



SECTION 6: BUTTERFLIES



Butterfly in Kalinzu Forest Reserve, Uganda. T. Furuichi.

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6.1 SUMMARY

Butterfly diversity in the Albertine Rift is considerable, though to date inconsistently documented across the region. It was not possible, therefore, to assemble species lists for all sites, and so an annotated list of species endemic to the Albertine Rift was compiled. This represents the first checklist to document specifically the endemic butterflies of these parts of Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and Zambia. A total of 117 endemic species were identified. Bwindi Impenetrable National Park had more species endemic to the Albertine Rift than any other site (42), with Nyungwe Forest Reserve (21), and Virunga National Park (21) ranking second. Compared to other areas, forests in Uganda have been relatively well surveyed. There is a need, therefore, for more surveys in selected sites across the Rift in order to permit more accurate interpretation of the data.

Les papillons du Rift Albertin sont nombreux et compte tenu du temps, il n'était pas possible de rassembler les listes existantes pour tous les sites. Néanmoins, il a été possible de dresser la liste des espèces endémiques au Rift Albertin. Au total, 117 espèces endémiques ont été identifiées. Le Bwindi Impenetrable National Park avait beaucoup plus d'endémiques que tous les autres sites (42) avec la Réserve Forestière de Nyungwe (21) et le Parc National des Virunga (21), deuxième. Néanmoins, ces chiffres sont préliminaires parce que la distribution des données de ces espèces endémiques est moindre. Les forêts en Ouganda ont été relativement inventoriées en comparaison à d'autres sites et il y a nécessité de faire des études intensives dans plusieurs sites du rift.

6.2 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a checklist of the butterflies (Rhopalocera) endemic to the Albertine Rift. Resources did not permit the compilation of species lists for all sites and consequently this annotated list of species was compiled. Carcasson (1964) noted that the Ruwenzori-Kivu region of Africa was particularly rich in montane butterflies and contained many endemic species. However, until now no list had been

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compiled documenting all species endemic to the Albertine Rift. This represents the first checklist to document specifically the endemic butterflies of these parts of Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and Zambia. Some 117 species are listed, all of which are found exclusively within the Albertine Rift. Whilst no checklist of this nature can ever be considered comprehensive, it is hoped that the list is as complete and topical as current knowledge permits. Drawn from the available literature and personal observations, the document provides information on each endemic species including recorded localities, as well as broader details on the Albertine Rift itself.

6.3 INFORMATION SOURCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Information has been drawn from a variety of sources including Carcasson (1961; 1975), D'Abrera (1980; 1997), Henning (1988), Kielland (1990), Larsen (1991), Ackery, et al. (1995), Davenport (1996), Howard & Davenport (1996), Congdon & Collins (1999), Congdon, Gardiner & Bampton (2001), as well as numerous workers from earlier parts of the last century (e.g. Butler, Carpenter, Evans, Heron, Jackson, Joicey, Neave, Rebel, Rogers, Stempffer, Talbot, van Someren). Additional information came from collections held at Makerere University Zoology Museum, Kampala and the National Museums of Kenya, Nairobi. Steve Collins (ABRI, Nairobi) provided considerable and invaluable information, and we are very grateful to Colin Congdon (Tanzania) and Alan Gardiner (Zambia) for very useful comments on an earlier draft.

The sites where butterflies were collected are given place names in the literature. These were located on maps and tentative lists of the numbers of endemic species generated for each site where collections had been made. This is necessarily a first cut at this list because several collections of species had a district or even a country (in the case of Rwanda and Burundi) as collecting locations. These were not assigned to a site. Consequently the number of endemics species listed per site in this chapter should be considered a minimum.

6.3.1 Taxonomy

The higher classification of butterflies follows Kielland (1990) and Congdon and Collins (1999). Thus, four superfamilies (Papilionoidea, Lycaenoidea, Nymphaloidea and Hesperoidea) and nine families (Papilionidae, Pieridae, Lycaenidae, Riodinidae, Satyridae, Danaidae, Nymphalidae, Acraeidae and Hesperidae) are recognised. Species are consistent, as far as possible, with Kielland (1990), Ackery *et al.*, (1995) and Congdon and Collins (1999). The African distribution details and ecological affinities follow Davenport (1996).

6.4 INFORMATION PROVIDED

The list is arranged systematically to species level and alphabetically thereafter. As far as possible this conforms to the taxonomic sequences in the literature. Each species has been ascribed one of ten habitat types (although only five are associated with species in this list) based on the literature and personal observations in the field (Davenport, 1996; Howard and Davenport, 1996). These ecological affinities belong to three major categories, namely forest-dependent species (F-species), characteristic of closed canopy forest habitats; forest non-dependent species (f-species), which may be recorded in closed-canopy forest but are not necessarily dependent upon it, and are more often encountered in a variety of forest edge, degraded forest and woodland habitats including Miombo (*Brachystegia*) in Tanzania; and non-forest (open habitat)

species include those characteristic of a range of open savannah, grassland and arid habitats (O).

The species' altitudinal range, if known or limited, has been given and expressed as metres above sea level. Each species has also been supplied with a list of countries in the Albertine Rift from which it has been recorded. Species that are endemic also to one of the six countries considered are marked accordingly. Finally, locality records are given for all butterflies where possible or known. In some instances, specific localities are not known and thus regions (such as north Kivu, western Uganda or Ufipa) are given.

There is confusion in the literature regarding distributions, particularly for the older records. Inevitably names and locations change with time and this is especially so in former colonies. For example in Uganda, Kibale has been referred to as Toro, Daro or Mpanga, the latter being problematical as there is also an Mpanga forest near Kampala. Bwindi Impenetrable has been termed as Kayonza or Kamengo (a name also given more usually to Semliki). As far as possible, the 'old names' have been changed to their currently used ones.

6.4.1 Why butterflies?

Being amongst the most colourful and conspicuous of invertebrate taxa, as well as diurnal in habit, more is known about the ecology and taxonomy of butterflies than any other major insect group. Whilst there remains a considerable amount to learn particularly about early stages, compared with most invertebrates much is understood about butterfly biology and ecology (Vane-Wright and Ackery, 1984). Often comprising distinct communities, suites of butterfly species may be specific to geographical sub-regions and diverse ecological conditions (Howard and Davenport, 1996). These traits contribute to the value of butterflies as biological indicators and much research has been carried out over the past decade to support this (Kremen, 1992; 1994; Sparrow *et al* 1994; Beccaloni and Gaston, 1995; Howard *et al.*, 1997; 1998).

The unequivocal environmental and dietary requirements of many species mean that their presence or absence can communicate much about a habitat and its health. Butterflies respond quickly to environmental changes and there is now considerable data on how particular species contend with alterations in land-use, and thus may play a valuable role in ecological monitoring (Daily and Ehrlich, 1995). The influence of seasonality on the presence or absence of adults of certain species, and on their morphology, as well as knowledge of species ecology must always be considered. However, the compilation of species lists may be used both qualitatively and quantitatively, to comment on a habitat (its condition and vegetation) and to identify conservation and monitoring needs. Increasingly, therefore, butterflies are being used as tools in ecological monitoring strategies (Pollard and Yates, 1993; Sparrow *et al.*, 1994).

6.5 NUMBER OF ENDEMIC SPECIES

As far as can be ascertained there are 117 species of butterfly from 49 genera endemic to the Albertine Rift, amounting to approximately 3.2% of the total fauna for the continent including Madagascar. This figure is impressive, particularly when compared to the total of 78 species that are known to be endemic to the Eastern Arc Mountains of southern Kenya and Tanzania (Congdon, Gardiner & Bampton, 2001). Of these 117 species, 21 are endemic to Tanzania, 22 to DRC, 21 to Uganda, 2 to

Rwanda and 1 to Zambia. The remaining 50 species are distributed amongst the six nations with 16 species records for Burundi, 44 for DRC, 32 for Rwanda, 9 for Tanzania, 44 for Uganda and 1 for Zambia.

Endemic taxa are consistently distributed across the families with 3 Papilionidae, 8 Pieridae, 50 Lycaenidae, 8 Satyridae, 28 Nymphalidae, 8 Acraeidae and 12 Hesperidae represented. Only Riodinidae and Danaidae, the two smallest African families (represented by a total of 12 and 20 species respectively) are not present in this list. In terms of habitat preferences, 55 species are forest dependent (F), 1 forest lowland (FL) and 44 forest highland (FH), 11 species are forest non-dependent, 6 are from open habitats and 1 from open highland habitats. Thus 85.5% of the total are forest dependent, 9.4% forest non-dependent and 5.9% from open habitats.

The sites within the rift with the greatest number of endemic species include Bwindi Impenetrable National park, Nyungwe Forest Reserve, Virunga National Park and Kahuzi Biega National Park (Table 6.1). The sites in Uganda have probably been collected more intensively than other sites because of the biodiversity surveys undertaken by the Uganda Forest Department in the early 1990s (Davenport 1996; Howard and Davenport, 1996) and so the very large difference between Bwindi and other sites may be in part a result of this extra collecting effort.

Table 6.1 Numbers of Albertine rift endemic species found at sites where collections have been made.

Site	Number of Albertine rift endemic species
Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (U)	42
Nyungwe Forest Reserve	21
Virunga National Park region (DRC)	21
Kahuzi Biega National Park region (DRC)	19
Rwenzori Mountains National park (U)	14
Echuya Forest Reserve (U)	14
Mafuga Forest Reserve (U)	14
Mahale Mountains National Park region (T)	11
Semuliki National Park (U)	10
Kibale National Park (U)	8
Mbizi forest – Ufipa plateau region (T)	5
Gombe Stream National Park region (T)	4
West of Lake Edward region (DRC)	4
Bugoma Forest – Kagombe Forest region (U)	4
Lendu plateau region (DRC)	3
Kalinzu-Maramagambo Forest Reserves (U)	3
Itombwe Massif region (DRC)	2
Budongo Forest Reserve (U)	2
Northern Zambia region (Z)	2

6.6 DISCUSSION

This list is strictly limited to the area delineated in Figure 1.1. Had, for example, forests in the western shores of Lake Victoria (Sango Bay in Uganda and Minziro in Tanzania) been included, this list would approach 200 species. A considerable number of taxa are restricted to south west Uganda, eastern DRC and the lake

Victoria shoreline. Indeed there are many similarities with the ecology of the lakeshore forests and the western highland forests (Howard & Davenport, 1996).

Similarly, the assumed boundary of the Albertine Rift cuts through eastern Ituri. If this were extended west to include more of this region, or north to include parts of southern Uele, a number of additional DRC endemics would be included. For example, *Argiolaus bergeri*, Stempffer 1953 (from Yindi and Kibali-Ituri), *Hypokopelates tenuivittata*, Stempffer 1951, (Epulu), *Cupidesthes minor*, Joicey & Talbot, 1921(Avakubi and Ituri river), *Euriphene (Euriphene) rotundata*, Holland 1920 (Medje), *Euphaedra intermedia*, Rebel 1914 (North Kivu, Uele and Itoa River), *Euphaedra sinuosa*, Hecq 1974 (Beni and Uele) are all forest DRC endemics that have been omitted.

Undoubtedly there are gaps in this list, particularly in respect to localities. Inevitably a list of this nature is a reflection of collectors and their preferences and research projects. Uganda's forests have been relatively well surveyed in comparison with other sites (Davenport, 1996) and there is a need for surveys in most of the Albertine Rift sites outside Uganda. There is much less published literature available about the butterfly fauna of Burundi. Moreover, many parts of DRC have presumably never been sampled. That notwithstanding a total of 117 species represents a very significant number of endemic taxa, further illustrating the considerable significance of the region for conservation.

6.7. THE CHECKLIST

No	Species	Author	Date	Hab	Altitude	Country	Localities													
	PAPILIONOIDEA																			
	PAPILIONIDAE (SWALLOWTAILS)																			
	Papilioninae (Swallowtails)																			
1	<i>Papilio leucotaenia</i>	Rothschild	1908	FH	2100-2300	B, DC, R, U	Bx	Dx	R8	U3	R6									
2	<i>Papilio ufipa</i>	Carcasson	1961	FH	> 2000	T*	T19													
3	<i>Graphium gudenusi</i>	Rebel	1911	FH	1900-2100	B, DC, R, U	Bx	D12	R6	U3										
	PIERIDAE (YELLOW & WHITES)																			
	Pierinae (Whites)																			
4	<i>Mylothris alberici</i>	Dufrane	1940	FH	> 1800	DC, R, U	D9	D25	Rx	U8										
5	<i>Mylothris croceus</i>	Butler	1896	FH	> 1800	DC, R, U	D7	D13	R6	U3	U7	U8	U9							
6	<i>Mylothris celisi</i>	Berger	1981	F		DC*	D21													
7	<i>Mylothris mafuga</i>	Berger	1981	F	> 1600	DC, U	D4	U3	U8											
8	<i>Mylothris ochrea</i>	Berger	1981	F		DC, R	D8	D37	R6											
9	<i>Mylothris polychroma</i>	Berger	1981	F		B, DC, R	Bx	D37	R6											
10	<i>Mylothris ruandana</i>	Strand	1909	FH	> 1600	B, DC, R, U	Bx	D13	R9	U3	R6									
11	<i>Mylothris schoutedeni</i>	Berger	1952	F		DC*	D8													
	LYCAENOIDEA																			
	LYCAENIDAE (BLUES, COPPERS, HAIRSTREAKS)																			
	Lipteninae (Liptenids)																			
12	<i>Alaena bjornstadi</i>	Kielland	1973	O	1400-1700	T*	T32	T33												
13	<i>Alaena kiellandi</i>	Carcasson	1965	O	1000-1700	T*	T10	T22	T27	T31										
14	<i>Telipna kayonza</i>	Jackson	1969	F	1400-2400	U*	U3													

15	<i>Telipna sheffieldi</i>	Bethune-Baker	1926	F	1300-2000	U*	U7										
16	<i>Telipna plagiata</i>	Joicey & Talbot	1921	F		DC*	D20										
17	<i>Ornipholidotos kigoma</i>	Kielland	1983	F	900-1300	T*	T9	T15	T21								
18	<i>Mimacraea paragora</i>	Rebel	1911	F		DC*	D39										
19	<i>Toxochitona ankole</i>	Stempffer	1967	F	1200-2000	U*	U5	U7									
20	<i>Toxochitona vansomereni</i>	Stempffer	1954	FH	1600-2600	U*	U3										
21	<i>Liptena subsuffusa</i>	Hawker-Smith	1933	FH	1500-2000	DC*	D19										
22	<i>Falcuna iturina</i>	Stempffer & Bennett	1963	F		DC, U	D7	D33	U11								
23	<i>Falcuna semliki</i>	Stempffer & Bennett	1963	F		DC*	D2										
24	<i>Micropentila bunyoro</i>	Stempffer & Bennett	1965	F		DC, T, U	D33	Tx	U1								
25	<i>Iridana bwamba</i>	Stempffer	1964	F	600-800	U*	U11										
26	<i>Iridana obscura</i>	Stempffer	1964	F	600-800	U*	U7	U11									
27	<i>Epitola bwamba</i>	Jackson	1964	F	600-800	U*	U11										
28	<i>Epitola cyanea</i>	Jackson	1964	F	600-800	U*	U11										
29	<i>Epitola mittoni</i>	Jackson	1964	F	600-800	U*	U7	U11									
30	<i>Epitola pulverulenta</i>	Dufrane	1953	F		DC*	D34										
	Miletinae (Harvesters & Woolly Legs)																
31	<i>Spalgis jacksoni</i>	Stempffer	1967	f	600-800	T, U	T7	T9	U11								
32	<i>Lachnocnema disrupta</i>	Talbot	1935	f		Za, U	U3	Z1									
33	<i>Lachnocnema inexpectata</i>	Libert	1996	f		T*	T14										
	Theclinae (Strong Blues)																
34	<i>Spindasis dufranei</i>	Bouyer	1991	F		DC*	D10	D13	D23								
35	<i>Spindasis tanganyikae</i>	Kielland	1990	f	900-2000	T*	T10	T22	T31								
36	<i>Epamera mongiro</i>	Stempffer	1969	F	600-800	U*	U11										
37	<i>Epamera pseudofrater</i>	Stempffer	1962	FH	1400-2600	U*	U3										
38	<i>Epamera pseudopollux</i>	Stempffer	1962	FH	1400-2600	T, U	T4	T5	T29	U3							
39	<i>Iolaphilus henryi</i>	Stempffer	1961	F	1400-2600	U*	U3										
40	<i>Argiolaus kayonza</i>	Stempffer & Bennett	1958	FH	1400-2600	U*	U3										
41	<i>Argiolaus montana</i>	Kielland	1978	f	1450-2200	T*	T5	T17	T30	T32	T34						
42	<i>Argiolaus sp. nr. iturensis</i>	Joicey & Talbot	1921	FH	> 2000	T*	T19										
43	<i>Hypolycaena jacksoni</i>	Bethune-Baker	1906	FH	1400-2600	B, DC, R, U	Bx	D11	D13	Rx	U3	U4	U7	U9			
44	<i>Pilodeudorix ankoleensis</i>	Stempffer	1953	F	1500	U*	U5										
45	<i>Pilodeudorix zelomina</i>	Rebel	1914	FH	1200-2600	B, DC, R, U	Bx	D14	Rx	U3	U4	U8					
46	<i>Virachola edwardsi</i>	Gabriel	1939	FH	1400-2800	DC, U	D38	U9									
47	<i>Virachola ufipa</i>	Kielland	1978	f	1600-2200	T*	T1										
48	<i>Leptomyrina makala</i>	Bethune-Baker	1908	F		DC, U	D13	U12									
	Polyommatainae (Weak Blues)																
49	<i>Anthene rufomarginata</i>	Bethune-Baker	1910	F		DC*	D22										
50	<i>Anthene ruwenzoricus</i>	Grünberg	1911	FH	1500-3000	DC, U	D38	U9									
51	<i>Uranothauma lunifer</i>	Rebel	1914	FH	1400-2800	DC, R, T, U	D13	Rx	T17	U3	U4	U8					
52	<i>Harpencyreus argenteostriata</i>	Stempffer	1961	FH	1800-2400	DC, R, U	D29	R6	U4								
53	<i>Harpencyreus kisaba</i>	Joicey & Talbot	1921	FH	2100-2450	DC, R	D36	R3	R7	R6							
54	<i>Harpencyreus reginaldi</i>	Heron	1909	OH		DC, R, U	D13	D38	Rx	U3	U9						
55	<i>Harpencyreus marlieri</i>	Stempffer	1961	FH	2800	DC*	D29										
56	<i>Lepidochrysops carsoni</i>	Butler	1901	O		Z*	Z2										
57	<i>Lepidochrysops chala</i>	Kielland	1981	O	2000-2200	T*	T1	T19									
58	<i>Lepidochrysops mpanda</i>	Tite	1961	O	1700-2000	T*	T24	T29									

59	<i>Thermoniphys albocaerulea</i>	Stempffer	1956	FH	1400-2600	U*	U3											
60	<i>Thermoniphys caerulea</i>	Stempffer	1956	FH	1400-2600	U*	U3											
61	<i>Thermoniphys kigezi</i>	Stempffer	1956	F	1400-2600	U*	U3	U4										
	NYMPHALOIDEA																	
	SATYRIDAE (BROWNS & RINGLETS)																	
	Biinae																	
62	<i>Gnophodes grogani</i>	Sharpe	1901	FH	1400-2600	DC, R, U	D31	U3	U4	U8	R6							
	Elymniinae																	
63	<i>Bicyclus aurivillii</i>	Butler	1896	FH	> 1500	B, DC, R, U	Bx	D17	D38	R5/ R6	U4	U8	U9	U10				
64	<i>Bicyclus mahale</i>	Congdon, et al.	1999	F	900	T*	T6											
65	<i>Bicyclus matuta</i>	Karsch	1894	FH	1400-2600	B, DC, R, U	Bx	D13	D16	R6	U3	U8	U9					
66	<i>Bicyclus neustetteri</i>	Rebel	1914	FH	1400-2600	DC, R, U	D13	D24	U3	R6								
67	<i>Bicyclus persimilis</i>	Joicey & Talbot	1921	FH	1400-2600	B, DC, R, U	Bx	D38	Rx	U9								
68	<i>Bicyclus similis</i>	Condamin	1963	FH	1600-2300	T*	T11											
69	<i>Bicyclus tanzanicus</i>	Condamin	1983	f	1500-2300	T*	T5	T17	T28	T29								
	NYMPHALIDAE (BRUSHFOOTED BUTTERFLIES)																	
	Charaxinae (Charaxes)																	
70	<i>Charaxes alticola</i>	Grünberg	1911	FH	1400-2700	DC, R, U	D13	R4	U3	U4								
71	<i>Charaxes gerdæ</i>	Rydon	1989	f	900-1400	T*	T10	T27										
72	<i>Charaxes grahamæi</i>	van Someren	1969	F	800-1500	T*	T6	T7	T17	T20	T25							
73	<i>Charaxes mafuga</i>	van Someren	1969	FH	1400-2600	B, R, U	Bx	R6	U3	U8								
74	<i>Charaxes montis</i>	Jackson	1956	FH	1400-2600	DC, R, U	D13	U3	U8	U9	R6							
75	<i>Charaxes opinatus</i>	Heron	1909	FH	1400-2600	B, DC, R, U	Bx	D13	Rx	U3	U9							
76	<i>Charaxes schiltzei</i>	Bouyer	1991	FH	1400-2600	B, R, U	Bx	R6	U3									
77	<i>Charaxes turlini</i>	Minig & Plantrou	1978	FH		R*	R1	R2										
	Nymphalinae (Nymphalids)																	
78	<i>Cymothoe collarti</i>	Overlaet	1942	F	1800	DC, R	D5	R6										
79	<i>Cymothoe howarthi</i>	Rydon	1981	F		DC*	D13											
80	<i>Cymothoe ochreatea</i>	Grose-Smith	1890	F		DC, U	D1	D7	D13	D18	U1	U2	U11					
81	<i>Pseudathyma debruynei</i>	Hecq	1990	F		DC*	D26											
82	<i>Kumothales inexpecta</i>	Overlaet	1940	F	> 1400	DC, R, U	D15	R6	U3	U4	U8							
83	<i>Euriphene (Euriphene) alberici</i>	Dufrane	1945	F	1050	DC*	D28											
84	<i>Euriphene (Euriphene) excelsior</i>	Rebel	1911	F		B, DC, R, U	Bx	D13	Rx	U3								
85	<i>Euriphene (Euriphene) ituriensis</i>	Jackson & Howarth	1957	F		DC*	D7	D33										
86	<i>Bebearia hargreavesi</i>	D'Abrera	1980	FH	>1500	DC*	D25											
87	<i>Euphaedra barnsi</i>	Joicey & Talbot	1922	FH	1300-1600	DC, R	D13	Rx										
88	<i>Euphaedra christyi</i>	Sharpe	1904	F		U*	U3	U5	U6	U7								
89	<i>Euphaedra confina</i>	Hecq	1992	F		T*	T26											
90	<i>Euphaedra cottoni</i>	Sharpe	1907	F	650-1000	DC*	D6											
91	<i>Euphaedra ducarmeï</i>	Hecq	1977	F		DC*	D33											
92	<i>Euphaedra graueri</i>	Rothschild	1918	FH		DC*	D33											
93	<i>Euphaedra margueriteae</i>	Hecq	1978	FH	1400-2600	DC, R, U	D8	Rx	U3									
94	<i>Euphaedra olivacea</i>	Grünberg	1908	F		U*	U3											
95	<i>Euphaedra phosphor</i>	Joicey & Talbot	1921	F	800-1200	B, DC, T	Bx	D40	T3	T10	T17							
96	<i>Euphaedra xerophila</i>	Hecq	1974	F		DC*	D41											
97	<i>Neptis lugubris</i>	Rebel	1914	FH	1400-2600	DC, U	Dx	U3										

	ACRAEIDAE (ACRAEAS)																
98	<i>Acraea (Acraea) hamata</i>	Joicey & Talbot	1922	FH	> 2000	DC, R, T, U	D13	R7	Tx	U3	U4	U8	R6				
99	<i>Acraea (Acraea) kia</i>	Pierre	1990	F	1000	T*	T23										
100	<i>Acraea (Acraea) turlini</i>	Pierre	1979	F	2500	R*	R6										
101	<i>Acraea (Actinote) amicitiae</i>	Heron	1909	FH	1400-2600	B, DC, R, T, U	Bx	Dx	R6	Tx	U3	U4	U8	U9			
102	<i>Acraea (Actinote) burgessi</i>	Jackson	1956	FH		DC, U	D33	U3	U4	U8	U9						
103	<i>Acraea (Actinote) grosvenori</i>	Eltringham	1912	FL	< 1600	DC, U	D33	U3	U4	U8							
104	<i>Acraea (Actinote) hecqui</i>	Berger	1981	F		DC*	D32										
105	<i>Acraea (Actinote) pierre</i>	Berger	1981	F		DC*	D30										
	HESPEROIDEA																
	HESPERIIDAE (SKIPPERS)																
	Pyrginae (Flats & Grizzled Skippers)																
106	<i>Celaenorrhinus hecqui</i>	Berger	1976	F		DC*	D27										
107	<i>Celaenorrhinus kivuensis</i>	Joicey & Talbot	1921	F	> 1400	DC, U	D35	U3									
	Hesperiinae (Grass Skippers)																
108	<i>Metisella alticola</i>	Aurivillius	1925	FH	1200-2600	DC, R, U	Dx	R10	U3	U9	R6						
109	<i>Astictopterus bruno</i>	Evans	1937	O		T*	T13	T16	T18								
110	<i>Parosmodes onza</i>	Evans	1956	F		U*	U3										
111	<i>Acleros neavei</i>	Evans	1937	F	< 1400	DC, T, U	D7	D40	Tx	U2	U11						
112	<i>Andronymus bjornstadi</i>	Congdon, et al.	1999	F	1100	T*	T30										
113	<i>Chondrolepis cynthia</i>	Evans	1936	FH	1200-2400	DC, U	D3	U3									
114	<i>Gretna bugoma</i>	Evans	1947	F		U*	U2										
115	<i>Platylesches fosta</i>	Evans	1937	f		T, U	T12	U7									
116	<i>Platylesches larseni</i>	Kielland	1992	f	1000	T*	T8										
117	<i>Zenonia crasta</i>	Evans	1937	f		B, DC, R, U	Bx	Dx	Rx	U3	U4	U9					

6.7.1 Key

	Country		DRC		Rwanda
B	Burundi	D1	Aruwimi river	R1	Bugesera
D	Democratic Rep. Congo	D2	Boga	R2	Karama
R	Rwanda	D3	Bugoi	R3	Kisaba
T	Tanzania	D4	Bukavu-Shabundo	R4	Mt Karissimbi
U	Uganda	D5	Djuga	R5	Mt Sabinio
Za	Zambia	D6	Irumu-Mawambwi-Beni	R6	Nyungwe
*	National endemic	D7	Ituri	R7	Rugege
		D8	Kahusha	R8	Rugoge
	Tanzania	D9	Kamuhima	R9	SW Rwanda
T1	Chala	D10	Kibali-Ituri	R10	Mirunga
T2	Kahoko	D11	Kisaba	Rx	Unspecified locality

T3	Gombe	D12	Kitembo		
T4	Ipumba	D13	Kivu		Zambia
T5	Kampisa	D14	Kivu Mts	Z1	Kasama
T6	Kasoge	D15	Kivu-Rwenzori	Z2	Fwambo
T7	Kasye	D16	Kwidjwe Island	Z3	NW Zambia
T8	Katuma river	D17	Lake Kivu		
T9	Kefu	D18	Lesse		Burundi
T10	Kigoma	D19	Lowa valley	Bx	Unspecified locality
T11	Kungwe	D20	Lower Batahu river		
T12	Lake Tanganyika shore	D21	Lubero-Mulo		Uganda
T13	Lindi river	D22	Makala	U1	Budongo
T14	Longerengene	D23	Mambasa	U2	Bugoma
T15	Lubalizi	D24	Maniema	U3	Bwindi*
T16	Luluvia river	D25	Masisi	U4	Echuya
T17	Mahale	D26	Mongbwalu	U5	Kalinzu-Maramagambo
T18	Marungu	D27	Mt Hoyot	U6	Kasyoha-Kitomi
T19	Mbizi	D28	Mt Kele	U7	Kibale*
T20	Mihumu	D29	Mt Muhi	U8	Mafuga
T21	Mishamu	D30	Mukandwe	U9	Mt Rwenzori*
T22	Mpanda	D31	Mushari	U10	Rwoho
T23	Mukuyu	D32	Musisi-Kahusi	U11	Semliki*
T24	Mweze	D33	N. Kivu	U12	Western Uganda
T25	Ntakatta	D34	Nakele river		
T26	Nyakanazi	D35	Niragongo		
T27	Sibwesa	D36	NW Kivu		Habitat Types
T28	Sisaga	D37	Nyamununye	F	Forest dependent
T29	Sitebi Mt	D38	Rwenzori	FL	Lowland forest dependent
T30	Tubira	D39	South Kivu	FH	Highland forest dependent
T31	Ufipa	D40	Lake Tanganyika shores	f	Forest non-dependent
T32	Usondo	D41	Uvira	O	Open habitats
T33	Uvinza	Dx	Unspecified locality	OH	Highland open habitats
T34	Wanzizi				
Tx	Unspecified locality				