somewhat like *karschi*, but the pale bands are wider and the fore-wing pale patch does not enter into the base of the wing as in the typical form.

Underside: F.-w. base dull orange shading to orange-ochre, outlined with blackish at costa and distally. Sub-apical bar ochreous; apex and margin marked greyish rays outlined with black and containing the distal black ends of the veins; internervular spaces orange. Black spots sub-basal in Ia and Ib. H.-w. greenish-ochre at base followed by a double row of spots connected up by crimson bars; centre of wing ochre-yellow widest at 4. Border with marked rays as in fore-wing but internervular triangular spots distally ochreous shading to red between the rays.

In the form *karschi*, the base of the fore-wing is reddish-brown, sharply cut from the ochreous colour of the rest of the base, and contains three distinct spots, one in cell, one basal in Ib and one sub-basal in Ia. The hind-marginal band is darker.

In the form *natalensis* the pale areas are more yellowish.

FEMALE:

Somewhat like the males but larger, and with a distinct row of marginal orange or yellow spots in the hind-wing.

EARLY STAGES:

The eggs are whitish-cream or ochreous and are laid in groups on a species of wild Hibiscus. The mature larva is bluish-green except for the first four segments, which are ochreous, with a dorsal and two dorsolateral lines; undersurface greenish; spines ochreous except for first two and last two, these are blackish. They are gregarious. The pupa is creamy-white or ochreous with distinct ornamentation, in the form of blackish lines and spots with orange or yellow centres.

DISTRIBUTION:

This species occurs in its various form from Teita and Ukambani north to Elgon and Kenia and West Uganda. It is common where it occurs. A form has been described from the Sesse Islands under the name *abrupta*, Grunberg. It is said to differ in having no striations on the margin of the hind-wing on the underside, the border being black with whitish marginal spots.

61. *ACRÆA VIVIANA*, Staud. Pl. X., figs. 7 and 8. Pl. XIII., fig. 10.

Expanse 45-60 mm. General colour pale ochreous with black border.

F.-w. Black or brownish-black; sub-apical bar ochreous, rather narrow and almost uniform width, though somewhat irregular. Central pale area ochreous and large; extending through the extreme base of 3, basal half of 2, mid-area of Ib and practically all Ia. Costa red at base.

H.-w. with slight basal triangular black area somewhat spotted; pale area wide and acutely angled in 4; margin wide and black.

Underside: Entire base of F.-w. brick-red, rest of pale areas ochreous; costa broadly blackish-brown, the black colour extending between the sub-apical bar and the central pale area. Apex and margin with long ochreous internervular rays separated by nervular rays of greyish outlined in blackish. H.-w. greenish at base and separated from the rest of the ochreous pale central area by a double row of black spots which are united in the cell and area 7 by crimson bars. Marginal border with well marked ochreous triangular spots, at the apex of each a red line separating the nervular greyish rays which are outlined with blackish.

FEMALE:

This may be a large replica of the male or more usually it is very much paler in colour.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

Through Uganda to Mt. Elgon and N. Kavirondo.

62. *ACRÆA ACERATA*, f. *VINIDIA*, Hewitson. Pl. XI., figs. 1-6. Pl. XIII., figs. 7 and 13.

Expanse 35-44 mm. General colour orange with black outline.

F.-w. black, sub-apical bar irregular in outline, extending from 10 and 6-4; pale orange patch in wing occupying central area Ia, Ib, and basal two-thirds of 2, extreme basal angle of 3 and slightly into cell as a wedge opposite and above vein 2; areas 2 and Ib each with

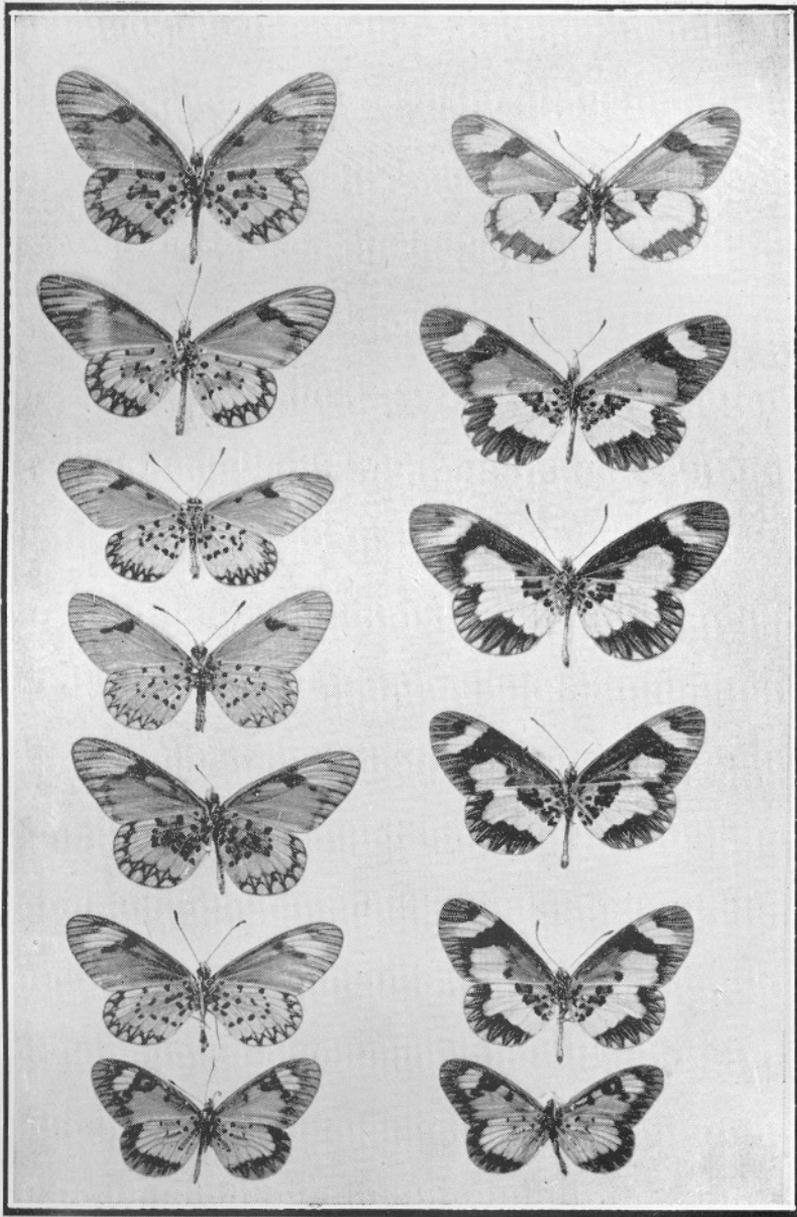


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN. Under surfaces.

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| Fig. 1. <i>Acræa terpsichore</i> . (Male).
(Bugalla). | Fig. 8. <i>Acræa excelsior</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acræa terpsichore</i> . (Male).
(Marsabit). | Fig. 9. <i>Acræa sotikensis</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acræa terpsichore</i> . (Male).
(Mombasa). | Fig. 10. <i>Acræa viviana</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acræa terpsichore</i> . (Male).
(Mombasa). | Fig. 11. <i>Acræa cabira karschi</i> .
(Male). |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acræa terpsichore</i> . (Male).
(Nairobi). | Fig. 12. <i>Acræa cabira</i> . (Male). |
| Fig. 6. <i>Acræa terpsichore</i> . (Male). | Fig. 13. <i>Acræa acerata</i> var. (Male). |

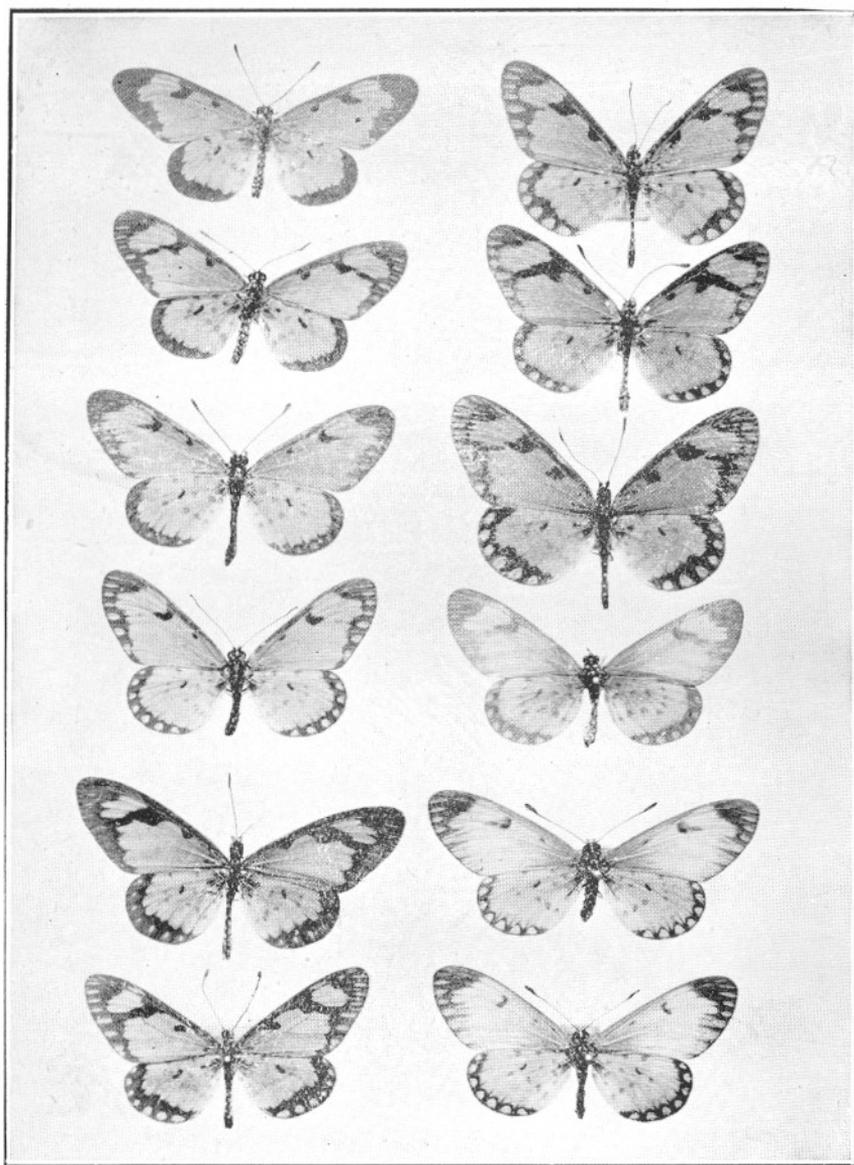


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

Upper surfaces.

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|---|---|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea terpsichore</i> . (Male). (Mombasa). | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea terpsichore</i> . (Bugalla). |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea terpsichore</i> . (Male). (Mombasa). | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea terpsichore</i> . (Bugalla). |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea terpsichore</i> . (Male). (Mombasa). | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea terpsichore</i> . (Bugalla). |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea terpsichore</i> . (Male). (Nairobi). | Fig. 10. <i>Acraea terpsichore</i> . (Female). (Nairobi). |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acraea terpsichore</i> . (Male). (Marsabit). | Fig. 11. <i>Acraea terpsichore</i> . (Female). (Nairobi). |
| Fig. 6. <i>Acraea terpsichore</i> . (Male). (Elgon). | Fig. 12. <i>Acraea terpsichore</i> . (Female). (Nairobi). |

a small black spot. H.-w. mostly orange, slightly black at base with a variable amount of spotting; marginal border black, and angled at 4.

Underside: F.-w. basally orange; a big black spot in cell; a large black patch in discocellulars, followed by a sup-apical ochreous bar. Apex and margin greyish-black with orange marginal triangles; black spots in Ia and Ib as above; cell with a black central spot.

H.-w. pale ochreous with blackish border with orange triangular marginal spots; veins slightly blackened distally. Basal spots as follows:—One spot in 8, two in 7, connected by a red line; a small spot in 2, two each in Ic and Ib connected by lines; cell with two spots, one central from which a red line extends almost to the apex, one sub-basal.

FEMALE:

Like the male but larger and decorated with marginal spots in the hind-wing and in areas Ib to 6 in the fore-wing. Spots in Ib and 2 large, or they may be entirely absent.

A variety of male, Fig. 6, Pl. XI., has the orange areas restricted, and has the orange spot in the cell of the fore-wing quite separate from the rest of the orange area; the sub-apical bar is yellow. In the H.-w. the distal margin of the orange area is deeply dentate, and the marginal border has orange spots internervularly.

EARLY STAGES:

Eggs are laid in bunches or groups on the undersurfaces of the leaves of a species of *Solanum*. The newly emerged larva is a greyish yellow or green, becoming pale greenish in the third stage, with the spines of first two and last three segments blackish or brownish; the remainder yellowish; lateral body line yellowish; head brownish with black inverted V in centre. Pupa white or creamy with usual black lines and dots.

DISTRIBUTION:

Teita and Ukambani through Kenya and Uganda; frequenting the edges of forest lands and frequently occurring in the bush country. The Uganda form is a richer orange than that found in Kenya. They are slow fliers and keep low so that they are easy to capture.

63. *ACRÆA TERPSICHORE*, Linn. Pl. XIII., figs. 1—6; Pl. XIV., figs. 1—12; Pl. XV., fig. 1—12.

Expanse 36-50 mm. General colour of males orange to orange-red with a varying degree of black marks. Females very variable.

F.-w. orange or orange-red; costa black with a slight break before the apex; apex and margin black with a varying number of orange

spots and streaks. The cell usually has a small black spot in the upper part of mid-area, while the discocellulars carry a blackish streak which may or may not extend through area 2 and join the marginal black base of Ib with a black streak and a slight degree of blackish scaling is often present in Ia. H.-w. orange with a narrow black marginal border which is usually decorated with orange spots, but these are sometimes absent. Spots variable, the most constant being that on the discocellulars, and the one at the base of the cell.

Undersurface: F.w. orange inclining to ochre at tip and margin. The discocellular black mark is present, sometimes with a continuation into area 3. Veins 1 to 10 are usually black distally. H.-w. ochre-yellow with a very narrow black border; internal to which is a series of seven triangular ochreous spots enclosed in blackish arches, while internal to these is a series of inverted ochreous triangles divided by the blackened ends of the veins. The spotting is variable in size though fairly constant in position, as follows:—One in 8; two large ones in 7; one each in 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, following contour of wing; two in Ic, sub-basal and central, two in Ib and Ia; a line on discocellulars; cell with one at base and one central. These spots may be detached or they may be joined up by a common brownish ground (Fig. —, Pl. —), or some may be united by red bars. Fig.— Pl. —

FEMALES:

Extremely variable, the commonest forms being as follows:—

- (a) Very like the male but paler and larger and less heavily marked with black, especially on the costa and margin; the discocellular mark is reduced to a spot; the spot in the cell reduced or obsolete. Pl. XIV., figs. 10, and 11.
- (b) Like (a) but with fore-wing very pale ochreous, slightly browner at base; hind-wing ochreous. Pl. XIV., fig. 12.
- (c) Somewhat like (a) but with heavy black apex and margin; hind-wing spots clear. Pl. XV., fig. 1.
- (d) Ground colour as in (a) but sub-apical fore-wing bar white. Pl. XV., fig. 2.
- (e) Like (c) but with a brown suffusion in the fore-wing; marginal black more defined and carrying spots; sub-apical bar creamy. Pl. XV., fig. 3.
- (f) Very like (e) but fore-wing smoky-brownish at base; hind-wing richer orange; margin black with very small spots. Pl. XV., fig. 4.
- (g) Like (f) but with no distinct fore-wing bar; orange marginal spots in fore and hind-wing defined and darker; hind-wing ground colour darker. Pl. XV., fig. 10.
- (h) Somewhat like (g) but fore and hind-wings smoky. Pl. XV., fig. 11.

- (i) Very like (f); cell and discocellular spots large; fore-wing smoky; hind-wing orange with ochreous patch at anal angle; marginal border wide and carrying large orange spots. Pl. XV., fig. 8.
- (j) Somewhat like (i); marginal spots on both wings clearly defined; ground colour fore-wing slightly paler; hind-wing ochreous-grey basally, with a distinct ochreous bar internal to the wide black marginal border. Pl. XV., fig. 6.
- (k) Somewhat like (j) but distal half of cell, base of 3, two-thirds 2, whole of 1b creamy, contrasting with the dark apex and marginal border; hind-wing golden orange, with a yellow bar distally with the broad marginal border. Fig. 5 and 7.
- (l) A very curious form with deep sooty-brown hind-wing, with indistinct marginal spots; fore-wing dusky-brown at base, shading to white sub-apically and marginally; apex blackish. Pl. XV., fig. 9.
- (m) Fore-wing creamy from costa to margin, inclining to buff at base; apex black with orange internervular rays; hind-wing orange-ochreous with narrow black border ornamented with orange spots. Pl. XV., fig. 12.

EARLY STAGES:

The eggs are laid in groups on the underside of leaves of three species of *Triumfetta*. The larvæ hatch almost simultaneously and keep together until ready to pupate. They eat away the fleshy substance of the leaf so that only a skeleton is left; this is loosely woven together with silk and in this they retire when not feeding. As they grow they devour several leaves in proximity and these are meshed together to meet requirements.

When newly emerged the larvae are olive green, later they turn yellowish green; the usual form has all the spines on the first two segments black, other segments have the following: Two upper pairs, black, two lower, yellowish; each spine situated on an ochreous base; each base connected by an ochreous line. The spiracular line is more conspicuous than the others. A second variety has a dorso-lateral black line. The pupa is very variable, being either black, with a bronze sheen, the only marks visible being the abdominal rings; or golden with a distinct sheen; or almost white with little or no ornamentation; while a fourth is white or cream with bold black lines, black abdominal rings enclosing orange spots.

DISTRIBUTION:

This *Acraea* is widely distributed through Kenya and Uganda and has several varieties which appear to predominate in certain localities, but these are not sufficiently restricted as to be

reckoned local races. Males are more constant than females; thus we find that at the Coast the prevailing form is one which has a rich ground colour with narrow borders carrying very little or no spotting. The extreme of this type is found in the Sesse Islands and along the north-west shore of Lake Victoria; this form is equally rich in ground colour but the black borders though wider are completely broken up by a series of very big orange spots. Intermediate forms are found in the Nairobi and Mau areas. The undersurfaces vary in a corresponding degree.

The species is very common and is especially plentiful in old cultivations where the food plant is abundant; it is an insect more of the open country than forestlands, but is quite common in scrub.

64. *ACRÆA VENTURA*, Hewit. Pl. XI., figs. 7, 8, 9. Pl. VI., fig. 3.

We consider it desirable for the present to treat this as a distinct species, though Dr. Eltringham suggests that it is merely a form of *terpsichore*.

Expanse, 35-50 mm. General colour, orange red with spotted black margins.

F.-w.: Almost entirely orange-red with the costa narrowly black at base but more widely bordered half way along upper side of cell; a large black spot on discocellulars is continued through area 3, and almost reaches the marginal border. Sub-apical bar orange except where it touches the costa; here it is ochreous yellow. Apex and margin black with internervular rays and spots.

H.-w.: Orange-red with a slight basal suffusion of grey; marginal border black with large orange spots; the distinctive markings of the undersurface shew through the body of the wing.

Underside: F.-w. orange for the greater part, becoming paler in the sub-apical area; apex and margin orange with black on the distal ends of veins, discocellular black present but not so distinct.

H.-w. orange ochreous, margin with saggitate black lines along the veins directed outwards; ochreous along the shafts and separated from each other by quadrate red marks; between each head a triangular ochreous spot. Black spots as follows; one in 8; two transverse in 7 at about the centre and connected by a red bar, one each basal in 6 and 5, united by red barsto cell; discocellular line connected with centre spot in cell; a basal spot in 2; area one Ic black at base, with two transverse spots united by a red bar, just below origin v2; Ib with two spots; Ia one; area 9 pink. Female like the male but slightly larger, a greater amount

of black on discocellulars and apex of cell; marginal borders with larger orange spots.

A curious variety of male is figured on Pl. XI., fig. 8; in this the forewing black bar is wanting; the margins have black disconnected parallel lines so that there are no enclosed marginal spots, the internervular spaces being continuous with the rest of the ground colour.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

This acraea is found in greatest numbers on the high plateau of Eldoret and Lake Narasha, and again on the Sesse Islands, in this last area along with the Sesse form of *terpsichore*. It is not uncommon and is easy to capture as it keeps low down and frequents low bush and grass country. It is very desirable that this insect should be bred as by so doing the relationship between this and forms of *terpsichore* would be cleared up.

65. *ACRÆA OCHRASCENS*, E. M. Sharpe. Pl. XI., fig. 10. Pl. VI., fig. 4.

Dr. Eltringham has placed this insect as a sub-species of *terpsichore*, but as it occurs along with that species it must be either a mere variety of it or a perfectly distinct species.

Expanse, 40-44 mm. General colour creamy white with black spotted borders.

F.-w. creamy white, costa brownish at base, becoming blacker up to discocellular spot, which is also black; beyond this to the apex the costa is creamy yellow; apex and outer border blackish with ochreous yellow spots.

H.-w. creamy ochreous, slightly dusky at base; marginal border blackish with large ochreous yellow spots. The undersurface pattern of the hind-wing shews through the ground colour.

Underside: F.-w. pure white or creamy white, with a replica of the upper surface pattern, except that the black on the margin is limited to disconnected nervular rays.

H.-w. creamy, with a wide marginal border deeply and abruptly indented in 5; border composed of saggitate marks pointing outward, the heads enclosing ochreous triangular spots; the shafts outlined with ochreous, with the intervening space red. Spots as follows: Area 9 pinkish; one spot in 8; two crescentic in 7; joined by a red streak; a crescentic discocellular spot joined to one of similar shape in the cell; one in base of cell; two crescentic

in Ic, joined by red; one in Ib with long axis in line with area; two in Ia.

EARLY STAGES:
Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

This specimen is a topotype taken by Sir Frederick Jackson at Entebbe in 1895. Apparently extremely rare.

The curious deep indentation in the hind-wing border is reminiscent of the hind-wing pattern of *ventura*, and not at all like *terpsichore*.

66. *ACRÆA RANGATANA*, Eltr. Not figured.

As we have no examples of this species, we give the original description:—

“ Expanse 44 mm. F.-w. Cell, a small elongated spot at base of 3, basal half of 2, greater half of Ib, and central portion of Ia tawny yellow. Costa and apical half of wing sepia. The usual sub-apical patch of ground colour is reduced to three elongated pale ochreous streaks in 6, g, and 4, that in 6 being only about one-third the length of those in 5 and 4. Sub-marginal internervular spots of tawny yellow. A little black at base extending outwards along nervure I and there expanding into a small dusky spot about 5 mm. from base. A small crimson streak on subcostal near its base.

H.-w. with a little black at base, central area tawny yellow hind margin broadly sepia, deeply indented with ground-colour in areas 4 and 5. A series of sub-marginal yellow spots inclined to tawny towards apex. Inner margin paler with two dusky spots in Ia and one in Ib all more or less coalescent. The sub-basal band of red edged with black, so conspicuous beneath, is here faintly indicated.

Underside: F.-w. as above, but paler and duller, and the dark apical portion blackened only at end of cell, and along outer edge of the tawny yellow in 3 to Ia. Orange internervular streaks along the margin.

H.-w. pale dull ochreous with black nervule ends and bifurcated rays enclosing red marks, the latter inwardly limiting the sub-triangular marginal spots of ground-colour. At about the level of end of cell a double row of elongated transverse black spots enclosing red, much as in *ventura*. A round sub-basal black spot in 8 and some red in 9. Some irregular black at base.”

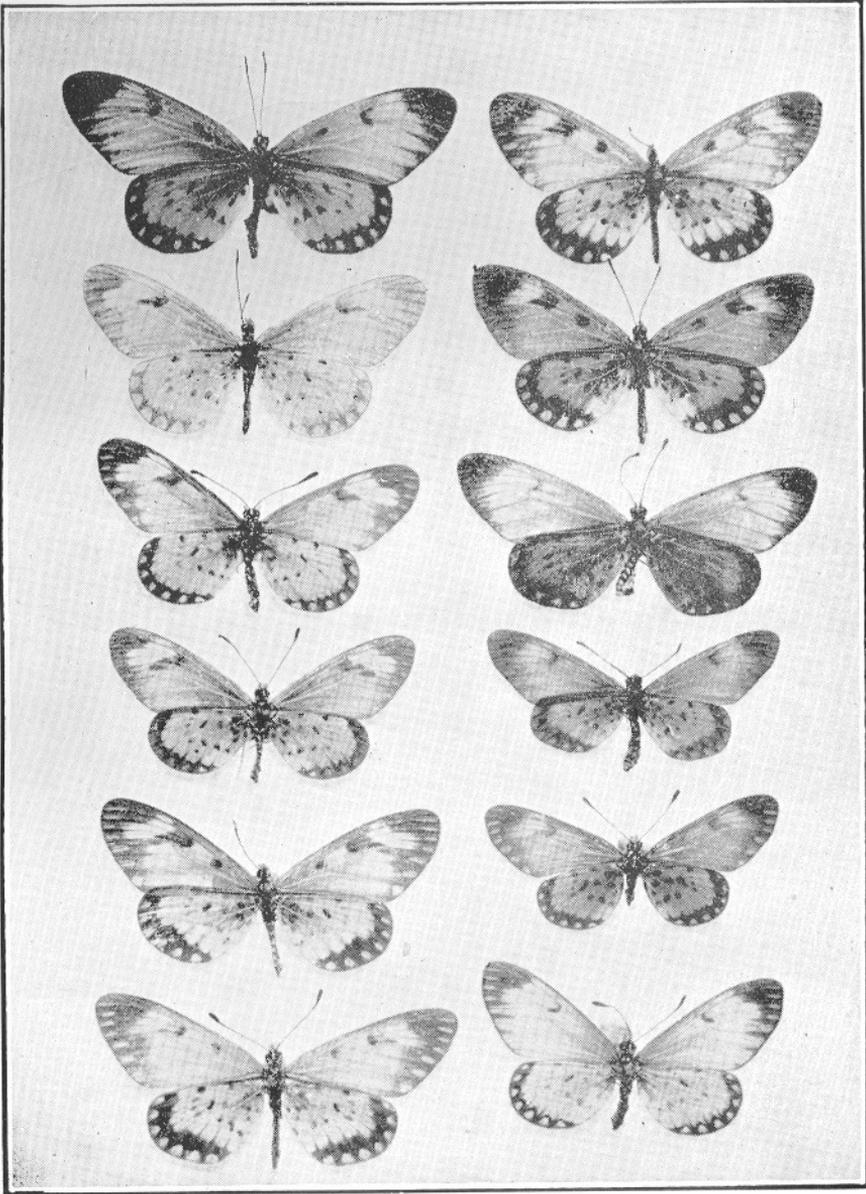


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

Upper surfaces.

Various varieties of *Acraea terpsichore* (females).