



A review of d'Abrera's *Butterflies of the Afrotropical Region – Part III* (second edition), 2009 – Part 3 (Theclinae, Polyommatainae and Riodinidae)

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Abstract: Part III of the *Butterflies of the Afrotropical Region*, dealing with the Lycaenidae and Riodinidae, was published by d'Abrera in 2009. The text of this work has been reviewed in detail and in this, the third part of the review the taxonomic changes implemented or suggested by the author in the lycaenid subfamilies Theclinae, Polyommatainae and the family Riodinidae are assessed. Whilst many are accepted, others are reversed or revised. The authors have also made a few minor taxonomic revisions. A complete list of taxonomic changes is included as an Appendix.

Key words: d'Abrera, Libert, *Cigaritis*, *Deudorix* group, *Hypolycaena*, *Iolaus*, *Oxylides*, *Thermoniphas*, *Uranotauma*, *Abisara*, *Afrodinia*.

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INTRODUCTION

This is the third part of a review of Bernard d'Abrera's *Butterflies of the Afrotropical Region – Part III* (second edition), 2009. The first part of the review (Collins *et al.* 2013) dealt with errors and omissions in the text. In the second part of the review the taxonomic changes (both formal and informal) made by d'Abrera were evaluated, dealing with the Miletinae and Poritiinae. Where the authors considered necessary the changes were reversed or emended. In this third and last part, the remaining subfamilies of the Lycaenidae and the Riodinidae are dealt with. Taxonomic changes made by the authors are scheduled in the Appendix.

Taxonomic hypotheses evolve as better evidence and methodology (for example molecular phylogenies), becomes available and some of the changes made herein may be subject to revision by better informed future authors. This article presents the taxonomic judgements of the present authors based on a careful review of all the published literature and other evidence to hand. In many instances d'Abrera produced no sound evidence to support his taxonomic views, and relied on

his own personal judgement. However where he did produce evidence, this is examined and given full consideration.

FORMAL (VALID) TAXONOMIC CHANGES MADE BY D'ABRERA (2009)

The notes under this heading refer to formal taxonomic changes made by d'Abrera (2009). They are considered in the order in which they appear in the book, and for ease of reference, each entry is preceded by the page number(s) on which it appears.

Theclinae: Theclini

Oxylides Hübner, 1819

697 *Oxylides stempfferi* Berger, 1981 was treated as *Oxylides faunus stempfferi* Berger, 1981 by Kielland (1990). It was recombined as *Oxylides feminina stempfferi* Berger, 1981 by Libert (2004a). D'Abrera formally synonymised it with *Oxylides feminina* Sharpe, 1904. Libert (op. cit.) describes in meticulous detail the differences between the two subspecies. In particular the blue discal areas of the upperside in the females of *O. f. stempfferi* are larger and brighter than those of *O. f. feminina*, while the males generally have more extensive white on the hindwing upperside. It therefore seems sensible to allow Libert's interpretation to stand:

Oxylides feminina stempfferi Berger, 1981 – **stat. rev.**

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Theclinae: Aphnaeini***Cigaritis* Donzel, 1848**

702 *Cigaritis gilletti* (Riley, 1925) was formally downgraded and recombined as *Apharitis acamas gilletti* Riley, 1925 by d'Abrera (2009). This treatment was apparently suggested by Larsen. However, Hesselbarth *et al.* (1995: 453) synonymised *Apharitis* Riley, 1925 with *Cigaritis* Donzel, 1847 and Heath (1997) synonymised *Apharitis* Riley, 1925 with *Spindasis* Wallengren, 1857. Therefore *Spindasis* must be a synonym of *Cigaritis*, the latter being the senior genus by 10 years. The genera *Spindasis* Wallengren and *Apharitis* Riley were formally synonymised with the genus *Cigaritis* Donzel by Heath *et al.* (2002: vii, 90). Therefore, in view of the above, this must now be recombined:

Cigaritis acamas gilletti (Riley, 1925) – **comb. nov.**

Theclinae: Iolaini

737 Following the work of Heath (1985) and Larsen (2005) some order has been imposed on *Iolaus*. This will now enable a revision of this large and diverse assemblage. D'Abrera treats the subgenera of *Iolaus* as full genera. He does not, however, formalise his position. The subgenera *Etesiolaus* Stempffer & Bennett, 1959 and *Stugeta* Druce, 1891 were raised to generic level by Collins *et al.* (2003) and Larsen (op. cit.), respectively. The status of the remaining subgenera is in need of reassessment, but until this takes place, they retain their current status.

***Stugeta* Druce, 1891**

752, 753 *Stugeta umbrosa* (Butler, 1886). This butterfly was originally described in the genus *Hypolycaena*, and was subsequently moved to *Iolaus* (*vide* Ackery *et al.*, 1995). D'Abrera correctly moved it to *Stugeta*, on the grounds which he explained.

Iolaus* Hübner, 1819**Iolaus* (*Epamera*) Druce, 1891)**

746 *Iolaus* (*Epamera*) *djaloni* Collins & Larsen, 1998 was downgraded to a subspecies of *Iolaus* (*Epamera*) *pollux* Aurivillius, 1895 by d'Abrera (2009). The illustrations in Larsen (op. cit.: Plate 29) clearly demonstrate that this is not sustainable. On the undersides, the discal lines are straight in *djaloni*, curved in *pollux*. On the upperside forewing, the shape and extent of the black apical patch differs between the two species. The upperside of the female of *djaloni* is white, that of *pollux* is blue. These are good grounds for reinstating *djaloni* as a full species:

Iolaus (*Epamera*) *djaloni* Collins & Larsen, 1998 – **stat. rev.**

***Iolaus* (*Argiolaus*) Druce, 1891)**

The genitalia of members of the small *Argiolaus* subgenus (Fig. 1) are very similar and well characterized by the uncus that ends in two long

processes, tapering to a point. There are tiny, undeveloped subunci. The genitalia are quite unlike any other subgenus within *Iolaus*.

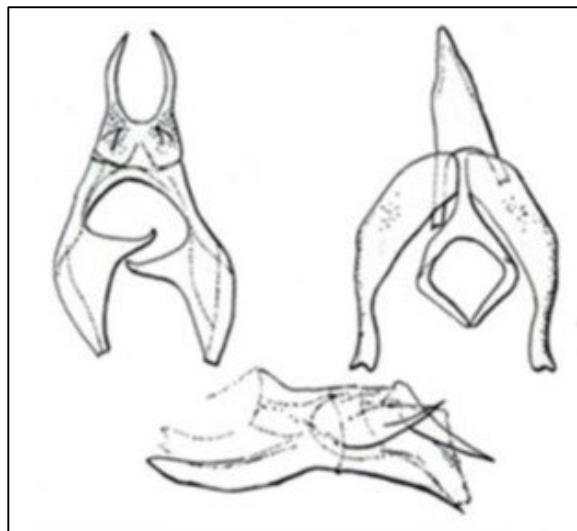


Figure 1 – Male genitalia of *Iolaus* (*Argiolaus*) *silas*

The type species is *Iolaus* (*Argiolaus*) *silas* (Westwood, 1851), in addition to which *Argiolaus* contains three other species:

Iolaus (*Argiolaus*) *crawshayi* (Butler, 1901); *lalos* (Druce, 1896); and *silarus* Druce, 1885.

***Iolaus* (*Iolaphilus*) Stempffer & Bennett, 1958)**

Typical members of the *Iolaphilus* have long narrow valves that are fused with the large fultura with two long, more or less rectangular lobes (Fig. 2). In one or two species these characters are not very evident.

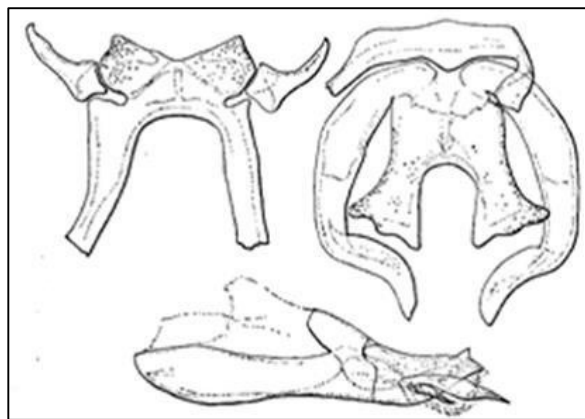


Figure 2 – Male genitalia of *Iolaus* (*Iolaphilus*) *menas*

In addition, the eggs and larvae of *Iolaphilus* are different from *Argiolaus* and *Philiolaus*, which have generally similar early stages. Based on their genitalia, we are now able to list the species of the three subgenera in their correct places, with the division made on the basis of genitalia; larval host plants as specified in the table by Larsen (op. cit.); and early stages mainly after Heath (op. cit.). The type species is *Iolaus* (*Iolaphilus*) *menas* Druce, 1890.

The following species are hereby transferred from *Iolaphilus* to *Philiolaus* Stempffer & Bennett, 1958: *Iolaus* (*Philiolaus*) *aequatorialis* Stempffer & Bennett,

1958; *alcibiades* Kirby, 1871; *bergeri* (Stempffer, 1954); *caesareus* (Aurivillius, 1895); *calisto* (Westwood, 1851); *christofferi* Collins & Larsen, 2003; *cottrelli* Stempffer & Bennett, 1958; *dianae* Heath, 1983; *icipe* Collins & Larsen, 1998; 1921; *kayonza* Stempffer & Bennett, 1958; *laonides* Aurivillius, 1898; *likpe* Collins & Larsen, 2003; *lukabas* Druce, 1890; *manasei* (Libert, 1993); *mane* Collins & Larsen, 2003; *maritimus* Stempffer & Bennett, 1958; *montana* (Kielland, 1978); *ndolae* Stempffer & Bennett, 1958; *newporti* (Larsen, 1994); *ofere* Collins & Larsen, 2008; *pamae* Heath, 1994; *paneperata* Druce, 1890; *piaggiae* Oberthür, 1883; *poecilaon* (Riley, 1928); *shaba* Collins & Larsen, 1995; *stewarti* Heath, 1985; *theodori* Stempffer, 1970; *vansomereni* Stempffer & Bennett, 1958 – **comb. nov.**

Iolaphilus then remains with the following species:

Iolaus (Iolaphilus) alexanderi Warren-Gash, 2003; *carolinae* Collins & Larsen, 2000; *gabunica* (Riley, 1928); *henryi* Stempffer, 1961; *iulus* Hewitson, 1869; *jamesoni* (Druce, 1891); *menas* Druce, 1890; *schultzei* Aurivillius, 1905; *trimeni* Wallengren, 1875.

Iolaus (Philiolaus) Stempffer & Bennett, 1958

D'Abrera (op. cit.) placed a number of species of *Philiolaus* in the wrong subgenera. Larsen has pointed out that the genitalia of *Iolaphilus* and *Argiolaus* differ from each other, and both differ strongly from *Philiolaus*. The three line-drawings reproduced here (Figs 1–3) are from the review of the genera of African Lycaenidae by Stempffer (1967), and illustrate Larsen's point.

The *Philiolaus* are a very varied group with few characters shared, but without the characters of the two previous subgenera (Fig. 3).

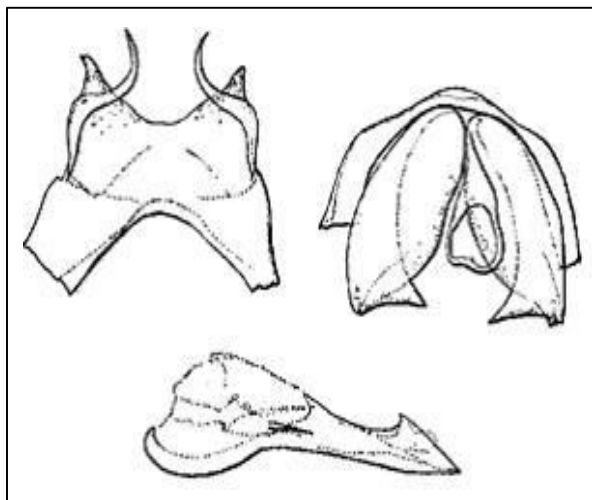


Figure 3 – Male genitalia of *Iolaus (Philiolaus) ismenias*

Some can be united in species-groups, but order will not be brought in the absence of a molecular phylogeny. Stempffer (op. cit.) placed only one species in the genus, but the revision by Larsen (op. cit.) moved a large number of species from *Iolaphilus* to this genus, as listed above. The type species is *Iolaus (Philiolaus) parasilanus* Rebel, 1914.

758 *Iolaus (Philiolaus) christofferi* Collins & Larsen, 2003 and *Iolaus (Philiolaus) newporti* Larsen, 1994 can only be reliably separated from each other and the closely related *Iolaus (Philiolaus) vansomeri* Stempffer & Bennett, 1958 by examination of the male genitalia. In the female, *christofferi* and *newporti* differ from *vansomeri* by the more extensive orange tornal patch on the hindwing upperside of that species. D'Abrera was unable to accept the differences in the genitalia as adequate grounds for separation of the species, but this is a view we do not share. The following taxa are therefore reinstated as good species:

Iolaus (Philiolaus) christofferi Collins & Larsen, 2003 – **stat. rev.**

Iolaus (Philiolaus) newporti Larsen, 1994 – **stat. rev.**

759 D'Abrera (op. cit.) downgraded *Iolaus (Philiolaus) mane* Collins & Larsen, 2003 to a subspecies of *Iolaus (Philiolaus) aequatorialis* (Stempffer & Bennett, 1958). The most obvious difference between the taxa is the complete absence of a forewing underside submarginal band in both sexes of *mane*. We therefore reinstate *mane* as a good species:

Iolaus (Philiolaus) mane Collins & Larsen, 2003 – **stat. rev.**

Theclinae: Hypolycaenini

Hypolycaena Felder, C., 1862

764 *Hypolycaena hatita anara* Larsen, 1986 was raised to *Hypolycaena anara* Larsen, 1986 by Larsen & Mei (1998). It was formally downgraded, again, to *Hypolycaena hatita anara* Larsen, 1986 by d'Abrera. The reasons given in Larsen & Mei (1998), again by Collins and Larsen (1998: 82), and also by Larsen (2005) for raising *anara* to species status appear sound. *H. anara* is a savannah vicariant of the forest dwelling *H. hatita*. It is generally a smaller butterfly, the males are a lighter shade of blue, the ground colour of the female upperside is duller, and the white areas more extensive. The underside is paler, and the discal lines narrower and of a lighter orange.

Hypolycaena anara Larsen, 1986 – **stat. rev.**

Theclinae: Deudoricini

D'Abrera (op. cit.) generally agreed with Libert's revision of the *Deudorix* group of genera (2004c) as far as the genera *Virachola*, *Hypomyrina* and *Paradeudorix* were concerned, with the exception that Libert reduced *Virachola* to a subgenus of the Asian genus *Deudorix*. There is only one change that we would like to make amongst these genera.

Hypomyrina Druce, 1891

775 *Hypomyrina nomenia extensa* Libert, 2004 was synonymised with *H. nomenia* by d'Abrera (op. cit.: 775). This treatment may be allowed to stand, pending a molecular phylogeny of the group.

Pilodeudorix Druce, 1891

774 Libert (op. cit.) synonymised *Kopelates* Druce, 1891, *Hypokopelates* Druce, 1891 and *Diopetes* Karsch, 1895 with *Pilodeudorix* Druce, 1891 and selected the latter as the name of the combined genus. D'Abrera disputed the choice of *Pilodeudorix* and stated:

“To begin with, Libert makes a fundamental error [*vide* ICZN Article 23(a), (d)] in selecting the name *Pilodeudorix* Druce, 1891 over the bibliographically earlier name *Hypokopelates* Druce, 1891, as the generic name for a new ‘*taxon formed by bringing together into a single taxon at one rank, two or more previously established taxa...*’ (i.e. *Pilodeudorix*, *Kopelates*, *Hypokopelates*, *Actis* and *Diopetes*).…….Druce published the names *Hypokopelates* (p. 364), *Kopelates* (p. 365) and *Pilodeudorix* (p. 366) together in the same journal. Each genus was correctly established with a type species by original designation, and therefore satisfies the Code for validity. According to Article 23 (a) and (d) of the Code the Priority of *Hypokopelates* (and *Kopelates*) is obvious and irrevocable – therefore if we are to sustain Libert’s revision then *Hypokopelates* must prevail, and *Pilodeudorix* must sink as a junior synonym of it.”

Libert (pers. comm. to TCEC) has responded as follows:

“When I made the revision, I was well aware of a potential problem of priority between *Hypokopelates* and *Pilodeudorix*, and I did not elude the question, since I wrote (p. 16): “... three genera described by Druce (1891), in the same paper, *Hypokopelates*, *Kopelates* and *Pilodeudorix* (in that order)”.

I considered that *Hypokopelates*, which implicitly refers to *Kopelates*, was not an appropriate name, and I therefore deliberately selected *Pilodeudorix*, which also included most of the species.

I discussed the matter with several people. The Code does not say anywhere that preference must be given to the first described genus. The question is only evoked in Recommendation 69A.10, and not about genera or even species, but only about the nominal species.

Besides, as Article 89.2 of the Code clearly states: “Recommendations……do not form part of the legislative text of the Code”.

“In conclusion, there was no mistake in my opinion. Some may consider that it was not a good idea to select *Pilodeudorix*, but this decision is in accordance with the Code”.

Pending a resolution of the matter by a higher authority, and for the avoidance of even greater confusion, the authors have elected to accept Libert’s selection of *Pilodeudorix* as the preferred genus name.

776, 782 D'Abrera (op. cit.) informally reinstated *Kopelates* Druce, 1891; *Hypokopelates* Druce, 1891 and *Diopetes* Karsch, 1895 as full genera.

777–782 In addition d'Abrera (op. cit.) formally erected the following new genera: *Unikopelates* d'Abrera, 2009, type species *angelita* (Suffert, 904); *Strongylates* d'Abrera, 2009, type

species *otraeda* (Hewitson, 1863); and *Rubropelates* d'Abrera, 2009, type species *aruma* (Hewitson, 1873).

Parts of d'Abrera's arrangement have merit. His *Kopelates* (*mimeta*, *baginei*, *ula* and *virgata*) are of similar appearance. His *Unikopelates* is erected for the very unusual *angelita*. The *Strongylates* species (*otraeda*, *dimitris* and *leonina*) have broad brown marginal bands, and the males have large androconial patches on the forewing. *Diopetes* with 15 species is another easily identifiable group, with characteristically rounded wings and figured undersides. By contrast, d'Abrera's *Hypokopelates* are not readily separable from other species in the *Pilodeudorix*, and his *Rubropelates* differs only in the coloration of the male upperside.

Libert (op. cit.) on the other hand demonstrated that the genitalia of all these species are very similar, and on that basis he placed them all in the same genus.

Pending a much needed molecular phylogeny of the group, it is possible to maintain Libert's single genus, while keeping the identity of the clades within the genus. In this work the authors accept Libert's single genus, while according subgeneric status to d'Abrera's groups of *Kopelates*, *Unikopelates*, *Strongylates* and *Diopetes*:

Pilodeudorix (*Kopelates*) d'Abrera, 2009 – **stat. rev.**

This arrangement results in the following:

Pilodeudorix mimeta (Karsch, 1895) was formally recombined as *Kopelates mimeta* Karsch, 1895 by d'Abrera (op. cit.: 776). This now becomes:

Pilodeudorix (*Kopelates*) *mimeta* (Karsch, 1895) **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix mimeta oreas Libert, 2004 was formally recombined as *Kopelates mimeta oreas* Libert, 2004 by d'Abrera (op. cit.: 776). This now becomes:

Pilodeudorix (*Kopelates*) *mimeta oreas* Libert, 2004. **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix mimeta angusta Libert, 2004 was formally recombined as *Kopelates mimeta angusta* Libert, 2004 by d'Abrera (op. cit.: 776). This now becomes:

Pilodeudorix (*Kopelates*) *mimeta angusta* Libert, 2004. **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix baginei (Collins & Larsen, 1991) was informally [he forgot this species!] recombined as *Kopelates baginei* Collins & Larsen, 1991 by d'Abrera (op. cit.: 776). This now becomes:

Pilodeudorix (*Kopelates*) *baginei* (Collins & Larsen, 1991). **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix ula (Karsch, 1895) was formally recombined as *Kopelates ula* Karsch, 1895 by d'Abrera (op. cit.: 776). This now becomes:

Pilodeudorix (Kopelates) ula (Karsch, 1895). **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Kopelates) (Druce, 1891) was informally recombined as *Kopelates virgata* Druce, 1891 by d'Abrera (op. cit.: 776). This now becomes:

Pilodeudorix (Kopelates) virgata (Druce, 1891), **comb. nov.**

D'Abrera (op. cit.) informally and therefore invalidly resurrected *Hypokopelates* Druce, 1891 to include *mera* Hewitson, 1873 and *azurea* Stempffer, 1964. These now revert to *Pilodeudorix* without the need for formal redesignation.

Unikopelates d'Abrera, 2009 was formally erected as a new genus by d'Abrera (op. cit.: 777). We now reduce *Unikopelates* d'Abrera, 2009 to a subgenus of *Pilodeudorix* Druce, 1891:

Pilodeudorix (Unikopelates) d'Abrera, 2009 – **stat. rev.**

This effects the following changes:

Pilodeudorix (Unikopelates) angelita (Suffert, 1904). **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Unikopelates) angelita schultzei (Aurivillius, 1907). **comb. nov.**

Strongylates d'Abrera, 2009 was formally erected as a new genus by d'Abrera (op. cit.: 777). We now reduce *Strongylates* d'Abrera, 2009 to a subgenus of *Pilodeudorix* Druce, 1891:

Pilodeudorix (Strongylates) d'Abrera, 2009 – **stat. rev.**

This results in the following changes:

Pilodeudorix (Strongylates) otraeda (Hewitson, 1863) – **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Strongylates) otraeda genuba (Hewitson, 1875) – **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Strongylates) leonina (Bethune-Baker, 1904) – **comb. nov.**

778 *Pilodeudorix leonina dimitris* (d'Abrera, 1980) was formally raised to *Strongylates dimitris* (d'Abrera, 1980) by d'Abrera (1980), advancing strong arguments for erecting *dimitris* as a species, which are accepted, but the name is recombined:

Pilodeudorix (Strongylates) dimitris (d'Abrera, 1980) – **comb. nov.**

778 *Pilodeudorix leonina indentata* Libert, 2004 was formally synonymised with *Strongylates dimitris* d'Abrera, 1980 by d'Abrera (2009), who expressed the view that *indentata* represents a blue form of the female of *dimitris*. The illustration of both taxa (Libert, op. cit.: plate V) show that this cannot be the case, and *indentata* must maintain its separate identity, although as an

eastern subspecies of *dimitris*, and is therefore reinstated as:

Pilodeudorix (Strongylates) dimitris indentata Libert, 2004 – **stat. nov.**

***Pilodeudorix (Rubropelates)* d'Abrera, 2009**

780 D'Abrera (op. cit.) formally erected *Rubrokopelates* as a new genus. As previously stated, d'Abrera's *Rubrokopelates* differs from other members of the group solely in the coloration of the male upperside. Given the great variety of colours and patterns within *Pilodeudorix* (*sensu* Libert 2004c), and the similarity of the genitalia, we do not believe this to be justified, and make the following change:

Rubropelates d'Abrera, 2009 is synonymised with *Pilodeudorix* Druce, 1891 – **syn. nov.**

This results in the following name recombination:

Pilodeudorix aruma (Hewitson, 1873) – **comb. nov.**

***Pilodeudorix (Diopetes)* Karsch, 1895**

782 *Diopetes* Karsch, 1895 was synonymised with *Pilodeudorix* by Libert (op. cit.) but was informally resurrected by d'Abrera as a full genus. We prefer subgenus status and therefore make the change:

Pilodeudorix (Diopetes) Karsch, 1895 – **stat. rev.**

This results in the following recombinations:

Pilodeudorix (Diopetes) deritas (Hewitson, 1874) – **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Diopetes) aucta (Karsch, 1895) – **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Diopetes) corruscans (Aurivillius, 1898) – **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Diopetes) violetta (Aurivillius, 1897) – **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Diopetes) laticlavata (Clench, 1965) – **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Diopetes) hugoi Libert, 2004 – **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Diopetes) bwamba (Stempffer, 1962) – **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Diopetes) catalla (Karsch, 1895) – **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Diopetes) ducarme (Collins & Larsen, 1998) – **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Diopetes) pseudoderitas (Stempffer, 1964) – **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Diopetes) aurivilliusi (Stempffer, 1954) – **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Diopetes) nyanzae Libert, 2004 – **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Diopetes) badhami (Carcasson, 1961) – **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Diopetes) fumata (Stempffer, 1954) – **comb. nov.**

Pilodeudorix (Diopetes) kiellandi (Congdon & Collins, 1998) – **comb. nov.**

Polyommatainae: Polyommataini

***Lepidochrysops* Hedicke, 1923**

834 *Lepidochrysops kocak* Seven, 1997. [Replacement name for *gigantea*] was replaced by d'Abrera as *Lepidochrysops permagnus* d'Abrera, in the full knowledge that *kocak* is a legal name. Therefore *permagnus* is a *nomen nudum*:

Lepidochrysops permagnus d'Abrera, 2009 – **nomen nudum.**

***Thermoniphas* Karsch, 1895**

841 *Thermoniphas micylus colorata* (Ungemach, 1932) was raised to full species *Thermoniphas colorata* by Larsen (op. cit.). D'Abrera reduced it back to a subspecies of *micylus*. Larsen (op. cit.) justified elevating *colorata* to full species on the basis that it has a narrowly defined distribution from coastal Ethiopia southwards to Mozambique, which is well separated from that of *micylus* in western Africa from Sierra Leone to Nigeria and just into western Cameroon. Kielland (1990) gave the distribution of *colorata* in Tanzania as Usambaras to Nguru Mts., Uluguru Mts., Pugu Hills, Ukaguru Mts., Mikumi and the Udzungwa Range to Masagati Forest and Ulanga District. These are very much eastern areas. It seems unlikely that it would be conspecific with *micylus*, despite their apparent similarity. D'Abrera (1980) remarks that specimens from Nigeria 'are nearer to *colorata* than *micylus*' while Larsen comments that "the extent of the blueish-grey area of the forewing [of the female] varies". The disjunct distribution is all the more remarkable, given that five other species in the genus extend into the forests of western Tanzania, but are absent from the east. *T. colorata* is therefore restored to a full species:

Thermoniphas colorata (Ungemach, 1932) – **stat. rev.**

Riodinidae: Nemeobiinae

***Afriodinia* d'Abrera, 2009**

Afriodinia was formally erected as a new genus by d'Abrera (op. cit.: 848) as "An Afrotropical genus of 11 species, related to the Oriental genus *Abisara* (19 species)".

The Afrotropical species (placed in the genus *Abisara* at the time) were reviewed by Callaghan (2003), and he states "All blue-banded species of *Abisara* have convex forewing inner margins covering the scent patches on

the costa of the hindwing; in addition a single white-banded species (*Abisara gerontes*) also has this convexity." D'Abrera's treatment needs the attention of a Riodinid specialist, pending which the new genus and new combinations proposed by Callaghan (op. cit.) must be allowed to stand.

INFORMAL (INVALID) TAXONOMIC CHANGES

These changes were made informally (invalidly) by d'Abrera (2009), and should therefore be ignored when establishing the correct names of the taxa concerned. The changes are listed in the order in which they appear in d'Abrera, and for ease of reference, each entry is preceded by the page number(s) on which it appears.

698 D'Abrera informally treats *Syrmoptera nivea* Joicey & Talbot, 1923 as a valid species without making any reference to Libert's (2004b) treatment of the taxon as a subspecies of *Syrmoptera melanomitra* Karsch, 1895.

698 D'Abrera gives *Syrmoptera mixtura* (Hulstaert, 1924) as a synonym of *Syrmoptera homeyerii* (Dewitz, 1879) without formally changing its status *vis-à-vis* Libert's (op. cit.) treatment of *mixtura* as a valid species.

702 The genus *Paraphnaeus* Thierry-Mieg, 1904 is regarded to be a synonym of *Aphnaeus* Hübner, 1819 by Stempffer (1954: 516), Heath (1997) and Heath & Pringle (2011: 3). Without referring to any of the three references cited above, d'Abrera, despite expressing reservations in regard to the validity of *Paraphnaeus*, proceeds to informally validate it by placing *Paraphnaeus hutchinsonii* (Trimen, 1887) in the genus. He also misspells the species name of the species as *hutchinsoni*.

700 *Aphnaeus carcassoni* Larsen, 1986 was synonymised with *Aphnaeus herbuloti* Stempffer, 1972 by Bouyer (1996). D'Abrera avers that *carcassoni* Larsen, 1982 [sic] may be a synonym of *brahami* Lathy, 1903. However, he appears to have been unaware that Bouyer (op. cit.) had already synonymised *carcassoni* Larsen, 1986 with *herbuloti* Stempffer, 1972. Confusingly, in addition, d'Abrera lists *carcassoni* Larsen, 1986 as a valid species.

702 *Aphnaeus williamsi* Carcasson, 1964 was treated as a subspecies of *Aphnaeus flavescens* Stempffer, 1954 by Ackery *et al.* (op. cit.: 555) but was re-instated as *Aphnaeus williamsi* Carcasson, 1964 by Bouyer (op. cit.). D'Abrera invalidly treats *williamsi* Carcasson, 1964 as a subspecies of *Aphnaeus flavescens* Stempffer, 1954, apparently being unaware that Bouyer (op. cit.) had formally raised it to species level.

702 Hesselbarth *et al.* (1995) synonymised *Apharitis* Riley, 1925 with *Cigaritis* Donzel, 1847 and Heath (1997) synonymised *Apharitis* Riley, 1925 with *Spindasis* Wallengren, 1857. Therefore, *Spindasis* must be a synonym of *Cigaritis*, the latter being the senior genus by 10 years. The genera *Spindasis* Wallengren

and *Apharitis* Riley were formally synonymised with the genus *Cigaritis* Donzel by Heath *et al.* (2002: vii, 90). Despite these formal taxonomic changes Larsen (2005: 182) prefers to maintain the genera *Cigaritis*, *Spindasis* and *Apharitis* “as a valid reflection of evolutionary history”. D’Abrera, while agreeing with Larsen’s conclusion, is scornful of his reasons, stating that he has objective reasons for maintaining the three genera. D’Abrera does not, however, state these reasons. This has resulted in the following invalid combinations in d’Abrera (op. cit.): *Apharitis acamas* Klug, 1834; *Apharitis acamas bellatrix* Butler, 1886; *Spindasis apelles* Oberthür, 1878; *Spindasis apuleia* Hulstear [sic], 1924; *Spindasis avriko* Karsch, 1893; *Spindasis baghirmii* Stempffer, 1946; *Spindasis brunnea* Jackson, 1966; *Spindasis collinsi* Kielland, 1980; *Spindasis crustaria* Holland, 1890; *Spindasis cynica* Riley, 1921; *Spindasis dufranei* Bouyer, 1991; *Spindasis ella* Hewitson, 1865; *Spindasis homeyeri* Dewitz, 1886 [date of authorship erroneous; should be 1887]; *Spindasis iza* Hewitson, 1865; *Spindasis menelas* Druce, 1907; *Spindasis mozambica* Bertolini, 1850 [misspelling of authors name; should be Bertoloni]; *Spindasis nairobiensis* Sharpe, 1904; *Spindasis namaqua* Trimen, 1874; *Spindasis natalensis* Westwood, 1857 [date of authorship erroneous; should be 1851]; *Apharitis nilus* (Hewitson, 1865); *Spindasis nyassae* Butler, 1884; *Spindasis phanes* Trimen, 1873; *Spindasis pinheyi* Heath, 1983; *Spindasis scotti* Gabriel, 1954; *Spindasis shaba* Bouyer, 1991; *Spindasis somalina* Butler, 1886; *Spindasis tanganyikae* Kielland, 1990; *Spindasis tavetensis* Lathy, 1906; *Spindasis trimeni* Neave, 1910; *Spindasis trimeni congolanus* Dufrane, 1954; *Spindasis victoriae* Butler, 1884.

708 *Chloroselas pseudozeritis tytleri* f. *umbrosa* Talbot, 1935 was treated as a full species (*Chloroselas umbrosa* Jackson, 1966 [sic]) by Larsen (1991: 187). D’Abrera informally treats *Chloroselas umbrosa* as a subspecies of *pseudozeritis*, without reference to Larsen (op. cit.), who treated it as a valid species. He does, however, correctly ascribe authorship to Talbot but the date is erroneous (1966 instead of 1935).

710 *Desmolycaena arabica* Riley, 1932 was recombined as *Chloroselas arabica* (Riley, 1932) by Heath (1997: 13). Given, without comment, as *Desmolycaena arabica* Riley, 1932 by d’Abrera. This is invalid as it ignores Heath (op. cit.).

710 *Desmolycaena mazoensis* Trimen, 1898 was recombined as *Chloroselas mazoensis* (Trimen, 1898) by Heath (op. cit.). Given, without comment, as *Desmolycaena mazoensis* Trimen, 1898 by d’Abrera. This is invalid as it ignores Heath (op. cit.).

710 *Desmolycaena rogersi* Riley, 1932 was recombined as *Vansomerenia rogersi* (Riley, 1932) by Heath (op. cit.). Given, without comment, as *Desmolycaena rogersi* Riley, 1932 by d’Abrera. This is invalid as it ignores Heath (op. cit.).

712 *Axiocerses cruenta* (Trimen, 1894) was synonymised with *Axiocerses punicea* (Grose-Smith,

1889) by Ackery *et al.* (op. cit.: 564) but was formally treated as a valid subspecies of *Axiocerses punicea* (Grose-Smith, 1889) by Henning & Henning (1996: 42). D’Abrera, ignoring Henning & Henning (op. cit.), avers that *Axiocerses cruenta* (Trimen, 1894) is a synonym of *punicea* but makes no formal taxonomic changes.

712 D’Abrera states that *Phasis clavum erythema* Quickelberge, 1980 is not a valid subspecies but does not formally sink it to *Phasis clavum* Murray, 1935.

714 *Argyrocupha malagrida* (Wallengren, 1857) was recombined as *Trimenia malagrida* (Wallengren, 1857) by Heath (1997) but is given, invalidly, as *Argyrocupha malagrida* Wallengren, 1857 by d’Abrera, ignoring Heath (op. cit.).

714 *Argyrocupha malagrida cedrusmontana* Dickson & Stephen, 1975 was recombined as *Trimenia malagrida cedrusmantana* (Dickson & Stephen, 1975) by Heath (op. cit.) but is given, invalidly, as *Argyrocupha malagrida cedrusmontana* Dickson & Stephen, 1971 by d’Abrera, ignoring Heath (op. cit.).

714 *Argyrocupha malagrida maryae* Dickson & Henning, 1980 was recombined as *Trimenia malagrida maryae* (Dickson & Henning, 1980) by Heath (op. cit.) but is given, invalidly, as *Argyrocupha malagrida maryae* Dickson & Henning, 1980 by d’Abrera, ignoring Heath (op. cit.).

714 *Argyrocupha malagrida paarlensis* (Dickson, 1967) was recombined as *Trimenia malagrida paarlensis* (Dickson, 1967) by Heath (op. cit.) but is given, invalidly, as *Argyrocupha malagrida paarlensis* Dickson, 1967 by d’Abrera, ignoring Heath (op. cit.).

725 D’Abrera treats *Chrysoritis phosphor borealis* (Quickelberge, 1972) as a synonym of *Chrysoritis phosphor* (Trimen, 1864) but does not formally synonymise *borealis* with *phosphor*.

728 *Chrysoritis coetzeri* Dickson & Wykeham, 1994 was synonymised with *Chrysoritis zonarius* (Riley, 1938) by Heath (2001: 90) but was re-instated as *Chrysoritis zonarius coetzeri* Dickson & Wykeham, 1994 by Heath & Pringle (2007: 32). D’Abrera treats *coetzeri* as a synonym of *zonarius* (Riley, 1938), without substantiation, and does not formally emend its taxonomic status.

728 *Chrysoritis atlantica* (Dickson, 1966) was synonymised with *Chrysoritis lysander* (Pennington, 1962) by Heath (op. cit.: 89). D’Abrera treats *atlantica* [sic] as a valid species, without formally changing its status from that assigned by Heath (op. cit.: 89).

737 D’Abrera treats the subgenera of *Iolais* as full genera because he regards sub-taxa as philosophically unacceptable. He does not, however, formalise his position. The subgenera *Etesiolais* Stempffer & Bennett, 1959 and *Stugeta* Druce, 1891 were raised to generic level by Collins *et al.* (2003) and Larsen (op. cit.) respectively.

741 Kielland (op. cit.: 189) argues that *Iolaus silanus alticola* (Stempffer, 1961) should be regarded as a form of *Iolaus silanus* Grose-Smith, 1889 and not as a subspecies of it. Stempffer (1961), when describing *alticola*, apparently gave the same localities as those for *silanus*. Kielland (op. cit.) does not, however, formally sink *alticola* to *silanus*. D'Abrera follows Kielland (op. cit.) in treating *alticola* as a synonym of *silanus* but also fails to formalise the taxonomic change.

742 *Epamera diametra littoralis* Congdon & Collins, 1998 was renamed as *Epamera diametra congco* Lamas, 2007 by Lamas (2007: 129). Given by d'Abrera as *Epamera diametra littoralis* Congdon & Collins, 1998, ignoring Lamas (op. cit.).

742 *Iolaus aphnaeoides mafugae* Stempffer & Bennett, 1959 was recombined as *Iolaus diametra mafugae* Stempffer & Bennett, 1959 by Ackery *et al.* (op. cit.). Subsequently, it was raised to *Iolaus mafugae* Stempffer & Bennett, 1959 by Congdon & Collins (1998: 91). D'Abrera, ignoring Congdon & Collins (op. cit.), invalidly treats *Iolaus mafugae* Stempffer & Bennett, 1959 as a subspecies of *Iolaus diametra* (Karsch, 1895).

742 *Iolaus aphnaeoides aethes* Clench, 1965 was recombined as *Iolaus diametra aethes* Clench, 1965 by Ackery *et al.* (op. cit.). Subsequently, it was raised to *Iolaus aethes* Clench, 1965 by Congdon & Collins (op. cit.: 91). D'Abrera, ignoring Congdon & Collins (op. cit.), informally treats *Iolaus aethes* Clench, 1965 as a subspecies of *Iolaus diametra* (Karsch, 1895).

748 D'Abrera treats *Iolaus yalae* (Riley, 1928) as a subspecies of *Iolaus bansana* Bethune-Baker, 1926, but does not formally change its status *vis-à-vis* Larsen (1991: 195), who treats it as a valid species.

750 *Stugeta bowkeri caerulea* Stempffer, 1947 was formally renamed by Koçak (1996) as *Iolaus (Stugeta) bowkeri albeza* Koçak, 1996. This treatment was ignored by D'Abrera who, incorrectly, lists the taxon as *Stugeta bowkeri caerulea* Stempffer, 1947

750 *Stugeta bowkeri occidentalis* (Stempffer & Bennett, 1958) was raised to *Stugeta occidentalis* (Stempffer & Bennett, 1958) by Larsen (2005). D'Abrera treats *Stugeta occidentalis* as a subspecies of *Stugeta bowkeri* (Trimen, 1864) but does not formally change its status, even though he says that he disagrees with Larsen (op. cit.).

752 *Iolaus* [sic] *umbrosus* var. *sudanicus* Aurivillius, 1905 was formally raised to *Iolaus (Epamera) sudanicus* Aurivillius, 1905 by Larsen (op. cit.: 561). D'Abrera, as suggested by Larsen (op. cit.), treats *Iolaus (Epamera) sudanicus* Aurivillius, 1905 as *Stugeta sudanicus* (Aurivillius, 1905) but does not formalise the new combination.

752 *Iolaus leucoceros* (Oberthür, 1916) is given as a synonym of *Iolaus argentarius* Butler, 1879 by Ackery *et al.* (op. cit.). D'Abrera, without explanation, informally treats *leucoceros* as a synonym of *Iolaus*

mermeros (Mabille, 1878) rather than as a synonym of *Iolaus argentarius* Butler, 1879.

756 *Iolaus jamesoni entebbae* (Riley, 1928) is given as a synonym of *Iolaus iulus* Hewitson, 1869 by Ackery *et al.* (op. cit.). D'Abrera treats this taxon (as *entebbae* [sic]) as a valid subspecies of *jamesoni*, without formally removing it from synonymy with *iulus*.

762 D'Abrera, without comment, places the genera *Hemiolaus* Aurivillius, 1922, *Hypolycaena* Felder, 1862 (p.764) and *Leptomyrina* Butler, 1898 (p.768) in the Tribe Iolaini Riley, 1958. These genera, properly, belong in the tribe Hypolycaenini Swinhoe, 1910.

762 *Hemiolaus varnieri* Stempffer & Bennett, 1958 was synonymised with *Hemiolaus cobaltina* (Aurivillius, 1899) by Lees *et al.* (2003: 792). D'Abrera treats *varnieri* as a good species, apparently being unaware of Lees *et al.* (op. cit.).

764 D'Abrera treats *Hypolycaena similis* Dufrane, 1945 as a synonym of *Hypolycaena antifaunus* (Westwood, 1851) but does not formalise the taxonomic change to its status

765 *Hypolycaena liara* f. *obscura* Stempffer, 1947 was treated as *Hypolycaena liara obscura* Stempffer, 1947 by Larsen (1991). It was renamed as *Hypolycaena liara suda* Lamas, 2007 by Lamas (op. cit.: 129). Larsen (2005) noted that subspecies *obscura* (now *suda*) is sympatric with the nominate subspecies in Uganda and western Kenya, and probably is a distinct species. He does not, however, formally revise its status. D'Abrera disagrees with Larsen and simply considers *obscura* (now *suda*) to be a dark form of *liara*. D'Abrera, however, does not formalise his taxonomic position.

771 D'Abrera largely rejects Libert's (2004c) treatment of the Afrotropical members of the tribe Deudorini Doherty, 1886. He informally (and therefore invalidly) raises the subgenus *Virachola* Moore, 1881 to generic level and thus treats all the species placed in *Deudorix* by Libert as species of *Virachola*, without formalising the new combinations, namely *V. antalus*, *V. batikeli*, *V. batikelides*, *V. caliginosa*, *V. dariaves*, *V. dinochares*, *V. dinomenes*, *V. diocles*, *V. diopolis*, *V. ecaudata*, *V. edwardsi*, *V. galathea*, *V. kayonza*, *V. livia*, *V. lorisona*, *V. nicephora*, *V. odana*, *V. renidens*, *V. suk*, *V. ufipa*, *V. ungemachi*, *V. vansomereni*, and *V. vansonii*.

771 D'Abrera avers that *Deudorix nicephora* Hulstaert, 1924 may be a synonym of *Virachola caliginosa* (Lathy, 1903) but does not make a formal taxonomic emendation.

772 Ackery *et al.* (op. cit.) treat *Deudorix batikelides* Holland, 1920 as a synonym of *Deudorix caerulea* Druce, 1890 but Larsen (1991: 207) considers it to be a synonym of *Deudorix diocles* Hewitson, 1869. D'Abrera, who misspells the taxon as *batikeloides*, also avers that it may be a synonym of *diocles*. Neither

Larsen, nor d'Abrera, however, formalise their taxonomic position.

774 *Deudorix diomedes* Jackson, 1966 was synonymised with *Deudorix dinomenes* Grose-Smith, 1887 by D'Abrera (1980) but treated as a subspecies of *dinomenes* by Libert (2004c: 163). D'Abrera avers that *diomedes* is a synonym of *dinomenes* but makes no formal taxonomic emendation.

776 *Kopelates* Druce, 1891 was synonymised with *Pilodeudorix* Druce, 1891 by Libert (op. cit.). *Kopelates* Druce, 1891 was informally resurrected by d'Abrera.

776 *Hypokopelates* Druce, 1891 was synonymised with *Pilodeudorix* Druce, 1891 by Libert (op. cit.). *Hypokopelates* Druce, 1891 was informally resurrected by d'Abrera.

779 *Hypokopelates obscura* Bethune-Baker, 1914 was treated as a synonym of *Paradeudorix eleala* (Hewitson, 1865) by Larsen (2005: 226), but as a synonym of *Paradeudorix moyambina* (Bethune-Baker, 1904) by d'Abrera. Neither of these authors, however, formalises their taxonomic position.

780 D'Abrera treats *Pilodeudorix aruma nigeriana* Libert, 2004 as a synonym of *Pilodeudorix aruma* (Hewitson, 1873) but does not formally emend its status.

781 D'Abrera treats *Pilodeudorix congoana orientalis* Stempffer, 1957 as a synonym of *Pilodeudorix congoana* (Aurivillius, 1923) but does not formally emend its status.

782 *Diopetes* Karsch, 1895 was synonymised with *Pilodeudorix* Druce, 1891 by Libert (op. cit.). *Diopetes* Karsch, 1895 was informally resurrected by d'Abrera.

784 *Capys catharus rileyi* Stoneham, 1938 was raised to *Capys rileyi* Stoneham, 1938 by Larsen (1991: 212). Larsen (op. cit.) treats *rileyi* as a full species because males of *rileyi* have no androconial patch, whereas nominate *catharus* males (ex Zambia) do. D'Abrera informally lists the taxon as *Capys catharus rileyi* Stoneham, 1938, ignoring Larsen (op. cit.).

784 *Capys disjunctus bamendanus* Schultze, 1909 was treated as a valid species (*Capys bamendanus* Schultze, 1909) by Larsen (2005: 231) but he did not formally raise it to a full species. D'Abrera ignores Larsen (op. cit.), treating the taxon in its original combination as *Capys disjunctus bamendanus* Schultze, 1909. Larsen's view is accepted and it is raised to full species status:

Capys bamendanus (Schultze, 1909) **stat. rev.**

804 *Lycaena scintilla* Mabilie, 1877 is listed as *Rysops scintilla* (Mabilie, 1877) by Ackery *et al.* (op. cit.). It was formally recombined as *Catochrysops* (*Rysops*) *scintilla* (Mabilie, 1877) by Lees *et al.* (2003). D'Abrera, ignoring, or being unaware of Lees *et al.* (op. cit.), erroneously lists it as *Rysops scintilla* Mabilie, 1877.

805 D'Abrera avers that *Uranothauma confusa* Kielland, 1989 is a synonym of *Uranothauma crawshayi* Butler, 1895 but makes no formal taxonomic changes.

808 *Cacyreus palemon* (Stoll, 1782) was given the replacement name *Cacyreus tespis* (Herbst, 1804) by Koçak (1996). However, G. Lamas (pers. comm., 2007) noted that *tespis* is a misidentification (and misspelling) of *Papilio thespis* Linnaeus, 1764 and is thus an invalid replacement name. He suggested that the name *fracta* Grünberg, 1911 is the next available one. D'Abrera, mistakenly, follows Koçak (op. cit.) in listing the species as *Cacyreus tespis* Herbst, 1804. For the same reasons, the subspecies *Cacyreus tespis ghimirra* Talbot, 1935 should be *Cacyreus fracta ghimirra* Talbot, 1935.

808 Larsen (2005) is not convinced that *Uranothauma frederikiae manengoubensis* Libert, 1993 is a valid subspecies. D'Abrera concurs and treats *manengoubensis* as a synonym of *Uranothauma frederikiae* Libert, 1993, but makes no formal taxonomic changes.

812 D'Abrera avers that *Leptotes cassioides* (Capronnier, 1889) is a synonym of *Leptotes rabefaner* (Mabilie, 1877) but makes no formal taxonomic changes.

812 *Leptotes pirithous insulana* (Aurivillius, 1909) was formally synonymised with *Leptotes pirithous* (Linnaeus, 1767) by Lees *et al.* (op. cit.). D'Abrera erroneously lists *insulana* (as *insulanus*) as a valid subspecies of *Leptotes pirithous*, apparently not being aware of Lees *et al.* (op. cit.).

814 *Castalius melaena interruptus* Gabriel, 1954 was placed in a new genus and raised to *Tuxentius interruptus* (Gabriel, 1954) by Larsen (1982). It was then given the replacement name of *Tuxentius Gabriel* Kemal, 1999 by Kemal (1999). A second replacement name, *Tuxentius gabrieli* Bálint, 1999 followed in the same year by Bálint (1999). D'Abrera ignores Larsen (op. cit.), Kemal (op. cit.) and Bálint (op. cit.), erroneously listing the taxon as *Tuxentius melaena interruptus* Gabriel, 1954.

816 *Zizina antanossa* (Mabilie, 1877) was formally downgraded to *Zizina otis antanossa* (Mabilie, 1877) by Yago *et al.* (2008). D'Abrera erroneously lists it as *Zizina antanossa* Mabilie, 1877, apparently being unaware of the publication by Yago *et al.* (op. cit.).

816 D'Abrera erroneously treats *Azanus soalalicus* (Karsch, 1900) as a subspecies of *Azanus jesous* (Guérin-Méneville, 1849), apparently being unaware of the publication by Lees *et al.* (op. cit.), who treated it as a valid species.

818 *Eicochrysops pusillus* (Ungemach, 1932) was given as a good species by Ackery *et al.* (op. cit.), but was formally synonymised with *Eicochrysops distractus* (Joannis & Verity, 1913) by Kühne (2000). Treated, erroneously, as a valid species by d'Abrera,

without reference to the treatment accorded *pusillus* by Kühne (op. cit.).

824 *Lepidochrysops celaeus* var. *abyssiniensis* (Strand, 1911) is given as a synonym of *Lepidochrysops parsimon* (Fabricius, 1775) by Ackery *et al.* (1995). Larsen (2000: 212) resurrected and recombined *abyssiniensis* (Strand, 1911) as *Lepidochrysops loveni abyssiniensis* (Strand, 1911). G. Lamas (pers. comm. to MCW, 2007) pointed out that the correct name for the taxon is *Lepidochrysops abyssiniensis* (Strand, 1911), since *abyssiniensis* (Strand, 1911) predates *loveni* (Aurivillius, 1921). D'Abrera ignores Larsen (op. cit.), erroneously listing the taxon as *Lepidochrysops parsimon abyssiniensis* Strand, 1911.

824 *Lepidochrysops loveni* (Aurivillius, 1921) is given as a synonym of *Lepidochrysops parsimon* (Fabricius, 1775) by Ackery *et al.* (op. cit.). Larsen (op. cit.) resurrected the taxon as *Lepidochrysops loveni* (Aurivillius, 1921). G. Lamas (pers. comm. to MCW, 2007) pointed out that the correct name for the taxon is *Lepidochrysops abyssiniensis loveni* (Aurivillius, 1921). D'Abrera erroneously follows Larsen (op. cit.), listing the taxon as *Lepidochrysops loveni* Aurivillius, 1922 [date of authorship erroneous; should be 1921].

824 *Lepidochrysops celaeus kivuensis* (Joicey & Talbot, 1921) is given as a synonym of *Lepidochrysops parsimon* (Fabricius, 1775) by Ackery *et al.* (op. cit.). Larsen (op. cit.) resurrected and recombined *kivuensis* (Joicey & Talbot, 1921) as *Lepidochrysops loveni kivuensis* (Joicey & Talbot, 1921). G. Lamas (pers. comm. to MCW, 2007) pointed out that the correct name for the taxon is *Lepidochrysops abyssiniensis kivuensis* (Joicey & Talbot, 1921). D'Abrera erroneously follows Larsen (op. cit.), listing the taxon as *Lepidochrysops loveni kivuensis* Joicey & Talbot, 1921.

824 *Lepidochrysops parsimon oculus* (Ungemach, 1932) is given as a synonym of *Lepidochrysops parsimon* (Fabricius, 1775) by Ackery *et al.* (op. cit.). Larsen (op. cit.) resurrected and recombined *oculus* (Ungemach, 1932) as *Lepidochrysops loveni oculus* (Ungemach, 1932). G. Lamas (pers. comm. to MCW, 2007) pointed out that the correct name for the taxon is *Lepidochrysops abyssiniensis oculus* (Ungemach, 1932). D'Abrera avers that *oculus* may be a synonym of *parsimon abyssiniensis* [sic] but makes no formal taxonomic changes.

824 *Lepidochrysops cinerea kitale* (Stempffer, 1936) was raised to *Lepidochrysops kitale* (Stempffer, 1936) by Larsen (1991: 247). D'Abrera ignores Larsen (op. cit.), and invalidly listing the taxon as *Lepidochrysops cinerea kitale* Stempffer, 1936.

824 D'Abrera also lists *Lepidochrysops cinerea lunulifer* Ungemach, 1932. *L. kitale* is a Kenyan endemic, whereas *L. cinerea* is found in south-east DRC, Zambia and Tanzania. *L. lunulifer* on the other hand, is an Ethiopian endemic. This means that *lunulifer* cannot, on biogeographical grounds, be considered to be a subspecies of *cinerea*, with *L. kitale*

intervening between them. The taxon *lunulifer* should therefore be raised to species level:

Lepidochrysops lunulifer Ungemach, 1932 – **stat. rev.**

826 D'Abrera avers that *Lepidochrysops negus wau* (Wichgraf, 1921) is a synonym of *Lepidochrysops negus* (Felder & Felder, 1865), but makes no formal taxonomic changes.

826 *Catochrysops naidina* Butler, 1886 was listed as *Lepidochrysops naidina* (Butler, 1886) by Ackery *et al.* (op. cit.). It was formally recombined as *Chilades naidina* (Butler, 1886) by Bálint (op. cit.: 46). D'Abrera erroneously lists it as *Lepidochrysops naidina* Butler, 1886, ignoring, or being unaware of the publication by Bálint (op. cit.).

830 Carcasson (1981) and Larsen (1991) doubted that *Lepidochrysops koaena* (Strand, 1911) is a valid species but made no formal taxonomic changes. D'Abrera avers that *koaena* may be a synonym of *Lepidochrysops kilimanjarensis* (Strand, 1909) but also makes no formal taxonomic changes.

832 D'Abrera avers that the following taxa may all be conspecific with *Lepidochrysops australis* Tite, 1964: *Lepidochrysops quickelbergei* Swanepoel, 1969; *Lepidochrysops pringlei* Dickson, 1982; *Lepidochrysops littoralis* Swanepoel & Vári, 1983; *Lepidochrysops oosthuizeni* Swanepoel & Vári, 1983; *Lepidochrysops outeniqua* Swanepoel & Vári, 1983; *Lepidochrysops poseidon* Pringle, 1986 and *Lepidochrysops gydoae* Dickson & Wykeham, 1994. D'Abrera does not make any formal taxonomic changes and invalidly illustrates all these taxa in his book as forms of *Lepidochrysops australis* Tite, 1964.

838 *Orachrysops major* (Bethune-Baker, 1923) was regarded to be a valid species by Vári & Kroon (1986: 52, 132, 175), and also given as such in Ackery *et al.* (op. cit.: 667). It was formally synonymised with *Orachrysops lacrimosa* (Bethune-Baker, 1923) by Henning & Henning (1994: 264). D'Abrera treats *major* as a valid species, apparently unaware that its status had been formally emended by Henning & Henning (op. cit.).

842 D'Abrera avers that *Chilades serrula* (Mabille, 1890) is a junior synonym of *Chilades eleusis* (Demaion, 1888), but makes no formal taxonomic changes

844 *Chilades kedonga* (Grose-Smith, 1898) was listed as a good species by Ackery *et al.* (1995) but was formally synonymised with *Chilades naidina* by Bálint (op. cit.: 46). D'Abrera treats *kedonga* as a valid species, ignoring, or being unaware of the publication by Bálint (op. cit.).

848 *Saribia perroti fiana* Riley, 1932 was synonymised with *Saribia perroti* Riley, 1932 by Lees *et al.* (op. cit.). D'Abrera (op. cit.: 848), who was apparently unaware of the publication by Lees *et al.* (op. cit.), treated *fiana* erroneously as a valid subspecies.

848 *Saribia perroti ochracea* Riley, 1932 was raised to *Saribia ochracea* Riley, 1932 by Lees *et al.* (op. cit.). D'Abrera, who was apparently unaware of the publication by Lees *et al.* (op. cit.), treated *ochracea* erroneously as *Saribia perroti ochracea* Riley, 1932.

850 *Abisara tantalus caerulea* Carpenter & Jackson, 1950 was formally synonymised with *Abisara tantalus* (Hewitson, 1861) by Callaghan (op. cit.) but was resurrected as *Abisara tantalus caerulea* Carpenter & Jackson, 1950 by Larsen (2005). G. Lamas (pers. comm. to MCW, 2007) pointed out that authorship for *caerulea* should be attributed to Riley, viz. *Abisara tantalus caerulea* Riley, 1932. [ICZN 45.6.4.1.]. D'Abrera ignores Larsen (op. cit.) and treats *caerulea* as a synonym of *tantalus*, but does not formalise this taxonomic emendation.

850 *Abisara intermedia* Aurivillius, 1895 was formally synonymised with *Abisara tantalus* (Hewitson, 1861) by Callaghan (op. cit.) but was resurrected as *Abisara intermedia* Aurivillius, 1895 by Larsen (op. cit.). D'Abrera ignores Larsen (op. cit.), treats *intermedia* as a synonym of *tantalus* but does not formally change its status.

SUGGESTED TAXONOMIC CHANGES (NOT IMPLEMENTED)

In this section we list the taxonomic changes suggested by d'Abrera (op. cit.) but not implemented. These changes should also be ignored when establishing the correct names for the taxa concerned. The changes are listed in the order in which they appear in d'Abrera and for ease of reference, each entry is preceded by the page number(s) on which it appears.

688 D'Abrera avers that *Lachnocnema laches* (Fabricius, 1793) may be a synonym of *Lachnocnema bibulus* (Fabricius, 1793) but makes no formal taxonomic changes and includes it in his book as a valid taxon.

690 D'Abrera avers that *Lachnocnema intermedia* Libert, 1996 may be a synonym of *Lachnocnema tanzaniensis* Libert, 1996 but makes no formal taxonomic changes and includes it in his book as a valid taxon.

701 D'Abrera avers that *Aphnaeus affinis* Riley, 1921 may be a junior synonym of *Aphnaeus marshalli* Neave, 1910, but makes no formal taxonomic changes in this regard and includes it in his book.

702 D'Abrera (op. cit.: 702) avers that *Spindasis montana* Joicey & Talbot, 1924 may be a synonym of *Spindasis natalensis* (Westwood, 1851) but makes no formal taxonomic changes in this regard.

712 D'Abrera avers that *Axiocerses collinsi* Henning & Henning, 1996 may be a synonym of *Axiocerses karinae* Henning & Henning, 1996 but does not make any formal taxonomic changes and includes it in his book.

731 D'Abrera avers that *Pseudaletis cornesi* Collins & Libert, 2007 may be a synonym of *Pseudaletis agrippina* Druce, 1888 but makes no formal taxonomic changes and does include it in his book.

731 D'Abrera avers that *Pseudaletis camarensis* Collins & Libert, 2007 may be a synonym of *Pseudaletis Agrippina* Druce, 1888 but makes no formal taxonomic changes and does include it in his book.

732 D'Abrera avers that *Pseudaletis melissae* Collins & Libert, 2007 is a synonym of *Pseudaletis bouyeri* Collins & Libert, 2007 but makes no formal taxonomic changes and does include it in his book.

805 D'Abrera avers that *Uranotauma lukwangule* Kielland, 1987 is a synonym of *Uranotauma crawshayi* Butler, 1895 but makes no formal taxonomic changes and includes it as a valid taxon in his book. He might not have done so if he had seen the early stages (TCEC),

805 D'Abrera avers that *Uranotauma nguru* Kielland, 1985 is a synonym of *Uranotauma crawshayi* Butler, 1895 but makes no formal taxonomic changes and includes it in his book as a valid taxon.

818 D'Abrera avers that *Eicochrysops sanyere* Libert, 1993 is a synonym of *Eicochrysops dudgeoni* Riley, 1929 but makes no formal taxonomic changes and lists it in his book as a valid taxon.

836 D'Abrera avers that *Lepidochrysops auratus* Quickelberge, 1979 is a synonym of *Lepidochrysops chaldeus* Quickelberge, 1979 but makes no formal taxonomic changes. He does, however, include both species in his book as valid taxa.

824 D'Abrera avers that *Lepidochrysops flavisquamosa* Tite, 1959 is a synonym of *Lepidochrysops pampolis* (Druce, 1905) but makes no formal taxonomic changes and does include it in his book.

824 D'Abrera avers that *Lepidochrysops handmani* (as *handmanni*) Quickelberge, 1980 is a synonym of *Lepidochrysops pampolis* (Druce, 1905) but makes no formal taxonomic changes and does include it in his book.

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APPENDIX

Summary of taxonomic changes made in this article

Taxonomic change	Type of change	Page no.	d'Abrera (2009) page(s)	Justification of changes
<i>Oxylides femina stemfferi</i>	stat. rev.	109	697	Libert (2004a)
<i>Cigaritis acamas gilletti</i>	comb. nov.	110	702	Larsen (2005)
<i>Iolaus djaloni</i>	stat. rev.	110	746	Larsen (2005: pl. 29)
<i>Iolaphilus</i> to <i>Philiolaus</i> (30 species)	comb. nov.	110/1	754	Larsen (2005)
<i>Iolaus christofferi</i>	stat. rev.	111	758	Collins <i>et al.</i> (2003)
<i>Iolaus newporti</i>	stat. rev.	111	758	Larsen (1994)
<i>Iolaus mane</i>	stat. rev.	111	759	Collins <i>et al.</i> (2003)
<i>Hypolycaena anara</i>	stat. rev.	111	764	Larsen & Mey (1998)
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Kopelates</i>)	stat. rev.	112	776	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Kopelates</i>) <i>mimeta</i>	comb. nov.	112	776	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Kopelates</i>) <i>m. oreas</i>	comb. nov.	112	776	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Kopelates</i>) <i>m. angusta</i>	comb. nov.	112	776	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Kopelates</i>) <i>baginei</i>	comb. nov.	112	776	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Kopelates</i>) <i>ula</i>	comb. nov.	113	776	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Kopelates</i>) <i>virgata</i>	comb. nov.	113	776	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Unikopelates</i>)	stat. rev.	113	777	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Unikopelates</i>) <i>angelita</i>	comb. nov.	113	777	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Unikopelates</i>) <i>a. schultzei</i>	comb. nov.	113	777	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Strongylates</i>)	stat. rev.	113	777	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Strongylates</i>) <i>otraeda</i>	comb. nov.	113	777	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Strongylates</i>) <i>o. genuba</i>	comb. nov.	113	777	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Strongylates</i>) <i>dimitris</i>	comb. nov.	113	777	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Strongylates</i>) <i>dimitris indentata</i>	comb. nov.	113	778	This paper
<i>Rubropetales</i> = <i>Pilodeudorix</i>	syn. nov.	113	780	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix aruma</i>	comb. nov.	113	780	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Diopetes</i>)	stat. rev.	113	782	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Diopetes</i>) <i>deritas</i>	comb. nov.	113	782	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Diopetes</i>) <i>aucta</i>	comb. nov.	113	782	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Diopetes</i>) <i>corruscans</i>	comb. nov.	113	782	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Diopetes</i>) <i>violetta</i>	comb. nov.	113	782	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Diopetes</i>) <i>laticlavata</i>	comb. nov.	113	782	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Diopetes</i>) <i>hugoi</i>	comb. nov.	113	782	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Diopetes</i>) <i>bwamba</i>	comb. nov.	113	782	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Diopetes</i>) <i>catalla</i>	comb. nov.	113	782	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Diopetes</i>) <i>ducarmei</i>	comb. nov.	113	782	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Diopetes</i>) <i>pseudoderitas</i>	comb. nov.	113	782	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Diopetes</i>) <i>aurivilliusi</i>	comb. nov.	113	782	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Diopetes</i>) <i>nyanzae</i>	comb. nov.	114	782	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Diopetes</i>) <i>badhami</i>	comb. nov.	114	782	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Diopetes</i>) <i>fumata</i>	comb. nov.	114	782	This paper
<i>Pilodeudorix</i> (<i>Diopetes</i>) <i>kiellandi</i>	comb. nov.	114	782	This paper
<i>Lepidochrysops permagnus</i>	nomen nudum	114	834	Seven (1997)
<i>Thermoniphas colorata</i>	stat. rev.	114	841	Larsen (2005)
<i>Capys bamendanus</i>	stat. rev.	117	784	Larsen (2005)
<i>Lepidochrysops lunulifer</i>	stat. rev.	118	824	Williams (2013)