

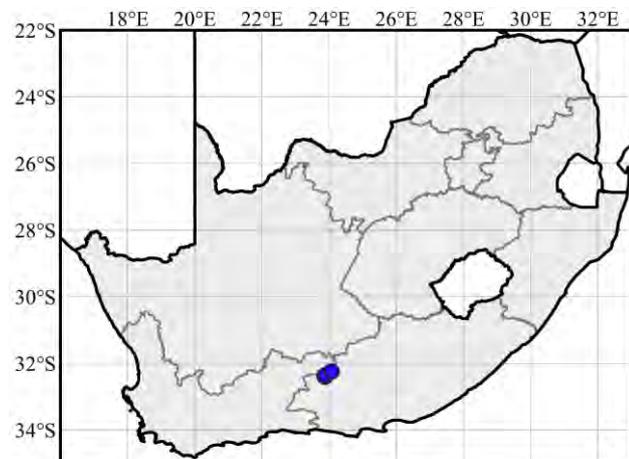
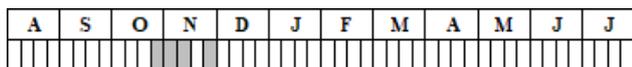
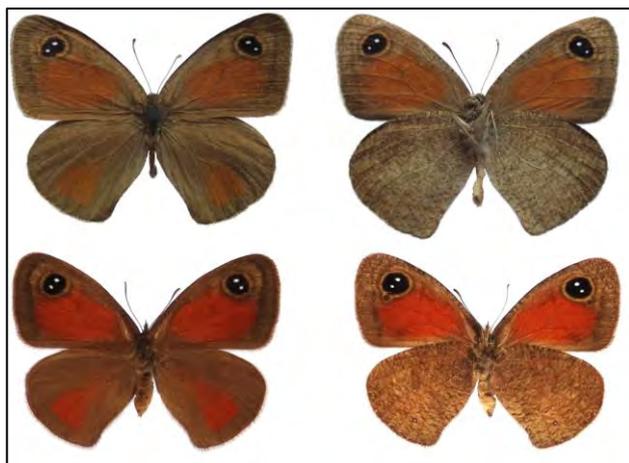
DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4314/met.v31i4.6>**FAMILY: NYMPHALIDAE****Genus *Cassionympha*** Dickson, 1981.***Cassionympha camdeboo*** (Dickson, [1981])
Camdeboo Dull Brown; Kamdeboo Bosbruintjie

Ernest L. Pringle

LC

Rare – Restricted Range

Endemic

**Type locality:** Eastern Cape province: Aberdeen.**Taxonomy:** There are no notable issues.**Distribution:** Endemic to the Eastern Cape province of South Africa, in the Aberdeen district.**Habitat:** Comparatively moist woodland and scrub at high altitude.**Vegetation types:** NK12 Eastern Lower Karoo, NKu2 Upper Karoo Hardeveld.**Assessment rationale:** This is a range restricted endemic species found in the Eastern Cape province, South Africa (EOO 30 km²). There are two known subpopulations, which are not threatened and are in remote areas. Further exploration of this area will in all likelihood reveal further

localities for this species. This taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Least Concern and is classified nationally as Rare (Range Restricted).

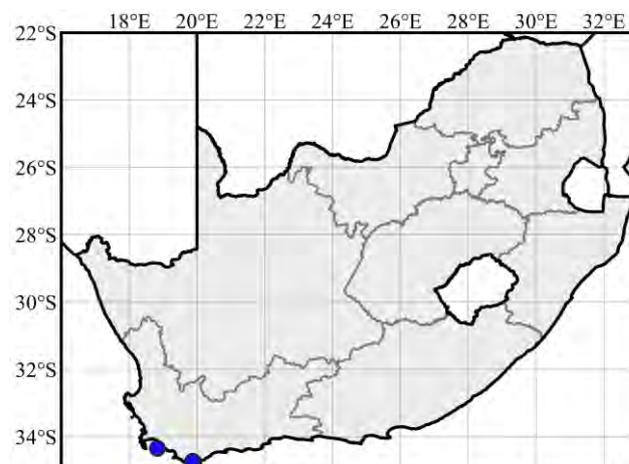
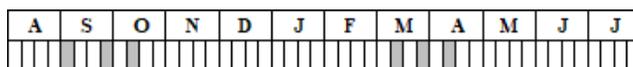
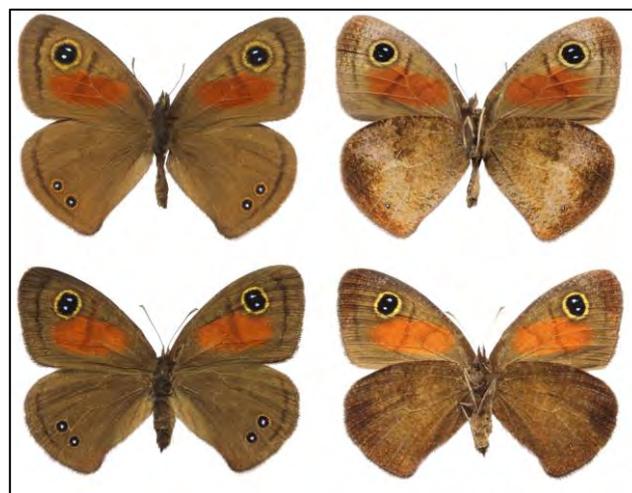
Change in status from SABCA: The status has not changed from the previous assessment.**Threats:** No threats at present.**Conservation measures and research required:** No conservation actions recommended. Research is required into its taxonomy, life history and ecology. Better appreciation of its distribution and subpopulation sizes is needed.***Cassionympha perissinottoi*** Pringle, 2013
Southern Rainforest Dull Brown; Kusbruintjie

Ernest L. Pringle

LC

Rare – Restricted Range, Habitat Specialist

Endemic

**Type locality:** Cape Agulhas, Western Cape.**Taxonomy:** Although there is no lack of clarity about the differences between this taxon and its close congeners, all records from the southern Cape for *Cassionympha cassius* and *C. detecta* will have to be reexamined, because many could represent this new species. Until this is done, its

distribution will remain unclear.

Distribution: Endemic to the Western Cape province of South Africa, currently known only from Cape Agulhas and Pringle Bay but probably also occurring elsewhere in the southern Cape.

Habitat: This taxon seems to prefer wetlands, but can also be found in nearby milkwood forests.

Vegetation types: FFd6 Hangklip Sand Fynbos, FFs12 Overberg Sandstone Fynbos, FS7 Overberg Dune Strandveld.

Assessment rationale: This is a range-restricted endemic species from the Western Cape province in South Africa (EOO 117 km²). There are currently no known threats. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Least Concern and is nationally classified as Rare (Restricted Range and Habitat Specialist).

Change in status from SABCA: Not previously assessed.

Threats: There are no known threats at present.

Conservation measures and research required: No conservation measures required at present but research is needed into its life history, ecology, population trends and distribution. Because this taxon has only recently been identified, it is not known which of the subpopulations from the southern Cape belong to this species, and which belong to closely related taxa. Until this has been investigated properly its distribution will remain uncertain.

Relevant literature:

Pringle, E.L. 2013. A new species of *Cassionympha* Van Son (Nymphalidae: Satyrinae) from the southern coast of the Western Cape, with a discussion of its possible evolutionary origins. *Metamorphosis* 24: 38–43.

Genus *Charaxes* Oechsenheimer, 1816.

Charaxes druceanus solitaria Henning & Henning, 1992
Blouberg Silver-barred Charaxes; Blouberg Silwerstreep Dubbelstert

André J. Coetzer

LC

Rare – Restricted Range
Endemic

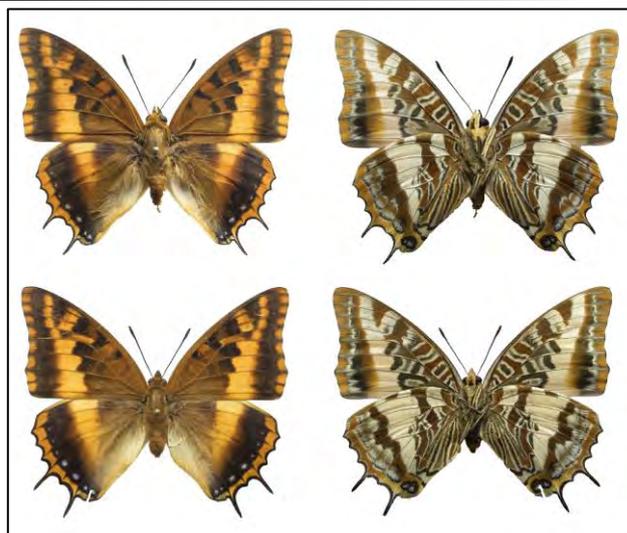
Type locality: South Africa, Blouberg, Northern Transvaal, 10-13.x.1985.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

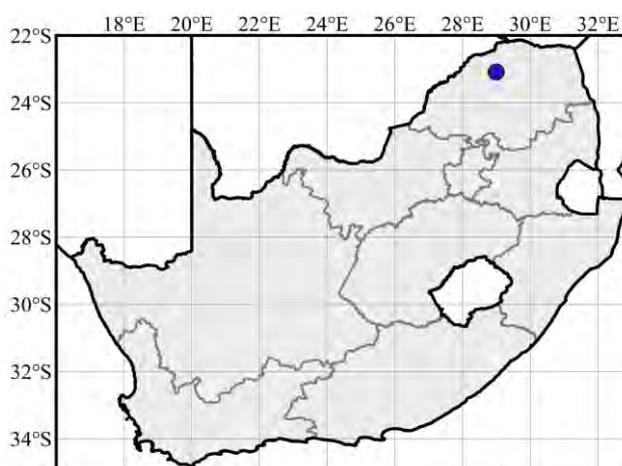
Distribution: Endemic to Limpopo province in South Africa, limited to the upper forests of the Blouberg inselberg near Poleni.

Habitat: The taxon is found in montane forests at higher altitudes of the Blouberg mountain.

Vegetation types: FOz4 Northern Mistbelt Forest, Gm24 Northern Escarpment Afromontane Fynbos, Gm28 Soutpansberg Summit Sourveld, SVcb21 Soutpansberg Mountain Bushveld.



A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J



Assessment rationale: This is a range restricted endemic from Limpopo province, South Africa (EOO 20 km²). The records indicate an EOO of 1 km² and AOO of 8 km², and the maximum inferred EOO and AOO, based on unexplored but suitable habitat, is less than 20 km². This taxon is confined to the upper forests of the Blouberg. Even though there are plausible threats, such as deforestation by the local communities and unseasonal fires, these are not considered serious enough to rapidly push the species to critically endangered status, and consequently the species does not qualify for a Vulnerable status. There are rumors of proposed mining activity in the area, but these could not be confirmed at the time of the assessment, and were not considered a current threat. If, however, mining is approved for the mountain, this taxon should be reassessed. It thus qualifies as Least Concern according to the Global IUCN criteria and is listed as Rare (Restricted Range) in South Africa.

Change in status from SABCA: The status has not changed from the previous assessment.

Threats: As the taxon is confined to the uppermost stretches of forest on the Blouberg, a long-term increase in temperature and consequent reduction in forest cover may push it to extinction, but is not currently considered a threat. Grazing by livestock, the main land-use on this communally owned mountain, is not considered a threat as it should not have a serious impact on the *Syzygium* trees (the host plant of the taxon).

Conservation measures and research required: No conservation actions are currently required. Research is needed into its taxonomy and ecological/habitat requirements, as well as any possible threats.

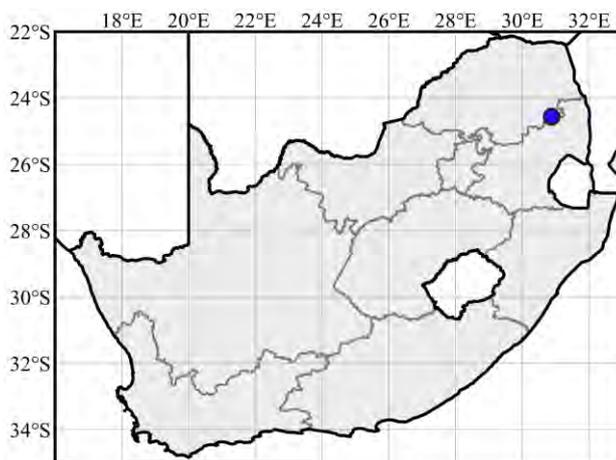
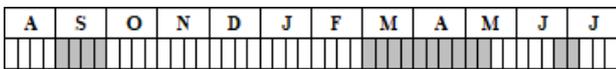
Relevant literature:

Coetzer, A.J. 2014. Exploring the Blouberg. *Babel Blues* 1: 10–14.

Charaxes marieps Van Someren & Jackson, 1957
 Marieps Charaxes; Marieps Dubbelstert

Bennie H. Coetzer

LC
Rare – Restricted Range
Endemic



Type locality: Transvaal, Mariepskop.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Endemic to Mpumalanga province, South Africa, where it only occurs in the forest of one mountain, Mariepskop. There are older records from Graskop, Mt Sheba Nature Reserve (Pennington), Ceylon Forest near Sabie (Hull) – all referenced in Pringle *et al.* (1994). Since there are no recent records from these other sites they have not been taken into account for this assessment.

Habitat: Montane temperate forest, forest edges and rocky ledges.

Vegetation types: FOz4 Northern Mistbelt Forest, Gm23 Northern Escarpment Quartzite Sourveld.

Assessment rationale: A rare range restricted endemic (EOO < 24 km²) occurring only in a single forest in Mpumalanga province, South Africa. It is assessed as Least Concern as no specific threats are currently known. Nationally it is classified as Rare (Restricted Range).

Change in status from SABCA: The status has not changed from the previous assessment.

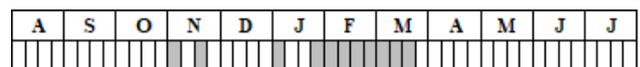
Threats: This species occurs in a small area that is either inaccessible or conserved. There are currently no recorded threats.

Conservation measures and research required: No conservation actions required since a large part of its distribution area is either currently conserved or inaccessible.

Charaxes xiphares occidentalis Pringle, 1995
 Southern Forest-king Charaxes; Langeberg Boskoning Dubbelstert

Andrew Morton

LC
Extremely Rare
Endemic

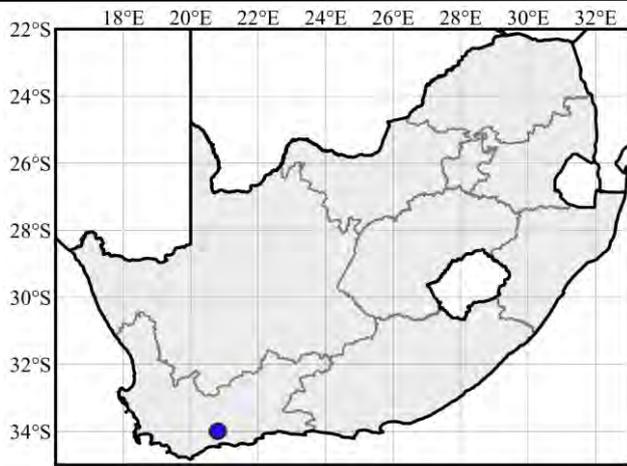


Type locality: Grootvadersbosch, Swellendam 1-6 November, 1940 (Transvaal Museum).

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Endemic to the Western Cape province in South Africa, in the Swellendam area in a single forest. Also possibly found in forest pockets in the general area and along forested streams.

Habitat: Temperate montane forest, in forests, forest edges and along forested river valleys.



Vegetation types: FFc1 Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos, FFs16 South Langeberg Sandstone Fynbos, FOz1 Southern Afrotemperate Forest.

Assessment rationale: This range restricted taxon is endemic to the Western Cape province, South Africa (EOO 6 km²). It is protected together with the forest in which it flies in the Grootvadersbosch Nature Reserve. This is the largest remaining forest in the south-western Cape. This taxon is a habitat specialist and only occurs in this forest where its larval host plant, *Scutia myrtina*, grows under the canopy. There are no immediate threats to this taxon. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Least Concern and is nationally classified as Extremely Rare.

Change in status from SABCA: The status has not changed from the previous assessment.

Threats: The Western Cape is experiencing a severe drought. This may have a negative impact on population numbers in future. This taxon is found in damp forested areas where its host plant Cat-thorn (*S. myrtina*) grows. Any negative impact on the abundance of the larval host plant could have an effect on the abundance of the species. There are presently no notable signs of the drought's impact on the butterfly.

Conservation measures and research required: This taxon only occurs at Grootvadersbosch Nature Reserve and is well managed by CapeNature, who have been informed of its occurrence. The life history is well known but further research into its population size and distribution is necessary.

Charaxes xiphares staudei Henning & Henning, 1992
Blouberg Forest-king Charaxes; Blouberg Boskoning Dubbelstert

André J. Coetzer

LC

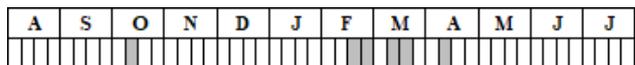
Rare – Restricted Range

Endemic

Type locality: South Africa, Blouberg, Northern Transvaal, 10-13.x.1985, W. & H. Staude.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

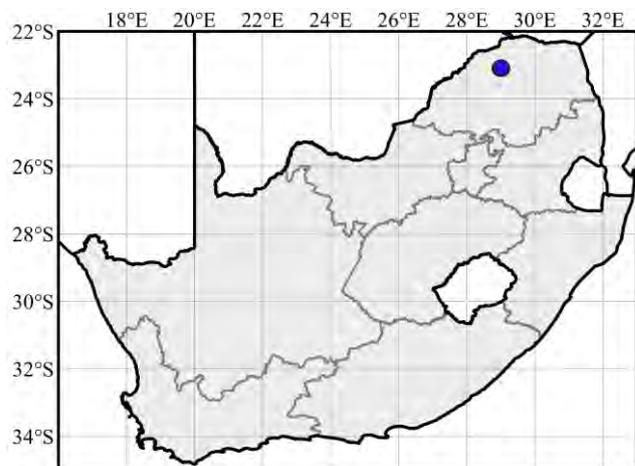
Distribution: Endemic to Limpopo province in South Africa, from the forests of the Blouberg.



Habitat: Temperate and montane forests and forest edges.

Vegetation types: FOz4 Northern Mistbelt Forest, Gm24 Northern Escarpment Afromontane Fynbos, Gm28 Soutpansberg Summit Sourveld, SVcb21 Soutpansberg Mountain Bushveld.

Assessment rationale: A range restricted endemic taxon occurring only in the forests of the Blouberg Mountain in Limpopo province, South Africa (EOO < 76 km²). There are no significant threats to this taxon. It therefore qualifies globally as Least Concern and nationally as Rare (Restricted Range).



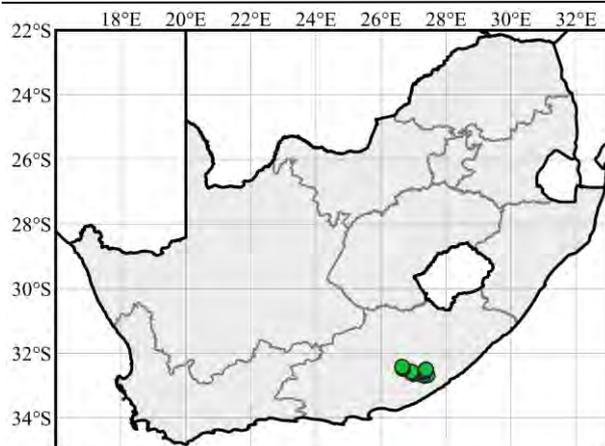
Change in status from SABCA: The status has not changed from the previous assessment.

Threats: No known threats.

Conservation measures and research required: No conservation actions are currently required. Research is needed into its taxonomy and ecological/habitat requirements, as well as any possible threats.

Relevant literature:

Coetzer, A.J. 2014. Exploring the Blouberg. *Babbel Blues* 1: 10–14.



Distribution: Endemic to the Eastern Cape province in South Africa, known from several forests in the Amatole mountains from near Fort Beaufort in the west to Stutterheim in the east.

Habitat: Afromontane forest, specifically on the edges and in clearings.

Vegetation types: FOz3 Southern Mistbelt Forest, Gd1 Amathole Montane Grassland, Gs17 Tarkastad Montane Shrubland, SVs7 Bhisho Thornveld.

Assessment rationale: This is an endemic taxon from the Eastern Cape province in South Africa (EOO 1 302 km²). There are at least 21 subpopulations and it is not threatened at present. Most of these forests are protected by law, even though the laws are poorly implemented. There is a future concern of habitat degradation by alien plant invasions and loss of habitat to pine and blue-gum plantations. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Least Concern.

Change in status from SABCA: The previous assessment used the incorrect information. It was previously placed in the Vulnerable category because the forest habitat was presumed threatened. The fact is that this species occurs in very extensive forests, and is widespread within them. There is no evidence of any population decline over time and it should have been assessed as Least Concern previously. To make matters worse for this argument, the species actually uses a host plant that is very widespread, and is actually a pioneer plant that likes disturbance. So mismanaging the forests would probably favour it. The status change from Vulnerable to Least Concern is therefore non-genuine.

Threats: Even though the forests in the Amatole mountain range fall mostly within protected areas, there is a future potential threat of degradation of habitat due to alien plant invasions and loss of habitat to pine plantations. There are real problems in the Eastern Cape province concerning jurisdiction over these forests, as well as implementation of conservation measures. This has resulted in paralysis in the coordination and implementation of adequate natural forest conservation in this region.

Conservation measures and research required: This taxon occurs in forests, which could be threatened by the expansion of plantations and uncontrolled encroachment by alien species. Research is needed into its taxonomy, distribution and population size/trends.

Genus *Dingana* van Son, 1955

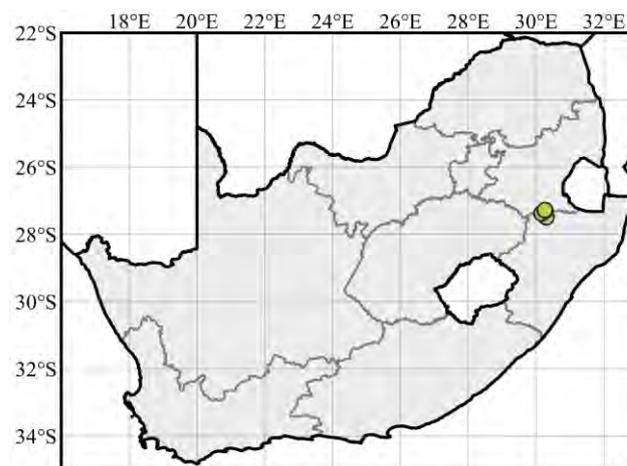
Dingana alaedeus Henning & Henning, 1984
Wakkerstroom Widow; Wakkerstroom Weduwee

Graham A. Henning

NT B1a
Endemic



A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J



Type locality: Transvaal, Wakkerstroom.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Endemic to the KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga provinces in South Africa, from around Wakkerstroom in Mpumalanga and in neighbouring KwaZulu-Natal province.

Habitat: Wakkerstroom Montane Grassland at high altitude, along steep, grassy slopes below the rocky ridges of the escarpment. The habitat comprises steep south-facing grassy slopes, gullies and nearby grassland, associated with populations of *Ouhout*, *Leucosidea sericea*. It has been found at altitudes above 1 900 m.

Vegetation types: Gm14 Wakkerstroom Montane Grassland.

Assessment rationale: A range-restricted endemic species from the Wakkerstroom area in Mpumalanga and KwaZulu-Natal provinces, South Africa (EOO 153 km²). There are six locations, with a potential plausible future threat of habitat

modification from fire, drought and alien invasive plants. Mining and farming are also possible threats, as are overgrazing and unseasonal fires during the flight period. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Near Threatened under criterion B.

Change in status from SABCA: The status has not changed from the previous assessment.

Threats: While the habitat is fairly remote there is a threat of modification from fire, drought and alien invasive plants. Mining and farming are also possible threats as are overgrazing and unseasonal fires during the flight period. However, the threats are unlikely to impact the species very quickly due to the nature of habitat.

Conservation measures and research required: Further exploration of the area around Wakkerstroom, Utrecht and Groenvlei is required to identify additional subpopulations. Research is needed into its life history, ecology/habitat requirements, and monitoring of known subpopulations is recommended to determine the population size and trends.

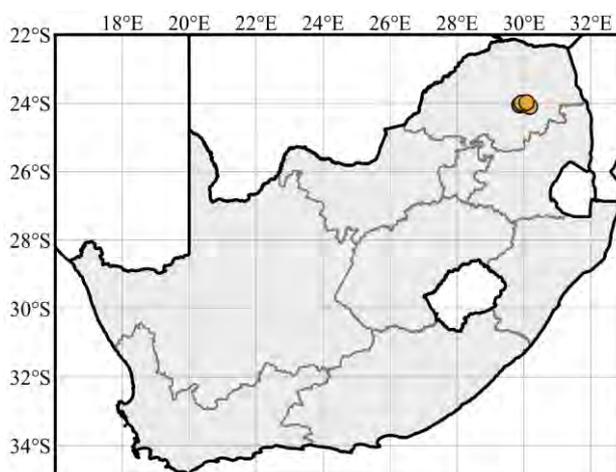
Dingana clara (van Son, 1940)
Wolkberg Widow; Wolkberg Weduwee

Justin D. Bode

EN B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Endemic



A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J



Type locality: Wolkberg, Pietersburg district, Transvaal.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Endemic to Limpopo province in South Africa, in the Wolkberg at Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve near Tzaneen in the south to just south of Haenertsburg in the north.

Habitat: Flies on high altitude Protea slopes. Seems to prefer steep, south-facing, grassy slopes, alongside rocks.

Vegetation types: FOz4 Northern Mistbelt Forest, Gm23 Northern Escarpment Quartzite Sourveld, Gm26 Wolkberg Dolomite Grassland.

Assessment rationale: Endemic to the Wolkberg centre of endemism in Limpopo province in South Africa (EOO 238 km², AOO 32 km²), this taxon is known from four locations that are under threat from afforestation and unseasonal fires. The taxon is an altitudinal specialist and climate change could pose a future threat. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Endangered under criterion B.

Change in status from SABCA: The status has not changed from the previous assessment.

Threats: As this taxon occurs in the Mesic Highveld Grassland Bioregion its habitat is vulnerable to fires (both wildfires and human induced fires), as well as to droughts and possibly global temperature changes. Due to the steep slopes that the butterfly prefers, and the fact that some of the colonies are in a nature reserve, it is unlikely that human development (apart from afforestation) will be a threat in the near future. However, it is likely that afforestation in the past has resulted in habitat loss. Due to the species being an altitudinal specialist, it is possible that climate change could have an impact in the future, however, the nature of this impact is currently unknown.

Conservation measures and research required: Because of its very restricted range, further research into this species and its distribution, as well as careful monitoring of the status of its subpopulations, is recommended. Two of the subpopulations fall in the Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve, but even here a habitat management plan, which includes an appropriate fire regime, is required to protect the ecological processes required by this taxon.

Dingana dingana (Trimen, 1873)

Midlands Widow; Dingaan se Weduwee

Kevin N.A. Cockburn

EN B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v)+2ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v)
Endemic

Type locality: Malan Spruit, Natal.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

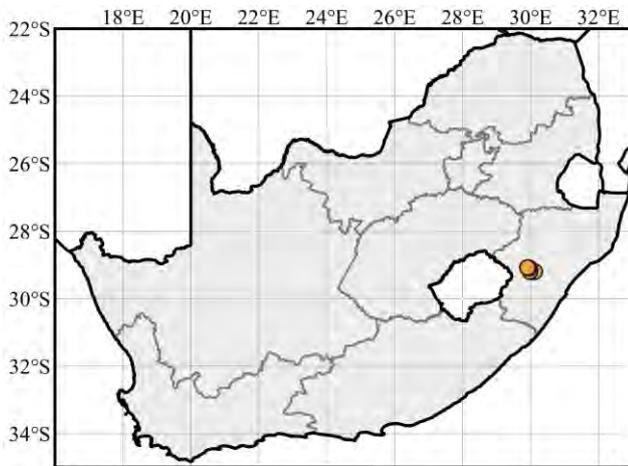
Distribution: Endemic to KwaZulu-Natal province in South Africa, from the Estcourt and Mooi River regions and west towards Greytown.

Habitat: Grassland, usually among large dolerite or sandstone boulders, at an altitude of 1 300 m to 1500 m.

Vegetation types: Gs8 Mooi River Highland Grassland.



A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J



Assessment rationale: This range-restricted endemic is from the Midlands in KwaZulu-Natal province, South Africa (EOO 130 km², AOO 52 km²). There are three locations. The habitat is subjected to increasing human impact and grazing pressures. Increasing numbers of livestock, in particular small stock, are expected to cause degradation of the habitat at some of the localities. The grassland is a fire-climax vegetation type, and increased demand for fodder is leading to alteration of burning times and the reduction in fuel loads. These changes are expected to change the vegetation composition over time. Impacting factors, mentioned above, are being observed at present. At one of the three locations for this species no adults from a well-known subpopulation have been seen for more than 10 years. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Endangered under criterion B.

Change in status from SABCA: Previously assessed as Vulnerable (B1 & B2) with 6-10 locations, now assessed as Endangered (B1 & B2) with 3 locations. The status of the population has not changed much since the first assessment and threats have not significantly intensified to qualify a downgrade in status. The main reason for the change in status is due to the calculation and interpretation of the number of locations, which should have also been three locations for the first assessment, having made it Endangered then too. The change in status from Vulnerable to Endangered is therefore not genuine.

Threats: The main threats emanate from agricultural activity and commercial afforestation of *Eucalyptus* and *Pinus*

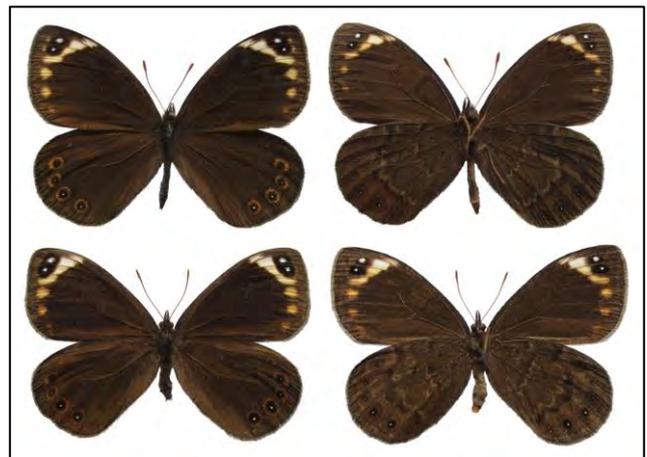
species. This has been coupled with a lack of habitat connectivity and habitat fragmentation. Changed fire frequency due to adjacent plantations as well as for fodder management is also a threat. Continuous grazing on communal grazing areas is exerting pressure on habitats. Gas exploration and potential future fracking activity pose a major threat to this taxon, as the area has been targeted for exploratory drilling.

Conservation measures and research required: No subpopulations have been found in conservation areas. Survey of likely habitats is needed to identify additional subpopulations. Most subpopulations are on privately owned farmland with one or two on public or state land. The Mooi River subpopulation on public land needs a management plan. The relevant landowners on farmland should be included in an awareness program. Research is needed into its life history, ecology/habitat requirements, and monitoring of known subpopulations is recommended to determine the population size and trends.

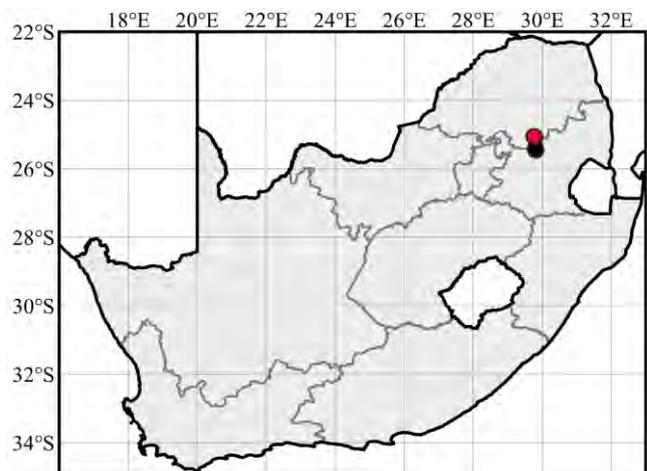
Dingana fraterna Henning & Henning, 1996
Stoffberg Widow; Stoffberg Weduwee

Graham A. Henning

CR B1ab(iii,v); C2a(ii)
Endemic



A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J



Type locality: South Africa: Mpumalanga, Stoffberg, 13.x.1996, G.A. Henning.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Endemic to Limpopo province in South Africa, only existing at one locality in Sekhukhuneland. It is locally extinct from Stoffberg in Mpumalanga province.

Habitat: Grassy, rocky ridges and slopes of the eastern edge of the Highveld plateau in a very limited geological area, the Rashoop Granophyre suite.

Vegetation types: Gm11 Rand Highveld Grassland, (Gm11 Rand Highveld Grassland).

Assessment rationale: An endemic species from Limpopo province, South Africa (EOO 4 km²). There is one location and the population is small. There is decline in EOO, AOO, habitat, number of subpopulations and number of mature individuals because of the loss of one of the two known locations, mainly due to fires during the flight period. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Critically Endangered under criteria B and C.

Change in status from SABCA: A new locality for this species was recently found and thus it is no longer Possibly Extinct. It still occurs in a very restricted range and faces threats from untimely fires, thus the change in status from possibly Extinct to Critically Endangered is non-genuine.

Threats: The main threat to this species is untimely fires (both natural and human-induced). Fires during the flight period of the adults could destroy a large part of the reproductive population. The larvae may survive a fire in certain instars, but no published information on this is available. The main locality is near a human settlement, and cattle are grazed on the common land. There is potential for some agricultural development. Nearby mining operations may also pose a threat. Possible invasive plant threat from nearby Black Wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*) infestation.

Conservation measures and research required: There are currently no conservation measures in place, but a detailed management plan is recommended for this taxon. Special attention should be given to appropriate fire regimes as well as to the constant threat of mining and agricultural activities in the area. The current research programme should expand to include the life history and ecology/habitat requirements, with monitoring of the population size, distribution and trends.

Dingana jerinae Henning & Henning, 1996
Krantzberg Widow; Kransberg Weduwee

Justin D. Bode

VU D2
Endemic

Type locality: Limpopo, Kransberg.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

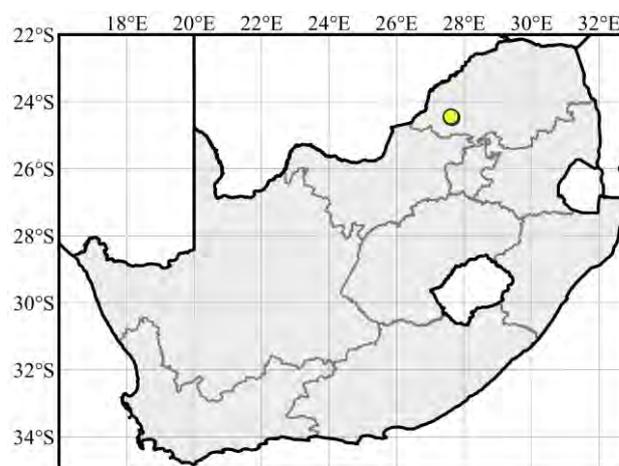
Distribution: Endemic to Limpopo province in South Africa, in the Waterberg near Thabazimbi.

Habitat: Grassy slopes and rocky ledges on mountains.

Vegetation types: Gm29 Waterberg-Magaliesberg Summit Sourveld.



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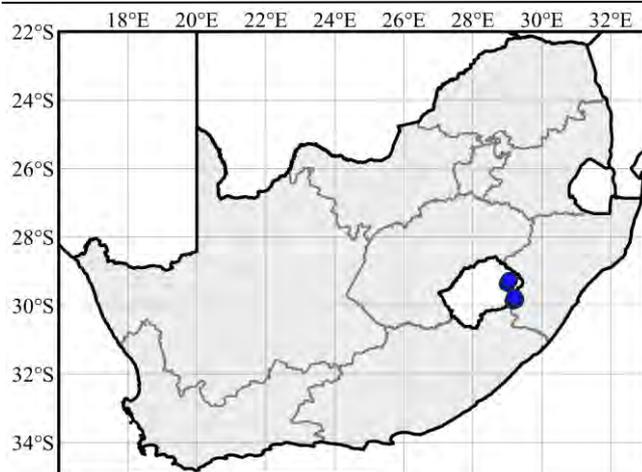


Assessment rationale: A range-restricted endemic of the Waterberg Mountains of Limpopo province (EOO 4.1 km²), known from two locations which are potentially threatened by climate change induced devastating fires, which could wipe out one or both of the locations and bring the taxon to CR or EX. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Vulnerable under criterion D.

Change in status from SABCA: New information in the form of validated distribution records, and incorrect application of the Red List criteria where future potential threats were not taken into consideration during the first assessment, mean that the change in status from Least Concern to Vulnerable is non-genuine. It would have been Vulnerable during the first assessment too.

Threats: A devastating fire during the flight period of the adults could threaten the existence of this species, especially since the two subpopulations are so close to each other. Increasing temperatures and droughts have brought about this situation.

Conservation measures and research required: It is recommended that the subpopulations are monitored for any changes in the habitat and that an appropriate fire regime is instituted. Research is needed into its life history, ecology/habitat requirements, and monitoring of known subpopulations is recommended to determine the population size and trends.



Type locality: Loteni, Natal.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Occurs in a small area in the eastern and southern Drakensberg in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal provinces in South Africa, and in Lesotho, from west of Underberg in the south to Mokhotlong in Lesotho in the north.

Habitat: Mainly west-facing, steep, montane slopes around the 2 000 m contour.

Vegetation types: Gd4 Southern Drakensberg Highland Grassland, Gd7 uKhahlamba Basalt Grassland, Gd8 Lesotho Highland Basalt Grassland.

Assessment rationale: A low density taxon restricted to the southern and eastern parts of the Drakensberg in South Africa and Lesotho (EOO 544 km²). The taxon is known from six subpopulations, where it is widespread in its habitat. The subpopulations in South Africa occur mainly in protected areas and are not currently threatened, with no foreseeable threats in the future. The subpopulations in Lesotho are, however, under increasing small livestock grazing pressure and human habitation, which may impact the taxon in future. The species currently qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Least Concern and is nationally classified as Rare (Low Density).

Change in status from SABCA: The status has not changed from the previous assessment.

Threats: It is widespread in its habitat. The subpopulations in South Africa occur mainly in protected areas that are not currently, or in the foreseeable future threatened by exploitation. The records under review from Lesotho are from an area under increasing small livestock grazing pressures, with seasonal grazing in summer becoming longer and more intense. Infrastructural development in those areas is contributing to local human population growth. The higher altitude areas are also becoming permanently inhabited by communities and herdsmen, whereas they were previously subjected to seasonal migrant stocking.

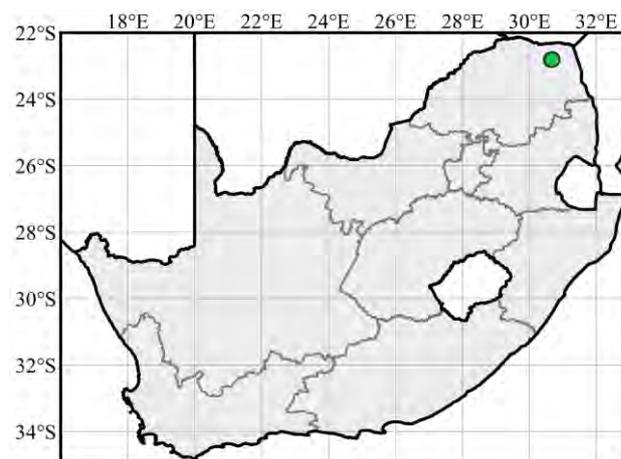
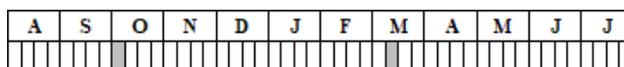
Conservation measures and research required: No conservation actions recommended.

Genus *Neptis* Fabricius, 1807

Neptis serena serena Overlaet, 1955
Serene Sailer; Kalm Swewer

Ernest L. Pringle

LC



Type locality: Kazimba, Zaïre.

Taxonomy: This species is not easily separated from related species except through its male genitalia.

Distribution: Widespread in Africa but so far recorded in South Africa only on the Soutpansberg in the Limpopo province.

Habitat: Riverine areas in or near forests.

Vegetation types: SVcb21 Soutpansberg Mountain Bushveld.

Assessment rationale: This is a common taxon that is widespread throughout Africa, and has only recently been found to occur in South Africa. Further exploration in the Soutpansberg region will probably result in more localities being found there. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Least Concern.

Change in status from SABCA: Not previously assessed.

Threats: No known threats.

Conservation measures and research required: No conservation actions recommended. There is some uncertainty about the occurrence of this taxon in South Africa since the specimen taken at Mphapuli (Pringle, 2011) has been barcoded as *Neptis laeta* (Richardson, 2019).

Relevant literature:

Pringle, E.L. 2011. Solving the mystery of the Soutpansberg *Neptis*. *Metamorphosis* 22(3 & 4): 72–74.

Richardson, I. D. 2019. Revision of the genus *Neptis* Fabricius, 1807 (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae) in the Afrotropical region: Currently described taxa. *Metamorphosis* 30: 69–221 (93).

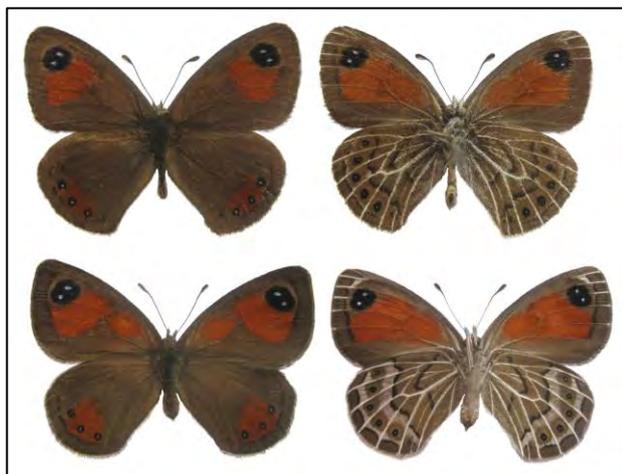
Pseudonympha paragaika Vári, 1971.
Golden Gate Brown; Golden Gate Bruintjie

Harald E.T. Selb

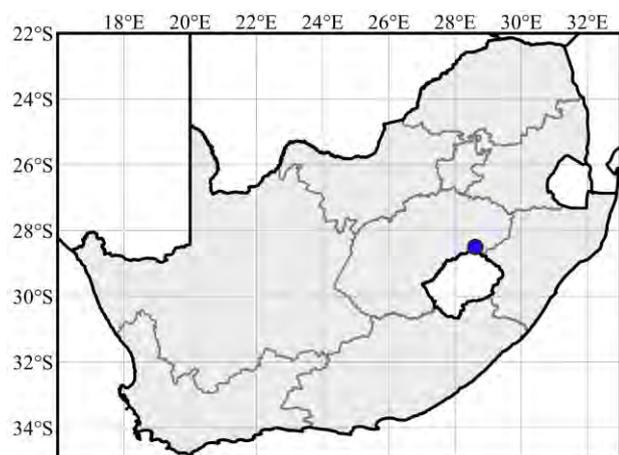
LC

Extremely Rare

Endemic



A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J



Type locality: Golden Gate Highlands National Park.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Endemic to the Free State province in South Africa, from the montane island in the Golden Gate Highlands National Park near Clarens.

Habitat: South-facing, high-altitude (about 2 000 m) montane grassland with rocks.

Vegetation types: Gd5 Northern Drakensberg Highland Grassland.

Assessment rationale: A range-restricted endemic species from the Free State province in South Africa (EOO 1 km²). Although the locality is a popular tourist destination to get to a view point, there are well trodden pathways which are used and thus the threat of trampling by tourists is not significant. There are undoubtedly other localities where this butterfly flies but surveying the surrounding mountains is a difficult task. By inference there is no plausible threat that could drive it to CR or extinction in a very short time. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Least Concern and is nationally classified as Extremely Rare.

Change in status from SABCA: The previous assessment did not consider that this butterfly quite likely occurs at other localities in the surrounding mountains. Also, there are no plausible future threats that would rapidly drive it to extinction and the threats have not changed. The previous assessment applied the incorrect Red List criteria. The taxon should have previously been assessed as Least Concern and thus the status change from Vulnerable to Least Concern is non-genuine.

Threats: The very restricted area occupied by the taxon is well visited by tourists, so trampling of the habitat poses a threat. However, tourists mainly walk on pathways and so the threat is not currently severe. Encroachment by the small tree *Leucosidea sericea* may have an impact on the habitat in the near future. Inappropriate fire regimes may be a future potential threat, as no research into more suitable fire regimes has been conducted.

Conservation measures and research required: A management plan based on a holistic ecological study is needed to conserve this taxon. SANParks should be informed about its presence in the Golden Gate National Park and a management plan designed and implemented. Research is needed into its life history, ecology, population numbers and distribution.

Genus *Pseudonympha* Wallengren, 1857.

Pseudonympha southeyi kamiesbergensis Dickson, 1967

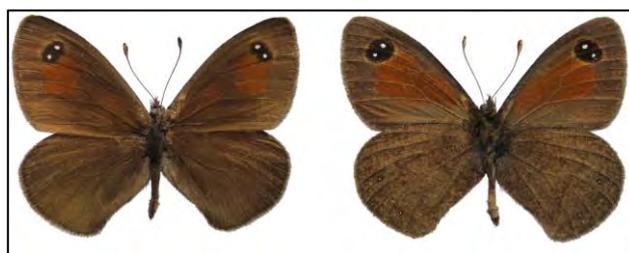
Kamiesberg Black Pepper Brown; Kamiesberg Peperbruintjie

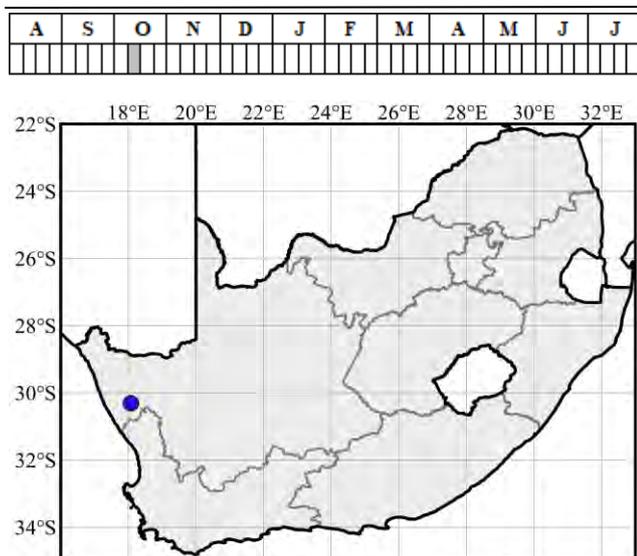
Harald E.T. Selb

LC

Rare – Restricted Range, Habitat Specialist

Endemic





Type locality: Kamieskroon, Little Namaqualand.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Endemic to the Northern Cape province in South Africa, on the Kamiesberg mountain range near Kamieskroon.

Habitat: Steep slopes and rocky edges on the highest parts of mountains in the Fynbos Biome.

Vegetation types: FRg1 Namaqualand Granite Renosterveld.

Assessment rationale: This is a range-restricted endemic from the Northern Cape province in South Africa (EOO 1 km²). The taxon is restricted to the higher parts of the Kamiesberg mountains and only known from a single subpopulation. It occurs only at high altitudes where its host plant is found. More locations or subpopulations should exist, but the area they occur in is remote and difficult to access. Although grazing is a threat it is not a significant threat at high altitudes. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Least Concern and is nationally classified as Rare (Restricted Range and Habitat Specialist).

Change in status from SABCA: The status has not changed from the previous assessment.

Threats: There is a slight potential threat from livestock overgrazing because it is close to the town Leliefontein, but the butterfly occurs at high altitudes, thus grazing is not having a significant impact.

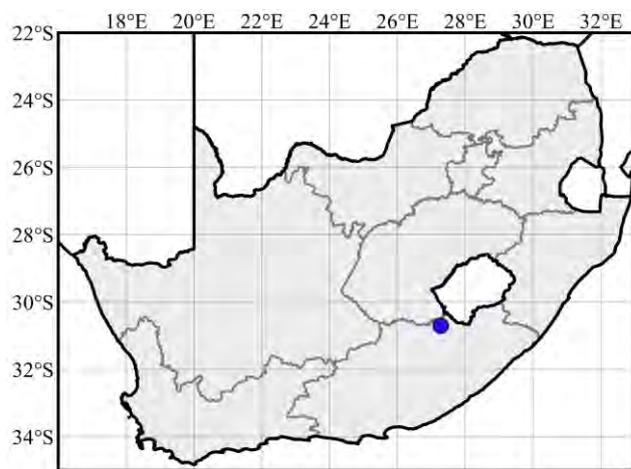
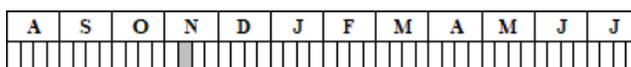
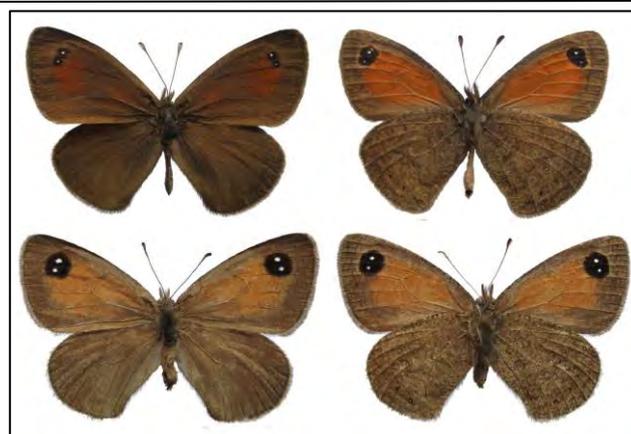
Conservation measures and research required: No conservation actions required at present as the species occurs in a remote area. Research into its life history, ecology and population dynamics is required.

Pseudonympha southei southei (Pennington, 1953)
Black Pepper Brown; Donkerpeperbruintjie

Fanie Rautenbach

LC

**Extremely Rare
Endemic**



Type locality: Witteberg Mts., of N.E. Cape.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Endemic to the Eastern Cape province in South Africa, only found near Lady Grey.

Habitat: Restricted to steep, grassy slopes, which have predominantly given way to low shrubs at altitudes of approximately 2 200 m.

Vegetation types: Gd8 Lesotho Highland Basalt Grassland.

Assessment rationale: This is a range-restricted endemic from the Eastern Cape province in South Africa (EOO 0.1 km²). There have been no records since 1991, likely due to under-surveying. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Least Concern and is nationally classified as Extremely Rare.

Change in status from SABCA: The status has not changed from the previous assessment.

Threats: There are no recorded threats to this taxon.

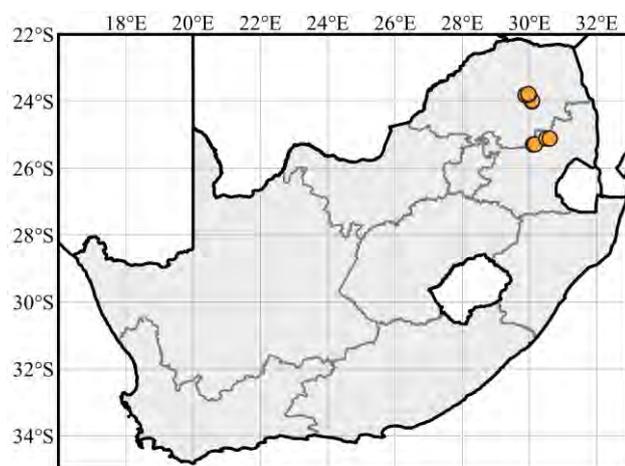
Conservation measures and research required: No conservation measures are currently required. Research is needed into its life history, ecology, population numbers and distribution.

Pseudonympha swanepoeli van Son, 1955
Woodbush Brown; Houtbos Vleibruintjie

David A. Edge

EN B2ab(i,ii,iii,iv,v)**Endemic**

A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J



Type locality: Woodbush Village (Houtbosdorp), Pietersburg district, Transvaal, 10th March, 1943 (D.A. Swanepoel).

Taxonomy: This species was described by van Son (1955) from a population near Houtbosdorp (Woodbush), Limpopo, from which no records exist since 1988. It is possibly extinct at this site. Pringle *et al.* (1994) included subpopulations at the Long Tom Pass, Mount Sheba and Verloren Valei as representing *Pseudonympha swanepoeli*. A population at Serala Wilderness is also very similar to *P. swanepoeli*. Subsequently two other subpopulations have been discovered at Steelpoort and Harrismith, which may represent *P. swanepoeli* but have facies quite similar to *P. varii* van Son, 1955 – these populations have been excluded from this assessment. LepSoc Africa researchers are obtaining DNA samples for analysis and examining the genitalia of the various subpopulations. For the purpose of this conservation assessment the last published expert opinion of Pringle *et al.* (1994) has been applied, until such time that a reassessment of the taxonomic status of *P. swanepoeli* is published.

Distribution: Endemic to Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces in South Africa, originally recorded from the Woodbush/Houtbosdorp area near Haenertsburg. Subpopulations on Long Tom Pass and Mount Sheba, and at Verloren Valei, are recognised to represent this taxon. The subpopulation recorded in the Serala Wilderness area of the Wolkberg is also recognised as this taxon for the purpose of

this conservation assessment, because of its proximity to the type locality and its close resemblance to the type subpopulation.

Habitat: In the vicinity of wetlands associated with Woodbush Granite Grassland at an altitude of about 2 000 m.

Vegetation types: FOz4 Northern Mistbelt Forest, Gm21 Lydenburg Thornveld, Gm23 Northern Escarpment Quartzite Sourveld, Gm25 Woodbush Granite Grassland, Gm30 Steenkampsberg Montane Grassland, Gm31 Long Tom Pass Montane Grassland, SVcb24 Mamabolo Mountain Bushveld.

Assessment rationale: This species is endemic to the Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces in South Africa (EOO 5 245 km², AOO 40 km²). The population is severely fragmented, with five small subpopulations separated by 20 to 45 km. There are four locations. There have been no confirmed recent records from Houtbosdorp, Long Tom Pass and Mount Sheba and these subpopulations may be extinct, but more surveys are required to be sure. There has therefore been an overall declining trend in the EOO, AOO, quality of the habitat and number of individuals for this species. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Endangered under criterion B.

Change in status from SABCA: The most recent taxonomic determination of the known subpopulations published was used to do a valid conservation assessment, employing improved knowledge of its distribution and population size. Despite there being an overall declining trend in the EOO, AOO, quality of the habitat and number of individuals this is not enough to have moved it into a different threat category since the previous assessment and thus previously an Endangered assessment would have been made. The change in status is therefore non-genuine.

Threats: The type locality near Houtbosdorp in Limpopo province has deteriorated because of invasive alien plants and afforestation, which dried out the wetland habitat. The Long Tom Pass and Mount Sheba localities are small in size and are threatened by possible expansion of plantations, alien plant invasions, fires and uncontrolled grazing. Subpopulations at Verloren Valei and in Serala Wilderness are protected and are not threatened.

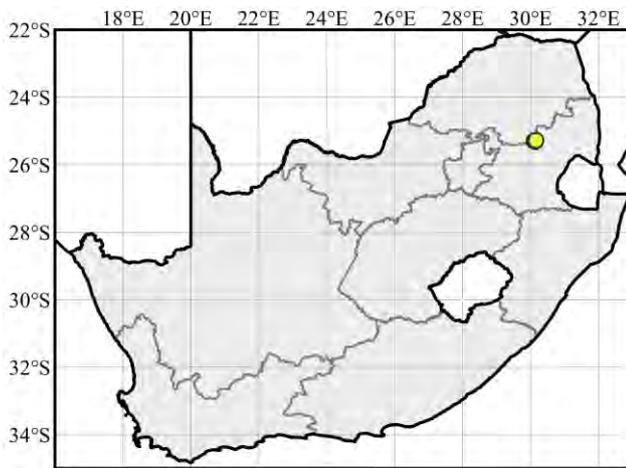
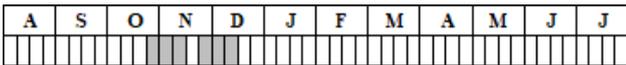
Conservation measures and research required: Searches for the taxon in the Woodbush/ Houtbosdorp area should continue, and if it is found the area should be protected and properly managed. A taxonomic study will be conducted to confirm the status of all known subpopulations, including some that have been excluded from this assessment. Research should then be conducted into its life history, ecology, population numbers and distribution.

Genus *Serradinga* Henning & Henning, 1996.

Serradinga clarki amissivallis Henning & Henning, 1996
Dullstroom Bronze Speckled Widow; Verlorenvallei Weduwee

Graham A. Henning

VU D2
Endemic



Type locality: South Africa: Mpumalanga, Verlorenvlei, 30°05'E., 25°18'S., 27.xi.1994, G.A. Henning.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Endemic to Mpumalanga province in South Africa, on the Steenkampsberge near Dullstroom.

Habitat: High-altitude grassland in gullies adjacent to wetlands or in the grass fringing the wetland.

Vegetation types: Gm30 Steenkampsberg Montane Grassland.

Assessment rationale: An endemic range-restricted taxon from Mpumalanga province, South Africa (EOO 9 km²). There is one location. The single known subpopulation is found in marshland in a nature reserve. There is a potential vulnerability of marshlands from natural disasters such as drought and floods. There is also a potential for mining development in the area and therefore airborne pollution is a future plausible threat. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Vulnerable under criterion D.

Change in status from SABCA: The future potential threats of mining development in the area and therefore air borne pollution were not properly considered during the 2012 assessment. The previous assessment should therefore have also been Vulnerable D2. The change in status from Least Concern to Vulnerable is therefore non-genuine.

Threats: The taxon occurs in a nature reserve and faces no current threats. Future threats are airborne pollution as the

nature reserve is at the highest point of the mountains and such pollution tends to accumulate there. Natural disasters such as flooding and drought due to climate change are also a potential threat.

Conservation measures and research required: The taxon occurs in a well-managed nature reserve, and no conservation measures are needed. Research is needed into its life history, ecology, population numbers and distribution.

Serradinga kammanassiensis (Henning & Henning, 1994)

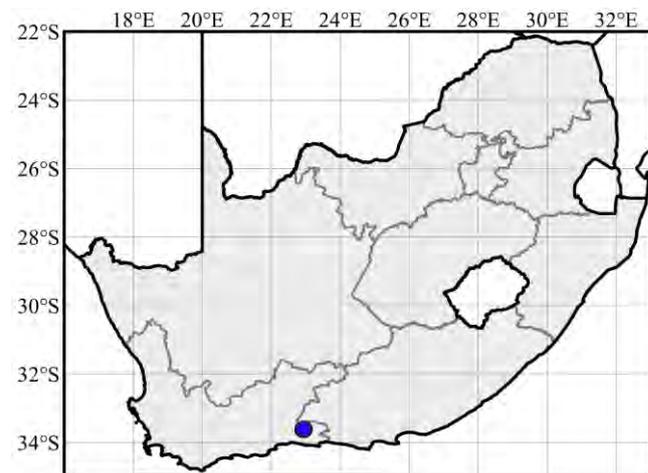
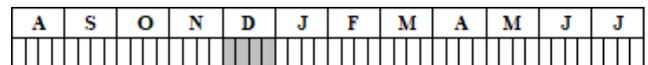
Kammanassie Speckled Widow; Kammanassie Weduwee

David A. Edge

LC

Rare – Restricted Range, Habitat Specialist

Endemic



Type locality: Mannetjiesberg, Kammanassie Mountains, near Uniondale.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Endemic to the Western Cape province in South Africa, only occurring on the south-eastern portion of the Kammanassie mountains near Uniondale.

Habitat: High altitude fynbos from 1 100 m to 1 600 m, on steep slopes, in valleys and along river courses, wherever its host plant is found.

Vegetation types: FFb3 Central Inland Shale Band Vegetation, FFs25 North Kammanassie Sandstone Fynbos, FFs26 South Kammanassie Sandstone Fynbos.

Assessment rationale: This endemic taxon has a restricted range in the Western Cape, South Africa (EOO 5 km²). It is not threatened as it occurs in a reasonably well-managed nature reserve, and it seems inconceivable that an unseasonal fire could destroy all four subpopulations, and all the host plants. The taxon thus currently qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Least Concern and is nationally classified as Rare (Restricted Range and Habitat Specialist).

Change in status from SABCA: The status has not changed from the previous assessment.

Threats: Although fire during or just before the flight period could occur, this threat is not significant because it is highly unlikely that such a fire would affect the butterfly's entire mountain habitat.

Conservation measures and research required: The Kammanassie mountain range, to which this taxon is restricted, falls under the protection of CapeNature. The only conservation actions recommended are to practice block burning, so that there is no possibility that the entire mountain could be burnt in a single fire. Research into its life history, ecology and population dynamics is required.

Genus *Stygionympha* van Son, 1955

Stygionympha dicksoni (Riley, 1938)
Tygerberg Hillside Brown; Tygerberg Rantbruintjie

Jonathan B. Ball

CR–PE B1ab(iii)
Endemic



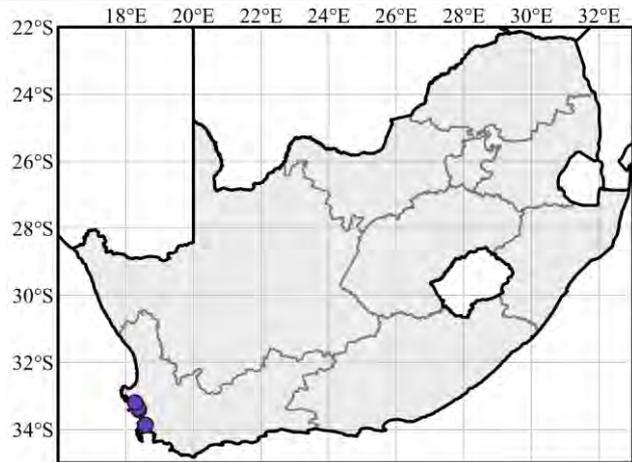
A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J

Type locality: Tygerberg Hills, near Cape Town.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Endemic to the Western Cape province in South Africa, occurs on low hills south of Darling and near Malmesbury, and used to occur on the Tygerberg Hills, near Cape Town in the south.

Habitat: Renosterveld type fynbos, preferentially on the western and southern slopes of low hills.



Vegetation types: FFd3 Hopefield Sand Fynbos, FRg2 Swartland Granite Renosterveld, FRs9 Swartland Shale Renosterveld.

Assessment rationale: An endemic range-restricted taxon from the Western Cape province in South Africa (EOO 20 km²). This butterfly has not been seen for 32 years in areas close to Cape Town. It is possibly extinct. Most of the previously known subpopulations have experienced significant habitat destruction and degradation. The type locality on the Tygerberg Hills, is now a massive quarry, with a north-south diameter of about 1 km. The window of relevance of conservation measures has probably passed. However, continued searching for possible further subpopulations is still required before this taxon is listed as Extinct. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Critically Endangered (Possibly Extinct) under criterion B.

Change in status from SABCA: The status has not changed from the previous assessment.

Threats: Habitat degradation and fragmentation due to farming, invasive plants, housing and mining are all major threats. Mining has resulted in loss of the type locality. Possible climate changes could also affect vegetation required by the species. This butterfly has not been seen since 1985 and is probably extinct.

Conservation measures and research required: Surveys to determine the presence of any other subpopulations are required. Adults of this taxon have not been seen for just over three decades.

Genus *Telchinia* Hübner, [1819].

Telchinia induna salmontana (Henning & Henning, 1996)

Southern Induna Telchinia; Soutpansberg Rootitjie

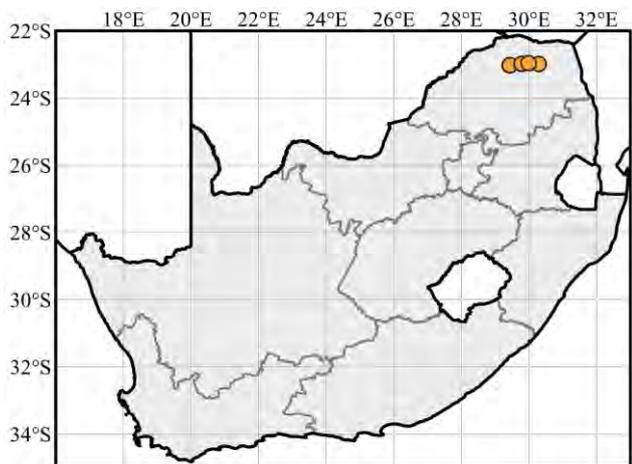
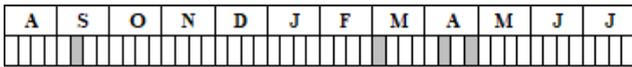
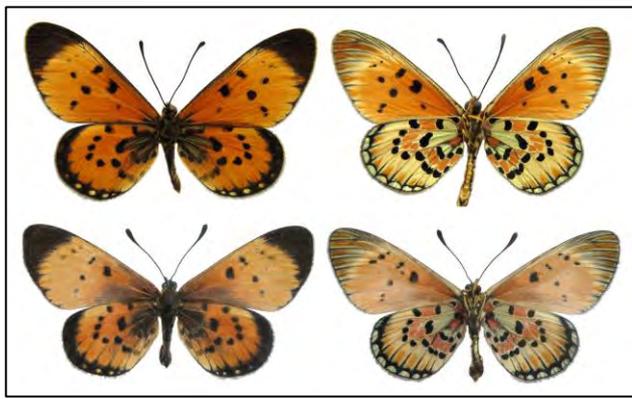
Graham A. Henning

EN B1ab(iii,v)+2ab(iii,v)
Endemic

Type locality: South Africa: Limpopo province, Witvlag, Zoutpansberg, 13.iv.1986, G.A. Henning.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Endemic to Limpopo province in South Africa, on the higher peaks of the Soutpansberg mountains.



Habitat: Exposed, high, rocky ridges in mountain sourveld where the host plant, *Aeschynomene nodulosa*, grows.

Vegetation types: Gm28 Soutpansberg Summit Sourveld, SVcb21 Soutpansberg Mountain Bushveld.

Assessment rationale: An endemic, range-restricted taxon from Limpopo province in South Africa (EOO 230 km², AOO 16 km²). Recorded from four locations, only one of which is in a nature reserve. Habitat modification from fire, forestry and human settlements are threats. Monitoring of subpopulations over the past 10 years shows there is ongoing decline in the number of mature individuals despite there not being apparent habitat destruction. Some localities have been modified by alien vegetation and human interference. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Endangered under Criterion B.

Change in status from SABCA: The status has not changed from the previous assessment.

Threats: Plantation forestry, with its consequent habitat modification has caused past loss and fragmentation of habitat. Modern farming practices have led to a lower fire frequency in the area, causing degradation of habitat and consequent impoverishment of biodiversity. The currently known localities are near the summits of an isolated mountain range. Consequently, future global warming may reduce its range without any room for dispersal into cooler upland regions. Bush encroachment is also a threat.

Conservation measures and research required: The taxon occurs in the Luvhondo Nature Reserve and also outside but close to other nature reserves. No conservation measures

have been implemented, but regular monitoring of the habitat and population size of its known subpopulations is recommended, as well as research into its life history, ecology, and overall distribution.

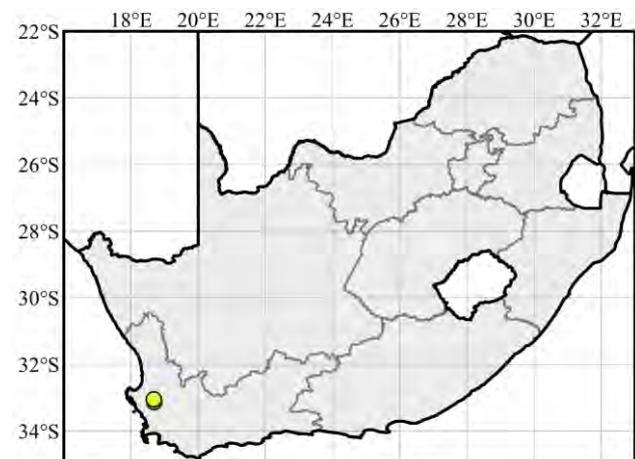
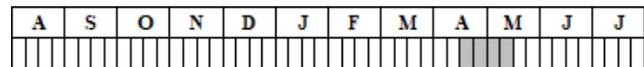
Genus *Torynesis* Butler, 1899.

Torynesis mintha piquetbergensis Dickson, 1967
Piquetberg Mintha Veined Widow; Piketberg Mintha Weduwee

Andrew Morton

VU D2

Endemic



Type locality: Cape province, hill 2 miles N.E. of Moorreesburg.

Taxonomy: Genus needs revision.

Distribution: Endemic to the Western Cape province in South Africa, from near Moorreesburg in the south to Piketberg in the north.

Habitat: Along rocky hillsides where its host plant grows in Swartland Shale Renosterveld, Piketberg Sandstone Fynbos and Boland Granite Fynbos.

Vegetation types: FRs9 Swartland Shale Renosterveld.

Assessment rationale: A range-restricted endemic taxon from the Western Cape province, South Africa (EOO 5 km²). There are three locations. This taxon is found on hills in and around Moorreesburg, Koringberg and Piketberg. Although fairly restricted in range it is found wherever its host plant

occurs, on several hills in this area, where they can be common. Although common where found, this taxon exists in a highly transformed landscape and is constantly threatened by further ploughing and insecticide use. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Vulnerable under criterion D.

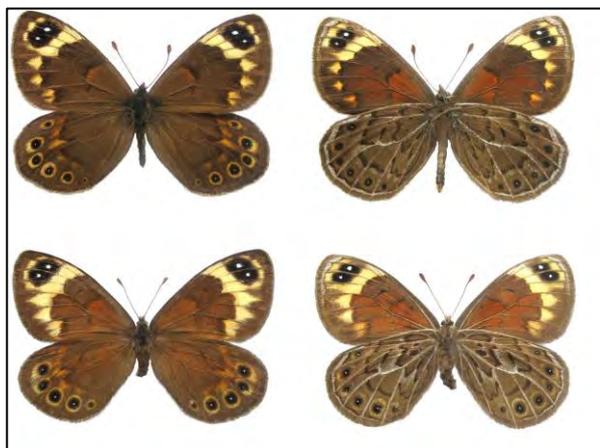
Change in status from SABCA: Although common where found this taxon exists in a highly transformed landscape and is constantly threatened by insecticide use and therefore qualifies as Vulnerable under criterion D2. Conditions have not changed since the previous assessment, thus previously the Red List criteria were incorrectly applied and it should have been Vulnerable then too. Thus the change in status from Least Concern to Vulnerable is non-genuine.

Threats: This taxon has lost most of its habitat to wheat cultivation and is vulnerable to future expansion of wheat fields and any pesticides used on these crops that are in close proximity.

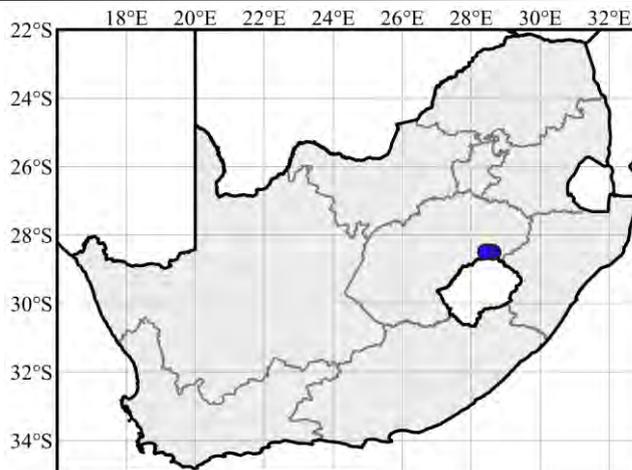
Conservation measures and research required: No conservation actions recommended. Research is required into the life history and ecology; and the population size, distribution and trends need to be monitored.

Torynesis orangica Vári, 1971
 Golden Gate Veined Widow; Golden Gate Weduwee
 Harald E.T. Selb

LC
Rare – Restricted Range, Habitat Specialist
Endemic



A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J



Type locality: Golden Gate Highlands National Park (O.F.S.).

Taxonomy: No notable issues, but the genus is in need of revision.

Distribution: Endemic to the Free State province in South Africa, from the north-eastern Drakensberg near Clarens and the Golden Gate National Park.

Habitat: High-altitude, rocky sandstone outcrops in grassland.

Vegetation types: Gd5 Northern Drakensberg Highland Grassland, Gd8 Lesotho Highland Basalt Grassland.

Assessment rationale: This is a range-restricted endemic species from the Free State province in South Africa (EOO 9 km²). It faces no threats at present and there seems to be no decline in AOO, EOO and population size or fluctuations. It only occurs in grassland where its host plant is found. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Least Concern and is nationally classified as Rare (Restricted Range and Habitat Specialist).

Change in status from SABCA: The status has not changed from the previous assessment.

Threats: There are currently no threats.

Conservation measures and research required: SANParks should be informed about its presence in the Golden Gate National Park and a management plan designed and implemented. Research is needed into its life history, ecology, population numbers and distribution.

FAMILY PAPILIONIDAE

Genus *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758.

Papilio ophidicephalus entabeni van Son, 1939

Soutpansberg Emperor Swallowtail; Soutpansberg Koningswaelstert

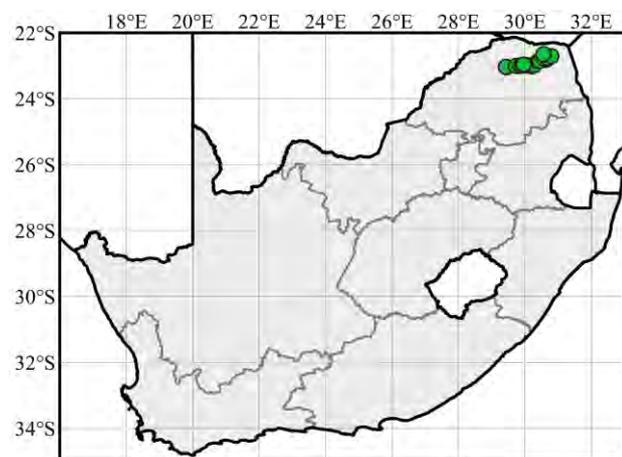
Bennie H. Coetzer

LC

Endemic



A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J



Type locality: Northern Transvaal, Entabeni, Zoutpansberg range.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Endemic to Limpopo province in South Africa, occurring on the Blouberg and in the Soutpansberg Mountain range from Vivo in the west to Mphaphuli in the east.

Habitat: Forests on the Blouberg and Soutpansberg. From high altitude forests in the Entabeni area down to riverine forests in the eastern part of its range.

Vegetation types: FOz4 Northern Mistbelt Forest, SVcb21 Soutpansberg Mountain Bushveld, SVcb22 VhaVenda Miombo.

Assessment rationale: An endemic taxon from Limpopo province in South Africa (EOO 2 416 km²). Listed nationally as rare in 2012 but new data collected over the past five years shows that this taxon has a wider occurrence along the Soutpansberg than was previously known. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Least Concern.

Change in status from SABCA: The status has not changed from the previous assessment.

Threats: Housing developments along the eastern end of the mountain could have a small impact on subpopulations in that area, but this is not suspected to cause significant declines in the numbers of the population as a whole.

Conservation measures and research required: No conservation measures recommended.

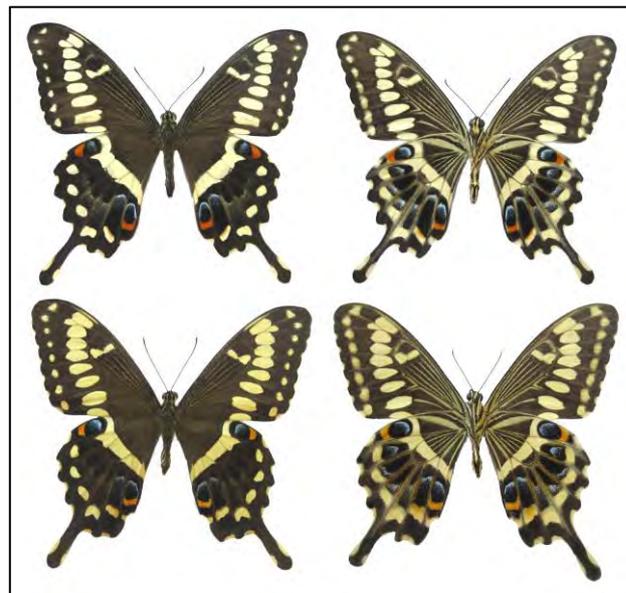
Papilio ophidicephalus transvaalensis van Son, 1939

Transvaal Emperor Swallowtail; Houtbos Koningswaelstert

Bennie H. Coetzer

LC

Endemic



A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J

Type locality: North Transvaal, Woodbush, Pietersburg District.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Endemic to Limpopo province in South Africa, from near Polokwane in the west to Ofcolaco in the east.

Habitat: Temperate forest in mountainous areas.

Vegetation types: FOz4 Northern Mistbelt Forest, Gm23 Northern Escarpment Quartzite Sourveld, Gm25 Woodbush Granite Grassland, Gm26 Wolkberg Dolomite Grassland,

FAMILY PIERIDAE

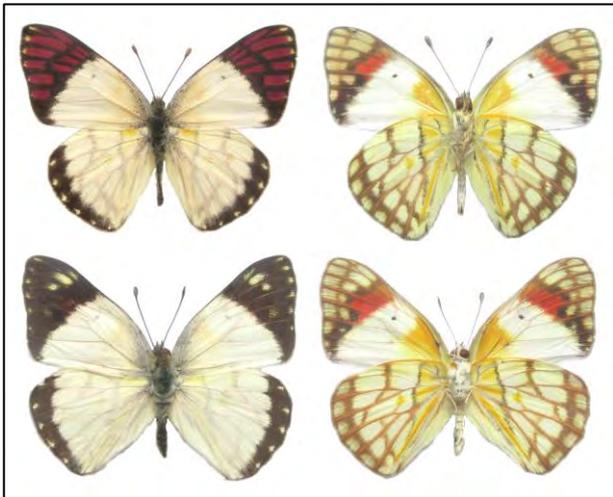
Genus *Colotis* Hübner, [1819].

Colotis celimene amina (Hewitson, 1866)

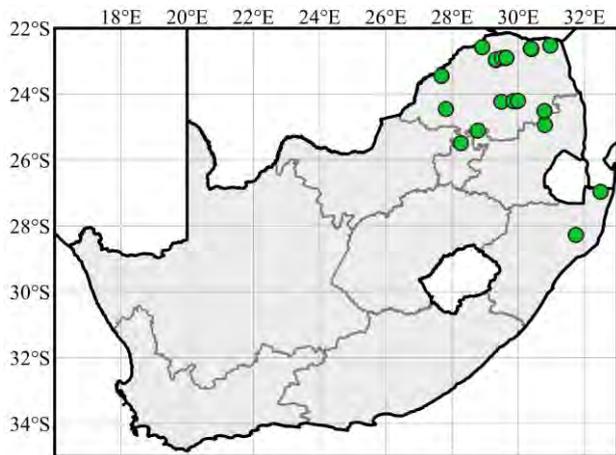
Lilac Tip; Boomwagter

André J. Coetzer

LC



A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J
█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█



Type locality: Zambesi.

Taxonomy: There are no notable issues.

Distribution: Found in the Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces in South Africa, from Pietermaritzburg in the south, northwards into the north-eastern parts of South Africa. Also found in southern Africa, in Swaziland, Botswana to Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Habitat: Dry, frost-free savanna.

Vegetation types: FOz8 Sand Forest, Gm22 Northern Escarpment Dolomite Grassland, Gm29 Waterberg-Magaliesberg Summit Sourveld, SVcb12 Central Sandy Bushveld, SVcb15 Springbokvlakte Thornveld, SVcb19 Limpopo Sweet Bushveld, SVcb20 Makhado Sweet Bushveld, SVcb21 Soutpansberg Mountain Bushveld, SVcb24 Mamabolo Mountain Bushveld, SVcb26 Ohrigstad

Mountain Bushveld, SVcb27 Sekhukhune Plains Bushveld, SV11 Makuleke Sandy Bushveld, SVI23 Zululand Lowveld, SVmp1 Musina Mopane Bushveld, SVmp2 Limpopo Ridge Bushveld.

Assessment rationale: A wide ranging taxon in southern Africa (EOO 250 000 km²). The taxon was previously listed as Least Concern – Rare, because it occurs in low densities. This is only the case for South Africa, as reports from collectors in Zimbabwe indicate that it is abundant there. In South Africa several specimens have been recorded in a day (J. Dobson, pers. comm.) and this taxon does not currently require conservation actions to protect it. It is thus assessed here as Least Concern.

Change in status from SABCA: The status has not changed from the previous assessment.

Threats: Due to the large and diverse range of habitats in which the taxon occurs, there are no threats that will have a notable impact on the population size or the distribution range of this subspecies.

Conservation measures and research required: No conservation actions are currently required.

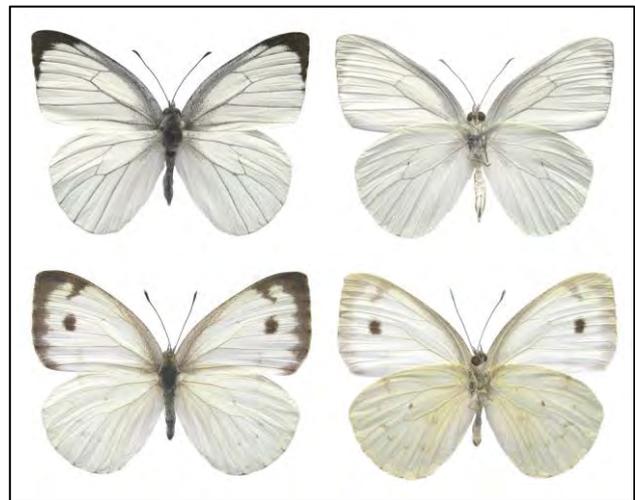
Genus *Dixeia* Talbot, 1932

Dixeia leucophanes Vári, 1976

Spotless Black-veined Ant-heap White; Vleklose Swartaarwitjie

Graham A. Henning

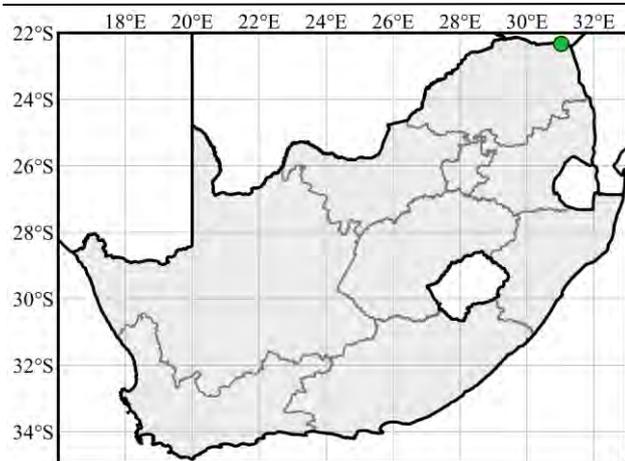
LC



A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J
█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

Type locality: Hot Springs, Zimbabwe.

Taxonomy: Larsen (2012), in his assessment of this taxon in the IUCN Red List doubted the veracity of treating it as a species distinct from *Dixeia doxo parva*. This reservation is unfounded. The male genitalia of *D. leucophanes* are very different from those of *D. doxo parva*, and in wing characters of the male *D. leucophanes* differs as follows: Forewing apex more acute than in *D. doxo parva*; ground colour bluish white with an opalescent sheen in very fresh specimens, more creamy white in *D. doxo parva*; discocellulars of fore- and hindwing underside without a



distinct black spot, except a faint one in some specimens (the main wing distinguishing characteristic used in the original description of *D. leucophanes*), *D. doxo parva* has distinct discocellular spots; subcostal vein on hindwing upperside white in basal half, entirely black in *D. doxo parva*; forewing upperside costa pronounced and bluish grey in colour, less pronounced and black in *D. doxo parva*. The females exhibit similar but less obvious differences, the forewing apex being very acute and the dark markings generally more precise and smaller in *D. leucophanes*.

Distribution: Occurs in Limpopo province in South Africa, also in Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia and Mozambique. From the type locality at Hot Springs north of Mutare in Zimbabwe southwards to South Africa and northwards to the Luangwa Valley in Zambia, east of Mutare at Gogoi in Mozambique

and to the north in Malawi.

Habitat: Lowveld savanna and woodland along the Limpopo River in South Africa, dry savanna and subtropical dry woodland over most of its range in southern Africa.

Vegetation types: SVmp2 Limpopo Ridge Bushveld.

Assessment rationale: A wide-ranging species from South Africa, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia and Mozambique in southern Africa (EOO > 100 000 km²). The taxon is only known from one location in South Africa (Mabelikwe), but more research is likely to yield additional subpopulations. It is a marginal taxon, inhabiting a large portion of the north-eastern area of southern Africa but just penetrating into South Africa in the far north-eastern corner of Limpopo province. It faces no known threats at present. Few records exist of the taxon, but this is probably due to it being often misidentified as *D. doxo parva*. The taxon thus qualifies globally under the IUCN criteria as Least Concern.

Change in status from SABCA: Not previously assessed.

Threats: There are no significant threats throughout its range. However, at a local scale major fires exacerbated by volatile oils present in mopane trees and long recovery periods of mopane savannas from major fires, overgrazing, and drought can cause declines.

Conservation measures and research required: No conservation measures required as this is a widespread, if seldom recorded, species. Research into its life history and ecology is needed.

Label data and photo credits for butterfly specimen images accompanying the conservation assessments

Notes: 1) Prov. = South African province; 2) Date = date the specimen was captured; 3) Legit = collector of specimen; 4) Coll. = the collection where the specimen is kept; 5) Photo = person who took the photograph (abbreviations of persons' names appear at the bottom of this table); 6) Page = page on which the conservation assessment of the taxon begins.

Taxon name	Sex	Place name	Prov./Country	Date	Legit	Coll.	Photo	Page
Family: HesperIIDae								
<i>Abantis bicolor</i>	♂	Ngoye Forest	KZN	2001.04.01	SCC	ABRI	MCW	34
	♀	Ngoye Forest	KZN	1952.11.15	HC	ABRI	MCW	
<i>Kedestes barberae bunta</i>	♂	Muizenberg	W Cape	2011.09.25	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	35
	♀	Muizenberg	W Cape	2011.09.25	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Kedestes lenis lenis</i>	♂	Cafda	W Cape	2011.11.02	ASM	ASM	ASM	36
	♀	Cape Flats	W Cape	2010.10.24	ASM	ASM	ASM	
<i>Kedestes niveostriga schloszi</i>	♂	Bastiaanskloof	W Cape	2015.11.30	ASM	ASM	GAH	36
	♀	Bain's Kloof	W Cape	2019.03.16	GAH	GAH	GAH	
<i>Kedestes sarahae</i>	♂	Welbedacht, Cederberg	W Cape	2016.10.02	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	37
	♀	Welbedacht, Cederberg	W Cape	2012.10.17	ASM	ASM	ASM	
<i>Metisella meninx</i>	♂	Rayton	Gauteng	1998.01.24	MCW	MCW	MCW	38
	♀	Heidelberg	Gauteng	2011.01.22	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Metisella syrinx</i>	♂	Gaika's Kop	E Cape	2010.12.21	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	39
	♀	Gaika's Kop	E Cape	1995.12.24	HETS	JG	MCW	
<i>Platylesches dolomitica</i>	♂	KwaMhlanga	Gauteng	2012.09.09	MCW	JCHD	MCW	40
	♀	Utopia Resort	North West	2010.09.05	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Teniorhinus harona</i>	♂	70 km W of Solwezi	Zambia	2003.04.03	AJG	AJG	MCW	41
	♀	Odzi	Zimbabwe	1979.01.09	AJG	AJG	MCW	
<i>Tsitana dicksoni</i>	♂	Du Toit's Kop, Franschoek	W Cape	1962.11.06	CGCD	ABRI	MCW	41
	♀	Koringberg	W Cape	2007.10.25	CF	ABRI	MCW	
Family: Lycaenidae								
<i>Alaena margaritacea</i>	♂	Haenertsburg	Limpopo	1994.01.01	MCW	MCW	MCW	43
	♀	Haenertsburg	Limpopo	1994.01.01	MCW	MCW	MCW	
<i>Aloeides barbarae</i>	♂	Sheba Mine, Barberton	Mpumalanga	2004.11.13	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	43
	♀	Sheba Mine, Barberton	Mpumalanga	2004.11.13	MCW	MCW	MCW	
<i>Aloeides caledoni</i>	♂	Shaw's Mtn., Caledon	W Cape	1976.10.24	AJG	AJG	MCW	44
	♀	Shaw's Mtn., Caledon	W Cape	1976.10.24	AJG	AJG	MCW	

<i>Aloeides carolynnae aurata</i>	♂	De Hoop N.R.	W Cape	1994.02.13	DAE	DAE	MCW	45
	♀	Still Bay	W Cape	1997.10.12	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Aloeides carolynnae carolynnae</i>	♂	Goudini	W Cape	1994.02.16	DAE	DAE	MCW	45
	♀	Goudini	W Cape	1994.02.16	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Aloeides clarki</i>	♂	Coega, Port Elizabeth	E Cape	1991.12.24	DAE	DAE	JCHD	46
	♀	Coega, Port Elizabeth	E Cape	1991.12.24	DAE	DAE	JCHD	
<i>Aloeides dentatis dentatis</i>	♂	Kliprivier NR	Gauteng	2006.09.10	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	47
	♀	Bronkhorstspuit	Gauteng	2006.09.26	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	
<i>Aloeides egerides</i>	♂	Fisherhaven	W Cape	2011.04.01	AJG	AJG	MCW	48
	♀	Simonstown, Red Hill	W Cape	1973.10.13	AJG	AJG	MCW	
<i>Aloeides lutescens</i>	♂	Hammanshof, Bree River	W Cape	2008.10.19	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	48
	♀	Hammanshof, Bree River	W Cape	2008.10.19	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	
<i>Aloeides monticola</i>	♂	Cederberg	W Cape	1991.11.04	VLP	ELP	ELP	49
	♀	Cederberg	W Cape	1991.11.04	VLP	ELP	ELP	
<i>Aloeides nubilus</i>	♂	Sterkspruit	Mpumalanga	2001.09.22	MCW	MCW	MCW	50
	♀	Robber's Pass	Mpumalanga	2002.09.21	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	
<i>Aloeides pallida jonathani</i>	♂	Kammanassie	W Cape	2007.11.16	DAE	DAE	JME	50
	♀	Kammanassie	W Cape	1996.11.09	JG	JG	MCW	
<i>Aloeides pallida juno</i>	♂	Kareedouw Pass	E Cape	1994.11.24	DAE	DAE	MCW	51
	♀	Kareedouw Pass	E Cape	1994.11.24	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Aloeides pallida littoralis</i>	♂	Woodbourne, Knysna	W Cape	1995.11.21	DAE	DAE	MCW	52
	♀	The Heads, Knysna	W Cape	1991.11.23	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Aloeides rossouwi</i>	♂	Perdekop	Mpumalanga	2011.11.12	JG	JCHD	MCW	53
	♀	Stoffberg	Mpumalanga	1999.10.18	JG	JG	MCW	
<i>Aloeides stevensoni</i>	♂	Serala	Limpopo	2003.11.09	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	53
	♀	Wolkberg	Limpopo	1992.10.03	JG	JG	MCW	
<i>Aloeides thyra orientis</i>	♂	5 km W Gouritzmond	W Cape	2009.02.01	DAE	DAE	MCW	54
	♀	Uitzicht, Brenton	W Cape	2012.02.26	DAY	DAE	MCW	
<i>Aloeides trimeni southeyae</i>	♂	Mossel Bay	W Cape	2005.12.15	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	55
	♀	Mossel Bay	W Cape	2005.12.15	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	
<i>Anthene crawshayi juanitae</i>	♂	Lekgalameetse	Limpopo	2013.02.16	AJC	AJC	JCHD	56
	♀	Lekgalameetse	Limpopo	2013.02.16	AJC	AJC	JCHD	
<i>Anthene lindae</i>	♂	Witsand	N Cape	1990.10.27	RFT	GAH	RFT	56
	♀	Witsand	N Cape	1990.11.09	RFT	GAH	RFT	
<i>Anthene minima minima</i>	♂	Farm 'Chaos', Mkuze	KZN	2006.02.18	SEW	SEW	SEW	57
	♀	Farm 'Chaos', Mkuze	KZN	2006.02.18	SEW	SEW	SEW	
<i>Aslauga australis</i>	♂	Cintsa East	E Cape	2000.12.23	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	58
	♀	Mbulu	E Cape	2010.12.22	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Capys penningtoni</i>	♂	Bulwer Mountain	KZN	2006.08.20	SEW	SEW	SEW	59
	♀	Bulwer Mountain	KZN	1999.09.28	SEW	SEW	SEW	
<i>Chrysoritis adonis adonis</i>	♂	Gydo Mountain	W Cape	2000.12.05	SK	JCHD	JCHD	61
	♀	Gydo Mountain	W Cape	1989.12.10	DAE	DAE	JME	
<i>Chrysoritis adonis aridmontis</i>	♂	Elandsberg	W Cape	2009.12.13	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	61
	♀	Elandsberg	W Cape	1993.12.11	DAE	DAE	JME	
<i>Chrysoritis aureus</i>	♂	Greylingstad	Mpumalanga	2006.01.07	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	62
	♀	Greylingstad	Mpumalanga	2006.01.07	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	
<i>Chrysoritis beaufortia charlesi</i>	♂	Quaggasfontein	N Cape	2008.10.18	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	63
	♀	Voelfontein, Roggeveld	N Cape	1989.10.11	DAE	DAE	JME	
<i>Chrysoritis beaufortia stepheni</i>	♂	Hantamsberg	N Cape	2001.10.13	HETS	JG	MCW	63
	♀	Koornlandskloof	W Cape	2005.08.28	LM	ASM	ASM	
<i>Chrysoritis blencathrae</i>	♂	Waaihoekberge	W Cape	2013.01.04	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	64
	♀	Waaihoekberge	W Cape	2013.01.04	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Chrysoritis brooksi tearei</i>	♂	Windsor, Still Bay	W Cape	1997.01.06	JG	JG	MCW	64
	♀	Windsor, Still Bay	W Cape	1997.01.06	JG	JG	MCW	
<i>Chrysoritis daphne</i>	♂	Kammanassie Mtn	W Cape	2009.12.30	HETS	JCHD	JCHD	65
	♀	Mannetjiesberg	W Cape	2009.12.16	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Chrysoritis dicksoni</i>	♂	Witsand	W Cape	2012.09.03	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	66
	♀	Witsand	W Cape	2012.09.03	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Chrysoritis endymion</i>	♂	Galgeberg, McGregor	W Cape	1997.01.05	JG	JG	MCW	67
	♀	Galgeberg, McGregor	W Cape	1997.01.05	JG	JG	MCW	
<i>Chrysoritis irene</i>	♂	Du Toit's Kloof	W Cape	1989.12.11	DAE	DAE	JME	67
	♀	Du Toit's Kloof Pass	W Cape	2011.03.01	AH	AH	AH	
<i>Chrysoritis lyncurium</i>	♂	Mbulu	E Cape	1992.01.03	DAE	DAE	JME	68
	♀	Mbulu	E Cape	1992.01.03	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Chrysoritis lyndseyae</i>	♂	Hondeklip Bay	W Cape	2013.10.07	ASM	ASM	ASM	69
	♀	Hondeklip Bay	W Cape	2013.10.07	ASM	ASM	ASM	
<i>Chrysoritis nigricans rubescens</i>	♂	Paardeberg	W Cape	2007.12.13	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	70
	♀	Paardeberg	W Cape	2007.12.13	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Chrysoritis oreas</i>	♂	Bulwer Mountain	KZN	1990.10.14	DAE	DAE	JME	70
	♀	Bulwer Mountain	KZN	2005.10.16	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	

<i>Chrysoritis orientalis</i>	♂	Bushman's Nek	KZN	1995.11.26	JG	JG	MCW	71
	♀	Bushmans Nek	KZN	2010.12.13	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Chrysoritis penningtoni</i>	♂	Gaika's Kop	E Cape	2010.12.21	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	71
	♀	Gaika's Kop	E Cape	2010.12.21	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Chrysoritis phosphor borealis</i>	♂	Balgowan	KZN	1943.04.18	KMP	ELP	ELP	72
	♀	Balgowan	KZN	1960.04.06	KMP	ELP	ELP	
<i>Chrysoritis phosphor phosphor</i>	♂	Fort Beaufort	E Cape	1965.05.27	JCM	GAH	GAH	73
	♀	Hogsback	E Cape	1996.11.02	RP	ELP	ELP	
<i>Chrysoritis pyramus pyramus</i>	♂	Swartberg Pass	W Cape	2007.12.10	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	74
	♀	Swartberg Pass	W Cape	2007.12.10	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Chrysoritis pyroeis hersaleki</i>	♂	Witteklip Mtn	E Cape	1984.02.22	ELP	ELP	ELP	74
	♀	Witteklip Mtn	E Cape	1991.12.23	DAE	DAE	JME	
<i>Chrysoritis rileyi</i>	♂	Brandvlei Prison, Worcester	W Cape	2012.01.03	HETS	JCHD	JCHD	75
	♀	Brandvlei Prison, Worcester	W Cape	2012.01.03	HETS	JCHD	JCHD	
<i>Chrysoritis swanepoeli hyperion</i>	♂	Swartberg Pass	W Cape	2009.12.12	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	76
	♀	Swartberg Pass	W Cape	1978.01.01	IB	GAH	GAH	
<i>Chrysoritis swanepoeli swanepoeli</i>	♂	Swartberg Pass	W Cape	1989.12.06	DAE	DAE	JME	76
	♀	Swartberg Pass	W Cape	1989.12.06	DAE	DAE	JME	
<i>Chrysoritis thysbe mithras</i>	♂	Brenton-on-Sea	W Cape	1994.09.03	DAE	DAE	MCW	77
	♀	Brenton-on-Sea	W Cape	1994.01.20	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Chrysoritis thysbe schloszae</i>	♂	Koringberg, Moreesburg	W Cape	2009.03.01	ASM	ASM	ASM	78
	♀	Koringberg, Moreesburg	W Cape	1991.09.14	AH	AH	AH	
<i>Chrysoritis thysbe whitei</i>	♂	Schoenmakerskop	E Cape	2019.11.21	PW	JCHD	JCHD	79
	♀	Humewood, Port Elizabeth	W Cape	1995.03.28	DAE	DAE	JME	
<i>Chrysoritis trimeni</i>	♂	McDougall Bay	N Cape	2008.08.30	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	79
	♀	McDougall Bay	N Cape	2008.08.30	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Chrysoritis turneri wykehami</i>	♂	Swaarweeberg, Sutherland	N Cape	2008.10.18	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	80
	♀	Sutherland Observatory	N Cape	2016.10.29	HETS	JCHD	JCHD	
<i>Chrysoritis uranus schoemani</i>	♂	Gifberg	N Cape	1995.10.07	JG	JG	MCW	81
	♀	Cederberg	W Cape	1979.03.24	ELP	ELP	ELP	
<i>Chrysoritis violescens</i>	♂	Sutherland	N Cape	2008.10.18	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	81
	♀	Sutherland	N Cape	2008.10.18	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Crudaria wykehami</i>	♂	Huntly Glen, Bedford	E Cape	1991.11.21	DAE	DAE	JME	82
	♀	Huntly Glen, Bedford	E Cape	2002.12.30	DAE	DAE	JME	
<i>Deloneura immaculata</i>	♀	Bashee River	E Cape	1863.12.27	JHB	IM	SEW	83
<i>Deloneura millari millari</i>	♂	Nibela Peninsula	KZN	2010.11.20	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	83
	♀	Kasouga	E Cape	1997.05.11	RP	ELP	ELP	
<i>Durbania amakosa albescens</i>	♂	Port Edward	KZN	2002.12.18	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	84
	♀	Port Edward	KZN	2002.12.18	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Durbania amakosa flavida</i>	♂	Shongweni Hill	KZN	2006.11.26	SEW	SEW	SEW	85
	♀	Shongweni Hill	KZN	2006.11.26	SEW	SEW	SEW	
<i>Durbaniella clarki belladonna</i>	♂	Jansenville	E Cape	2010.09.19	JG	JG	MCW	86
	♀	Jansenville	E Cape	2010.09.19	JG	JG	MCW	
<i>Eriksonia edgei</i>	♂	Bateleur N.R.	Limpopo	2013.03.02	MCW	JCHD	MCW	87
	♀	Bateleur N.R.	Limpopo	2013.03.02	MCW	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Hypolycaena lochmophila</i>	♂	False Bay	KZN	2002.10.25	ELP	ELP	SEW	88
	♀	False Bay	KZN	2002.10.26	ELP	ELP	SEW	
<i>Iolaus aemulus</i>	♂	La Lucia	KZN	1985.11.10	DAE	IM	MCW	89
	♀	East London	E Cape	1991.12.28	PL	ELP	MCW	
<i>Iolaus diametra natalica</i>	♂	Eshowe	KZN	1985.10.05	DAE	IM	MCW	89
	♀	Eshowe	KZN	1985.10.05	DAE	IM	MCW	
<i>Iolaus lulua</i>	♂	False Bay	KZN	2002.10.24	ELP	ELP	ELP	90
	♀	Ndumo	KZN	2004.04.01	RK	SEW	SEW	
<i>Iolaus nasisii</i>	♂	Hope Fountain, Bulawayo	Zimbabwe	1982.09.18	AJG	AJG	MCW	91
	♀	Mokeetsi	Limpopo	2015.12.08	MCW	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Lepidochrysops bacchus</i>	♂	Malmesbury	W Cape	2010.10.03	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	92
	♀	Malmesbury	W Cape	2010.10.03	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	
<i>Lepidochrysops balli</i>	♂	Kammanassie	W Cape	2009.12.16	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	93
	♀	Kammanassie	W Cape	2007.12.14	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Lepidochrysops frederikeae</i>	♂	Calvinia - Keiskie Road	N Cape	2011.12.15	ASM	ASM	ASM	93
	♀	Calvinia - Keiskie Road	N Cape	2011.12.15	ASM	ASM	ASM	
<i>Lepidochrysops gydoae</i>	♂	Gydo Mountain	W Cape	2005.12.11	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	94
	♀	Gydo Mountain	W Cape	1999.11.08	GAH	GAH	GAH	
<i>Lepidochrysops hypopolia</i>	♂	Blue Bank	KZN	1870.09.21	WM	NHM	DAE	95
<i>Lepidochrysops irvingi</i>	♂	Mac-Mac Pools, Graskop	Mpumalanga	2014.09.27	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	95
	♀	Mac-Mac Pools, Graskop	Mpumalanga	2015.09.25	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	
<i>Lepidochrysops jamesi claassensi</i>	♂	Hantamsberg	N Cape	1994.09.21	DAE	DAE	JME	96
	♀	Calvinia - Keiskie Road	N Cape	2009.09.09	ASM	ASM	ASM	
<i>Lepidochrysops jamesi jamesi</i>	♂	Vredehoek, Sutherland	W Cape	2008.10.18	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	97
	♀	Vredehoek, Sutherland	W Cape	2008.10.18	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	

<i>Lepidochrysops jefferyi</i>	♂	Sheba Mine, Barberton	Mpumalanga	2004.11.13	MCW	MCW	MCW	97
	♀	Sheba Mine, Barberton	Mpumalanga	2004.11.13	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	
<i>Lepidochrysops ketsi leucomacula</i>	♂	Umtamvuna R., Port Edward	KZN	2008.12.20	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	98
	♀	Umtamvuna R., Port Edward	KZN	2011.12.03	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	
<i>Lepidochrysops littoralis</i>	♂	Witsand, Westfield Farm	W Cape	2012.09.11	ASM	ASM	ASM	99
	♀	Still Bay	W Cape	2015.10.13	DAE	DAE	JME	
<i>Lepidochrysops loewensteini</i>	♂	Matsoeing, Mokhotlong	Lesotho	2001.12.31	AJG	AJG	MCW	100
	♀	Rafolatsane	Lesotho	1977.02.05	VLP	ELP	ELP	
<i>Lepidochrysops lotana</i>	♂	Lekgalameetse	Limpopo	2009.10.13	MCW	MCW	MCW	100
	♀	Lekgalameetse	Limpopo	2009.10.13	MCW	MCW	MCW	
<i>Lepidochrysops mcgregori</i>	♂	Glen Lyon, Nieuwoudtville	N Cape	2012.09.07	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	101
	♀	Glen Lyon, Nieuwoudtville	N Cape	2000.09.18	AJG	AJG	MCW	
<i>Lepidochrysops methymna dicksoni</i>	♂	Tygerberg Hills	W Cape	1936.10.09	CGCD	NHM	DAE	102
	♀	Tygerberg Hills	W Cape	1936.10.09	CGCD	NHM	DAE	
<i>Lepidochrysops oreas oreas</i>	♂	Simonstown	W Cape	2005.12.14	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	102
	♀	Muizenberg	W Cape	2006.12.23	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Lepidochrysops outeniqua</i>	♂	Hoopsberg, Uniondale	W Cape	2016.12.27	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	103
	♀	Hoopsberg, Uniondale	W Cape	2005.11.15	DAE	DAE	JME	
<i>Lepidochrysops penningtoni</i>	♂	Steinkopf	N Cape	1968.09.15	RJS	DMNH	MCW	103
<i>Lepidochrysops pephredo</i>	♂	Reservoir Hill, Howick	KZN	2002.10.13	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	104
	♀	Mooi River	KZN	2007.10.21	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	
<i>Lepidochrysops praeterita</i>	♂	Hillshaven	Gauteng	2007.09.16	MCW	MCW	MCW	105
	♀	Hillshaven	Gauteng	2007.09.16	MCW	MCW	MCW	
<i>Lepidochrysops pringlei</i>	♂	Swartberg Pass	W Cape	2007.12.10	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	106
	♀	Swartberg Pass	W Cape	2007.12.10	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Lepidochrysops procera</i>	♂	Hillshaven	Gauteng	2006.10.14	MCW	MCW	MCW	106
	♀	Hillshaven	Gauteng	2006.10.14	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	
<i>Lepidochrysops quickelbergei</i>	♂	Gydo Mountain	W Cape	2017.11.23	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	107
	♀	Gydo Mountain	W Cape	2017.11.23	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	
<i>Lepidochrysops swanepoeli</i>	♂	Sheba Mine, Barberton	Mpumalanga	2001.11.25	MCW	MCW	MCW	107
	♀	Mountainlands, Barberton	Mpumalanga	2011.11.13	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	
<i>Lepidochrysops victori</i>	♂	Huntly Glen	E Cape	1995.02.22	DAE	DAE	JME	108
	♀	Huntly Glen	E Cape	1995.02.22	DAE	DAE	JME	
<i>Orachrysops ariadne</i>	♂	Wahroonga, Merrivale	KZN	2006.03.10	JPB	JCHD	MCW	110
	♀	Wahroonga, Merrivale	KZN	2004.04.14	SEW	SEW	SEW	
<i>Orachrysops brinkmani</i>	♂	Kammanassie Mtn	W Cape	1996.11.16	DAE	DAE	MCW	110
	♀	Kammanassie Mtn	W Cape	1996.11.19	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Orachrysops mijburghii</i>	♂	Heilbron	Free State	2004.02.15	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	111
	♀	Greylingstad	Mpumalanga	2006.01.07	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Orachrysops montanus</i>	♂	Golden Gate	Free State	2010.01.01	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	112
	♀	Golden Gate	Free State	2004.12.21	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Orachrysops niobe</i>	♂	Brenton-on-Sea	W Cape	1993.11.07	DAE	DAE	MCW	112
	♀	Brenton-on-Sea	W Cape	2008.02.27	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Orachrysops regalis</i>	♂	Bewaarkloof N.R.	Limpopo	2014.11.09	AJC	MCW	MCW	114
	♀	Bewaarkloof N.R.	Limpopo	2014.11.09	MCW	MCW	MCW	
<i>Orachrysops violescens</i>	♂	Graskop	Mpumalanga	1991.10.19	MCW	MCW	MCW	114
	♀	Graskop	Mpumalanga	2002.09.21	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Orachrysops warreni</i>	♂	Verlorenvallei	Mpumalanga	2010.12.11	MCW	MCW	MCW	115
	♀	Verlorenvallei	Mpumalanga	2010.12.11	MCW	MCW	MCW	
<i>Ornipholidotos peucetia penningtoni</i>	♂	Nibela Peninsula	KZN	2013.03.23	SEW	SEW	SEW	115
	♀	Enseleni N.R.	KZN	2006.12.03	SEW	SEW	SEW	
<i>Teriomima zuluana</i>	♂	Manguzi Forest	KZN	1994.10.16	MCW	MCW	MCW	116
	♀	Manguzi Forest	KZN	2005.03.28	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Thestor barbatus</i>	♂	Paardepoort, Herold	W Cape	1994.12.17	RFT	GAH	MCW	117
	♀	Paardepoort, Herold	W Cape	1994.12.17	RFT	GAH	MCW	
<i>Thestor brachycera brachycera</i>	♂	Sparrebosch, Knysna	W Cape	1997.12.20	DAE	DAE	MCW	118
	♀	The Heads, Knysna	W Cape	1995.01.08	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Thestor calviniae</i>	♂	Municipal Dump, Calvinia	N Cape	2011.12.16	ASM	ASM	ASM	119
	♀	Municipal Dump, Calvinia	N Cape	2011.12.16	ASM	ASM	ASM	
<i>Thestor camdeboo</i>	♂	Camdeboo Mtns	N Cape	1984.11.06	VLP	ELP	ELP	120
	♀	Onbedacht, Camdeboo Mtns	E Cape	2019.12.12	DAE	DAE	JME	
<i>Thestor claassensi</i>	♂	Still Bay	W Cape	2005.12.15	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	120
	♀	Still Bay	W Cape	2005.12.15	JCHD	JCHD	JCHD	
<i>Thestor compassbergae</i>	♂	Compassberg	E Cape	1992.12.13	DAE	DAE	MCW	121
	♀	Compassberg	E Cape	1992.12.13	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Thestor dicksoni malagas</i>	♂	Jacobs Bay	W Cape	2019.03.18	MCW	JCHD	MCW	122
	♀	Jacobs Bay	W Cape	2019.03.18	MCW	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Thestor dicksoni warreni</i>	♂	Graafwater	W Cape	2010.04.24	ASM	ASM	ASM	122
	♀	Graafwater	W Cape	2010.04.24	ASM	ASM	ASM	
<i>Thestor kaplani</i>	♂	Greyton	W Cape	2013.01.07	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	123

	♀	Greyton	W Cape	2013.01.07	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Thestor petra tempe</i>	♂	Seven Weeks Poort	W Cape	1989.12.04	DAE	DAE	MCW	124
	♀	Seven Weeks Poort	W Cape	1989.12.05	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Thestor pictus</i>	♂	Garcia's Pass	W Cape	1995.10.15	DAE	DAE	MCW	124
	♀	Garcia's Pass	W Cape	1995.10.15	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Thestor protumnus terblanchei</i>	♂	Mooimeisieshoek	Free State	1994.02.13	GAH	GAH	GAH	125
	♀	Mooimeisieshoek	Free State	1994.02.13	GAH	GAH	GAH	
<i>Thestor rooibergensis</i>	♂	Rooiberg	W Cape	1996.10.08	DAE	DAE	MCW	125
	♀	Rooiberg	W Cape	1996.10.08	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Thestor strutti</i>	♂	Verkykers Kop	W Cape	1994.08.17	DAE	DAE	MCW	126
	♀	Verkykers Kop	W Cape	1989.08.21	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Thestor yildizae</i>	♂	Steenberg Peak, Muizenberg	W Cape	1989.12.15	DAE	DAE	MCW	127
	♀	Steenberg Peak, Muizenberg	W Cape	1990.12.22	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Trimenia argyrolaga cardouwae</i>	♂	Dasklip Pass	W Cape	2009.11.20	OCG	JCHD	MCW	127
	♀	Dasklip Pass	W Cape	1994.11.16	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Trimenia malagrida malagrida</i>	♂	Lions Head, Cape Town	W Cape	1994.02.17	DAE	DAE	MCW	128
	♀	Lions Head, Cape Town	W Cape	1994.02.21	DAE	DAE	MCW	
<i>Trimenia malagrida maryae</i>	♂	De Hoop	W Cape	1995.02.18	JG	JG	MCW	129
	♀	De Hoop	W Cape	1995.02.18	JG	JG	MCW	
<i>Trimenia malagrida paarlensis</i>	♂	Perdeberg Mtn	W Cape	2010.03.13	ASM	ASM	ASM	130
	♀	Perdeberg Mtn	W Cape	1994.02.20	DAE	DAE	JME	
<i>Trimenia wallengrenii gonnemioi</i>	♂	Piketberg	W Cape	2009.11.24	OCG	JCHD	MCW	130
	♀	Piketberg	W Cape	2000.11.22	JG	JG	MCW	
<i>Trimenia wallengrenii wallengrenii</i>	♂	Mamre	W Cape	1989.10.16	AM	JG	MCW	131
	♀	Mamre	W Cape	1989.10.16	AM	JG	MCW	
<i>Trimenia wykehami</i>	♂	Verlatenkloof Pass	N Cape	2005.12.10	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	132
	♀	Verlatenkloof Pass	N Cape	2005.12.10	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Tuxentius melaena griqua</i>	♂	Barkly West	N Cape	1997.01.11	JG	JG	MCW	132
	♀	Barkly West	N Cape	1997.01.11	JG	JG	MCW	
Family: Nymphalidae								
<i>Cassionympha camdeboo</i>	♂	Camdeboo Mtns, Aberdeen	E Cape	1981.11.12	VLP	ELP	ELP	134
	♀	Camdeboo Mtns, Aberdeen	E Cape	1984.11.06	VLP	ELP	ELP	
<i>Cassionympha perissinottoi</i>	♂	Rhenosterkop, Aghulas	W Cape	2014.09.15	ASM	ASM	ASM	134
	♀	Rhenosterkop, Aghulas	W Cape	2014.09.15	ASM	ASM	ASM	
<i>Charaxes druceanus solitarius</i>	♂	Blouberg	Limpopo	2012.10.14	AJC	AJC	AJC	135
	♀	Blouberg	Limpopo	2012.10.14	AJC	AJC	AJC	
<i>Charaxes marieps</i>	♂	Mariepskop	Mpumalanga	2006.03.19	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	136
	♀	Mariepskop	Mpumalanga	2006.03.19	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Charaxes xiphares occidentalis</i>	♂	Grootvadersbos, Heidelberg	W Cape	2017.01.28	ASM	ASM	ASM	136
	♀	Grootvadersbos, Heidelberg	W Cape	2008.02.09	ASM	ASM	ASM	
<i>Charaxes xiphares stauderi</i>	♂	Blouberg	Limpopo	2010.03.10	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	137
	♀	Blouberg	Limpopo	2010.03.10	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Coenyropsis natalii poetulodes</i>	♂	Donkerkloof	Limpopo	2014.02.15	JG	JG	MCW	138
	♀	Tubex	Limpopo	2004.01.31	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Cymothoe alcimeda clarki</i>	♂	Katberg	E Cape	1997.01.28	ELP	ELP	ELP	138
	♀	Katberg	E Cape	1997.01.28	ELP	ELP	ELP	
<i>Dingana alaedeus</i>	♂	Wakkerstroom	Mpumalanga	2009.11.07	MCW	MCW	MCW	139
	♀	Wakkerstroom	Mpumalanga	2009.11.07	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Dingana clara</i>	♂	Iron Crown	Limpopo	2006.10.03	MCW	MCW	MCW	140
	♀	Wolkberg	Limpopo	1988.10.30	GAH	GAH	MCW	
<i>Dingana dingana</i>	♂	Griffin's Hill	KZN	2002.10.12	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	140
	♀	Griffin's Hill	KZN	2002.10.12	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Dingana fraterna</i>	♂	Stoffberg	Mpumalanga	1996.10.19	GAH	GAH	MCW	141
	♀	Stoffberg	Mpumalanga	1999.10.23	IC	GAH	MCW	
<i>Dingana jerinae</i>	♂	Waterberg	Limpopo	2006.12.03	MCW	MCW	MCW	142
	♀	Marakele NP	Limpopo	2007.11.19	MCW	MCW	MCW	
<i>Dira swanepoeli isolata</i>	♂	Blouberg	Limpopo	2012.03.10	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	143
	♀	Blouberg	Limpopo	2012.03.10	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Neita lotenia</i>	♂	Bushman's Nek	KZN	1979.12.15	SFH	GAH	MCW	143
	♀	Bushman's Nek	KZN	2012.01.01	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Neptis serena serena</i>	♂	Bomponi	Zimbabwe	1996.05.01	JG	JG	MCW	144
	♀	Governor's Camp, Masai Mara	Kenya	2001.05.28	SCC	ABRI	IDR	
<i>Pseudonympha paragaika</i>	♂	Golden Gate	Free State	2010.01.01	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	145
	♀	Golden Gate	Free State	2010.01.01	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Pseudonympha southeyi kamiesbergensis</i>	♂	Wolfhok	N Cape	1975.10.23	EH	EH	MCW	145
<i>Pseudonympha southeyi southeyi</i>	♂	Joubert's Pass	E Cape	1970.11.24	JCM	GAH	MCW	146
	♀	Lady Grey	E Cape	1966.11.15	WT	GAH	MCW	
<i>Pseudonympha swanepoeli</i>	♂	Platberg, Harrismith	Free State	2012.01.28	MCW	MCW	MCW	147

<i>Serradinga clarki amissivallis</i>	♀	Platberg, Harrismith	Free State	2012.01.28	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	148
	♂	Verloren Vallei	Mpumalanga	2010.11.06	MCW	MCW	MCW	
<i>Serradinga kammanassiensis</i>	♀	Verloren Vallei	Mpumalanga	1988.01.26	RW	GAH	MCW	148
	♂	Kammanasie Mtns	W Cape	2009.12.16	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Stygionympha dicksoni</i>	♀	Kammanasie Mtns	W Cape	1981.12.07	JBB	GAH	MCW	149
	♂	Darling	W Cape	1969.09.14	CGCD	GAH	MCW	
<i>Telchinia induna salmontana</i>	♀	Tygerberg Hills	W Cape	1949.09.16	DAS	GAH	MCW	149
	♂	Soutpansberg	Limpopo	1997.03.06	JG	JG	MCW	
<i>Torynesis mintha piquetbergensis</i>	♀	Buzzard Mtn, Soutpansberg	Limpopo	2009.05.01	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	150
	♂	Moreesburg	W Cape	1967.04.29	CGCD	GAH	MCW	
<i>Torynesis orangica</i>	♀	Moreesburg	W Cape	1965.05.03	CGCD	GAH	MCW	151
	♂	Golden Gate	Free State	2004.02.15	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
	♀	Golden Gate	Free State	2004.02.15	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
Family: Papilionidae								
<i>Papilio ophidicephalus entabeni</i>	♂	Mphaphuli NR	Limpopo	2011.04.30	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	152
	♀	Mphaphuli NR	Limpopo	2004.03.28	GAH	GAH	MCW	
<i>Papilio ophidicephalus transvaalensis</i>	♂	Lekgalameetse	Limpopo	2010.01.08	MCW	MCW	MCW	152
	♀	Lekgalameetse	Limpopo	2010.01.06	MCW	MCW	MCW	
<i>Papilio ophidicephalus zuluensis</i>	♂	Nkandla Forest	KZN	1957.01.15	WT	GAH	MCW	153
	♀	Eshowe	KZN	1993.01.03	ML	GAH	GAH	
Family: Pieridae								
<i>Colotis celimene amina</i>	♂	Kariba	Zambia	1998.04.28	AM	JCHD	MCW	154
	♀	Nallam	Limpopo	1977.11.26	JCHD	JCHD	MCW	
<i>Dixeia leucophanes</i>	♂	Birchnough Bridge	Zimbabwe	1997.04.01	JG	JG	MCW	154
	♀	Birchnough Bridge	Zimbabwe	1997.03.29	JG	JG	MCW	

Abbreviations (columns 6–8):

ABRI	African Butterfly Research Institute	HC	H Cookson	ML	M Lunderstedt
AH	A Heath	HETS	HET Selb	NHM	Natural History Museum UK
AIK	AI Knight	IC	I Curle	OCG	OC Garvie
AJG	AJ Gardiner	IDR	ID Richardson	PL	P Liversidge
AM	A Mayer	IM	Iziko Museum	RFT	RF Terblanche
ASM	AS Morton	JBB	JB Ball	RJS	RJ Southey
CF	C Ficq	JCHD	JCH Dobson	RK	R Kyle
CGCD	CGC Dickson	JCM	JC McMaster	SCC	SC Collins
DMNH	Ditsong Museum of Natural History	JG	J Greyling	SK	S Kay
EH	E Henning	JHB	JH Bowker	VLP	VL Pringle
DAY	DA Young	JPB	JP Brouard	WM	W Morant
GAH	GA Henning	KMP	KM Pennington	WT	W Teare
		LM	L Mcleod		
		MCW	MC Williams		