

Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XVI.

Figs. 1—4. *Acraea rangatana* (Males). Figs. 5—10. *Acraea rangatana* (Females).

Fig. 11. *Acraea rangatana*, under surface.

THE BUTTERFLIES OF KENYA AND UGANDA.

PART IV.

SUB-FAMILY *ACRÆINÆ*.

GENUS *ACRÆA*.

66. *ACRÆA RANGATANA* (*continued*). Plate XVI., figs. 1-11.

Since writing Part III. of this series we have obtained this species in very large numbers from Kinangop. There is little to add to the description of the male. There is a certain amount of variation in the depth of the orange ground colour; in the size and distinctness of the sub-marginal spots in both wings, and in the amount of black along the costa and upper half of the cell of the fore-wing. There is very frequently a black spot about half way along the lower edge of cellule 1b, and this is, in some specimens, carried up as a streak to join the base of area 2.

The female is somewhat more variable; the predominant form appears to be somewhat like the male but with less intense though wider black marks, especially in the region of the cell of the fore-wing, thus almost entirely obliterating the orange in this area. The sub-apical bar of the fore-wing is reduced, while the basal suffusion on the hind-wing is increased. The second commonest form is one in which the pale areas of both wings are more ochreous, retaining the orange colour in the upper part of the cell and bases of areas 6 and 7.

A third form has the whole of the fore-wing except for the sub-apical bar and sub-marginal spots, heavily dusted with black, thus giving the wing a smoky appearance. In this form the hind-wing pale areas may be either orange (except at the inner margin) or ochreous.

The under-side varies only in respect to the amount of red scaling both sub-marginally and sub-basally.

EARLY STAGES:

We have bred this species in very large numbers. The eggs are of the usual *acræine* type, and are laid in groups on the upper or under surfaces of two aquatic weeds (a new species of *Nesaea*) and *Rotala sp.* (*Lytiraceæ*).

They have a marked preference for the former, which grows right in the water, but if this plant becomes submerged they will lay on the second species. The larvae also have a similar preference. When newly emerged, the larvæ is brownish but at the second moult becomes bluish grey above, brownish olive below, the two colours being separated by a white or ochreous spiracular line, bordered above

by black lines; each spiracle is crimson or red. On the dorsal surface, each segment is anteriorly bordered with black, but divided centrally by a greyish or white line which runs the length of the dorsum. In many examples the lower edge of the black band is accentuated by a white line. The colour of the larvæ is extremely constant. The head is a uniform shiny black. The usual number of spines is present on each segment, all uniform black in colour except those on the spiracular line; these have crimson bases. The spines are very short, not long as in *Acræa terpsichore*.

The pupæ are mainly of two patterns, either uniform black with ochreous or orange spiracular spots on the lateral aspect of the abdominal segments, or black and white. The egg stage varies from 7 to 12 days; the larval period extends to 14 days, and that of the pupa 10 to 18 days.

This *Acræa*, hitherto rare, and known only from two specimens, must be very seasonal. During April, 1926, it simply swarmed along the banks of the Kiteri River on the Kinangop, whereas in August, 1924, and January, 1925, there was not a single example visible; the commonest species then being *A. excelsior*. The flight is slow and weak and the insect keeps low to the ground, and so is easy to capture.

DISTRIBUTION:

The known distribution of this insect is the high plateau of the Kinangop and Aberdares to Laikipia, and along the Mau to Lumbwa.

67. *ACRÆA ALTHOFFI*. Dewitz. Plate XVII., figs. 1—4.
Plate XVIII., figs. 5—7.

Expanse 58-65 mm. General colour black and red with a white bar on the hind-wing. The male of this species is fairly constant and may be described as follows: F.-w. brownish black; basal two-thirds of lower half of cell orange red or scarlet gradually widening towards the distal end, where it becomes bulbous, and carried up as streak across the cell to below the costa. Just beyond the end of the cell is a black spot distally bounded by a somewhat rectangular red bar, basal in 4, 5, and 6. Below and external to this is a quadrate red spot in 3, contiguous with the red in 4. A large red spot is present sub-basally in 2, accentuated somewhat by the triangular black base. The red continues down through areas 1b and 1a; in the former it is deeply indented proximally. H.-w. brownish black, with a pale creamy white bar traversing the wing from about centre of costa to middle of 1a at inner margin. The triangular black at the base has a series of darker spots which correspond to those of the underside.

Underside: F.-w. costa and apex and outer margin ochreous brown, the latter two with black rays and white internervular streaks outlined in black. Sub-apical bar ochreous inclining to dull red

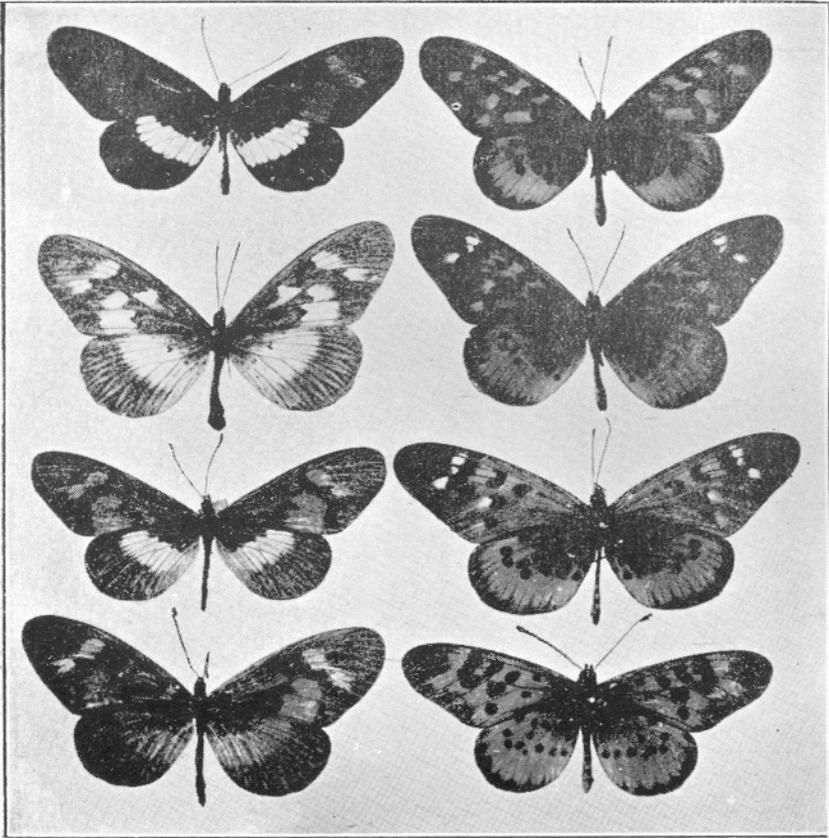


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XVII.

- Fig. 1. *Acræa althoffi althoffi* (Male).
- Fig. 2. *Acræa althoffi althoffi*.
(Female.)
- Fig. 3. *Acræa althoffi* f. *drucei*.
- Fig. 4. *Acræa althoffi* f. *ochreatea*.

- Fig. 5. *Acræa pharsalus pharsalus*
(Male.)
- Fig. 6. *Acræa pharsalus pharsalus*.
- Fig. 7. *Acræa pharsalus pharsalus*.
(Female.)
- Fig. 8. *Acræa pharsalus* f.
pharsaloides.

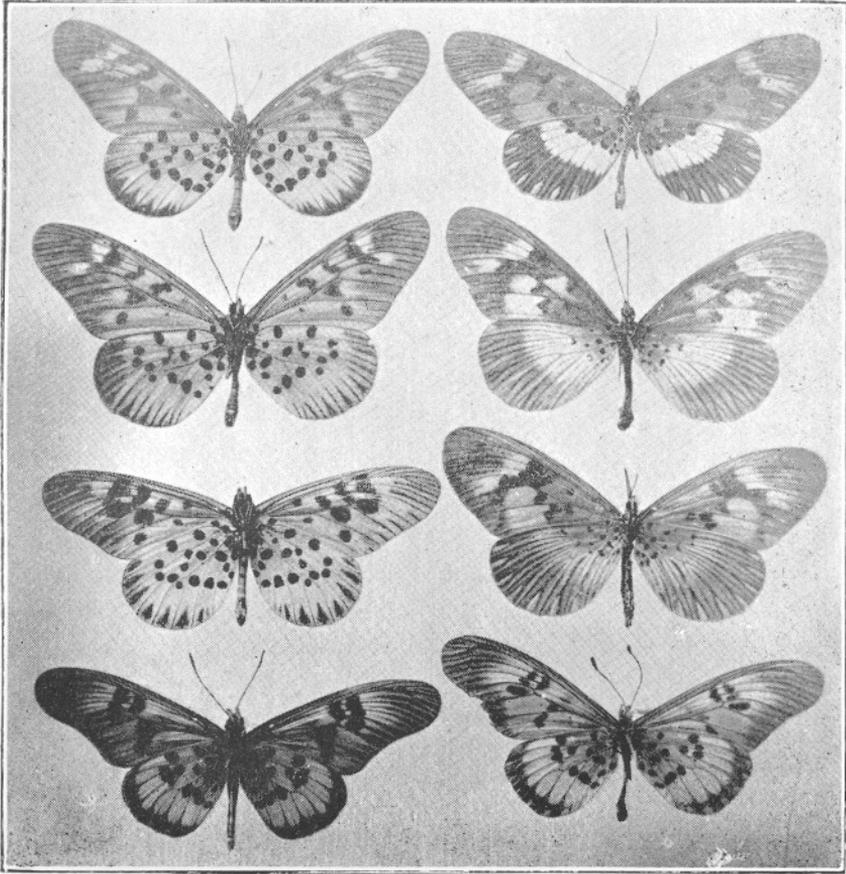


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XVIII.

Under surfaces.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea pharsalus pharsalus</i> . | Fig. 5. <i>Acraea althoffi althoffi</i> . |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea pharsalus pharsalus</i> . | Fig. 6. <i>Acraea althoffi althoffi</i> . |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea pharsalus</i> f. <i>pharsaloides</i> . | (Female.) |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea perenna perenna</i> . | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea althoffi</i> f. <i>ochreata</i> . |
| | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea perenna thesprio</i> . |

proximally, cell and areas 1b and 2 corresponding to red marks above dull red. Cell with a central round black spot, external to which is a transverse black line towards the end of cell. Beyond the apex of the cell and the sub-apical bar is an oblique black bar connected by a streak to the transverse line in the cell. There are two black spots in 1b; one indenting the red area proximally, the other internal to origin of vein 2. A sub-basal black spot is present in 2.

H.-w.: Base greenish ochreous, followed by a creamy bar, corresponding to patch on upper side, beyond which the wing is brownish with black veins and internervular rays, the latter splitting distally to enclose white or cream streaks.

Base of wing, internal to the cream bar, spotted as follows: One each in 8 and 9; two in 7; one each at bases of 6 and 5; two mid-way in cell; three in 1c. towards the base; three in 1b; and one minute spot in 1a.

FEMALE:

The female is variable, but the typical form is:

- (a) Black and white. The pattern is similar to that of the male but the pale areas are larger and the black is not so heavy. The streak in the cell stops short of the base.
- (b) Is somewhat similar to the male in the fore-wings except that the red areas are duller and larger. The hind-wing bar is more ochreous and the distal half of the wing is more ochreous brown so that the black rays and veins show up distinctly.
Pl. XVII., fig. 3. = *f. drucei*.
- (c) Is very like (b) except that all the areas are tawny brown with the sub-apical bar ochreous.
Pl. XVII., fig. 4. = *f. ochreata*.
- (d) The fourth form occurs in Uganda; this had all the pale markings an orange ochreous, with an extension of this colour over the base of the fore-wing and over the whole of the hind-wing.
= *f. telloides*.

68. Professor Poulton has described a race as *A. althoffi neavei*, which differs from the typical form in having the pale bar of the hind-wing dull orange and the fore-wing marks a darker orange. This race occurs in Western Uganda at Toro.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown to us, nor is there any published record.

DISTRIBUTION:

The species occurs throughout Uganda, East to Elgon and Kakamega Forest. The female is very variable, and undoubtedly mimetic in its various forms; thus the black and white form mimics

the female of *Planema macarista* and *Pl. alcinoe camaruinca*; the orange brown *telloides* mimics the *dorotheæ* form of *Acræa jodutta* and *Pl. tellus eumelis*; while the rare *neavei* is mimetic of *Pl. pseudeuryta*.

69. *ACRÆA PHARSALUS PHARSALUS*. Ward. Plate XVII., figs. 5—7. Plate XVIII., figs. 1—2.

Expanse 60-75 mm. General colour red with black spots.

F.-w.: costa and margin brownish black, with a variable degree of blackish suffusion at the base of the wing and nearly the whole of area 1a. Sub-apical bar consisting of three somewhat quadrate spots either white dusted with red or bright red. Distal half of cell, bases of areas 6-2 and almost the whole of 1b bright red, which colour extends to the distal end of 1a, but stops short of the margin. These red areas are accentuated by the presence of black spots as follows: Cell with three spots, one small sub-basally, one large central, and one transverse at apex; internal to the sub-apical bar is a series of four rectangular spots, the fourth in 3 set slightly in from the next; a triangular spot towards base of 2; two in 1b, sub-basal and sub-marginal.

H.-w. mostly red with a slight black suffusion at the base and a narrow black marginal border 2-2½ mm. wide, indented on the inner edge. Distinct heavy black spots correspond to those on the underside.

Underside: F.-w. areas corresponding to the red marks of the upper side are all pinkish ochreous. Black spots as above with in addition one at base of costa; rest of wing greyish brown with black veins and inter-nervular rays.

H.-w. pinkish, shading to greenish grey at base; margin with black internervular rays; extreme edge black bordered internally with greenish grey. Spots as follows: One each in 8 and 9; two in 7, sub-basal and mid-way; one slightly internal to mid-point in 6; two in 5, basal and central; two in 4, basal and sub-basal; one each sub-basal in 3 and 2; three in 1c, basal, sub-basal, and mid-way; two each in 1b and 1a.

FEMALE:

Very like the male but larger and duller.

EARLY STAGES:

The species has not been bred through by us, but the larva is ochreous yellow above, slightly paler below, margins of each segment darker; a central dorsal line extends the length of the body; the basal branches are pale ochre while the rest are black. The head is black with a white line in centre. The pupa is white, with black lines and dots which vary in width so that the appearance is either white or blackish.

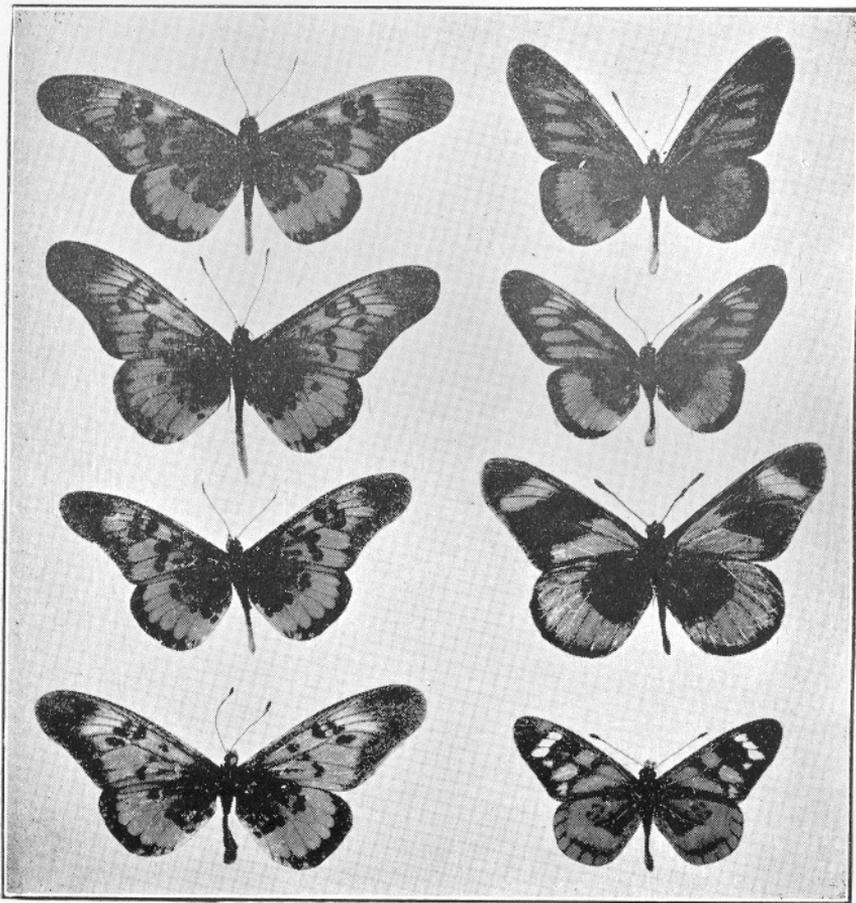


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XIX.

- Fig. 1. *Acraea pareнна pareнна.*
 Fig. 2. *Acraea pareнна pareнна.*
 Fig. 3. *Acraea pareнна thesprio.*
 Fig. 4. *Acraea pareнна thesprio.*
 (Female.)

- Fig. 5. *Acraea orina orineta.*
 Fig. 6. *Acraea orina orineta.*
 Fig. 7. *Acraea baxteri subsquamia.*
 Fig. 8. *Acraea amicitiae.* (Male.)

The form *pharsaloides* is common and occurs along with the typical one, but is more plentiful towards the east. It differs from the typical form in having less black at the bases and margins of the fore and hind-wings, and in having large internervular spots on the hind-wings underside. (Pl. XVII., fig. 8. Pl. XVIII., fig. 3.)

DISTRIBUTION:

The more typical forms range through Uganda east to Elgon and Nandi, where they tend towards the *pharsaloides* form, this latter variety being met with through to Mount Kenya and again at Teita. Though common in Uganda it is a comparatively rare species in South Kenya.

70. *ACRÆA PERENNA PERENNA*. Doubl. Plate XIX., figs. 1 and 2. Pl. XVIII., fig. 4.

Expanse 50-75 mm. General colour black and red, with narrow forewings markedly concave at outer margin.

F.-w. sepia black at base, costa, apex, and margin; somewhat translucent blackish in the region of the bases of 3, 4, 5, and 6 and distal end of cell; the distal portion of 1a, nearly the whole (except extremities) of 1b, and the base of 2, are bright red. There is also a slight reddish mark at distal end of cell. In some specimens there is evidence of reddish sub-marginal spots especially in 1b. Black spots as follows: One just beyond centre of cell, followed by a larger one at the end of it; a row of distal spots in 6 to 3, the last set slightly in from the rest; a circular spot in 2 almost enclosing the base, and below this a crescentic spot in 1b, internal to which is a black streak reaching to the base.

H.-w. mostly bright red with a blackish base through which the black spots show. Margin black, indented on inner edge and ornamented with red internervular dots, duplicated in 1c. Black spots as below.

Underside: F.-w. apex and margins rusty ochreous with black rays and veins. Central part of wing greyish black and red areas as above, but dull; cell and base of 1b, vitreous.

H.-w. reddish at base; central area greenish grey merging to pinkish grey over the rest of the wing.

Margin black and spotted with red as above, the black entering somewhat up the veins. Black spots as follows: One in 8; two in 7, sub-basal and central; one basal in 6; two in 5, basal and sub-basal; one basal in 4; one basal in 2; two each in 1c and 1b, sub-basal and about mid-point; one in 1a; cell with two, one basal and one above origin vein 2.

FEMALE:

Larger and duller than the male but otherwise somewhat similar.

EARLY STAGES :

The eggs are of the usual acraeine form, yellow in colour, and laid in groups on *Adenia cissampeloides*, Harms (*Passifloraceæ*).

The larvæ are, at all stages, blackish brown. The mature larva has a series of elongate ochreous dots which form a broken body line. Behind each lateral spine is a small yellowish dot, but the number of these dots is variable. There is, on occasion, a yellowish, broken, centro-dorsal line.

The body spines are long and black. The head is uniform shiny black. The pupa is white or ochreous, with very fine lines on the wing cases and thorax, while the abdominal segments are ornamented with the usual streaks and ochreous dots to the lateral surface.

DISTRIBUTION :

The typical race of *perenna* extends through Uganda from Toro to Elgon and south to Lumbwa and Sotik. Eltringham has recorded it from Nairobi (Harrison Coll.), but this locality is doubtful.

71. ACRÆA PERENNA THESPRIO. Pl. XIX., figs. 3 and 4.
Pl. XVIII., fig. 8.

This race differs from the typical form in having the red area greatly increased at the expense of the black. The distribution of black spots remains constant.

EARLY STAGES :

The larvæ of this race appear to differ from the typical only in regard to the underside of the body, this area being ochreous to brownish.

DISTRIBUTION :

This eastern race is not common, but has been taken along the coast at Rabai and Sokoce and inland at Teita.

72. ACRÆA ORINA ORINETA. Eltr. Pl. XIX., figs. 5 and 6.
Pl. XXII., figs. 1.

Expanse 50-65 mm. General colour black and red.

F.-w. brownish black at costa, apex (5 mm.) and margin, and apex of cell; rest of wing bright red, this red area being divided up by heavy blackish scaling along the veins, giving prominence to the venation.

H.-w. mostly red, with a black marginal border 1.5 mm. wide and a triangular black basal area ornamented with more intense black spots; spots as below.

UNDERSIDE :

F.-w. red areas as above but duller; costa, apex, and margin ochreous with black veins and internervular rays. There are blackish streaks in 1b and cell.

H.-w. basal area and an extension along the costa greenish, followed by an ochreous pink area bordered distally by a greenish margin; veins and internervular rays black; black spots as follows: One each in 8 and 9; two large in 7; one at base of 6 and 5; one in 4; one basal in 2; three in 1b, basal, sub-basal, and central; one elongate spot each in 1b and 1a.

FEMALE:

Like the male but duller or with the discal spots whitish. The form *nigroapicalis*, Auriv, is like the typical form, but the discal red marks of the fore-wing are wanting, this place being occupied by black.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

The *f. nigroapicalis* is met with in Uganda east to Entebbe and Jinja, but it occurs with the race *orineta*; we have not taken this species east or north of Busoga.

73. *ACRÆA BAXTERI*. Sharpe. Pl. XIX., figs. 7. Pl. XXII., fig. 2.

Expanse 60-65 mm. General colour black and red.

F.-w. basal half of cell, base of 2 and basal two-thirds of 1b red; rest of wing thinly scaled black except in the region of sub-apical bar where the scaling is so thin as to form a transparent bar.

H.-w. base, to as far as apex of cell, black, broken by an area of red in upper part of cell and areas 7 to 4; rest of wing dull red, except at marginal border which is blackish, the black entering up the veins and so giving an undulating inner edge to the border. Basal black spots indistinct except in the red area.

UNDERSIDE:

Both wings almost scaleless but fore-wing red areas show through from above as dull patches. Hind-wing basal area brown, slightly redder at base of 6; rest of wing pinkish merging to reddish at the border; this marginal border broken up by blackish triangles at the distal end of veins. Black marks as follows: One in 8, two in transverse in 7; one each at base of 6 and 4; two in 5 and 4, one basal, one sub-basal; one sub-basal in 3; three in 1c, basal, sub-basal, and central; two each in 1b and 1a.

The above description would agree best with the form *subsquamia*, Thurai.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION :

The species to our knowledge occurs on the high plateau of Aberdares and Escarpment and again in the Teita Sagalla area, but it is nowhere common and may in fact be considered a rare insect.

74. *ACRÆA PENELEOS PELASGIUS*, Eltr. Pl. XX., figs. 1 and 2 and 4.

Expanse 45 to 60 mm. General colour black with red hind-wings.

F.-w. sepia black along costa, apex and outer margin. Base of wing including cell and basal part of 1b and 2 very thinly scaled and transparent blackish.

Bases of 6 to 3 almost entirely devoid of scales and thus transparent. Sub-basal in 2 and distal in 1b, orange red spots thinly scaled; below these a red streak in 1a.

H.-w. with a triangular black base bearing black spots; marginal border 2 to 3 mm. wide, black, intervening area orange red.

UNDERSIDE :

F.-w. : Portions corresponding to the semi-transparent areas of above almost devoid of scales and vitreous; apex and margin ochreous brown with black brown veins and rays.

H.-w. : Basal area rusty brown, brighter distally; marginal border umber brown shading to rusty brown proximally; intervening bright area ochre yellow, divided by brown nervular streaks. Black spots all large (except those in 5 and 6) as follows: One in 8, two in 7, sub-basal and central two each in 5 and 6, basal and sub-basal; one at base of 2; three in 1c, basal, sub-basal, and central; two in 1b and 1a.

FEMALE :

F.-w. brownish, thinly scaled; transparent spots gradually increasing in size in 6 to 4 followed by dull reddish spots in mid 2, 1b, and 1a. H.-w. mostly dull rusty red, slightly paler at marginal border; marginal border brownish with short nervular and inter-nervular rays; basal area with slight brownish suffusion to about mid-cell. Black spots as in male.

UNDERSIDE :

F.-w. as above but more ochreous at costa, apex and margin.

H.-w. basal area as in male, but ochreous bar narrower than in male, and accentuated by a wide marginal border of light brown. Has not been bred by us, but Eltringham describes the larva as "ground colour dark brown with transverse striae of a darker tint, bordered with yellow. Lateral line and legs yellow; head bright chestnut; spines black. Pupa not described.

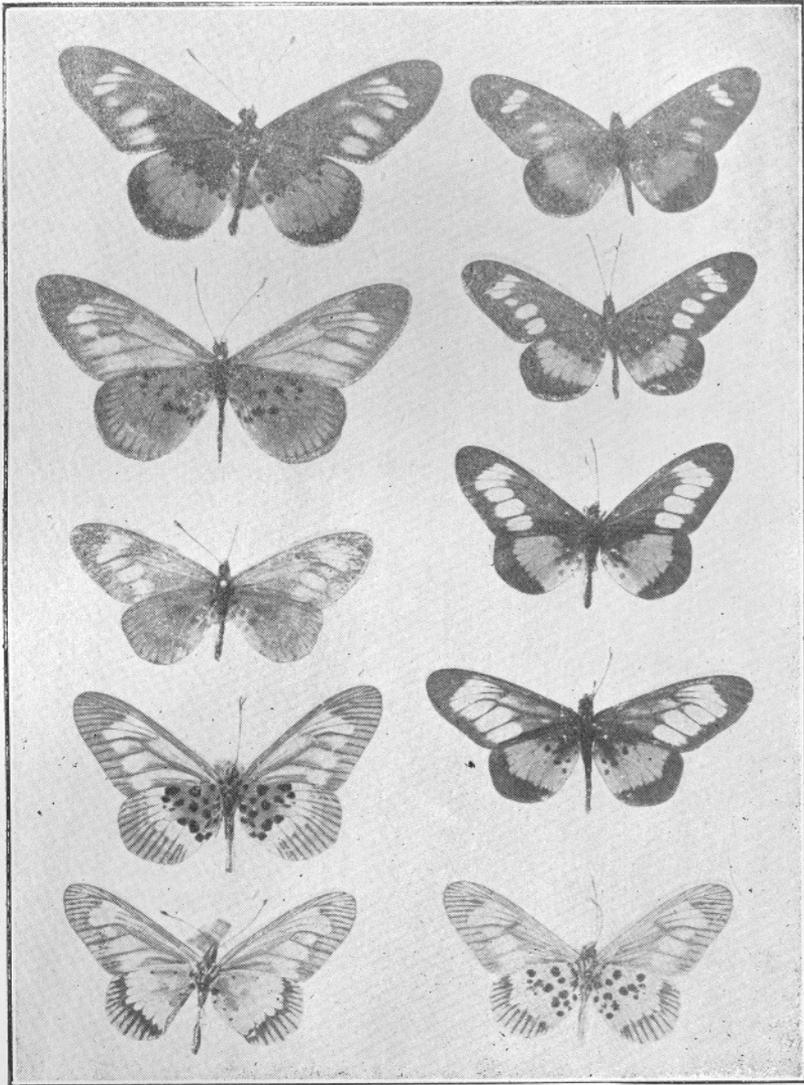


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PL. XX.

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|---|---|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea peneleos pelasgius.</i>
(Male.) | Fig. 6. <i>Acraea penelope penelope.</i>
(Male.) |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea peneleos pelasgius.</i>
(Female.) | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea penelope penelope.</i>
(Male.) |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea penelope penella.</i>
(Female.) | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea penelope vitrea.</i>
(Male.) |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea peneleos pelasgius,</i>
underside. | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea penelope vitrea.</i>
(Female.) |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acraea penelope,</i> underside,
var. | Fig. 10. <i>Acraea penelope penelope,</i>
underside. |

DISTRIBUTION:

Uganda from west to east and occasionally in Kavirondo.

75. *ACRÆA PENELOPE*. Staud. Pl. XX., figs. 6 and 7 and 10.

Expanse 40-50 mm. General colour black and red.

F.-w. generally black except for a series of three transparent elongate spots beyond the cell in sub-apical region. Below and internal to these in areas 3, 2 and 1b (and occasionally in 1a) in gradually increasing size, single orange red spots forming a broken line to the wing.

H.-w.: Central bar orange red, bordered with a slight brownish suffusion towards the base and a well marked marginal border of black distally, the inner edge of which is undulating. Black spots at base as on underside.

UNDERSIDE:

F.-w.: Base of wing and areas corresponding to upper spots vitreous or only scaled along the veins; costa, apex, and outer margin golden ochreous with black veins and internervular rays.

H.-w.: Basally greenish ochreous, merging into a central band by an irregular blackish line, continuous with the black on the distal end of veins and internervular rays. The black spotting is very variable, being occasionally very heavy as in fig. 10 or almost entirely wanting as in fig. 5. Some examples have the base of the hind-wing rusty brown, thus throwing into relief the central ochreous bar, thus very like the underside of *A. peneleos pelasgius*.

FEMALE:

Somewhat like the male but larger and duller.

f. *PENELLA*. Pl. XX., fig. 3.

A variety of female tends to follow the colour of *A. peneleos pelasgius*; thus the basal half of the fore-wing is dull orange red slightly more scaled with blackish at the apical half. The spots in 1b, 2 and 3 are somewhat transparent and slightly scaled with orange.

H.-w. is entirely orange brown with a slight darkening of the marginal border, produced by the opacity of the marginal border below. The hind-wing underside is tawny orange or reddish at the base, and on the marginal border, contrasting with the pinkish ochreous central band. Spots variable. Here also the underside suggests *A. peneleos pelasgius*.

Two other forms occurring in Uganda have been described by Eltringham as follows:—

f. argentea: General colouring paler (than typical) and the hind-wing marginal border broader and on it the shorter darker nervular ends and rays can be seen distinctly."

UNDERSIDE:

" Fore-wing ochreous area replaced by silvery grey.

H.-w.: Basal portion and hind-marginal border silvery grey, central area faintly pink."

f. exalbescens: " Resembles typical female in pattern, but all reddish areas replaced by yellowish white, and the hind-wing hind-marginal border as broad as in *f. argentea*."

UNDERSIDE:

" Ochreous areas replaced by yellowish white, rather dusky on fore-wings, costa, apex, and hind-margin and on hind-wing basal area, and hind-marginal border."

76. *ACRÆA PENELOPE VITREA*. Eltr. Pl. XX., figs. 8 and 9.

Expanse 42-50 mm. General colour black and red with transparent in fore-wing.

This geographical race differs from the typical form in having all the marks of the fore-wings much larger and perfectly transparent, with occasionally a slight dusting of pinkish scales in area 1b. H.-w. orange red patch is much larger, due to the reduction both of the hind-marginal border and the dark suffusion at the base of the wing.

FEMALE:

Like the male, but duller, with the fore-wing less heavily scaled. The hind-wing patch is more orange than red.

EARLY STAGES.

We have bred neither of these races nor can we find any published records.

DISTRIBUTION:

The typical race extends through the forested areas of Uganda to the Eastern Province and Elgon. Here it meets with the *vitrea* race which has its stronghold in the Teriki and Nandi forests in N. Kavirondo. It occurs sparingly in the Lumbwa and Sotik districts.

77. *ACRÆA MAIRESSEI*. Auriv. Pl. XXI., fig. 1. Pl. XXII., fig. 3.

Expanse 43-55 mm. General colour black and yellow with transparent spots on fore-wing.

F.-w. generally black, except for a series of three transparent spots in the sub-apical area; a similar spot at the end of the cell; a large spot at the base of 2 followed by a much smaller one in 1a.

H.-w. black with an irregular central lemon yellow patch, which extends from the anal margin but does not reach the costa. The outer margin is indented at each nervule while the inner edge is invaded with black in 1c.

UNDERSIDE:

F.-w. costa, and margin to as far as 2, lemon ochreous, the latter two strongly striated by black scaling, which, commencing at the outer margin runs upwards along the veins; indented proximally by short internervular streaks which do not reach the margin. Rest of wing, blackish and thinly scaled.

H.-w. lemon, tinged with ochreous at the marginal border and with green at the base. Veins broadly black, but tapering to points just before the cell. Areas 1c to 7 with short pointed internervular streaks placed parallel to the margin. Basal black spots large and distinct as follows: One in 9; one, very large, in 7; one at base of 6; a coalescent spot at base of 5 and 4; a large kidney-shaped spot sub-basal in 1c, followed by a small one at base; two each in 1b and 1a; one sub-basal in cell.

FEMALE:

Resembles the male but is smaller and duller; transparent areas larger; hind-wing patch often almost white.

EARLY STAGES.

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

Occurs through Uganda, near forested areas, extending to Busoga. It has not been taken in Kenya so far as we know.

78. *ACRÆA MELANOXANTHA*. Sharpe. Pl. XXI., fig. 2. Pl. XXII., fig. 4.

Expanse 40-48 mm. General colour black with yellow spots.

F.-w. generally black except for a lemon ochreous spot at the end of the cell; one at base of 2, and three semi-transparent spots equidistant between the end of cell and the tip of wing.

H.-w. black, with a central lemon ochreous patch, rather square cut proximally, and with an indented irregular outward margin.

UNDERSIDE:

F.-w. as above but with rusty brown scaling at apex and margin.

H.-w. basal portion lemon ochreous much suffused with chocolate brown above and below the cell. Marginal border broad and rusty brown in colour striated by blackish brown internervular rays and veins.

Black spots small and arranged as follows: Two in 7, sub-basal and central; one sub-basal in cell; three in 1c, basal, sub-basal, and below origin of 2; two in 1b; one in 1a.

FEMALE:

Like the male but with larger spots in fore-wing and white patch in hind-wing.

EARLY STAGES.

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

The species is very local and is known only from the South Elgon area through the Kakamega forest to Kaimosi and Teriki. It is not common. The species would appear to be influenced by the similarly coloured form of *Acræa johnstoni* which is fairly common in the area.

79. ACRÆA SERVONA SERVONA. Godart. Pl. XXII., fig. 7.

Expanse 45-60 mm. General colour black and yellow with transparent areas in fore-wing.

F.-w. black, though thinly scaled; distal end of cell basal half of 2, followed by a small spot in 1b, which is continued as a streak to base; a streak at base of 3; three elongate spots in 4, 5, and 6, all transparent.

H.-w. black, but with a lemon ochreous patch in centre which takes in the base of 6, 5, 4, 3, and 2 and the mid area of 1b, and 1c, and the distal half of the cell.

UNDERSIDE:

Strongly vitreous, except at costa, apex, and margin to 2; these being lemon ochreous dusted with blackish scales and striated with black along the veins; the line of the median nervure and extreme base of veins 2, 3, and 4 are heavily scaled with yellow.

H.-w. central area lemon ochreous and shaped as above; base and broad marginal border more ochreous, the latter heavily striated with black veins and rays, and dusted with blackish scales. Black spots as follows: One each in 8 and 9; two in 7, sub-basal and central; two in cell, sub-basal and central; three in 1c; two in 1a and 1b.

FEMALE:

Somewhat like the male but larger, and with the pale patch in the hind-wing duller.

EARLY STAGES.

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

From the examples before us it would appear that the North Western Uganda specimens are nearer to true *servona* than to *rhodina*,

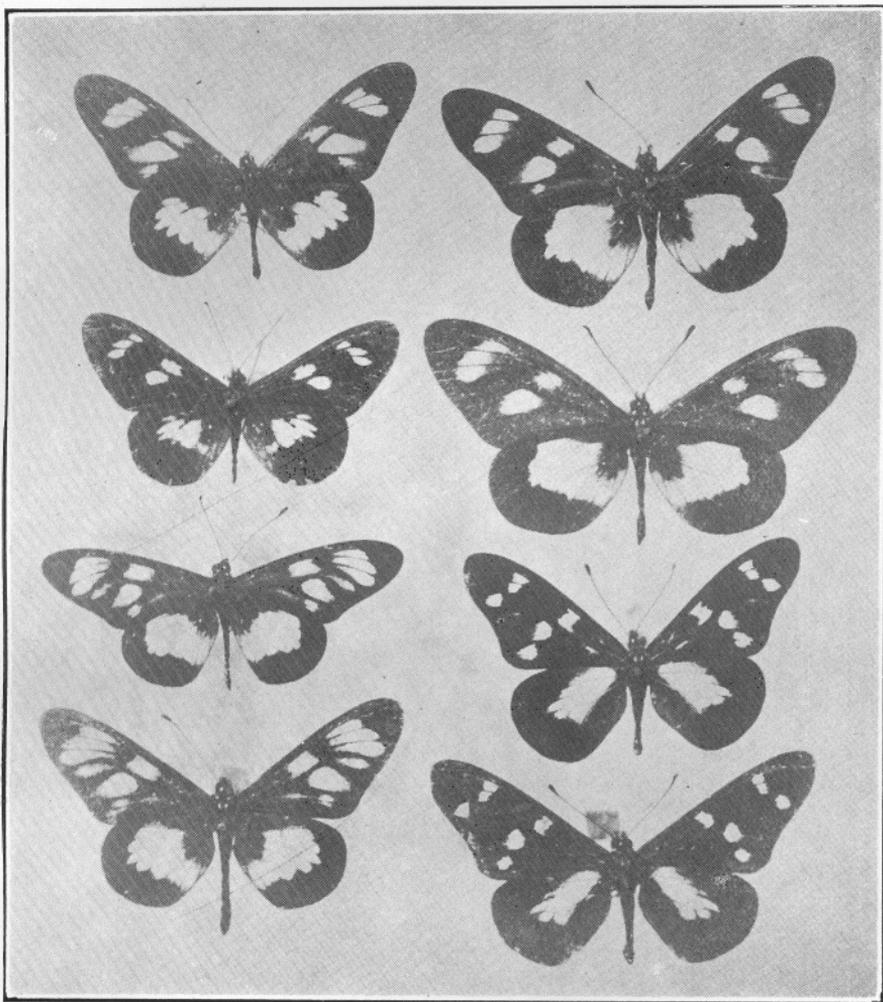


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XXI.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea mairessei</i> . (Male.) | Fig. 5. <i>Acraea servona kenya</i> . (Male.) |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea melanoxantha</i> . (Male.) | Fig. 6. <i>Acraea servona kenya</i> . (Female.) |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea servona rhodina</i> . (Male.) | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea oreas oreas</i> . (Male.) |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea servona rhodina</i> . (Female.) | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea oreas albimaculata</i> . |

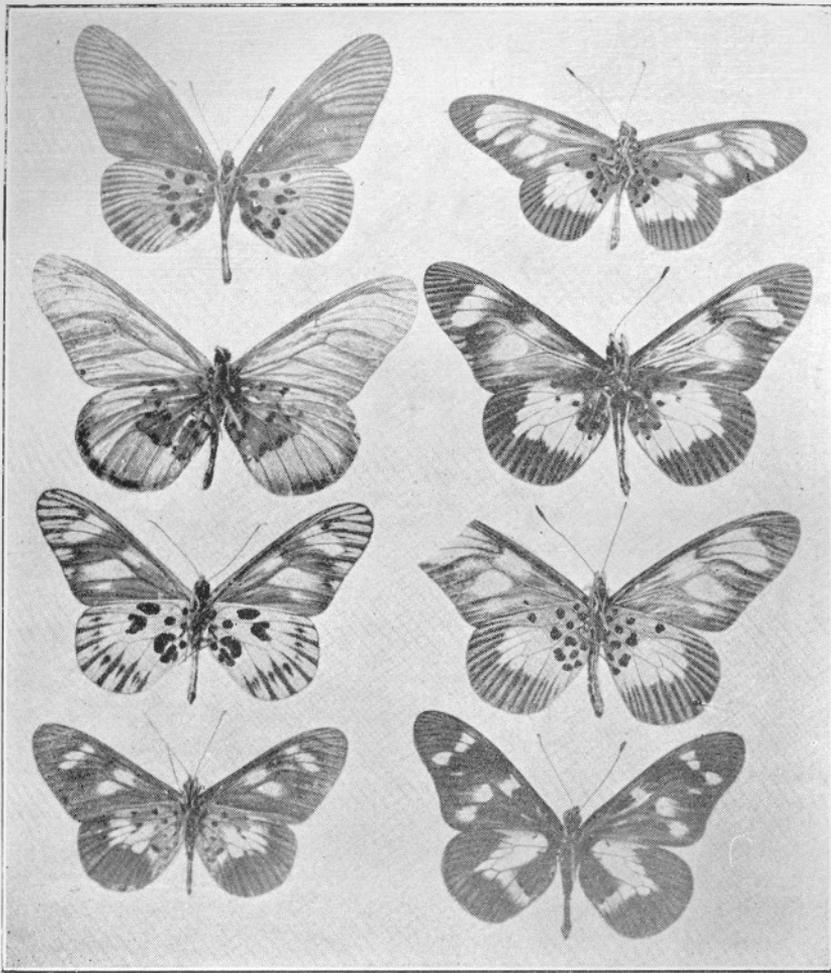


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XXII.

Under surfaces.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea orina orineta.</i> | Fig. 5. <i>Acraea servona rhodina.</i> |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea baxteri subsquamia.</i> | Fig. 6. <i>Acraea servona kenya.</i> |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea mairessei.</i> | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea servona servona.</i> |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea melanoxantha.</i> | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea oreas.</i> |

i.e., the markings of the under-surface are not rusty or rufescent but golden ochreous.

Localities, Masindi, Budongo, and Bugoma forests.

80. *ACRÆA SERVONA RHODINA*. Roths. and Jordan. Pl. XXI., figs. 3 and 4. Pl. XXII., fig. 5.

Expanse on the whole smaller than *servona servona*, 42-50 mm., and differs from that race in having the paler areas of both wings on the undersurface replaced by rusty brown.

DISTRIBUTION:

Through Central Uganda to Kavirondo. It is found on the edges of forests and along roads traversing them.

ACRÆA SERVONA ORIENTIS. Auriv.

Differs from the typical race in being more heavily scaled with black; in having much reduced transparent spots in the fore-wing with often suppression of the marks in 1b and 3; and in having a larger yellow patch in the hind-wing. On the underside the apex and margin of the fore-wing, the base, and margin of the hind-wing, are yellowish.

DISTRIBUTION:

We have taken this race in the Sagalla Hills, in Teita, but not elsewhere.

81. *ACRÆA SERVONA KENYA*. Sbsp., nov. Pl. XXI., figs. 5 and 6. Pl. XXII., fig. 6.

F.-w. heavily scaled in black, transparent spots small as in *orientis*, but not scaled; area 3 with no spot, while that in 1b is rudimentary or entirely missing.

H.-w. yellow patch large, owing to reduction of black at the base of wing. This black area is rectangular, the long axis being parallel to the body. The yellow patch extends anteriorly almost to the costa at mid 7, and is produced outwardly as a rectangle in 4, and in this respect is very like the Kenya race of *Acræa johnstoni*, and *A. lycoa kenia*, Eltr.

UNDERSIDE:

F.-w. costa, apical area and margin as in *servona servona*, *i.e.*, ochreous yellow striated with black veins and rays; median nervure and basal branches scaled with brown ochreous; hind-wing yellow patch reaching the costa in 7, otherwise as above. Basal area reddish brown but not extending beyond extreme base of cell; marginal border distally darker ochreous shading to brownish, heavily striated with

black veins and rays, the latter double in 1c. Spots as in typical form but small. The underside thus combines the characters of *servona orientis* and *rhodina*. Type, June, 1922, Meru, Mt. Kenya, in van Someren collection.

FEMALE:

Very like the male above but underside of margins of both fore and hind-wings very dark black brown with little indication of striation.

EARLY STAGES.

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

Dr. Eltringham has stated that he has seen no specimens east of the Kikuyu Escarpment; the distribution of this race is therefore an extension of the range of this species. Known only from the north and east of Mount Kenya.

82. ACRÆA OREAS OREAS. Sharpe. Pl. XXI., fig. 7. Pl. XXII., fig. 8.

Expanse 48-60 mm. General colour black with yellow spots.

F.-w. jet black except for yellow spots as follows: A quadrate spot extending across the cell, in the region of the base of the veins 2 and 3; a sub-basal one in 2; below and external to which is one on 1b; this area also has a streak at the base along the median; a series of three sup-apically, the first two in 5 and 6 contiguous, that in 4 nearer the margin. There is sometimes a yellow streak in 3.

H.-w. black, with a somewhat elongate quadrilateral lemon yellow patch, the direction of which is in the long arms of the wing, or almost coinciding with the lie of the cell.

UNDERSIDE:

F.-w. costa, apical area and margin reddish brown, streaked with black. Spots as above; rest of wing vitreous and thinly scaled, except along the median and base of its branch, where the scaling is yellowish brown.

H.-w. yellow patch as above but paler and with an extension to the anal margin, at right angles to the main patch, and shutting in a red brown basal area containing most of the black spots. Area 9 and costa, red brown. Rest of wing dusky red brown striated with black. Black spots as follows: One in 8, one towards base of cell; two or three in 1c; two in 1b; and one in 1a.

Fore-wings angulated and concave on outer edge.

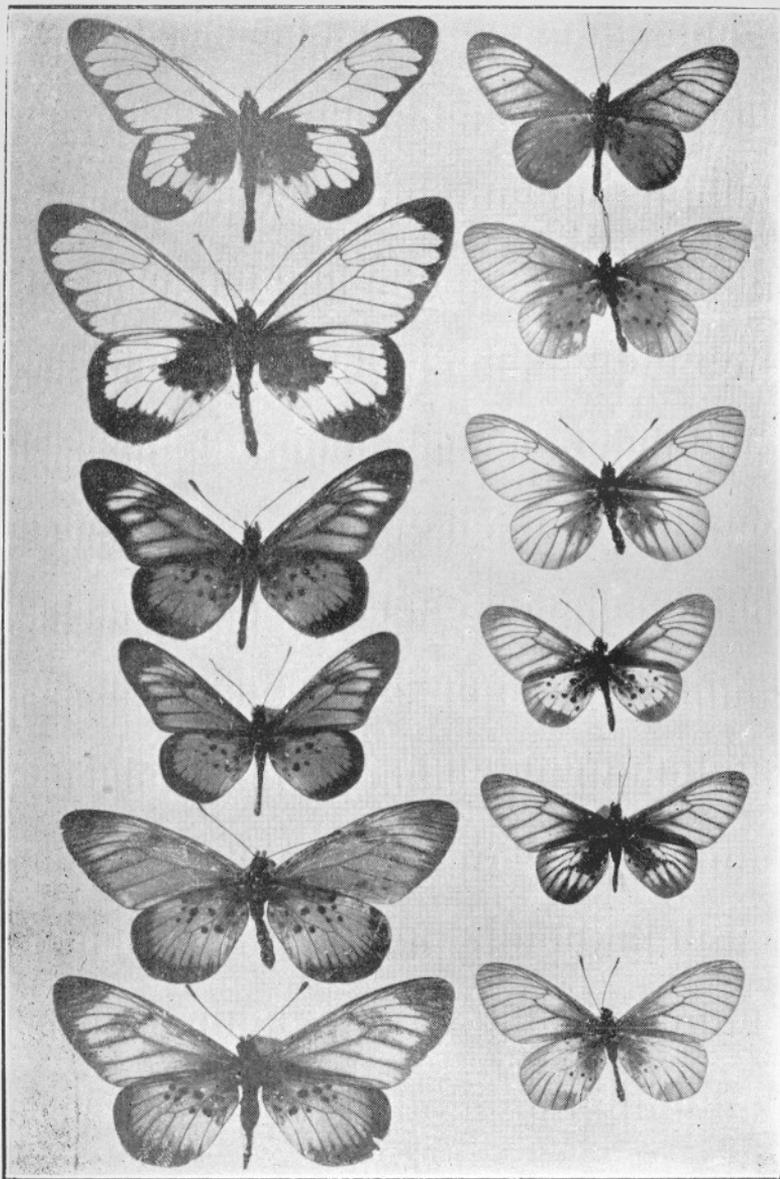


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XXIII.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea semivitrea</i> . | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea</i> ? |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea semivitrea</i> . (Female.) | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea orestia</i> . |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea aubyni</i> . (Male.) | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea orestia</i> f. <i>humilis</i> . |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea aubyni</i> . (Male, var.) | Fig. 10. <i>Acraea orestia transita</i> . |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acraea aubyni</i> . (Female.) | Fig. 11. <i>Acraea orestia transita</i> . |
| Fig. 6. <i>Acraea aubyni</i> . (Female, var.) | Fig. 12. <i>Acraea orestia transita</i> . |

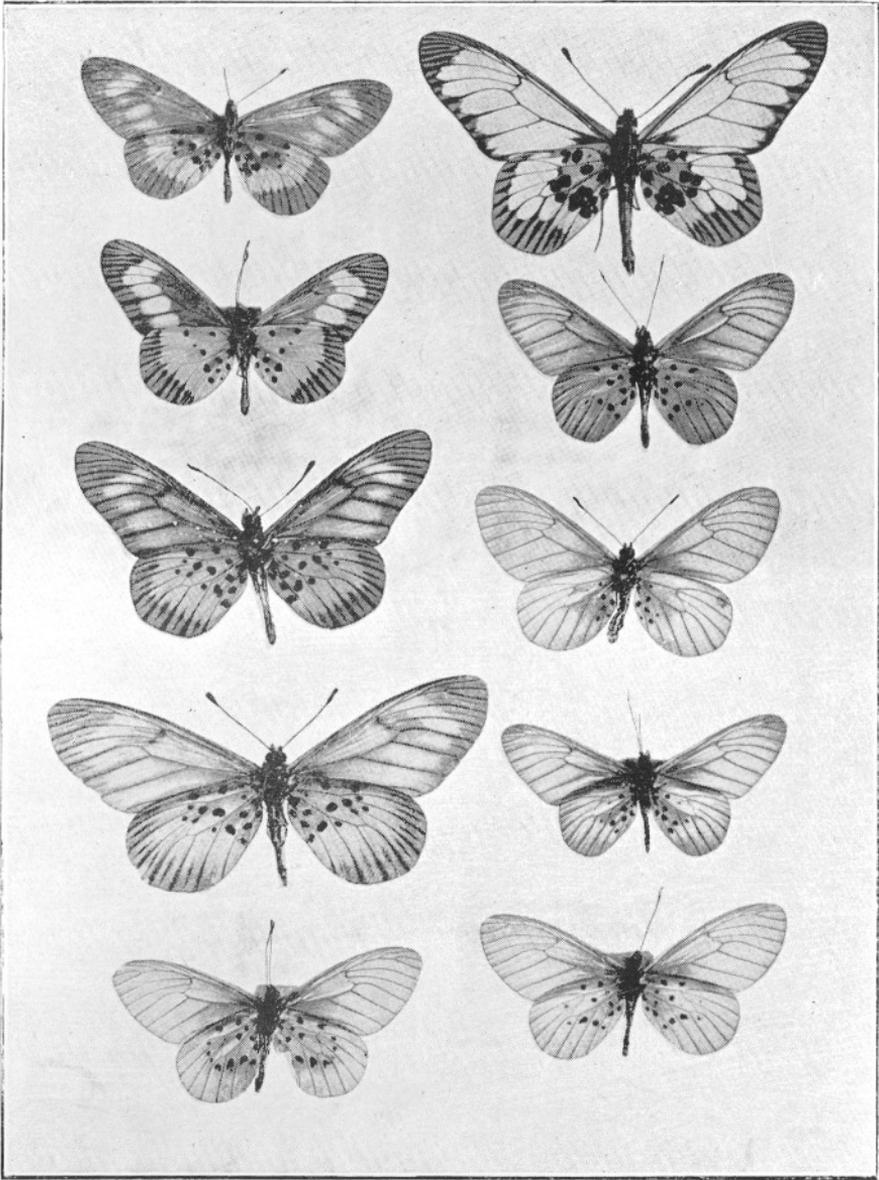


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XXIV.

Under surfaces.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea penelope penella.</i> | Fig. 6. <i>Acraea semivitrea.</i> |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea penelope vitrea.</i> | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea ?</i> |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea aubyni.</i> (Male.) | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea orestia humilis.</i> |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea aubyni.</i> (Female.) | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea orestia transita.</i> |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acraea orestia orestia.</i> | Fig. 10. <i>Acraea orestia transita.</i> |

f. *ALBIMACULATA*. Neave. Pl. XXI., fig. 8.

Differs from the typical form in having the fore-wing spots smaller, and white, instead of yellow.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

Both forms occur together throughout the range of the species in Uganda and Kenya. It is scarce in Uganda at Toro and Entebbe. It is the most common *Acræa* in the Sotik-Lumbwa area, and is almost as common from Nandi and North Kavirondo to Elgon. It is a woodland species and is fond of damp localities.

83. *ACRÆA SEMIVITREA*. Auriv. Pl. XXIII., figs. 1 and 2.
Pl. XXIV., fig. 6.

Expanse 55-70 mm. General colour transparent with black border.

F.-w. mostly transparent, except for the costa, base of 1a and 1b, apex and margin, which are black scaled, the scaling of the margin extending a short distance up the veins in the form of triangles. Veins black.

H.-w. a black brown basal area including the basal half of 7, all the cell except the extreme apex, the extreme base of 2, half of 1c and 1b, and most of 1a. Marginal border: Upper half narrow, 1½ mm., widening rapidly in 4 to 5 mm. in 2. Central bar of wing transparent as far as middle of 2, beyond which it is lemon yellow.

UNDERSIDE:

Those areas which are black on the upper side are here lemon ochreous, slightly tinged with greenish at base of hind-wing. Apex and margins of both wings with black veins and dart-shaped internervular rays; rest of wings transparent, except for a yellow ochreous patch at inner border of hind-wing. Black spots in hind-wing large and sharply cut as follows: One in 9 at base; two close together in 7; three in cell, one sub-basal, two coalescent sub-apical, one basal; three in 1b, basal, and two confluent near mid-point; two each in 1a and 2b.

FEMALE:

Larger and duller than the male, the black not so intense, more sepia. Yellow patch in hind-wing paler, somewhat white.

84. *ACRÆA AUBYNII*. Eltr. Pl. XXIII., figs. 3—6. Pl. XXIV., figs. 3 and 4.

Expanse 50-58 mm. Females 64 mm. General colour red with black border. F.-w. costa, apical third and margin, sepia black; veins black; cell almost the whole of 1b, of 2 and greater part of 3, orange to brick red. A black streak cuts the base of 1b; a series of three elongate spots, transparent or fully scaled with brick red,* form a sub-apical bar to the wing. There is often a sub-apical black dot in the cell.

H.-w. mostly brick red with a slight dusty suffusion at the base (but cell almost entirely free). Marginal border 2-3 mm. wide, sepia black; inner border serrated, due to slight extension of black along veins and internervular rays. Spots as below.

UNDERSIDE:

F.-w. red areas of above show through as ochreous pink, but wing thinly scaled at costa, apex, and margin; these areas are dull golden ochreous with black veins and rays which stop short of margin.

H.-w. dull ochreous with greenish tinge at base and margin and pinkish between. Distal ends of veins black, internervular rays black but not reaching margin. Black spots as follows: One in 8; two in 7, sub-basal and central; one sub-basal in 6; two in 5, basal and sub-basal; one at extreme base of 4; one basal in 3; two in 1c, sub-basal and just below 2; two in 1b, sub-basal and central; one in 1a. Cell with two, sub-basal and central.

FEMALE:

Two forms occur: (a) somewhat male-like but larger, with a greater expanse of dull red in the fore-wing, and with most of the hind-wing ochreous pink, particularly distally; (b) in which the fore-wing red is entirely replaced by transparent patches. Spots as in the male.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

The coast hills and forests of Kenya, Rabai, and Sokoke. This is a very local species and somewhat difficult to capture, as it keeps high, but it is partial to a certain flowering creeper, and when feeding can be taken with ease.

* This variety is apparently not common, as we have only two such, out of a series of over twenty specimens.

85. *ACRÆA ORESTIA ORESTIA*. Hewits. Pl. XXIII., figs. 8.
Pl. XXIV., fig. 5.

Expanse 36-42 mm. General colour semi-transparent with red bases.

F.-w. semi-transparent with sparse scaling, slightly more dense at apex, margin and base. Basal area of cell, area 1b, and 2 with reddish scales.

H.-w. : Somewhat dusky at base, marginal border wide and thinly scaled with red. Black spots as below.

UNDERSIDE :

F.-w. very shiny and practically scaleless, except at costa and extreme base. Basal spot at base of costa.

H.-w. : Marginal border almost devoid of scales. Black spots as follows: Two in 7, sub-basal and central; one each sub-basal in 6 to 2; two small each in 1b and 1c, sub-basal and central; one in 1a.

FEMALE :

Very like the male, but duller and larger.

f. TRANSITA. Eltr. Pl. XXIII., figs. 10-12. Pl. XXIV., figs. 9 and 10.

Somewhat like the typical form but the red of the fore-wing is replaced by blackish at the base, and by a little white in 1b and 2, and the hind-wing patch by yellowish or white. Basal blackish suffusion more noticeable. Some males have the hind-wing patch heavily invaded by the black of the veins so that the outer edge is serrated.

f. HUMILIS. Eltr. (Not *humilis*, Sharpe.) Pl. XXIII., fig. 9. Pl. XXIV., fig. 8.

This is a large form of which both areas are devoid of any colour other than the slight dusting of blackish scales especially basally and marginally. Otherwise transparent. Black spots almost entirely wanting.

The female of this form is confusingly like *Acræa humilis*, Sharpe, but it has the bases of veins 6 and 6 free, not stalked.

EARLY STAGES :

Unknown to us, but the larvæ said to be like that of *A. alciope*.

DISTRIBUTION :

Occurs in Uganda central, and in the Eastern Province, frequenting forests, but it is more common in the Nandi Teriki regions of Kenya.

The flight is slow and weak and the insect seldom flies high.

The form with the red flush, when on the wing, is confusingly like *A. quirina* or the female of *A. quirinalis*.

86. *ACRÆA HUMILIS*. Sharpe. Pl. XXV., figs. 9 and 10.

Expanse 44-48 mm. General colour transparent.

Both fore and hind-wings almost devoid of scales, except along the costa, and margins of wings. Nervures brownish black. Black spots on hind-wing as below.

UNDERSIDE:

Almost entirely vitreous, but with a slight degree of brownish scaling at base and inner margin of hind-wing. Extreme base and hind-wing black with two white dots. Black spots limited to one each, almost basal, in the cell and 1c. Veins of 6 and 7 of hind-wing arise from a common stalk.

FEMALE:

Like the male but larger.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

Mount Elgon to Nandi and Teriki. This is by no means a common insect and is rather local. It is partial to forest clearings in damp areas.

87. *ACRÆA CINEREA*. Neave. Pl. XXV., figs. 2 and 6.

Expanse 40-44 mm. General colour transparent and dark greyish.

F.-w. basal two-thirds of wing semi-transparent owing to thin scaling. Terminal third more heavily dusted with blackish.

H.-w. uniformly scaled in greyish black; unspotted.

UNDERSIDE:

F.-w. practically scaleless, otherwise as above but greyer with a patch of reddish scales at base of costa.

H.-w. more greyish except at base; here the scales are Indian red in areas, half of the cell and the basal halves of 1c and 1b. Extreme base of wing black. Black spots small, one in mid cell, one on upper discocellular, two each in 1b and 1c, sub-basal and central.

FEMALE:

Very like the male but larger.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

This species has been taken by us in the type locality, the Tiriki Hills, and also on the edges of the Kakamega Forest and westwards to Mawakota in Uganda.

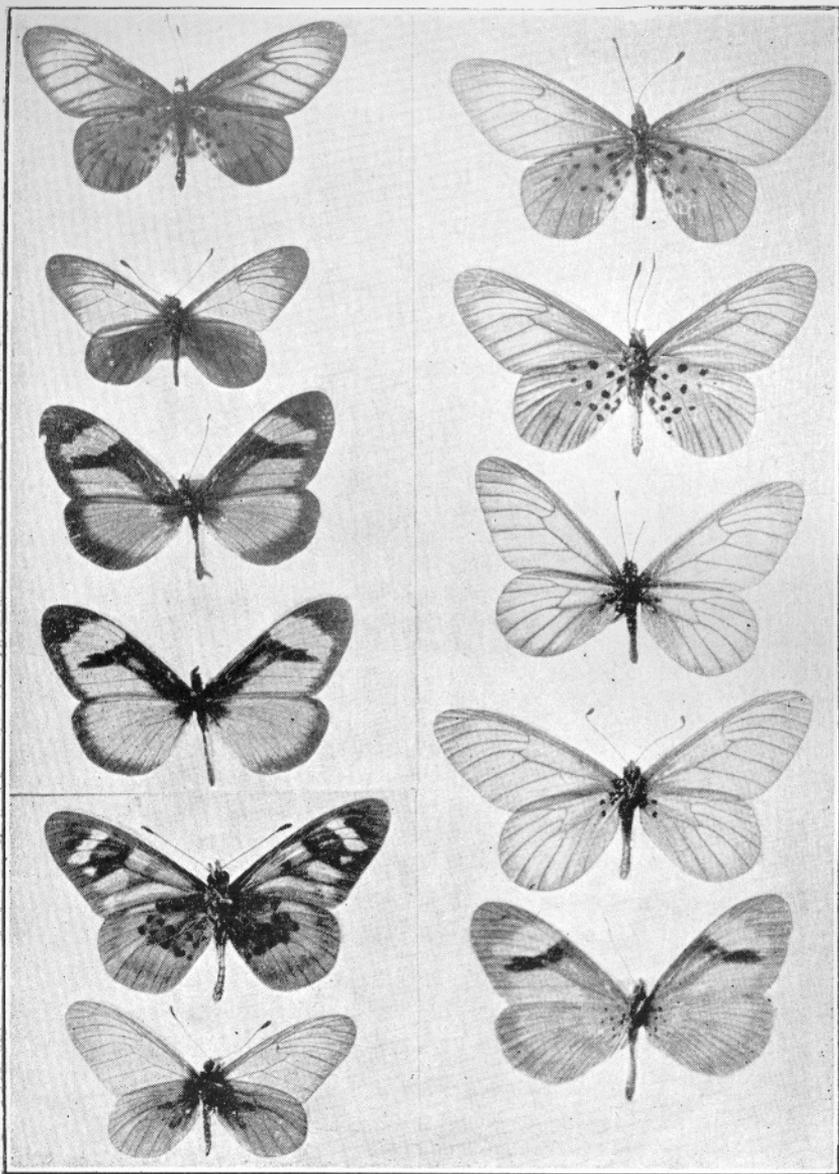


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XXV.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea quirinalis</i> . (Male.) | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea quirinalis</i> . (Female.) |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea cinerea</i> . (Male.) | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea quirinalis</i> , underside. |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea disjuncta</i> . (Male.) | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea humilis</i> . (Male.) |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea disjuncta</i> . (Female.) | Fig. 10. <i>Acraea humilis</i> (female),
underside. |
| Fig. 6. <i>Acraea cinerea</i> , underside. | Fig. 11. <i>Acraea disjuncta</i> , underside. |

88. *ACRÆA QUIRINALIS*. Grose-Smith. Pl. XXV., figs. 1, 7 & 8.

Expanse 40-52 mm. General colour red with semi-transparent borders. F.-w. brick-red at basal part of wing, occupying the lower half of the cell, the greater part of 1a and 1b and basal half of 2; body of wing semi-transparent and very thinly scaled; costa, apex and margin more heavily scaled with black. The extreme base of 1b is occupied with black.

H.-w. costa and margin blackish with heavier black nervures; the marginal border is wide, 5 mm. Central area of wing red, slightly suffused with black at base of 1c and cell. Black spots not very distinct, distributed as below.

UNDERSIDE:

F.-w. shiny and scaleless, otherwise showing the colours from above.

H.-w.: Greenish white at base of wing. Rest of wing sparsely scaled on spots. These spots are as follows: One each in 9 and 8; two in 7; one in 6; one at base of 5; one very small at base of 2 and 3; three in 1c, basal, sub-basal, and central; two in 1b; one or two in 1a.

FEMALE:

Somewhat like the male but more transparent throughout. The fore-wing margin more convex. Spotting of the hind-wing as in the male.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

We have taken this species from Kisumu, Nandi-Tiriki district, and North Kavirondo to Chagwe in Uganda. The females are extremely like *orestia* and *iturina*. The insect is not very common in Kenya, but was met with in considerable numbers at Mulange in Uganda.

89. *ACRÆA AMICITIÆ*. Heron. Pl. XIX., fig. 8. Pl. XXV., fig. 5.

Expanse 50-58 mm. General colour red brown with black apices.

F.-w. cell, except for extreme base and a black bar at junction of mid and distal third, red brown; most of area 1b the same, except that at the distal end the red is traversed by a blackish line; a large sub-basal spot in 2; and a small one in 3. There is a sub-apical bar of semi-transparent quadrate spots in 4-6. Rest of wing brownish black.

H.-w. red brown with an area adjoining the near side of the cell, but not extending beyond it, dusted with black. Marginal border red brown divided up by black nervular lines, those in areas 1b to 3 joined proximally. Black spots as below.

UNDERSIDE:

F.-w. dull and semi-scaled, except at margin and apex which are rusty brown; a black line is present at apex of cell on discocellulars; rest of wing shows the pattern above, but dull.

H.-w.: Basal area reddish brown except at distal end and base of 7, and bar of cell. Marginal border rusty ochreous with the pattern of upper side showing through. Mid area of wing rusty pink. Black spots as follows: sometimes one in 8; two in 7; two in 6 and 5; one in mid cell; one at apex 3; and one sub-basal in 2; two each in 1c and 1b; one in 1a.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

This is a very local species and is confined to the Ruwenzori Range and Kigezi country. It has been taken at Toro.

90. *ACRÆA ANSORGEI*. Grosse-Smith. Pl. XXIV., figs. 1—15.
Acræa conjuncta. Grosse-Smith (Syn.) Pl. XXVII., figs. 1—12.

Before describing this species it is advisable to note first of all, that as the result of breeding experiments it has been definitely proved that the insect known hitherto as *A. ansorgei* and *conjuncta* are varieties of one and the same species. Such a possibility was suggested by Eltringham in his Monograph, page 319, but it fell to Felix Bryk of the Swedish (Mt. Elgon) Research Station to prove definitely that this was the case. Bryk had a limited number of specimens from a batch of eggs, and these gave results which proved the supposition to be correct. Ref. Felix Bryk., Entomol. Rundschau, 42, Jan., 1925. No. 7, page 27. No. 8, pp. 31-32.

Very shortly after this it was our good fortune to obtain batches of eggs from Uplands near Escarpment, and from these we have obtained no less than seventeen distinct forms of the insect, including typical *ansorgei* and *conjuncta*. The results from these families give conclusive evidence of the extreme polymorphism of this species.

We shall therefore describe the predominant forms first, commencing with that known as:—

f. *CONJUNCTA*.

Expanse (male) 40-48 mm. General colour orange and black.

F.-w. ground colour dark brownish black with tawny yellow spots as follows: A quadrate spot towards the end of the cell; this is contiguous to a small streak at the base of 3, followed by two large quadrate spots in 2 and 1b, with very frequently an extension in 1a.

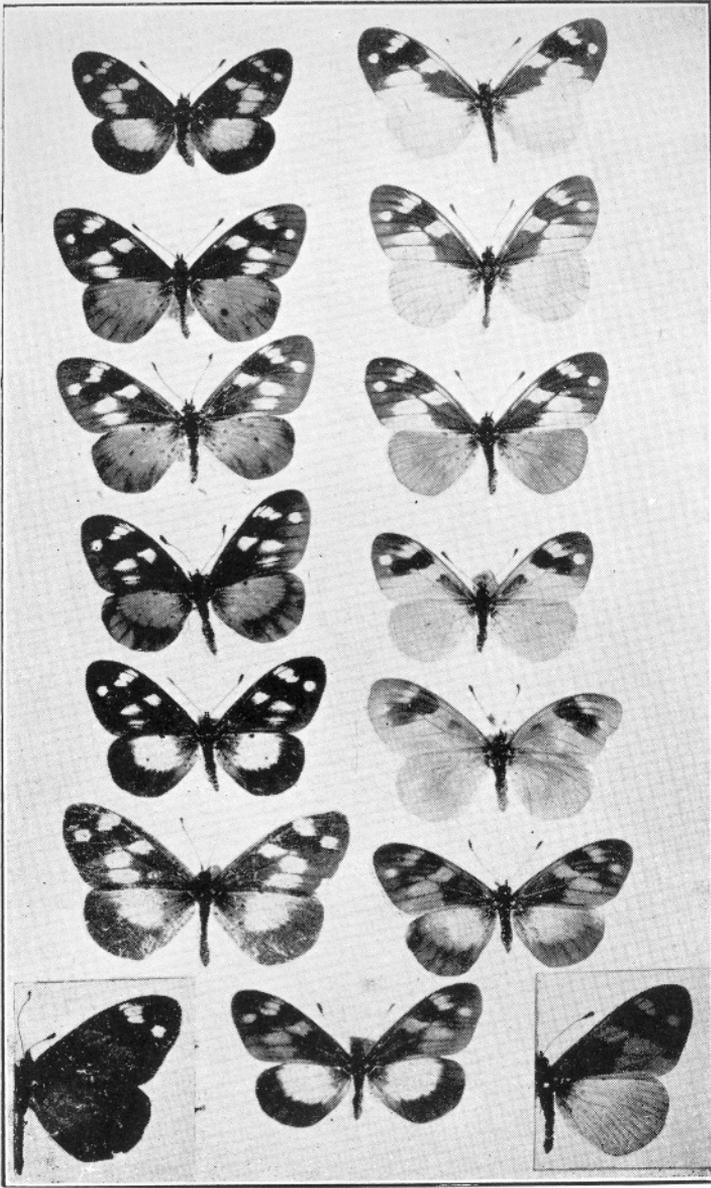


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XXVI.

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| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea ansorgei</i> , f. nr. inter-
rupta. | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea ansorgei ansorgei</i> .
(Female.) |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea ansorgei</i> , f. nov. | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea ansorgei</i> , f. loveni. |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea ansorgei</i> , f. nov. | Fig. 10. <i>Acraea ansorgei</i> , f. nov. |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea ansorgei</i> , f. nov. | Fig. 11. <i>Acraea ansorgei</i> , f. nov. |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acraea ansorgei</i> , f. pica. | Fig. 12. <i>Acraea ansorgei</i> , f. nr.
suffusa. |
| Fig. 6. <i>Acraea ansorgei</i> , f. silacea. | Fig. 13. <i>Acraea ansorgei</i> , f. nov. |
| Fig. 7. <i>Acraea ansorgei</i> , f. nr.
lutealba. | Fig. 14. <i>Acraea ansorgei</i> , f. nov. |
| | Fig. 15. <i>Acraea ansorgei</i> , f. nov. |

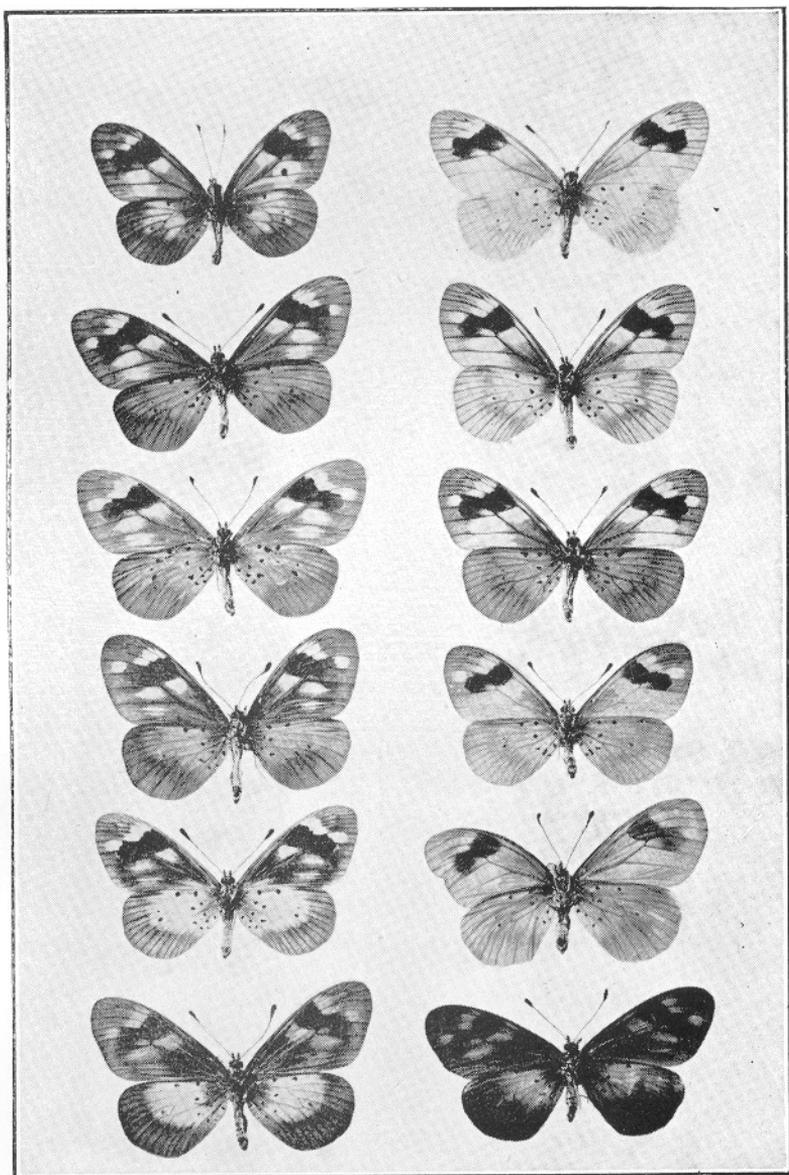


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XXVII.

Under surfaces.

Variation in undersides of *Acraea ansorgei*.

H.-w. mostly tawny orange with a black suffusion at base, continuous with a wide marginal border of brownish black. The black spotting on the upper side is variable, but that in 4 persists in the majority of specimens.

In this form we find both males and females, in fact the majority of males are of this type and this is the commonest variety.

UNDERSIDE:

Fore and hind wings tawny ochreous with the areas corresponding to the black above, darker brownish. Black spots as follows: Two in 7; one each in 5, 4, and 3, all sub-basal; three in 1c, basal and one on either side of origin vein 2; two each in 1b and 1a; cell with a central oblique streak.

A modification of this form in which the central band is composed of isolated spots of reduced size with that in 1b vestigial, has been named by Eltringham *f. interrupta*. The form though met with fairly often in the Elgon area is rare in the Escarpment district. There is a further variation which occurs in our bred series from Uplands. This has the same dark ground colour, but the spots and central area in the hind-wing are nape yellow.

FEMALE:

For purposes of description, however, we will divide the forms into two groups:—

(a) Those which conform to the *conjuncta* pattern, and which exhibit modification thereof, having a broad hind-marginal border; and

(b) Those which fall into the *ansorgei* group, *i.e.*, without hind-marginal border, and usually somewhat larger.

- (a) 1. *f. conjuncta*. A common form is like the male but larger.
2. Fore and hind-wing light areas, napes yellow. = *f. nov.*
2a. Very like the form *conjuncta*, but pale areas rich tawny orange except those of the sub-apical areas; these are white. = *f. nov.*
3. Fore and hind-wing light areas pale ochreous = *f. silacea*. Eltr.
4. Fore and hind-wing light spots pure white, with that in 1b, reduced to a streak. = *f. pica*. Eltr.
5. Fore-wing spots white, hind patch ochreous = *f. mutata*. Eltr.
6. F.-w. spots large, rich napes yellow, hind-wing entirely tawny orange with only slight dusky marginal border = *f. nov.*
7. H.-w. as in 6 buff fore-wing spots pure white. = *f. nov.*
8. F.-w. as in 7 except for spot in cell which is tinged with orange, and that of 1b, vestigial; hind-wing tanwy orange with a wide black marginal border.

9. F.-w. spots rich orange red; hind-wing patch white or with pinkish ochreous distally; marginal border broadly black
= *f. lutealba*. Eltr.
 10. Somewhat as in 9 but with larger orange spots and radiating orange rays in 3 to 6 extending to outer margin; hind-wing patch proximally whitish shading to orange ochreous; and broad brownish black marginal border.
- (b)
1. A form in which the black areas are limited to the basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of cell and median, and to the apical half of the wing. The latter containing a sub-apical bar of four white spots; rest of fore and hind-wing creamy white. = *f. ANSORGEI*.
 - 1a. Very like 1, but the hind-wing with a narrow marginal border, from which short black rays extend inward along the nervures and internervular spaces.
 2. Somewhat like 1, but fore-wing spots creamy ochreous. Hind-wing rich ochreous, slightly paler centro-basally.
= *f. loveni*. Bryk.
 - 2a. A slight modification of this form is one in which the pale areas are all more ochreous. = *f. nov.*
 3. F.-w. as in *f. ansorgei*, but the hind-wing uniform tawny orange. = *f. nov.*
 4. F.-w. tawny orange, and hind-wing uniform creamy ochreous
= *f. nov.*
 5. F.-w. orange ochreous, with black scaling limited to the basal $\frac{2}{3}$ of the cell; a heavy black sub-apical bar and slight black scaling at apex. H.-w. uniform orange. = *f. nov.*
 - 5a. Somewhat like 5, but with black in cell limited to a single spot, centrally. Sub-apical bar black, other spots in fore-wing indicated by slightly paler scaling.
 6. Very like 5a, but hind-wing with a dusting of black and brown scales on hind-marginal border. = *f. suffusa*. Eltr.
 7. F.-w. light spots rich tawny orange; that in 1b, extending to margin; black at base of wing filling the base of costa, the cell, 1b, and base of 2. H.-w. rich tawny orange with marginal blackish rays. = *f. nov.*

EARLY STAGES:

The eggs are of the usual acraeinae form, but rather more squat. They are laid in groups on the under surface of the leaves of a creeper (*Urera hypaelodendron*. Wedd. (*Urticaceae*)) which stings if handled carelessly. The urticating spines are situated on the lower side of the leaf at the base and on the stalk. The young larva is brownish above

with paler underside. It remains brownish above with vertical ochreous line in front of each segment, and greenish below, until the third moult when it turns uniform pale green. It remains this colour up to time of pupating, but when it suspends itself lateral yellow spots appear in the spiracular line. The pupa is rather short and squat, pale green in colour with a series of yellow abdominal spots. When the insect emerges, the pupal case becomes white.

DISTRIBUTION:

The species (*ansorgei*) has a fairly wide range but appears to be restricted to certain types of country. Its home is certainly in the Uplands Escarpment area, 6,000 to 8,000 feet; and it is fairly common in the Elgon area. It also occurs, however, in Toro in Uganda.

Of the various forms *conjuncta* is certainly the commonest, followed by *ansorgei*, then by *lutealba*; the other forms are scarce and occur in about equal numbers. It has been suggested that the insect is influenced by the polymorphic *Ac. johnstoni*, but we do not consider this to be the case in the Escarpment area.

91. *ACRÆA DISJUNCTA*. Grose-Smith. Pl. XXV., figs. 3, 4 & 11.
Expanse 43-50 mm. General colour yellow with black borders.

F.-w. most of the wing golden ochreous except for the costa, apex, and margin, cell and base of 1a and 2b. These are brownish black. In addition there is a darker blackish bar occupying almost the whole of area 3, sometimes reaching the margin, often not.

H.-w. mostly golden ochreous with a slight brownish black suffusion at extreme base and with a sepia black marginal border, 2 to 2½ mm. wide, tapering off at inner edge.

UNDERSIDE:

F.-w. a dull replica of the upper but with margin and apex more ochreous.

H.-w. dusky ochreous with long radiations of dusky cells along the nervures and internervular rays. Black spots minute, one each in 9 and 8; two in 7; two in cell, and two each in 1c, 1b, and 1a.

FEMALE:

Very like the male but duller and often with some yellow at the apex of the cell.

EARLY STAGES:

Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION:

Common in Kavirondo to Mt. Elgon, becoming more scarce towards N. Uganda.

Flight is slow and weak. On the wing it looks very like *A. alciope*.

92. *A. ALCIOPE*. Hewits. Pl. XXVIII., figs. 1-8. Pl. XXXI., figs. 6-10.

Expanse 55-68 mm. General colour yellow with black borders.

F.-w. brownish black at margin, apex, and costa, with an extension into the cell, the base of 6-3, 1a, and 1b; rest of wing golden ochreous.

H.-w. mostly golden ochreous, with a brown black marginal border, 3-4 mm. wide but tapering at the anal angle. Nervures and internervular rays deeper blackish and extending beyond inner edge of border. A slight blackish suffusion at extreme base.

UNDERSIDE:

F.-w. pattern as above, but dark area replaced with dusky ochreous and darker just beyond cell. The apex and margin ornamented with black tips to veins and rays.

H.-w. ochreous with long blackish brown rays and veins, the former almost reaching the cell. Black spots as follows: One each in 8 and 9; two in 7; two in cell close together followed by a black streak sub-apically; three in 1c; one or two in 1b, and one in 1a.

FEMALE:

The females are variable and have received various varietal names.

1. A form very like the male, but fore-wing bar narrow and indented both proximally and distally. Hind-wing dark ochreous.

= *f. alciope*. Pl. XXVIII., fig. 2. Pl. XXXI., fig. 7.

2. F.-w. brownish black, with angled orange band, sharply defined externally, and deeply indented internally (internervularly) in areas 1b, 2 and 3. H.-w. with brownish black base, and brown marginal border. A white band crosses the centre of the wing and this is separated from the marginal border by an orange or tawny zone. This zone is ornamented by brownish black rays and veins which stop at the white band.

= *f. aurivillii*. Pl. XXVIII., figs. 5 and 7.

3. Is a modification of the above in that the marginal border is more uniform brownish black with only slight indication of radiation

Pl. XXXI., fig. 8.

4. F.-w. much as in 2 but inner edge of yellow bar accentuated by black spots in areas 1b, 2, and 3; the distal edge heavily invaded by the marginal brown black in these same areas.

H.-w. tawny or red brown, with a blackish area at the apex and extreme margin, and from these, black rays and veins radiate to the centre of the wing. = *f. macarina*. Pl. XXVIII., fig. 4. Pl. XXI., fig. 9.

5. A modification of 4 in which the fore-wing bar is red brown like the hind-wing.

var. Pl. XXVIII., fig. 8.

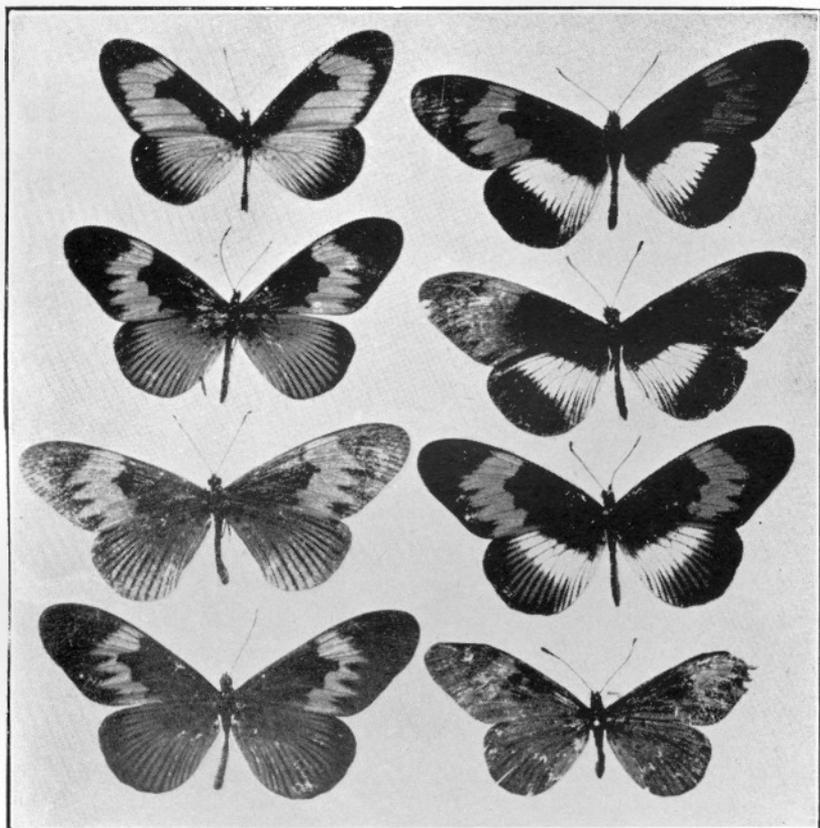


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XXVIII.

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|---|---|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea alciope</i> . | Fig. 5. <i>Acraea alciope</i> nr. <i>aurivillii</i> . |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea alciope</i> . (Female.) | Fig. 6. <i>Acraea alciope</i> . |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea alciope macarina</i> , var. | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea alciope aurivillii</i> , var. |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea alciope macarina</i> . | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea alciope</i> , var. |

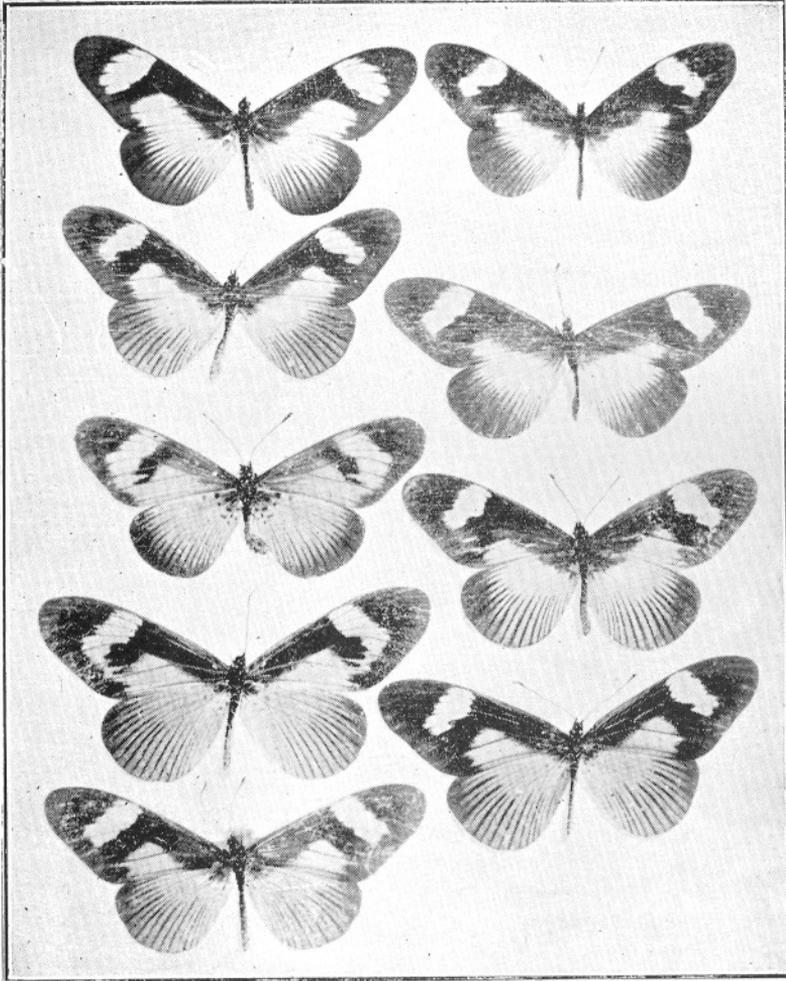


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XXIX.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea jodutta jodutta</i> . | Fig. 5. <i>Acraea jodutta dorothea</i> . |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea jodutta</i> , var. | Fig. 6. <i>Acraea jodutta</i> . (Female.) |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea jodutta dorothea</i> , var. | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea jodutta</i> . (Female.) |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea jodutta dorothea</i> , var. | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea jodutta carmentis</i> . |
| | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea jodutta interjecta</i> . |

6. A form in which the fore-wing is as in 4 or 2, but the hind-wing is tawny ochreous with a patch of blackish at the apex and along the extreme margin. The rays and veins are blackish.

= var., Pl. XXVIII., fig. 3. Pl. XXXI., fig. 10.

EARLY STAGES:

Larvæ pale green above, yellowish below with darker lines dorsally; most spines long and black but those along the spiracular line are tawny ochreous. Pupa brownish or black, with black lines on wing cases. Abdomen decorated with black rings enclosing yellow spots, each spot with a small projection.

DISTRIBUTION:

This is a common species throughout Uganda to Elgon. It appears to be most plentiful in Chagwe and Busoga.

93. *ACRÆA JODUTTA*. Fabr. Pl. XXIX., figs. 1-9. Pl. XXXI., figs. 3-5.

Expanse 56-72 mm. General colour yellow and black.

F.-w. brownish black, with a large sub-apical patch of ochreous extending from the costa to the upper part of 3, and widening in 4, 5 and 6. There is a second yellowish patch occupying the central area of 1a and 1b and the base of 2.

H.-w. a central bar of yellowish bordered proximally by the blackish scaling at the base of the wing and distally by a wide brownish black marginal border from which the blackish rays and veins radiate.

UNDERSIDE:

F.-w. blackish areas of above replaced by dusky ochreous in the base of cell, apex, and margin. Apex of cell and bar across the wing more blackish. Rays and veins at margin and apex, blackish.

H.-w. dusky ochreous with some rufous scales at the base. Veins and internervular rays blackish, stopping short of the cell. Black spots as follows: One each in 9 and 8; two in 7; two in cell, sub-basal, and central, followed by a dark streak; three in 1c; two in 1b and 1c.

FEMALE:

Variable, the typical form (1) is like the male in pattern, but the yellow is replaced by white and the dark areas are black. Pl. XXIX., figs. 6 and 7.

(2) Some specimens show a tendency to a connection of the two pale areas in the fore-wing by the presence of whitish spots in 2=
=f. *carmentis*. Pl. XXIX., fig. 8.

(3) F.-w. pattern as in the male, but the pale areas are all orange and broader; the sub-apical patch is anteriorly whitish, while the

black marginal border of the hind-wing is concentrated towards the apex. The blackish rays and nervures run up almost to the cell. Base of hind-wing with slight backish suffusion=*f. dorothea*. Pl. XXIX, fig. 5.

(a) A variation of the above has the sub-apical bar continuous with the inner margin, and there is no black on the base of the hind-wing. Pl. XXIX., figs. 3 and 4.

(4) Pattern as in 3 but the fore-wing light areas are pale ochreous, tending to white in the sub-apical bar. This pale ochreous is extended on to the hind-wing as a basal and central zone; rest of hind-wing orange with a dusting of blackish scales at the apex. Dark rays marked. Pl. XXIX., fig. 2.

5. Pattern as in *f. dorothea*, but sub-apical bar pure white; orange patch in inner margin with a white line in 1b; hind-wing rich orange tawny with blackish at apex and black rays distinct. Near *f. interjecta*. Pl. XXIX., fig. 9.

The various forms of females are associated mimetically with certain *Planemae*, thus the typical and *carmentis* variety are very like the female of *Planema montana*. The *dorothea* form is associated with *Planema tellus*, while the *interjecta* mimics *Danaida chrysippus*, its model.

Acræa jodutta in its various forms is extremely like *Acræa esebria*, especially so in East Uganda, where *esebria* tends to lose the wide black marginal border to the hind-wing, its place being taken by black rays.

EARLY STAGES :

The eggs present the usual characteristics of the Acræine group, but are rather more eliptiform. They are laid on a plant belonging to the Urticaceae and closely related to the food plant of *A. esebria*. The larvæ are olive brown at first, but later become ochreous olive with black and ochreous bands to each segment. The underside is uniform olive ochreous. The pupa is rather elongate, either black or brownish with black lines in thorax and wing scuta and black contiguous rings, each containing a yellow spot, on the abdominal segments.

DISTRIBUTION :

A. jodutta is widely spread in Uganda, extending from the Toro and Lake Albert area east to Mt. Elgon, where it undoubtedly meets *A. esebria*, but whether the two intergrade we do not know. There is, as already stated, a tendency for this latter to assume *jodutta*-like characters.

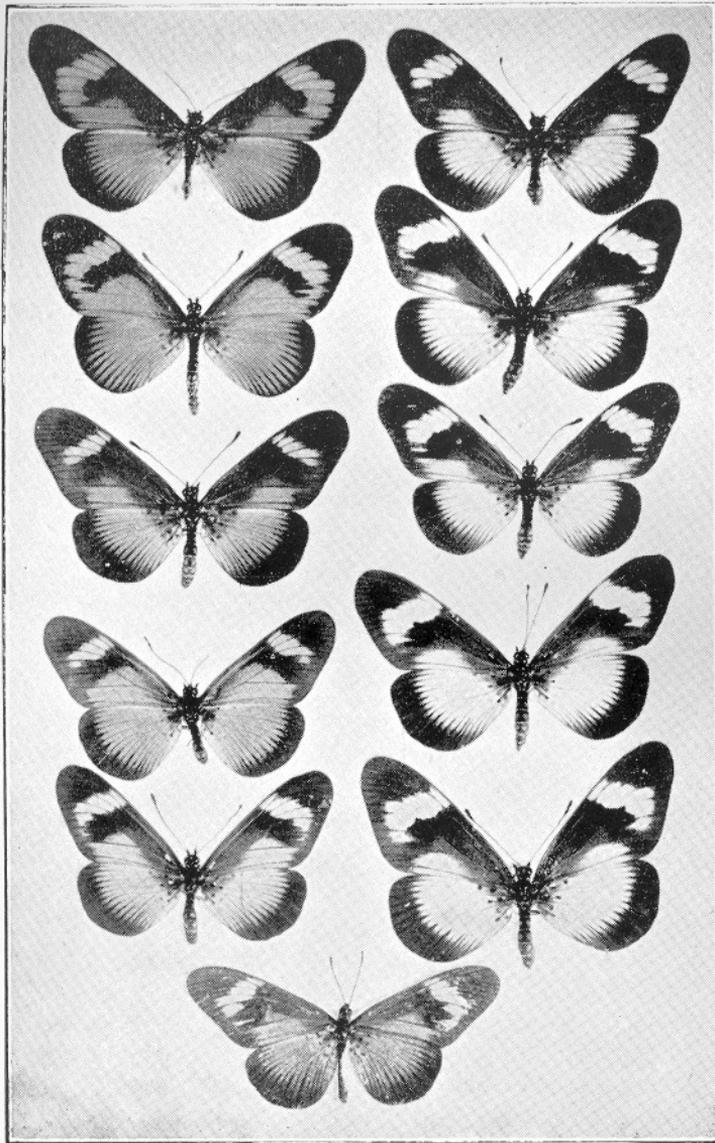


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XXX.

Under surfaces.

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|--|--|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acraea esebria</i> . | Fig. 7. <i>Acraea esebria</i> f. <i>protea</i> . |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acraea esebria</i> , var. | Fig. 8. <i>Acraea esebria</i> , var. |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acraea esebria jacksoni</i> . | Fig. 9. <i>Acraea esebria</i> . (Female.) |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acraea esebria</i> , var. | Fig. 10. <i>Acraea esebria</i> f. <i>monteironis</i> |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acraea esebria</i> , typical. | Fig. 11. <i>Acraea esebria</i> , var. |
| Fig. 6. <i>Acraea esebria esebria</i> . | |

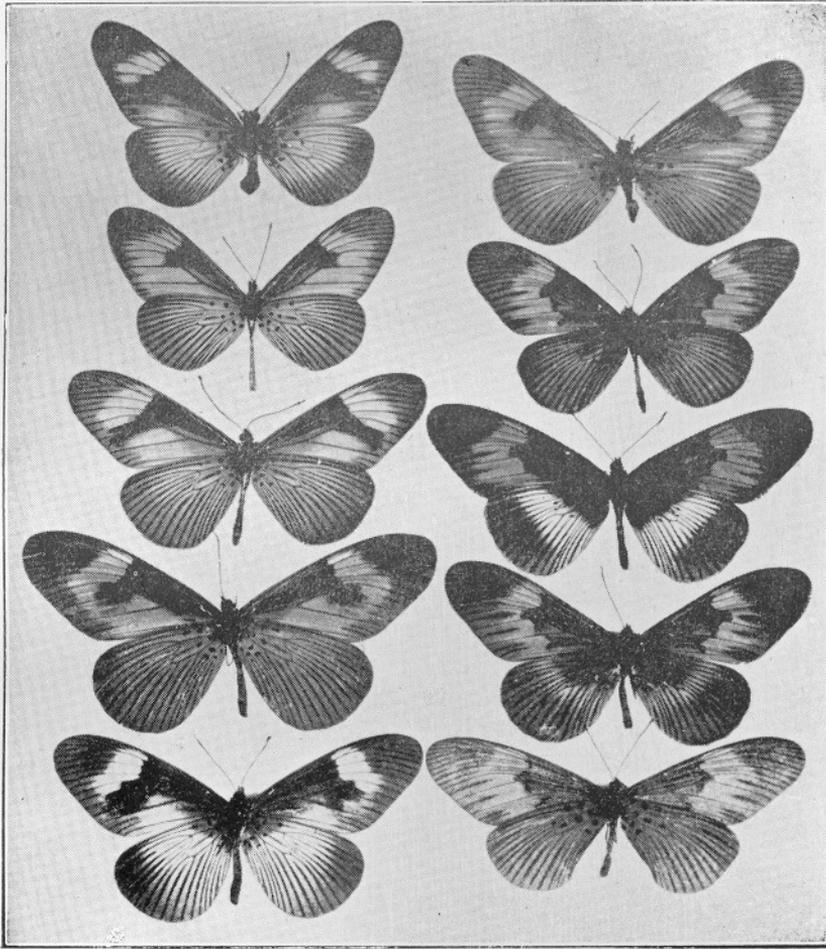


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XXXI.

Under surfaces.

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|---|---|
| Fig. 1. <i>Acræa esebria</i> . (Female.) | Fig. 6. <i>Acræa alciopæ</i> . (Male.) |
| Fig. 2. <i>Acræa esebria</i> . (Male.) | Fig. 7. <i>Acræa alciopæ</i> . (Female.) |
| Fig. 3. <i>Acræa jodutta</i> . (Male.) | Fig. 8. <i>Acræa alciopæ</i> f. <i>aurivillii</i> . |
| Fig. 4. <i>Acræa jodutta</i> , f. <i>dorothæa</i> . | Fig. 9. <i>Acræa alciopæ</i> f. <i>macarina</i> . |
| Fig. 5. <i>Acræa jodutta</i> . (Female.) | Fig. 10. <i>Acræa alciopæ</i> , var. |

94. *ACRÆA ESEBRIA*. Hewit. Pl. XXX, figs. 1—11. Pl. XXXI., figs. 1 and 2.

Expanse 55-70 mm. In this species the males are variable. The typical male is as follows: F.-w. blackish brown with a narrow sub-apical bar of ochreous spots extending from the costa in gradually increasing width to area 4, then rapidly decreasing in 3. Inner margin with a tawny orange patch in 1a, central in 1b, and basal in 2.

H.-w. central area tawny orange; a blackish suffusion at the base, and a wide (4-5 mm.) marginal band, from the inner edge of which the black enters slightly up the nervures and rays.

UNDERSIDE:

The blackish areas of above replaced by dusky ochreous except in the cell and bar distal to it; these are blackish; pale areas dull ochreous.

H.-w. tawny ochreous slightly greyish at base and dusky at margin. Veins and internervular rays extend from the margin to the cell. Spots as follows: One each in 9 and 8; two in 7, sub-basal and end of basal third; one at base of 5; two in cell, towards base; a streak in cell; a smaller dot in 2 and 4; three in 1c; two each sub-basal in 1b and 1a.

FEMALE:

Like the male but fore-wing bar wide and more whitish. Variation in both sexes are common, the following being most distinct:

(1) A variety in which the pale areas of both fore and hind-wings are rich tawny orange. = *f. jacksoni*. Pl. XXX., fig. 3.

(1a) A modification of (1), in which the sub-apical bar and pattern on inner margin are continuous. This variety occurs mostly in females. Pl. XXX., fig. 1.

(2) Like (1a) but the orange colour invades the greater part of the cell to the costa; very little black at the base of hind-wing and black marginal border very narrow, its place being taken by black radial lines. Pl. XXX., fig. 2.

(2a) Like 2 but black bar extending across fore-wing. Pl. XXX., fig. 4.

(3) All the pale areas of both fore and hind-wings pale ochreous. = *f. protea*. Trimen, Pl. XXX., fig. 7.

(3a) As in 2 but the fore-wing bar is white. Pl. XXX., fig. 11.

(3b) Like 3 but the ochreous sub-apical bar and patch on inner margin continuous through area 2. Pl. XXX., fig. 8.

(4) A form in which the pale areas are tawny ochreous as in *jodutta*. Pl. XXX, fig. 6.

(5) A variety in which all the pale areas of both fore and hind-wings are pure white, with an extension of the sub-apical bar in 2, either separate from or continuous with the patch on the inner margin
= *f. monteironis*. Butl. Pl. XXX., fig. 10.

There would appear to be no geographical races, but it is worth noting that the species, as it occurs at the coast of Kenya inland to Kilimanjaro, is a much smaller insect than those occurring inland (Nairobi to Elgon), with the dark areas more sepia. The inland form is thus larger and with black borders.

EARLY STAGES:

The eggs of this species are laid in groups on the undersurface of the leaves of *Ponzolzia parasitica*, *Schewanfo* (*Urticaceæ*), a plant which grows on the borders of open areas of forest where there is sufficient moisture and shade.

The larvæ are at first olive brown but at the second moult olive subsequently changing to olive ochreous with, at the centre of each segment a black vertical line outlined with ochreous and brown. A wide spiracular line of ochreous runs the length of the body from the second to the penultimate segment. From this is a narrow interrupted black line; lower surface of the body, brownish olive. Head brownish black with a V-shaped central mark. Spines long and black except those on the body line, these are ochreous.

PUPA: Elongate, white, or ochreous, with black lines on the wing cases and thorax, two containing chains or black marks dorso-laterally and ventrally run the length of the abdomen, each "link" with a pale yellowish or orange central spot.

DISTRIBUTION:

From the coast of Kenya inland through the highlands (but not above 8,000 feet) to Elgon and thence west through Uganda.

The mimetic associations of this insect are difficult. The tawny orange form appears to be the model of *Pseudacræa rogersi*, on the Rabai Hills, and of *Papilio dardanus*, *f. mixtus*, round Nairobi. The monteronis form is associated with the female of *Planema montana* and with *Amauris niavius dominicanus*.

The association of this species with *A. jodutta* in Uganda has already been referred to on page 238.

95. *ACRÆA LYCOA*. Godart. Pl. XXXII., figs. 1—11. Pl. XXXIV., figs. 1—5.

Expanse 58-62 mm. General colour blackish with white spots.

Dr. Eltringham has divided this species into general geographical forms, but they are somewhat difficult to follow from the large material at our disposal, we therefore quote his descriptions.

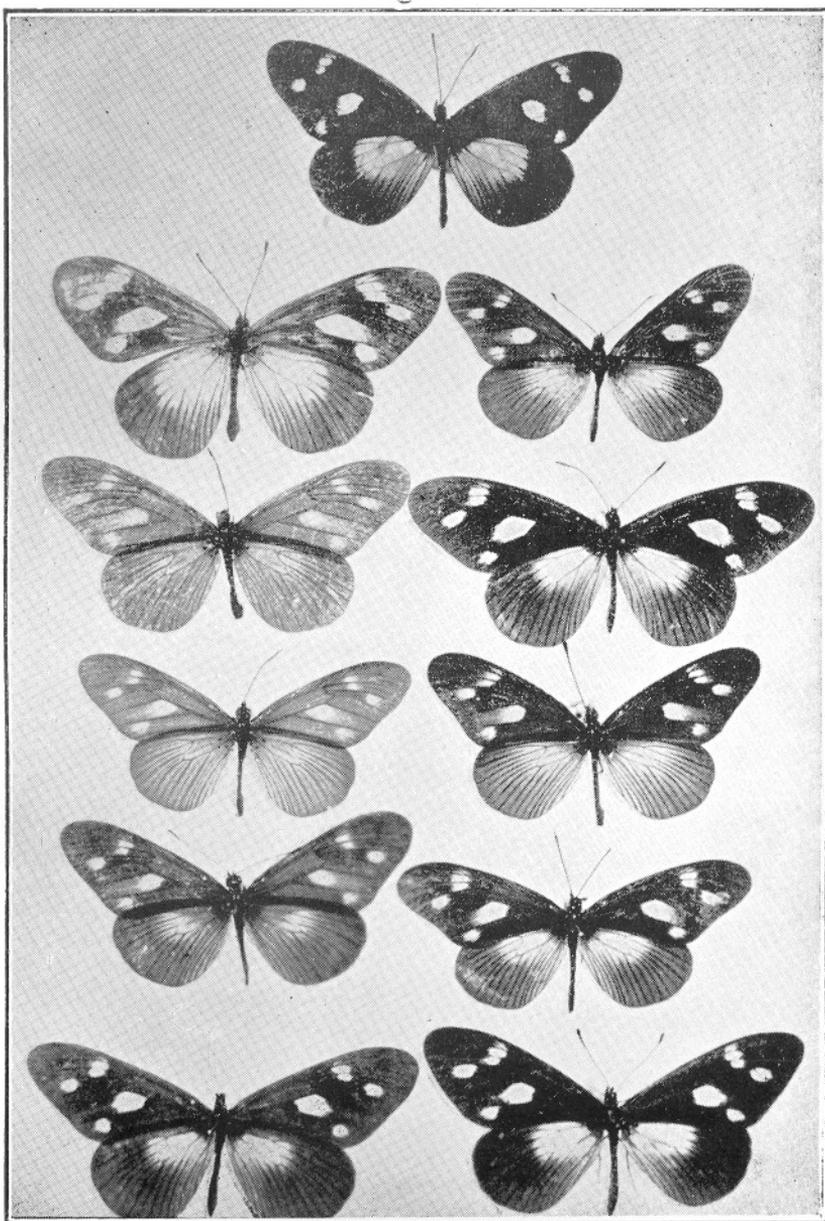


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XXXII.

Fig. 1. *Acræa lycoa* kenia.
 Fig. 2. *Acræa lycoa* media.
 Fig. 3. *Acræa lycoa* entebbia.
 Fig. 4. *Acræa lycoa* entebbia.
 Fig. 5. *Acræa lycoa* entebbia.
 Fig. 6. *Acræa lycoa* tirika.

Fig. 7. *Acræa lycoa* tirika.
 Fig. 8. *Acræa lycoa* entebbia.
 Fig. 9. *Acræa lycoa* tirika.
 Fig. 10. *Acræa lycoa* tirika.
 Fig. 11. *Acræa lycoa* entebbia.

95a. *A. lycoa media*, subsp. Pl. XXXII, fig. 2.

"The male is distinguished by slightly heavier scaling and greater distinctness of the pale spots in the fore-wing. The female has a darker ground-colour and a slightly smaller and more distinctly outlined white hind-wing patch."

95b. *A. lycoa bukoba*. subsp.

"Female fore-wing dark olive brown. The spots reduced in size and pale ochreous. The band reduced to two quadrate spots in 5 and 6 well separated from the spot in 4. The patch in 2 well separated from the sub-marginal spots in 1b.

"H.-w. basal patch ill-defined, warm ochreous, followed by a dark hind-marginal border which is inwardly inclined to tawny.

"Female fore-wing with brown black ground-colour, spots white and well defined. Hind-wing pale patch well defined and faintly yellow, enclosed by a broad marginal border of tawny brown on which the nervules and rays are well marked."

95c. *A. lycoa entebbia*. subsp. Pl. XXXII., figs. 3—5, 8 and 11. Pl. XXXIV., figs. 2 and 5.

"Male fore-wing dusky ochreous grey. Spots much reduced in size. Hind-wing ground-colour much as in fore-wing and the pale patch but little developed.

"Female fore-wing ground-colour very dark, white spots smaller and more sharply defined than in *bukoba*. Hind-wing patch small and very faintly yellow."

95d. *A. lycoa tirika*. subsp. Pl. XXXII., figs. 6, 7, 9, 10. Pl. XXXIV., figs. 3, 4.

"Male resembles *entebbia* but fore-wing ground-colour is olive brown, the pale spots smaller and sharply defined. Hind-wing patch large, pale ochreous, enclosed by a broad dark border of tawny brown.

"Female with very dark fore-wing ground-colour, white spots small and very distinct. Hind-wing patch very small and distinctly yellow."

95e. *A. lycoa fallax*. subsp.

Male fore-wing nearly black in both sexes. Spots small, white in the female and ochreous in the male. Hind-wing patch rather larger than in the previous forms and sharply defined."

95f. *A. lycoa kenia*. subsp. Pl. XXXII., fig. 1. Pl. XXXIV., fig. 1.

"Both sexes smaller than in other forms. Ground-colour nearly black. Hind-wing patch slightly indentate between nervules 3 and 4.

Dark areas on underside smoky black. Male with spots and hind-wing patch lemon ochreous. Female hind-wing patch lemon ochreous, fore-wing spots white."

96. *ACRÆA JOHNSTONI*. Godman. Pl. XXXIII., figs. 1—10.
Pl. XXXIV., figs. 6—10.

Expanse 55-62 mm. Variable.

The typical form is as follows: F.-w. apex and margin black, basal two-thirds of wing rufescent or orange tawny, with a slight degree of black scaling at base. Within this orange area are, white or pinkish ochreous spots, one at base of 2; one disto-marginal in 1b; one disto-marginal in 4, and three contiguous in 5, 6, 10, and 11.

H.-w. base suffused with blackish; central area white or ochreous white, produced to an angle in 4 giving to this patch a characteristic shape. Marginal border broadly black, narrowest at 4. Pl. XXXIII., figs. 1 and 2. Pl. XXXIV., figs. 6 and 7.

UNDERSIDE:

F.-w.: dark areas of above are here dull brownish with dark ochreous at apex and marginally; veins and rays blackish. Orange areas dull.

H.-w. base ochreous brown, central areas as above, but duller; marginal border brownish, internally shading to dusky ochreous distally; veins and rays blackish brown. Spots at base as follows: One each in 9, 8, and 7; one in cell, sub-basal sometimes duplicated. Two in 1c; one each basal in 1a and 1b.

FEMALE:

Very like the male but duller and larger. Several varieties occur, some of which have been given names, thus:—

1. Very like the typical form but the apical and marginal black invades the rufescent areas to beyond the distal edges of the pale spots. Apex broadly black. Pl. XXXIII., fig. 4.

2. Like the type form but the hind-marginal border is not clearly defined but diffuse with a consequent reduction in the width of the border. Fig. 3.

3. A form in which the black apical and marginal border of both wings are reduced, the entire wing being tawny yellow, slightly paler in the areas of the fore-wing spots=*f. fulvescens*. Pl. XXXIII., fig. 5 and 6. Pl. XXXIV., fig. 8.

4. In this form the fore and hind-wing are brownish black, the fore-wing spots, and hind-wing patch are ochreous =*f. flavescens*.

5. Very like 4 but fore-wing spots are white =*f. confusa*.
Pl. XXXIII., figs. 7, 8 and 10. Pl. XXXIV., fig. 10.

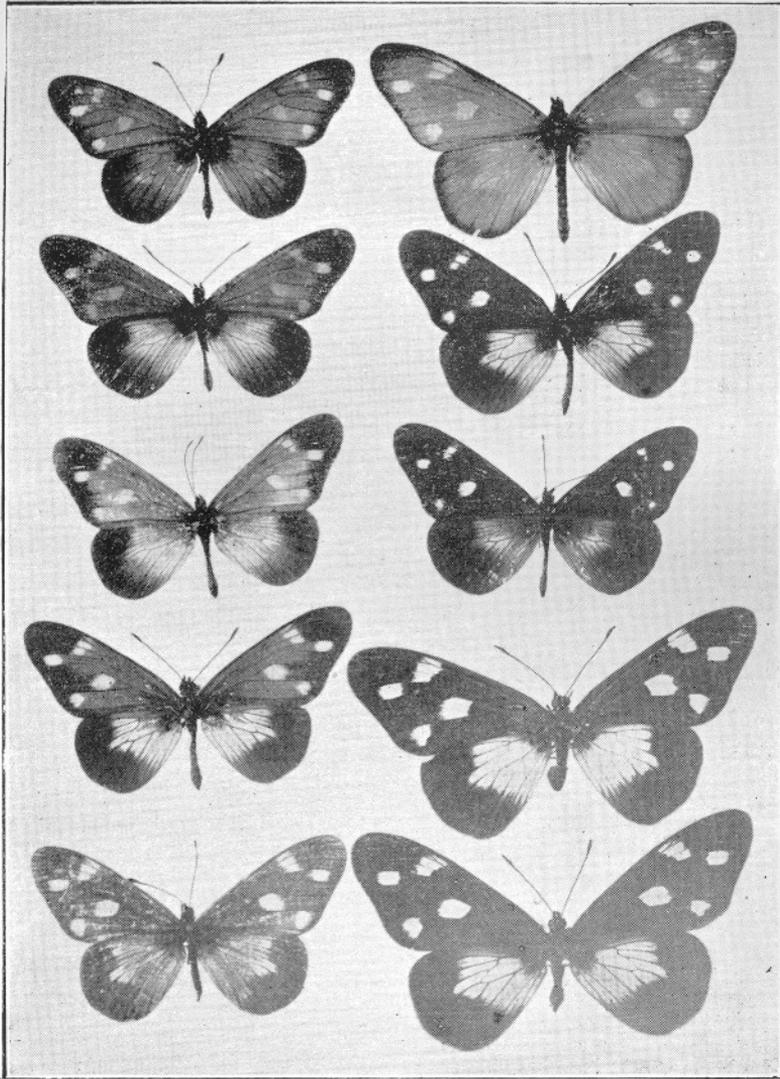


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XXXIII.

- Fig. 1. *Acraea johnstoni*, var.
- Fig. 2. *Acraea johnstoni*, johnstoni.
- Fig. 3. *Acraea johnstoni*, var.
- Fig. 4. *Acraea johnstoni*, var.
- Fig. 5. *Acraea johnstoni*, f. fulvescens, var.

- Fig. 6. *Acraea johnstoni* f. fulvescens.
- Fig. 7. *Acraea johnstoni* f. confusa.
- Fig. 8. *Acraea johnstoni* f. confusa, var.
- Fig. 9. *Acraea johnstoni*, var.
- Fig. 10. *Acraea johnstoni*, f. confusa.

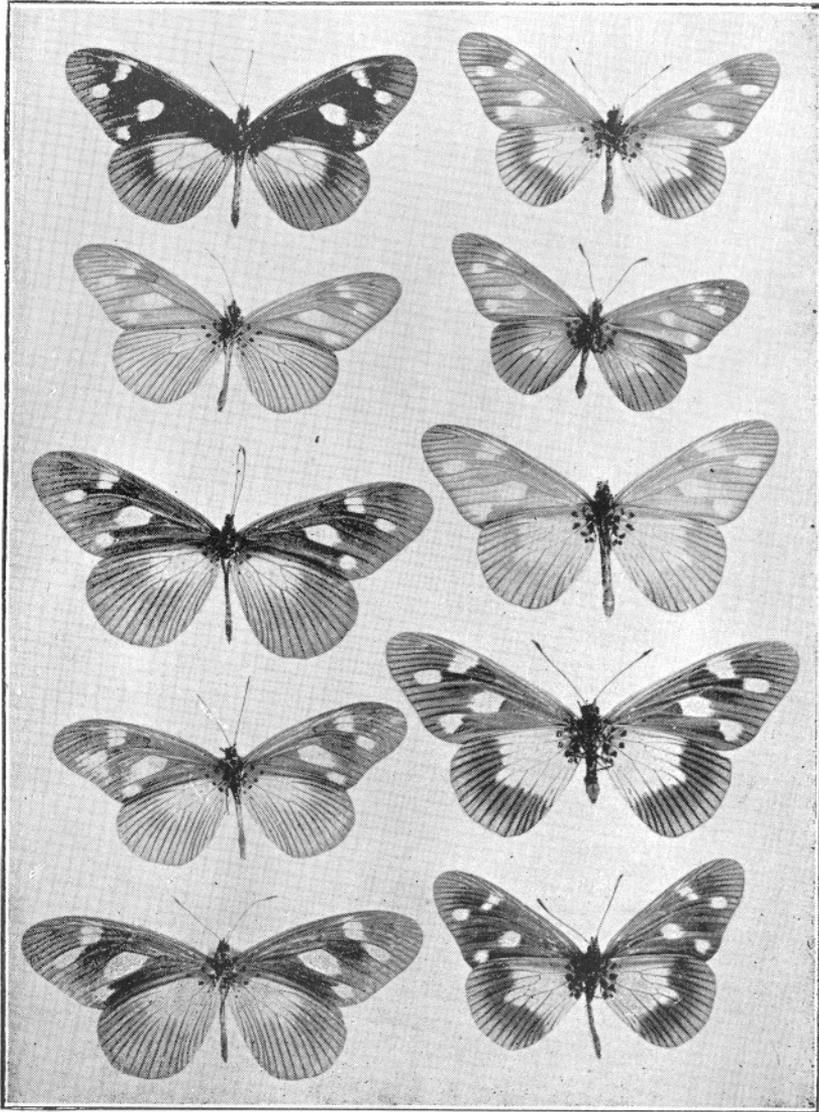


Photo: V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN.

PL. XXXIV.

Under surfaces.

- Fig. 1. *Acraea lycoa kenia*.
- Fig. 2. *Acraea lycoa entebbia*.
- Fig. 3. *Acraea lycoa tirika*.
- Fig. 4. *Acraea lycoa tirika*.
- Fig. 5. *Acraea lycoa entebbia*.

- Fig. 6. *Acraea johnstoni*.
- Fig. 7. *Acraea johnstoni*, var.
- Fig. 8. *Acraea johnstoni*, f. *fulvescens*.
- Fig. 9. *Acraea johnstoni*, var.
- Fig. 10. *Acraea johnstoni*, f. *confusa*.

6. Very like *confusa*, but the hind-wing ochreous patch is heavily dusted with blacker scales so as to give the wing a black appearance. Pl. XXXIII., fig. 8.

7. A large female form in which both fore and hind-wing pale areas are pure white. Pl. XXXIII., fig. 9. Pl. XXXIV., fig. 9.

8. A geographical form has been described under the name of:—

96a. *A. johnstoni butleri*. Eltr.

This race has the hind-wing patch dark ochreous or pinkish to white; the basal half of the fore-wing purple red and between this and the black apex and margin, an irregular band of tawny yellow which represents an enlargement and a joining up of the pale spots found in other forms.

This race extends into S. Western Uganda to as far as Toro.

EARLY STAGES:

The eggs of this species are like those of *A. esebria* but are more truncate and are laid on the same food plant. The newly emerged larva is blackish brown or olive brown above, with interrupted dorsal and dorso-lateral lines of tawny ochreous. The spiracular line is ochreous outlined below by a broken black line. The spines are long, with fully developed branches. The dorsal and dorso-lateral spines are black, the lateral ones ochreous.

PUPA:

White or ochreous, with narrow black lines on the wing scutæ; black diamond marks on the thorax and black rings containing yellow spots on the dorso-lateral, lateral, and ventral surfaces.

DISTRIBUTION:

The species extend from the Kilimanjaro and Teita area through the highlands to Mt. Elgon and Uganda, where apparently it appears as a distinct geographical race. The forms described are equally plentiful throughout the distribution of the species except in N. Uganda and most of Busoga; here the forms are limited.