

Scientific Name	Popular Name	Swahili Native Name	Max. Weight	Season ¹
Fam. Synanceidæ . . . <i>Synanceia verrucosa</i> . . .		Boatcho		Very rare
Fam. Platycephalidæ . . . <i>Platycephalus tentaculatus</i> . . . Fam. Dactylopteridæ . . .	Flying gurnards	Vumbana	5 lb.	Annual
<i>Dactylopterus orientalis</i> . . . Order Plectognathi . . .	Comb-gilled fishes			
Fam. Balistidæ <i>Monacanthus pardalis</i> . . .	File fishes	Schareefu pembe	2 "	S.W. M.
" <i>oblongus</i>		Schareefu	2 "	N.E. M.
<i>Aluteres scriptus</i>		"	2 "	N.E. M.
<i>Balistes erythron</i>		Kete	1 "	N.E. M.
" <i>undulatus</i>		Kilanda	2 "	N.E. M.
" <i>aculeatus</i>		"	2 "	N.E. M.
" <i>mitis</i>		Tundui	2 "	N.E. M.
Fam. Ostracionidæ <i>Ostracion punctatus</i>	Coffer fishes	Engombi ya maji		Annual
" <i>fornasini</i>		Omeeego		Annual
" <i>cubicus</i>		Engombi ya maji		Annual
Fam. Tetodontidæ <i>Tropidichthys valentini</i> Order Heterosomata Fam. Bothidæ <i>Platophrys pantherinus</i>	Globe fishes	Weiyo	1 "	Annual
		Weiyo	1 "	Annual

¹ N.E. M. = North-east Monsoon, i.e. Dec. to March.
S.W. M. = South-west Monsoon, i.e. April to October.
Annual = Present throughout the year.

A LIST OF BUTTERFLIES COLLECTED DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA

BY REV. K. ST. AUBYN ROGERS, F.E.S.

Reprinted from 'The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine,'
2nd Series, Vol. XXIV.

The knowledge of the butterfly fauna of Tropical Africa has been extending with great rapidity during the last few years. Many papers have been published on collections made in the country, so that I have not found it possible to collate

the results of the numerous naturalists who have collected there.

However, I have had the opportunity to make collections over a considerable part of the Protectorate, and it may be of some interest to publish the results.

The area in which this collection was made is bounded on the east by the coast, and on the west by the Rift valley.

The following list can make no claim to be complete, as there remain many districts in which I have not collected at all, and others in which I have collected but little, but I have thought it best to record only those species which I have myself met with.

For the identification of the numerous species I am deeply indebted to the kindness of Professor E. B. Poulton and those who work with him in the Hope Department of the Oxford University Museum, especially Dr. F. A. Dixey, Mr. H. H. Druce, and Mr. H. Eltringham. There still remain a few species which have not yet been identified, or which may be new.

The whole of the species, with the possible exception of some of the most common, are represented in the Hope Department, where they may be studied.

- 1.—*Danaïda chrysippus*, L. Abundant everywhere, the form *dorippus*, Klug, being far more abundant than the type form. This species generally prefers open country, but at the end of the dry season it may be found in forests.
- 2.—*Danaïda limniace*, Cram. Generally common in forest country, and sometimes very abundant.
- 3.—*Melinda formosa*, Godm. Taita, Taveta, Nairobi, North Kikuyu. Not uncommon.
- 4.—*Amauris niavius*, *f. dominicanus*, Trim. A forest species often very common. It has a slow floating flight like that of most *Danaïdæ*.
- 5.—*Amauris ochlea*, Boisd. Though generally haunting forest, this species is not so confined to it as *A. dominicanus*. Coast district, Taita, Taveta.
- 6.—*Amauris albimaculata*, Butl. Taita, Nairobi, North Kikuyu. Generally abundant. I have no doubt that *A. echeria* also occurs, but it is not distinguishable on the wing, and all my specimens have been *A. albimaculata*.

- 7.—*Melanitis leda*, L. Abundant everywhere.
- 8.—*Gnophodes parmeno*, *f. diversa*, Butl. Taveta, Nairobi. Generally found in dense forest. Not common.
- 9.—*Mycalesis dentata*, E. M. Sharpe. North or South Kikuyu, Kenia Forest. Not uncommon.
- 10.—*Mycalesis kenia*, Rogenh. Nairobi Forest. Sometimes common.
- 11.—*Mycalesis safitza*, Hew. Ubiquitous.
- 12.—*Henotesia perspicua*, Trim. Common and widely distributed.
- 13.—*Phycæneura leda*, Gorst. Coast district, Taita. Common.
- 14.—*Neocænura duplex*, Butl. Taita, Taveta. Not uncommon.
- 15.—*Neocænura gregorii*, Butl. Taita, Ukambani, South Kikuyu. Common.
- 16.—*Ypthima asterope*, Klug. Common and widely distributed. The eye spots on the underside vary a good deal in number.
- 17.—*Ypthima itonia*, Hew. North and South Kikuyu. Not uncommon.
- 18.—*Pardopsis punctatissima*, Boisd. Common and widely distributed, especially in the coast district. It frequents forest as well as open country.
- 19.—*Acræa rabbaica*, Ward. The coast district. Fairly common in forest and woodlands.
- 20.—*Acræa zonata*, Hew. The coast hills. This is a forest insect and flies somewhat higher than most of its congeners. It is rather rare.
- 21.—*Acræa cuva*, Smith. The coast hills. Also a forest insect with a lofty flight, by no means easy to capture, as it has a tantalising habit of floating about out of reach of the net. It is a rare species.
- 22.—*Acræa cerasa*, Hew. South Kikuyu. This species frequents forest, and sometimes swarms in that near Nairobi.
- 23.—*Acræa quirina*, Fabr. Not common on the coast hills.
- 24.—*Acræa baaxteri*, E. M. Sharpe. Aberdare Mountains. Also one specimen high up on the Dabida Hills in the Taita country.

- 25.—*Acræa insignis*, Dist. Widely distributed and not uncommon. The black on the hind-wings is very variable in extent, and in the specimens from the coast hills is generally much reduced.
- 26.—*Acræa neobule*, Doubl. and Hew. Common and widely distributed. There is a large, pale form found in the forests on the coast hills.
- 27.—*Acræa satis*, Ward. Found only in the coast district, generally in forest country. It is not generally common.
- 28.—*Acræa asboloplintha*, f. *rubescens*, Trim. North Kikuyu and slopes of Mount Kenia; the type form being found to the west of the Rift valley. The females of the *rubescens* form are generally white, and not red like the type form.
- 29.—*Acræa zetes acara*, Hew. Generally common.
- 30.—*Acræa anemosa*, Hew. Generally common.
- 31.—*Acræa pseudolycia astrigera*, Butl. Ukambani. This species is generally fairly common where it occurs, but its range is much more restricted than that of the two preceding species.
- 32.—*Acræa areca*, Mab. Generally distributed and fairly common.
- 33.—*Acræa perenna*, Doubl. and Hew. Taita. I have only obtained a single specimen, but it may have been passed over.
- 34.—*Acræa chilo*, Godm. Coast district, Taita, Taveta. The species is often common. The female was long known as *A. crystallina*, which is not surprising, as both wings are quite transparent, and the spots are obsolete in the fore-wings and much reduced in the hind-wings.
- 35.—*Acræa acrita*, Hew. Taita, Taveta, Ukambani, Kikuyu. Generally common. Most specimens are of the form *pudorina*.
- 36.—*Acræa equatorialis*, Neave. Coast district, Taita. Not uncommon. This form has recently been separated from the type by Mr. Eltringham under the name of *anæmia*.

- 37.—*Acræa pudorella*, Auriv. Taita, Taveta. Apparently not common.
- 38.—*Acræa caldarena*, Hew. Rabai. This species does not seem by any means common. The examples taken are not typical, lacking as they do the pronounced black tip to the fore-wings.
- 39.—*Acræa bræsia*, Godm. Generally distributed. This species is particularly abundant in Taita, where the form *regalis* also is of frequent occurrence.
- 40.—*Acræa onœcea*, Hopff. Widely distributed and often common.
- 41.—*Acræa cœcilia*, Fabr. Not uncommon in Ukambani, and probably occurs elsewhere.
- 42.—*Acræa natalica*, Boisd. Generally abundant.
- 43.—*Acræa terpsichore*, L. Ubiquitous. I once found a pupa all golden on a yellow leaf. Each day when the sun was hot it raised itself so as to lie along the underside of the leaf. Was this due to the heat of the sun?
- 44.—*Acræa excelsior*, Sharpe. I have only taken this at considerable elevations on the Aberdare Mountains, up to 11,000 ft.
- 45.—*Acræa acerata*, Hew. Taita, Kikuyu. All my specimens of this common species seem to be of the form *tenella*.
- 46.—*Acræa bonasia alicia*, Sharpe. Ukambani, Kikuyu, Kenia. Often exceedingly abundant. I once counted 460 on one small tree.
- 47.—*Acræa wvui*, Smith. Kikuyu, Kenia. Not uncommon. It is not possible to distinguish this from the preceding on the wing.
- 48.—*Acræa cabira*, Hopff. This is a common species everywhere except in the coast district. It is very variable.
- 49.—*Acræa pharsalus*, Ward. Taita, North Kikuyu. Generally rather uncommon.
- 50.—*Acræa encedon*, L. Ubiquitous. The *daira* form seems to be the most numerous, but all forms occur.
- 51.—*Acræa aubyni*, Eltr. Coast district. This species does not seem common. It flies rather higher than most of its congeners, but not rapidly.

- 52.—*Acræa johnstoni*, Godm. Taita, Taveta, Kikuyu, Kenia. A most protean species, which seems to have been modified in mimicry of several species of *Danaidæ* and *Planema*.
- 53.—*Acræa lycoa fallax*, Rogenh. North Kikuyu, Kenia. This species cannot be distinguished on the wing from the commonest form of the preceding.
- 54.—*Acræa esebria*, Hew. Coast district, Taita, Taveta. Not uncommon.
- 55.—*Acræa ansorgei*, Gr. Smith. A single specimen from Limoru, which has all the pale areas creamy white.
- 56.—*Planema quadricolor*, Rogenh. N. Kikuyu, Kenia. Generally rather rare, but I once saw several in Kenia Forest.
- 57.—*Planema montana*, Butl. Coast district, Taita, Taveta. Not uncommon.
- 58.—*Lachnoptera ayresi*, Trim. Coast district, Taveta, Nairobi. Not generally common, but males are sometimes abundant in Nairobi Forest.
- 59.—*Atella columbina*, Cram. The coast district. It is so extremely like the next following species that it is often passed over, and will probably be found elsewhere.
- 60.—*Atella phalantha*, Drury. Ubiquitous.
- 61.—*Brenthis hanningtoni*, Elwes. Very abundant on Kenia and Aberdare Mountains, above 6000 ft. It is the commonest butterfly in the bamboo jungle.
- 62.—*Hypanartia hippomene*, Hübn. Taita, South Kikuyu, North Kikuyu. Common above 5000 ft.
- 63.—*Hypanartia schæneia*, Trim. South Kikuyu, North Kikuyu. Much less common than the preceding.
- 64.—*Pyrameis abyssinica*, Feld. South Kikuyu and North Kikuyu. Common.
- 65.—*Pyrameis cardui*, Linn. Ubiquitous.
- 66.—*Precis orithyia madagascariensis*, Guen. Common everywhere. Frequents open paths.
- 67.—*Precis clelia*, Cram. Ubiquitous.
- 68.—*Precis hierta cebrene*, Trim. Generally common, especially in dry places.
- 69.—*Precis westermanni*, Westw. South and North Kikuyu. Common. This species is more addicted to woodlands than the foregoing.

- 70.—*Precis sesamus*, Trim. North and South Kikuyu, Ukambani, above 4000 ft. The wet form is generally prevalent, except from June to September, but both may be seen flying together not unfrequently.
- 71.—*Precis antilope*, Feisth. Coast hills, Taita, Taveta. The dry form seems more prevalent than the wet form.
- 72.—*Precis aurorina*, Butl. Taita, North and South Kikuyu. Fairly common.
- 73.—*Precis archesia*, Cram. Common in North Kikuyu. The dry form is very rare.
- 74.—*Precis limnoria*, Klug. Rare in the coast district, but common in Taita and Taveta. It also occurs in Ukambani. This form is probably conspecific with the preceding.
- 75.—*Precis elgiva*, Hew. Coast district, Taita, Taveta, North and South Kikuyu. Common.
- 76.—*Precis natalica*, Felder. Common and widely distributed.
- 77.—*Precis stygia*, Auriv. I have only met with this at Kijabe.
- 78.—*Catacroptera cloanthe*, Cram. Widely distributed.
- 79.—*Salamis nebulosa*, Trim. Coast district, Taita, Taveta. Common.
- 80.—*Salamis parhassus*, Drury. Widely distributed. Common.
- 81.—*Salamis cacta*, Fabr. Coast hills, Taita. This species is by no means common in E. Africa.
- 82.—*Hypolimnas misippus*, Linn. Ubiquitous and abundant. Breeding experiments indicate that the type form and the *inaria* form bear a Mendelian relationship, the type form being dominant. The two forms are equally common.
- 83.—*Euralia deceptor*, Trim. This species is often quite common in the coast district. I have not met with it elsewhere.
- 84.—*Euralia dubius*, Pal. de Beauv. The form *wahlbergi*, Wallengr., is not uncommon in the coast district, and is often found in Taita, Taveta, and Ukambani. The form *mima*, Trim., is also found in Taita and Ukambani; but I have never seen it in the coast district, where its model (*Amauris albimaculata*) is absent. The two forms, though very different in appearance, have been proved by breeding to belong to one species.

- 85.—*Euralia usambara*, Ward. This fine species is only found in the coast district, and that but rarely.
- 86.—*Eurytela hiarbas*, Drury. With the exception of the coast district this species is common everywhere where there is any bush.
- 87.—*Eurytela dryope*, Cram. Ubiquitous.
- 88.—*Neptidopsis ophione*, Cram. Generally common.
- 89.—*Neptidopsis fulgurata*, Boisd. By no means uncommon in the coast district, where it to some extent replaces the preceding species.
- 90.—*Byblia ilithyia*, Drury. Abundant everywhere on grass lands.
- 91.—*Crenis morantii*, Trim. North Kikuyu. Not common.
- 92.—*Crenis boisduwali*, Wallengr. North Kikuyu. The most common of the genus.
- 93.—*Crenis natalensis*, Boisd. Coast hills. Not common.
- 93A.—*Crenis ansorgei*, R. and J. North Kikuyu. Not uncommon, but local.
- 94.—*Cyrestis camillus*, Fabr. Though widely distributed this species is not generally common.
- 95.—*Neptis saclava*, Boisd. Generally abundant.
- 96.—*Neptis agatha*, Stoll. The most abundant of the genus. It varies considerably in size.
- 97.—*Neptis seeldrayersi*, Auriv. Coast district, Taveta. It is not easy to distinguish between this species and large specimens of the preceding, and it is liable to be overlooked.
- 98.—*Neptis trigonophora*, Butl. Coast district, Nairobi. This species also resembles *N. agatha* on the wing. It is much less common.
- 99.—*Neptis goochi*, Trim. Coast district, Taveta. This species seems to intergrade towards *N. melicerta*. All these species of *Neptis* are very similar on the wing and have the same habits, so that it is easy to pass over the less common forms.
- 100.—*Neptis incongrua*, Butl. The tops of the higher Taita hills, Kinangop. Not uncommon. This species resembles *Eurytela hiarbas* when on the wing, and the flight is very similar. On one occasion the two species were

- netted together as they circled round each other, and it was only after capture that they could be differentiated.
- 101.—*Neptis woodwardi*, Sharpe. North Kikuyu and Kinangop. Not generally common.
- 102.—*Pseudacraea lucretia expansa*, Butl. Coast district, Nairobi. Generally fairly abundant.
- 103.—*Pseudacraea trimeni*, Butl. Common in the coast hills, but distinctly uncommon at Taveta.
- 104.—*Pseudacraea rogersi*, Trim. The types were taken at Shinba and Rabai. No other specimens have been met with. It is probably a local form of the W. Africa *Ps. eurytus*, Linn.
- 105.—*Aterica galene*, Brown. The coast hills. A common species in forest country.
- 106.—*Hamanumida dædalus*, Fabr. Generally distributed and often common. Usually found in more or less open country.
- 107.—*Euphœdra eleus*, Drury. The coast hills. This species seems rare and is only found in forests.
- 108.—*Euphœdra neophron*, Hopff. The coast hills, Taita, Taveta. This beautiful species is abundant, and is not so confined to forest as most of the group. I have often seen it in my garden at Rabai.
- 109.—*Euryphene senegalensis*, Herr.-Schaeff. The coast district, Taveta. I have found this insect common in the coast district. It is more particularly addicted to coco-nut plantations and gardens, and is seldom found in the real forest.
- 110.—*Euryphene chriemhilda*, Staud. The coast hills. By no means uncommon in natural forest. It is hardly ever found flying with the preceding species.
- 111.—*Euryphura achlys*, Hopff. The coast hills. This is also a forest species, and is often seen with *Euryphene chriemhilda*. It often frequents the gateways of native villages when these are in forest country.
- 112.—*Euptera kinugnana*, Smith. I have received one specimen of this rare species from Shimba, near Mombasa.

- 113.—*Harma* (n. sp.?). One female on the top of the Dabida Hills in Taita.
- 114.—*Euxanthe wakefieldi*, Ward. Coast district, Taita, Taveta. By no means uncommon in woodlands.
- 115.—*Euxanthe tiberius*, Smith. Coast hills. This species is never common and is extremely local. It is found only in dense forest. It is a magnificent insect. It generally settles on saplings under the shade of large trees, and its flight is rather slow as a rule.
- 116.—*Charaxes brutus*, Cram. Generally distributed.
- 117.—*Charaxes castor*, Cram. Coast district, Taita, Taveta. Not uncommon. The larva feeds on *Afzelia caunzensis*, which is known to the Swahilis as Bambakofi. The head has four divergent horns and is green, with the horns tipped with red, the outer ones with a yellow stripe on the outside. The body is green with a yellow spiracular stripe and is covered with small yellow tubercles. It has a round greenish-yellow spot with a black centre on the seventh segment, and a similar more irregular spot on the ninth segment, the latter being sometimes obsolete. The pupa is bluish-green with white markings. The egg is spherical with the top slightly concave; it is yellow with a dark brown ring round the top.
- 118.—*Charaxes saturnus*, Butl. Coast district, Taita, Taveta. Not uncommon in some years. The larva is similar to that of *Ch. castor*, but has a smoother appearance, and the large dorsal spots have the centre bluish-green instead of black. The pupa has the white markings much less developed.
- 119.—*Charaxes hansali*, Feld. Taita, Ukambani. I have only taken a few of this rare species.
- 120.—*Charaxes pollux*, Cram. Taita, N. Kikuyu. Not uncommon. The larva is green with a small round rufous spot on the back of the seventh segment, and the tips of the horns are bluish.
- 121.—*Charaxes tavetensis*, Rothschild and Jordan. I have only obtained a single specimen of this rare form, which was reared from a larva found at Jilore on the same kind of

- tree as that of *Ch. castor*. The larva is green with an indistinct triangular mark on the seventh segment, the apex pointing towards the tail. The pupa is dark green with broad bright yellow spots and bands.
- 122.—*Charaxes boueti lasti*, Smith. I have only taken this species in the coast district, where I have found it fairly common. It is not quite so active as most species of the genus, and females are not so scarce as in some species, e.g. *Ch. etheocles*.
- 123.—*Charaxes azota*, Hew. Coast hills, Taveta. This fine species is rather uncommon. The larva is of the usual *Charaxes* shape. The colour is green, the head being bordered with brown. It has an orange spiracular stripe, the tubercles being more orange, and the green of the body has a somewhat mottled appearance which changes before pupation into dull yellow, with a row of large lateral ill-defined brown spots. The dorsal spot on the seventh segment is large and triangular with the apex pointing backward. It is orange-brown. The pupa is pinkish with chocolate-brown markings.
- 124.—*Charaxes baumannii*, Rogenh. Taita, Taveta. Not generally common.
- 125.—*Charaxes etheocles*, Cram. Taita, Taveta. The males are fairly common, but the females are rare. At Taveta, where it frequented stunted trees growing on the top of a low hill, I obtained a good many. The only female form which I have taken is that known as *kiriki*.
- 126.—*Charaxes guderiana*, Duv. The coast district. Generally found in forest, where it flies high, and is not easily taken.
- 127.—*Charaxes ethalion*, Boisd. Coast hills, Taita, Taveta. The males are less common than those of *Ch. etheocles*, but not rare.
- 128.—*Charaxes violetta*, Smith. Coast district, Taveta. This species appears to be rather rare.
- 129.—*Charaxes cithæron*, Feld. Generally distributed and not uncommon in forest country. The females are found as commonly as the males. In common with all species of the genus they are not easy to capture.

- 130.—*Charaxes bohemani*, Feld. The coast district. I have only secured two males of this species. This must be near the northern limit of its range.
- 131.—*Charaxes pythodoris*, Hew. The coast hills. I have only found it in forest country.
- 132.—*Charaxes jahusa*, Trim. The coast hills, Taita, Taveta. Not generally common.
- 133.—*Charaxes candiope*, Godart. Generally distributed and commoner than most species of the genus.
- 134.—*Charaxes varanes*, Cram. Generally common.
- 135.—*Charaxes zoolina*, Doubl. and Hew. Widely distributed; Both the *zoolina* and the *neanthes* forms occur. The former was particularly abundant in Taita and Taveta in 1905.
- 136.—*Charaxes eupale*, Drury. A single specimen at about 6000 ft. on the south-west of Kenia. It seems very rare to the east of the Rift valley.
- 137.—*Libythea laius*, Butl. The coast district. This species is very uncertain in its appearance, and sometimes is not seen for years. I have already recorded its capture on migration.
- 138.—*Alcena picata*, Sharpe. Coast hills. I have found the species rare. The female is like a small *Neptis*, and the male bears a general resemblance to a small *Acraea*.
- 139.—*Telipna rogersi*, Druce. Coast hills. A very local butterfly, sometimes fairly common where it is found.
- 140.—*Pentila amenaida*, Hew. The coast district. This common species is very variable, and the number and size of the black spots is very inconstant.
- 141.—*Pentila peucetia*, Hew. Coast hills, Taita, Ukambani. I have taken this in some numbers. It is always found in woodlands.
- 142.—*Teriomima subpunctata*, Kirby. The coast hills, Taveta. Not uncommon in forest country. Like almost all this group, its flight is very feeble.
- 143.—*Teriomima hildegarda*, Kirby. Generally distributed. Another most variable species. I have taken specimens in which the fore-wings are almost entirely brown. Other specimens seem to come very near to *T. aslauga*, Trimen.

64 A LIST OF BUTTERFLIES COLLECTED

- 144.—*Teriomima micra*, Gr. Smith. This is only found in the coast hills, where it is often common. It is also very variable, and it is possible that the darker forms may prove to be distinct.
- 145.—*Deloneura ochrascens*, Neave. The coast hills. My specimens are distinctly larger than the type from Kisumu, but otherwise they are very similar. It is not common.
- 146.—*Lachnocnema bibulus*, Fabr. Common everywhere.
- 147.—*Virachola antalus*, Hopff. Ubiquitous.
- 148.—*Virachola dariaves*, Hew. The coast district. Not common.
- 149.—*Virachola diocles*, Hew. One or two in the coast district.
- 150.—*Virachola lorisona*, Hew. I have one or two of this also from the same localities as the preceding.
- 151.—*Virachola dinochares*, Gr. Smith. The coast district. Not common.
- 152.—*Virachola cerulea*, Druce. I have only taken this in the coast district, but it probably occurs elsewhere. The females seem commoner than the males, and are fond of the blossoms of *Lantana*.
- 153.—*Myrina ficedula*, Trim. Widely distributed and not uncommon. It is usually to be found on wild fig trees, on which the larva feeds.
- 154.—*Myrina dermaptera*, Wallgr. One specimen only from N. Kikuyu.
- 155.—*Hypolycaena philippus*, Fabr. Ubiquitous.
- 156.—*Hypolycaena pachalica*, Butl. The coast district, Taita, Taveta. Not so universally distributed as the last, but common where it occurs.
- 157.—*Hypolycaena buxtoni*, Hew. The coast district. This is more confined to woodlands and flies higher than the two preceding species.
- 158.—*Stugeta bowkeri*, Trim. Widely distributed, but not generally common.
- 159.—*Iolaus silas*, Westw. Coast district, Taita. This fine species is not uncommon. It frequents the scrub near the sea, but soon loses condition, as the wind blows strongly most of the year.

- 160.—*Epamera mermis*, Druce. Coast district, Taita. Not uncommon in woodlands. It frequents woodlands and flies rather high.
- 161.—*Epamera sidus*, Trim. S. Kikuyu. Apparently rare.
- 162.—*Epamera diametra*, Karsch. Coast hills, Taita. By no means common, and excessively active, so that its capture is difficult.
- 163.—*Epamera arborifera*, Butl. Aberdare Mountains. I have obtained two females in poor condition.
- 164.—*Epamera mimosæ*, Trim. I obtained a pair at Maketao, between Voi and Taveta. They are more heavily marked beneath than specimens from South Africa.
- 165.—*Aphniolaus pallene*, Wallgr. Coast district, Taita. Not generally common. It is more abundant at Shimba than elsewhere.
- 166.—*Spindasis natalensis*, Doubl. and Hew. This is a common species in the coast district.
- 167.—*Spindasis victoriae*, Butl. Coast district. Not common.
- 168.—*Spindasis homeyeri*, Dewitz. Fairly common in the coast district.
- 169.—*Spindasis tavetensis*, Lathy. I took this commonly at Taveta on the flowers of a mimosa.
- 170.—*Axiocerses harpax*, Fabr. Common and widely distributed.
- 171.—*Axiocerses amanga*, Westw. Also common, but not quite so widely distributed as the last.
- 172.—*Axiocerses punicea*, Gr. Smith. Coast district. A very local insect, which is sometimes common where it occurs. It may always be recognised by the presence of two silver lines just above the inner margin of the fore-wings, underneath.
- 173.—*Choroselas pseudogeritis*, Trim. Coast hills, Taita. This seems uncommon, but it may have been overlooked.
- 174.—*Leptomyrina lara*, Linn. Taita, Ukambani. I have not found this common. My specimens are somewhat larger and darker than others I have seen.
- 175.—*Leptomyrina hirundo*, Wallgr. Coast district. Not uncommon.

- 176.—*Alocides taikosama*, Wallgr. Ukambani. Apparently not common.
- 177.—*Spalgis lemolea*, Druce. A single specimen from near Voi.
- 178.—*Lycænesthes amarah*, Guer. Common everywhere and often very abundant. It frequents more open country than most of the genus.
- 179.—*Lycænesthes hobleyi*, Neave. Two specimens from N. Kikuyu seem to belong to this species, though they are not so red underneath as the type.
- 180.—*Lycænesthes lemnos*, Hew. Coast hills, S. Kikuyu. Not uncommon.
- 181.—*Lycænesthes minima*, Trim. Coast hills. Not generally common, but I once found it very abundant.
- 182.—*Lycænesthes lunulata*, Trim. Coast district. Not usually common.
- 183.—*Lycænesthes otacilia*, Trim. I took this in some abundance at Taveta.
- 184.—*Lycænesthes princeps*, Butl. Taita, Taveta, N. Kikuyu. This does not seem to be common, but possibly it has been overlooked.
- 185.—*Lycænesthes lasti*, Smith and Kirby. Coast hills, Taveta. Not uncommon.
- 186.—*Lycænesthes definitiva*, Butl. Taita, Kikuyu. This species is often abundant.
- 187.—*Lycænesthes larydas*, Cram. Common generally.
- 188.—*Lycænesthes liodes*, Hew. Coast hills, Taveta. Apparently rare, but probably it has been overlooked.
- 189.—*Lycænesthes indefinita*, Bethune-Baker. I believe this occurs freely at Nairobi in the forests.
- 190.—*Phylaria cyara*, Hew. One specimen in N. Kikuyu.
- 191.—*Uranothauma heritsia*, Hew. Taita, Kikuyu. The species is common.
- 192.—*Uranothauma cordatus*, Sharpe. Kikuyu. The males occur in some abundance in damp places, especially at Rijabe. I have not taken the female.
- 193.—*Uranothauma nubifer*, Trim. Taita, Kikuyu. Not so abundant as the preceding.
- 194.—*Uranothauma falkensteini*, Duv. Taita, Taveta, Kikuyu. The most abundant of the genus. The females frequent

flowers and the males often swarm on damp ground near rivers. The specimens in Kikuyu are larger and more flushed with purple.

- 195.—*Cacyreus lingeus*, Cram. Ubiquitous.
 196.—*Cacyreus palemon*, Cram. Taita, Kikuyu. Common above 5000 feet.
 197.—*Castalius melæna*, Trim. Coast district, Taveta. Not uncommon.
 198.—*Castalius gregorii*, Butl. Taveta, Kikuyu. This species does not seem common.
 199.—*Castalius margaritaceus*, Sharpe. North and South Kikuyu. Common. I once found it in great abundance in Kenia forest.
 200.—*Tarucus louisæ*, Sharpe. Taita, Taveta. This species does not appear to be common, but it is very inconspicuous and liable to be overlooked.
 201.—*Tarucus telicanus*, Lang. Ubiquitous. I have found the larva feeding on the flowers of *Plumbago capensis* without any attendant ants.
 202.—*Azanus sigillatus*, Butl.
 203.—*Azanus moriqua*, Wallgr.
 204.—*Azanus mirza*, Plotz.
 205.—*Azanus jesous*, Guer.
 All these species occur commonly and may sometimes be found in large numbers on damp sand in riverbeds.
 206.—*Nacaduba sichela*, Wallgr. Generally distributed, but not usually very common.
 207.—*Polyommatus bæticus*, Linn. Ubiquitous.
 208.—*Cyclirius sharpice*, Butl. Kikuyu. Common on swampy ground above 7000 feet.
 209.—*Scolitantides crawshayi*, Butl. Kenia. Probably not uncommon.
 210.—*Catochrysops malathana*, Boisd. Ubiquitous.
 211.—*Catochrysops dolorosus*, Trim. Kikuyu. Very common near Nairobi. It is probably often overlooked.
 212.—*Catochrysops osiris*, Hopff. Common generally.
 213.—*Catochrysops barkeri*, Trim. Coast district. Not uncommon.

- 214.—*Catochrysops celæus*, Cram. One specimen from Kenia, which is probably this species.
- 215.—*Catochrysops peculiaris*, Rogenh. Widely distributed but not generally common. I have met with it more frequently at Mombasa than elsewhere.
- 216.—*Chilades trochilus*, Meyer. Occurs everywhere.
- 217.—*Chilades mahallakoana*, Wallgr. Two specimens from the Thika river on the Fort Hall Road.
- 218.—*Everes hippocrates*, Fabr. Coast district, Taita, Taveta. Not uncommon.
- 219.—*Everes micyclus*, Cram. Coast district. Rather a local species, generally found near streams.
- 220.—*Cupidopsis cissus*, Godart. North and South Kikuyu. Not very common.
- 221.—*Cupidopsis jobates*, Hopff. Common generally, especially at Taveta.
- 222.—*Zizeeria gaika*, Trim. Ubiquitous.
- 223.—*Zizeeria lysimon*, Hübn. Ubiquitous.
- 224.—*Zizeeria lucida*, Trim. Common generally, but not so abundant as the two preceding.
- 225.—*Zizeeria antanossa*, Mab. Generally distributed but apparently not common. It probably only wants looking for.
- 226.—*Zizeeria stellata*, Trim. Kikuyu. Fairly common at high elevations.
- 227.—*Chrysophanus abboti*, Holl. Ukambani, Kikuyu. Not uncommon. Except for its copper hind-wings, this species resembles the British 'Small Copper.'
- 228.—*Leptosia medusa*, Cram. Common in forests.
- 229.—*Herpænia eriphea*, Godart. Common generally.
- 230.—*Mylothris agathina*, Cram. Ubiquitous.
- 231.—*Mylothris ruppelli*, Koch. Common, except in the coast district.
- 232.—*Mylothris rubricosta*, Mab. Kikuyu. Common, especially in papyrus swamps.
- 233.—*Mylothris narcissus*, Butl. Taita. Not uncommon.
- 234.—*Mylothris jacksoni*, Sharpe. Kikuyu. The amount of fuscous in the fore-wing is very variable. Specimens captured on the same day vary from a fore-wing

- completely fuscous except for the veins to a fore-wing white with a fuscous border all round the wing. I somewhat doubt the validity of *Mylothris neumanni*.
- 235.—*Phrissura phæbe*, Butl. Common at Nairobi, and also occurs in the coast hills.
- 236.—*Phrissura isokani*, Smith. Coast district. Not common.
- 237.—*Phrissura lasti*, Smith. Coast district. By no means uncommon, chiefly in forest.
- 238.—*Glutophrissa epaphia*, Cram. Generally very common.
- 239.—*Belenois margaritacea*, Sharpe. Taita, Kikuyu. Above 4000 ft. Not very common generally, but I have taken it in some abundance in Taita during the hot weather. It is more confined to woodlands than most species of the genus.
- 240.—*Belenois gidica*, Godart. Common everywhere.
- 241.—*Belenois severina*, Cram. Ubiquitous.
- 242.—*Belenois mesentina*, Cram. Abundant everywhere.
- 243.—*Belenois zochalia*, Boisd. Generally distributed, except in the coast district.
- 244.—*Belenois thysa*, Hopff. Generally common.
- 245.—*Pinacopteryx spilleri*, Staud. Coast district, Taita. Not uncommon.
- 246.—*Pinacopteryx pigea*, Boisd. Taita, North and South Kikuyu. The females of this species appear to be dimorphic and mimic *Mylothris agathina* and *M. narcissus*.
- 247.—*Pinacopteryx vidua*, Butler. Taita. Sometimes found commonly near the Voi river.
- 248.—*Pinacopteryx liliana*, Gr. Smith. Coast district, Taita, Taveta, Ukambani. A common species, which is rather variable.
- 249.—*Synchloe johnstoni*, Crowl. Taita, Ukambani, Kikuyu. Often abundant, especially at Nairobi.
- 250.—*Teracolus amatus*, Fabr. Generally common.
- 251.—*Teracolus phisidia rothschildi*, Sharpe. I have only taken this right on the sea coast, where it is often common.
- 252.—*Teracolus castalis*, Staud. Coast district, Taita, Taveta. Not uncommon, especially near the Voi river.

- 253.—*Teracolus aurigineus*, Butl. Taita, Taveta, Kikuyu. Generally common in dry places.
- 254.—*Teracolus vesta*, Reiche. This is also a common species of wide distribution.
- 255.—*Teracolus halimede*, Klug. Taita, Taveta. Common.
- 256.—*Teracolus protomedia*, Klug. Coast hills, Taita. I have not found this fine species common, but it is of more frequent occurrence in North Giriyama than elsewhere.
- 257.—*Teracolus celimene*, Lucas. Taita, Taveta, Ukambani. I have not met with this commonly.
- 258.—*Teracolus eris*, Klug. This is another widely distributed species. It is not uncommon. Its flight is generally rapid.
- 259.—*Teracolus phlegyas*, Butl. Coast district, Taita, Taveta. This is a common species. Together with other species of this genus and also the common species of *Belenois*, it resorts to the same places for considerable periods to rest for the night. These places are generally exposed to the rays of the western sun.
- 260.—*Teracolus bacchus*, Butl. Taveta, Ukambani. This seems uncommon, but it is doubtful whether it is really distinct from the preceding.
- 261.—*Teracolus regina*, Trim. Coast district, Taita, Taveta. Rather irregular in its comparative abundance. I have found it commoner at Rabai than elsewhere.
- 262.—*Teracolus hetæra*, Gerst. Coast hills, Taita, Taveta, South Kikuyu, Ukambani. Fairly common generally.
- 263.—*Teracolus puniceus*, Butl. Coast hills, Taita. Doubtfully distinct from the preceding. The yellow females, which are apt to occur sporadically in most species of the genus, seem to be of more frequent occurrence in these two species.
- 264.—*Teracolus elgonensis*, Sharpe. North and South Kikuyu. Sometimes found in some numbers. Its habits are very different from those of the genus generally, as it frequents forest and flies rather high. All my captures differ from the type in almost totally wanting the broad black of the apex.

- 265.—*Teracolus callidia*, Smith. Taita, Taveta. Fairly common.
- 266.—*Teracolus eupompe*, Klug. Generally abundant.
- 267.—*Teracolus omphale*, Godart. Ubiquitous.
- 268.—*Teracolus दौरα*, Klug. Coast district, Taita, Taveta. This species is fairly common, but it may easily be overlooked from its resemblance to *T. omphale*. All my captures are of the wet phase.
- 269.—*Teracolus achine*, Cram. Ubiquitous.
- 270.—*Teracolus casta*, Gerst. Coast hills, Taita, Taveta. Not common at the coast, but abundant at Taveta.
- 271.—*Teracolus antigone*, Boisd. Ubiquitous.
- 272.—*Teracolus evarne*, Klug. Ubiquitous.
- 273.—*Teracolus incretus*, Butl. Generally abundant.
- 274.—*Eronia cleodora*, Hübn. Coast district, Taita, Taveta. A common species in woodlands and forest.
- 275.—*Eronia leda*, Boisd. This is found in the same districts as the preceding species.
- 276.—*Leuceronia argia*, Fabr. This is common in the woodlands of the coast belt, but I have seldom met with it elsewhere.
- 277.—*Leuceronia thallasina*, Boisd. Coast hills. Not common at Rabai, but I have met with it in some abundance in Giryama country.
- 278.—*Leuceronia buqueti*, Boisd. Common generally.
- 279.—*Catopsilia florella*, Fabr. Abundant everywhere.
- 280.—*Terias senegalensis*, Boisd. Abundant everywhere.
- 281.—*Terias regularis*, Butl. This seems common generally.
- 282.—*Terias brigetta*, Cram. Ubiquitous.
- 283.—*Colias electra*, Linn. Common above 4000 ft. The white female occurs freely.
- 284.—*Papilio nobilis*, Rogenh. South Kikuyu. Not uncommon. Generally flies high in forests.
- 285.—*Papilio dardanus*, Brown. I have found this everywhere except in North Kikuyu and Kenia. At Nairobi a great number of the female forms occur.
- 286.—*Papilio echerioides*, Trim. Taita, Taveta, Kikuyu. Not common usually. It is more plentiful at Nairobi than elsewhere.

72 A LIST OF BUTTERFLIES COLLECTED

- 287.—*Papilio jacksoni*, Sharpe. South Kikuyu. I have sometimes found this abundant at Kijabe.
- 288.—*Papilio constantinus*, Ward. Coast district, Taita, Taveta. By no means uncommon in forests, especially in the coast hills.
- 289.—*Papilio mackinmoni*, Sharpe. Kikuyu. Common in forests.
- 290.—*Papilio phorcas*, Cram. Common in the forests of Kikuyu.
- 291.—*Papilio nireus*, Linn. Common generally in forests.
- 292.—*Papilio bromius*, Doubl. Taita, Kikuyu. Not uncommon in forests above 5000 ft. Like many other swallowtails, it is partial to wet mud.
- 293.—*Papilio demodocus*, Esper. Ubiquitous.
- 294.—*Papilio ophidicephalus*, Oberth. Widely distributed in forests. Its flight is very lofty and irregular, so that its capture is always difficult.
- 295.—*Papilio angolanus*, Goeze. This is a common species generally.
- 296.—*Papilio philonoe*, Ward. Common in the coast hills.
- 297.—*Papilio leonidas*, Fabr. Common generally.
- 298.—*Papilio antheus*, Cram. Coast hills, Taita. Often occurs in the coast district in some abundance, especially at the beginning of the wet season.
- 299.—*Papilio policenes*, Cram. Widely distributed and not uncommon where the country is suitable.
- 300.—*Papilio porthaon*, Hew. Not uncommon in the coast district.
- 301.—*Papilio colonna*, Ward. Coast hills, Taita. This is generally the commoner of the group in the coast hills.
- 302.—*Papilio sisenna*, Mab. Coast hills. Not common. It looks like *P. colonna* on the wing.
- 303.—*Papilio kirbyi*, Hew. Coast hills. This is also not a common species.
- 304.—*Sarangesa djæælææ*, Wallgr. Taita, Nairobi, Ukambani. This seems to be a common species.
- 305.—*Sarangesa lugens*, Rogenh. North and South Kikuyu. This is also common, but is found at greater elevations than the preceding.

- 306.—*Sarangesa motozi*, Wallgr. Generally common.
- 307.—*Sarangesa eliminata*, Holl. Taita, Taveta, Kikuyu.
Very abundant at Taveta.
- 308.—*Celænorrhinus galenus*, Fabr. Coast district, Taita,
Taveta. Not generally common.
- 309.—*Celænorrhinus bettoni*, Butl. One specimen from
Nairobi.
- 310.—*Tagiades flesus*, Fabr. A common species in the coast
district where there are any trees.
- 311.—*Eagris nottoana*, Wallgr. I have taken a few of this
species at Rabai.
- 312.—*Eagris phyllophila*, Trim. Coast district. By no means
common.
- 313.—*Eagris plicata*, Butl. Taita, Taveta, Kikuyu. This is
usually common.
- 314.—*Eagris ochreana*, Lathy. Taita. Doubtfully distinct
from the preceding.
- 315.—*Caprona pillaana*, Wallgr. Coast district, Taveta. I
have found this but rarely.
- 316.—*Caprona canopus*, Trim. This seems to occur nearly
everywhere, but is not usually common.
- 317.—*Hesperia spio*, Linn.
- 318.—*Hesperia machakosa*, Butl.
- 319.—*Hesperia dromus*, Ploetz.
These species resemble one another very closely and
are not easy to differentiate. They occur fairly com-
monly in most places.
- 320.—*Hesperia satastes*, Trim. Coast district. This is not
very common.
- 321.—*Carcharodus elma*, Trim. Generally distributed and
usually common.
- 322.—*Abantis tettensis*, Hopff. Taveta. I took this in some
number when I was at Taveta.
- 323.—*Abantis paradisea*, Butl. Widely distributed, but I have
never found it at all common.
- 324.—*Abantis venosa*, Trim. I captured a single specimen
near Kaya Kauma in the coast hills some years ago,
but I have not met with it again.
- 325.—*Abantis levubu*, Wallgr. Taveta. Not uncommon. It

bears some resemblance to *Belenois mesentina* when settled in its usual position with wings half raised, but its flight is much more rapid.

- 326.—*Acleros mackenii*, Trim. Taveta. Common.
 327.—*Acleros placidus*, Ploetz. Common generally.
 328.—*Acleros olaus*, Ploetz. One or two of my specimens from Rabai have been identified as belonging to this species.
 329.—*Gorgyra johnstoni*, Butl.
 330.—*Gorgyra minima*, Holl.
 These two species are not uncommon in the coast district.
 331.—*Parosmodes morantii*, Trim. Coast district, Taveta. Not uncommon.
 332.—*Parosmodes icteria*, Mab. Abundant in woods in the coast district.
 333.—*Parosmodes numa*, Druce. One specimen at Rabai.
 334.—*Cyclopides metis*, Linn. Taita, Kikuyu. This is a very variable species and is fairly common.
 335.—*Cyclopides quadrisignatus*, Butl. Not uncommon.
 336.—*Cyclopides midas*, Butl. Kikuyu. This also is not uncommon.
 337.—*Cyclopides stellata*, Mab. Coast district. A common species.
 338.—*Kedestes rogersi*, Druce. Taveta, Masongaleni. I have not met with this commonly.
 339.—*Kedestes capenas*, Hew. Common in the coast district.
 340.—*Kedestes callicles*, Hew. I have received one specimen from Masongaleni.
 341.—*Kedestes wallengreni*, Trim. Coast district. Ukambani. Not common.
 342.—*Gegenes nostradamus*, Fabr. A specimen from Mombasa has been identified as belonging to this Palæartic species.
 343.—*Gegenes letterstedti*, Wallgr. Taita, Kikuyu. This is generally abundant when it is found.
 344.—*Padroana zeno*, Trim. Taita, Kikuyu. Another common species.
 345.—*Chapra mathias*, Fabr. Ubiquitous.
 346.—*Parnara detecta*, Trim. Coast district. Common.

- 347.—*Parnara micans*, Holl. Coast hills. Taita, N. Kikuyu. Not generally common.
- 348.—*Parnara subochracea*, Holl. Coast district. I believe this is not uncommon.
- 349.—*Baoris lugens*, Hopff. Common in the coast district.
- 350.—*Baoris maranga*, Butl. Kikuyu. Very near the last species.
- 351.—*Baoris nyassæ*, Hew. Coast district. I have found this peculiar species with its *Acræa*-like underside distinctly rare.
- 352.—*Pardaleodes incertus*, Snellen. Coast district. By no means common.
- 353.—*Acromesis neander*, Ploetz. The coast district. It is not very common usually, but I have more than once observed it migrating in very large numbers in April at the break of the rains.
- 354.—*Andronymus philander*, Hopff. Coast district. This does not appear to be very common.
- 355.—*Cœnides cylinda*, Hew. The coast district. Distinctly crepuscular in its habits. It may often be seen during the day time resting on the walls of a house under the verandah, and when disturbed it only flies a short way, so that its capture is easy.
- 356.—*Orses telisignata*, Butl. Abundant in the bamboo jungle on Kinangop.
- 357.—*Ploetzia cirymica*, Hew. I have taken this in the coast district, but not commonly. It is crepuscular or even nocturnal in its habits, as it sometimes comes to light.
- 358.—*Zophopetes drysemiphila*, Trim. One specimen at Taveta.
- 359.—*Rhopalocampta libeon*, Druce. A few at Nairobi settled on damp mud in the forest.
- 360.—*Rhopalocampta anchises*, Gerst. Coast district. Not uncommon.
- 361.—*Rhopalocampta forestan*, Cram. Generally abundant.
- 362.—*Rhopalocampta pisistratus*, Fabr. Coast district. Taita, Taveta. Not uncommon.
- 363.—*Rhopalocampta keithloa*, Wallgr. Common in the evenings on low-lying ground near the coast. The larva is very conspicuous, and feeds perfectly exposed.

- 364.—*Rhopalocampta sejuncta*, Mab. The coast district. Not uncommon.
- 365.—*Rhopalocampta chalybe*, Westw. I took two specimens of this beautiful species in the forests of Taveta.

PLOCEUS INTERSCAPULARIS

YELLOW-MANTLED WEAVER BIRD

BY DR. V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN

The following notes on this somewhat uncommon 'weaver bird' may be of interest to those studying the birds of East Africa and Uganda.

The principal object in writing these lines is to describe the female bird, which until recently was unknown.

The birds are of medium size, as far as weavers go, being about six inches in length, somewhat heavily built, but capable of rapid flight and movement.

Description of adult male and female :—

General colour, black and chestnut, with a yellow band across the mantle. Head and neck, black ; wings, back, and tail, glossy black ; chest, abdomen, and vent, rich chestnut in newly moulted males, dull chestnut in old and worn birds ; undertail coverts, dull black. The breadth of the yellow band varies in different individuals, but may roughly be taken as half an inch in the centre, and tapering off to a point at its extremities—many feathers slightly tipped with black. Bill black, feet and legs dark fleshy brown, eyes brown.

Almost uniform black, the abdomen dull black with a slight tinge of dark brown.

The yellow band on the mantle is much narrower than in the male, and each feather is heavily tipped with black.

In habits this bird resembles the typical forest weaver, frequenting the tall trees, and is seldom seen in the undergrowth.

Male birds appear to be more numerous than females.

When searching for insect food on the high trees, these birds adopt the woodpecker habit of ascending the trunk in an upright position and gradually working round it in spiral