THE BUTTERFLY FAUNAS OF THE KAKAMEGA RAIN FOREST AND THE MASAI MARA SAVANNA IN KENYA, EAST AFRICA

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ABSTRACT — Western Kenya supports a rich butterfly fauna in several areas investigated during an August 1991 expedition, including especially Kakamega Forest Reserve northeast of Lake Victoria and Sekenani Camp, adjacent to the border of Masai Mara Game Reserve. This paper reports general observations made on Lepidoptera during an August 1991 expedition to these sites, and includes faunal lists of species encountered.

KEY WORDS: Acraeinae, biodiversity, butterflies, collecting, Danainae, Ethiopia, expedition, Hesperiidae, Libytheidae, Lycaenidae, Madagascar, Nymphalidae, Papilionidae, photography, Pieridae, rain forest, Riodinidae, Satyrinae, savanna, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda.

Kenya is a large country of 224,960 square miles (582,646 square km), sitting astride the equator in East Africa. To the east, it is bordered by the Indian Ocean and Somalia, on the south by Tanzania, on the west by Uganda and Lake Victoria, and on the north by Ethiopia and the Sudan. The fame of its beauty and variety of landscape and wildlife, as well as the fascinating diversity of tribal life styles, attract great numbers of tourists. With the recent publication of a major color-illustrated book on the butterflies of Kenya (Larsen, 1991), lepidopterists have more reason than ever to visit this fascinating country. We were able to explore several exceptionally rich sites during an expedition to the western parts of Kenya, and the present paper reports our findings on the faunal diversity for butterflies there.

INTRODUCTION

In all of Africa south of the Sahara Desert, over 3,100 species of butterflies have been described. While some 240 are confined to the island of Madagascar, the other 2,800 species inhabit continental areas as diverse as grassland savanna to equatorial rain forests to alpine mountaintops. Kenya itself is divided into five contrastingly different geographic regions: the Lake Victoria Basin, the central Rift Valley and its associated highlands, the eastern plateau, the semi-arid and arid areas of the north and south, and the coastal region. The greatest butterfly diversity probably occurs in the wetter areas north and slightly east of Lake Victoria.

In August 1991, an expedition of 15 lepidopterists, including the authors and two research assistants, James L. Nation, Jr., and Leslie L. Groce, visited several unique habitats in western Kenya.
the Kakamega Forest Reserve and the boundary of Masai Mara Game Reserve in the savanna country of the northern Serengeti Plains. We had selected this rainforest area and a savanna area in western Kenya deliberately for contrasting biodiversity. This region represents part of the Mau Escarpment, stretching northward for more than 200 miles from the Tanzanian border, and some associated plateau areas in the central northwestern part of the country. Previous collecting here by the Rev. J. S. T. Woolmer (1990) had turned up approximately 200 different species in the Kakamega area, while over 400 species are estimated to occur there (T. B. Larsen, pers. comm., 1993).

THE EXPEDITION

Our expedition started from New York on the afternoon of August 10, 1991, where we boarded our Alitalia flight and left John F. Kennedy Airport at a little after 6:00 PM (1800h). We landed in Rome early the next morning and spent the day sightseeing, or in the case of many of our group, collecting the abundant summer butterflies in the field surrounding our hotel on the outskirts of town. That evening, we continued on Alitalia airlines to Saudi Arabia and then flew over Ethiopia, the Blue Nile, abundant lakes, and spectacular cloud formations. We landed in Nairobi, the bustling capital of Kenya at dawn on August 12, and boarded our Nissan vans to travel out of this city of three million people westward toward Lake Nakuru. Along the way as we passed through Naivasha, clouds of Colotis and other pierids filled the dry weedy vegetation along the roadside. The vegetation began to get greener beyond Nakuru, as we passed through farms, savanna, and then hills where by sunset, we entered the cloud-covered mountains to the north. At 7:00 PM (1900h), we arrived at the Golf Hotel Kakamega, adjacent to the District Warden’s headquarters for the Kakamega Forest Reserve. On the morning of the 13th, we met the District Warden, Alpayo F. Barasa, showed our permits, and received additional help from him in determining the best places to go for our week here.

Kakamega Forest Reserve proved to be absolutely outstanding for butterflies (see list of species in Table 1). We concentrated our efforts in the forest at the end of the road going into the Reserve from Ischeno Primary School, where we collected on trails through the forest and in a small savanna area a kilometer or so into the forest from the headquarters building of the Kakamega Forest Department. Here, we found over a dozen Charaxes species, numerous danaids, twenty acraeine species, five or more Papilio species, a great many skippers, hairstreaks, blues, Leptosia whites, various yellow Eurema species, Appias pierids, and many other species. White and black Colobus monkeys and many birds also were seen in the forest daily. Here, at 5,300’ (1625m) elevation, we had rain virtually every afternoon and evening, with the skies clearing overnight so that the weather was reasonably good the next morning.

We also had excellent collecting along a river about 8km south of the Ischeno Forest Station, also located at 5,300’ (1625m) elevation. In fact, there was absolutely outstanding collecting and photography at this site, especially on the trail to the northeast side of the bridge here. We put out urine baits at several points, plus animal feces that we had found, and attracted dozens of
species to the trail. Many *Acraea* species were found here that had not been found just a few kilometers away in the forest interior. Many *Precis* and other nymphalid species were encountered here, as well as spectacular violet-colored *Salamis, Papilio*, hairstreaks, skippers, and pierids seemed to be found each day in undiminished numbers. Previous unencountered species showed up daily. We also ran into two Kenyan brothers who were collectors that had travelled throughout Africa for butterflies and beetles. The senior author and his assistants were taking material to study the chromosomes of African butterflies, and we were commonly able to fix 80 to 120 testes a day from the fresh males that we collected, in addition to all our photographic work. On August 16, for example, we noted in our field notes that it was a day of outstanding photography for many new butterflies, including the pearly white *Salamis parhasus* (Drury), *Acraea* species of many phenotypes, pierids, hairstreaks, blue and green *Papilio phorcas ruscoei* Kruger, skippers, new *Precis* species, etc. Even a broken three-day-old, hard-boiled egg turned out to be great bait for three unusual *Acraea* species and some pierids. We found that urine that was at least 30 hours old was very attractive to most butterflies. Passion flower fruits attracted a *Precis* species, yet piles of bananas with sugar and alcohol attracted virtually nothing!

On August 17, we regretfully left Kakamega Forest, driving east on a good paved highway to a flat country of farms, overgrazed fields with goats, sheep, and small Zebu cattle. *Eucalyptus* trees, aloes, sisal century plants from Latin America, and low *Acacia* trees bordered the highway to Kericho. There, at a Tea Hotel, we took a break before continuing through rolling mountains of tea plantations, with the occasional eucalyptus groves or *Acacia* stands. It was a very green landscape with few butterflies or birds, of course, because of the sterile monoculture left after the clearing of the forest and replanting of exotics. After lunch at Nakuru, we continued on to Lake Naivasha, where we stayed at Safariland Lodge. This lovely lodge, located along the shores of Lake Naivasha, actually provided rather good collecting that afternoon and the next morning, with several *Colotis* species, many species of whites, blues, and even fresh females (and larvae on thistles) of a renowned migrant, the Painted Lady, *Vanessa cardui* (Linnaeus)!. The white papilionid, *Papilio dardanus* Brown, was also here in some numbers. The junior author took over 60 butterflies, including many *Danaus chrysippus* (Linnaeus), *P. dardanus*, *Papilio demodocus* Esper, eight species of blues, several *Colotis* species, three species of *Precis*, and various whites (Table 2).

After lunch, we continued on to the southwest until late into the evening when we reached Masai Mara Game Reserve, where we crossed into the Reserve through Sekenani Gate and turned south towards Sekanani Camp, located just outside the park boundary. This new camp (only a year old at the time of our visit) provided very nice walled tents on wooden platforms. Each tent overlooked one of two streams, which came from springs in the camp area and flowed together into one canyon near the dining hall. A great variety of vegetation, including some tall riverine forest, produced an amazing diversity of animals, including butterflies. In fact, collecting was so good here that few lepidopterists could be enticed to go out on the morning or afternoon game drives. In one day, for example, the junior author took 220 butterfly specimens!

During the course of the week here, we found over 100 butterfly species (Table 3) at this site, located just 6km south of Sekenani Gate, at 5900’ (1820m) elevation, in western Kenya. On one day, Andy Warren and Lee Guidry hiked up the mountain behind the dining room tent and at least half the species they found were different from what had been obtained the previous three days in the canyon around the springs. They even found *Colias electo pseudocrote* Brown (with orange males and a white female), *Papilio demodocus* males hilltopping, and wonderful new lycaenids up here. The pictures that accompany this article capture the flavor of the collecting and photography better than our words, of course.

After two wonderful weeks in western Kenya, we left to fly back to the United States with memories of the contrarily different rain forest at Kakamega and the lush savanna of Masai Mara forever in our memories. We had walked through forests with giant trees over 40m high, towering above us as we carefully proceeded along the sunlit paths, encountering living carpets of butterflies at times around mudderpuddles. A host of acaecdids, nymphalids, iridescent purple *Salamis temora* Felder, and the greenbanded swallowtail, *Papilio bromius chrapkowskii* Suffert, flashed along the forest paths. We were especially astonished at how abundant some of the species of *Charaxes* could be inside the woods. The local Kenyans that were running bait traps certainly had the best luck with these, but other members of our group that had brought bait traps, and even those baiting on open piles of feces or urine along the trails, had good luck as well. The rustic Sekenani Camp (boasting private baths in the tent) was equally fascinating, though, and the thrill of lions and hyenas prowling among the tents during the night, and native guards with spears outside to protect us, lent an exciting air of adventure to our experience.

We all agreed that the trip had been too short to experience such an incredibly rich diversity of habitats, butterflies, and other wildlife, and we vowed to return to this fascinating country of Kenya at the earliest opportunity to once again experience an outstanding lepidopterists' expedition to the rain forest and savanna areas of western Kenya.

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TABLE 1. Butterfly species found at the Kakamega Forest in western Kenya by the 1991 expedition during 13-16 August (219+ species).

HESPERIIDAE (46 species)
- Coelidae: forestan forestan (Stoll, 1782)
- Celaenorrhina: proxima proxima Mabille, 1877
- Celaenorrhina: macrostictus Holland, 1894
- Celaenorrhina: galena (Fabricius, 1793)
- Celaenorrhina: intermixta evansi Berger, 1975
- Celaenorrhina: bettoni Butler, 1902
- Tagiades: flesus (Fabricius, 1781)
- Egraiss: sabadius (Gray, 1832)
- Egraiss: lucetia Hewiston, 1867
- Egraiss: decaesca purpura Evans, 1937
- Eretis: lugens Rogenhofer, 1891
- Eretis: mitiana Evans, 1937
- Eretis: vaga Evans, 1937
- Eretis: melanlia Mabille, 1891
- Sarangesa: seieris einrei Strand, 1909
- Sarangesa: maculata Mabille, 1891
- Sarangesa: brida atra Evans, 1937
- Netrobalane: canopus Trimen, 1864
- Spialla: spio (Linaneus, 1767)
- Metisella: midas midas (Butler, 1894)
- Metisella: melodia medea Evans, 1937
- Protopalpus: styia Evans, 1937
- Ceratrichia: flava semilimnensis Joicy & Talbot, 1921
- Ceratrichia: bruna bruna Bethune-Baker, 1906
- Pardaleodes: incertia Snellen, 1872
- Pardaleodes: sator pisiella Mabille, 1877
- Pardaleodes: tibialis torosensis Bethune-Baker, 1906
- Pardaleodes: hule Holland, 1896
- Ankola: fan (Holland, 1894)
- Paracleros: biguttulus (Mabille, 1899)
- Acleros: ploeti Mabille, 1889
- Acleros: mackenii (Trimen, 1868)
- Semalea: pulvina (Plötz, 1879)
- Chondrolepis: nieriornis (Plötz, 1883)
- Caenides: lissa lima (Evans, 1937)
- Monza: punctata (Aurivillius, 1910)
- Fresna: netophila (Hewiston, 1878)
- Pelopidas: mathias (Fabricius, 1797)
- Borbo: lugens (Hofper, 1855)
- Borbo: precocura (Druce, 1912)
- Borbo: detecta (Trimen, 1893)
- Borbo: kaka (Evans, 1938)
- Borbo: fallax (Gaede, 1916)
- Borbo: sirena (Evans, 1937)
- Gegenes: hottentota (Latrielle, 1823)
- Gegenes: niso brevicornis (Plötz, 1884)

PAPILIONIDAE (7 species)
- Papilio: rex mimetica Rothschild, 1897
- Papilio: dardanus dardanus Brown, 1776
- Papilio: phorcas ruscoci Kruger, 1927
- Papilio: interjecta van Someren, 1960
- Papilio: demodocus demodocus Esper, 1798
- Papilio: zorastre joiceyi Gabriel, 1945
- Papilio: bromius chrapkowskii Suffert, 1904

PIERIDAE (28 species)
- Catopsilia: florella (Fabricius, 1775)
- Eurema: hecabe solifera Butler, 1875
- Eurema: senegalensis Boisduval, 1836
- Eurema: hopale Mabille, 1887
- Eurema: desjardinsi obethuri Mabille, 1877
- Eurema: mandarinula Holland, 1892
- Eurema: regularis regularis Butler, 1876
- Eurema: briggia briggia Stoll, 1870
- Nephropia: argia (Fabricius, 1775)
- Nephropia: thalassina Boisduval, 1836
- Nephropia: pharus silvanus Stoneham, 1957
- Colotis: elgonensis Sharpe, 1891
- Belenois: aurota aurota Fabricius, 1793
- Belenois: creona severina (Stoll, 1781)
- Belenois: raffrayi extendens Joicy & Talbot, 1927
- Belenois: sudanensis Talbot, 1929
- Belenois: victoria victoria Dixey, 1915
- Belenois: subeida subeida Grose-Smith, 1890
- Belenois: calypso minor Talbot, 1943
- Appias: sylvia uagandensis Bernardi
- Appias: phaola isokani Grose-Smith, 1889
- Appias: sabina Felder & Felder, 1865
- Leptosia: nupta nupta Butler, 1873
- Leptosia: hybrida somereni Bernardi, 1959
- Mylothris: chloris clarissa Butler, 1888
- Mylothris: yulei Butler, 1897
- Mylothris: kiwaensis rhodopoides Talbot, 1944
- Mylothris: rubricosta Mabille, 1890

LYCAENIDAE (25+ species)
- Axiocerses: harpax uagandana Clench, 1963
- Hypolycaena: hatita uagandana Sharpe, 1904
- Lachnocnema: brimo Karsch, 1893
- Lachnocnema: divergens Gaede, 1915
- Anthene: ligures Hewiston, 1874
- Anthene: schoutedeni Huelstaert, 1924
- Anthene: indefinita Betune-Baker, 1910
- Anthene: iodeis Hewiston, 1874
- Anthene: larydas (Cramer, 1780)
- Anthene: princeps princeps Butler, 1876
- Anthene: rubricinctus jeanneli Stempffer, 1961
- Cupidopsis: iobates iobates Hofper, 1855
- Uranothauma: falkensteini (Dewitz, 1879)
- Uranothauma: heritissia intermedi (Tite, 1958)
- Cacyreus: aneoudi Stempffer, 1936
- Cacyreus: virilis Aurivillius, 1924
- Cacyreus: lingus (Stoll, 1782)
- Leptotes: piriithous (Linnaeus, 1767)
- [Leptotes: babauli] (Stempffer, 1935), Leptotes: brevidentatus Tite, 1958, and Leptotes: jeanneli (Stempffer, 1935) may also be represented, but no genitalia were dissected to make sure.
- Tuxentius: margaritaceus Sharpe, 1891
- Zizeeria: kynsy (Trimen, 1862)
- Zizula: hylax (Fabricius, 1775)
- Azanus: natalis Trimen, 1887
- Eicochrysops: hippocrates (Fabricius, 1793)
- Eicochrysops: ndalianus (Bethune-Baker, 1906)
- Euchrysops: nandensis Neave, 1904
**RIODINIDAE** (1 species)
Abisara neavei neavei Riley, 1932

**LIBYTHEIDAE** (1 species)
Libythea labdaca labdaca Westwood, 1851

**NYMPHALIDAE** (115 species)

**Nymphalinae** (59 species)

- Charaxes fulvescens Aurivillius, 1891
- Charaxes acuminatus stonehamiana Collins & Larsen, 1991
- Charaxes candiope candiope Godart, 1824
- Charaxes cynthia parvicaudatus Lathy, 1926
- Charaxes castor castor (Cramer, 1775)
- Charaxes brutus angustus Rothschild, 1900
- Charaxes pollux pollux (Cramer, 1775)
- Charaxes tiridates tiridatinus Röber, 1936
- Charaxes bipunctatus agandensis van Someren, 1972
- Charaxes nomeneae aequatorialis van Someren, 1872
- Charaxes pythodoris Hewitson, 1873
- Charaxes eupale latimargo Joicey & Talbot, 1921
- Charaxes anticlea suia van Someren, 1975
- Charaxes baumannii interposita van Someren, 1971
- Charaxes berkeleyi van Someren & Jackson, 1957
- Charaxes pleione bebrua Rothschild, 1900
- Charaxes pythodoris Hewitson, 1873
- Euxanthe erinone elgona van Someren, 1975
- Bebearia sopus audeoudi Riley, 1936
- Euphaedra rexx Stoneham, 1935
- Pseudargynnis hegemonae (Godart, 1819)
- Catuna crithea conjuncta (Aurivillius, 1922)
- Cymothoe lurida butleri Grünberg, 1908
- Cymothoe herminia johnstoni Butler, 1902
- Cymothoe hohurti hohurti Butler, 1899
- Pseudacraea lucetia protrata Butler, 1874
- Pseudacraea boisduvali boisduvali Doubleday, 1845
- Neptis saclava marpessa Hopffer, 1855
- Neptis sp. near conspica Neave, 1904
- Neptis strigata Aurivillius, 1894
- Neptis melicerta melicerta (Drury, 1773)
- Neptis woodwardi Sharpe, 1899
- Cyrestis camillus (Fabricius, 1781)
- Sollya occidentalis occidentalis (Mabille, 1876)
- Sollya boidavali Wallengren, 1857
- Sollya gareae garega (Karsch, 1892)
- Sollya umbrina (Karsch, 1892)
- Ariaedne enotrea susa Joicey & Talbot, 1921
- Ariaedne paganestecheri Suffert, 1904
- Neptidis opheion velleda (Mabille, 1890)
- Eurytela hiarbas lita Rothschild & Jordan, 1903
- Hypolinomas misippus (Linnaeus, 1764)
- Hypolinomas anhedon anhedon Doubleday, 1845
- Salamin temora temora Felder, 1867
- Salamin parhassus parhassus (Drury, 1782)
- Junonia oenone oenone (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Junonia westermannii suffusa (Rothschild & Jordan, 1903)
- Junonia sophia infracta (Butler, 1888)
- Junonia stigma gregorii (Butler, 1895)
- Junonia chorimene (Guérin-Méneville, 1844)
- Junonia tereza tereza (Drury, 1773)
- Precis octavia sesamus Trimen, 1883
- Precis ceryne ceryne Boisdval, 1847
- Precis pelargia actia Distant, 1880

**TROPICAL LEPIDOPTERA**

**Precis tigula** Trimen, 1879
**Precis rauana rauana** Grose-Smith, 1898
**Vanessula milca latifasciata** Joicey & Talbot, 1928
**Lacknoptera ayresii** Trimen, 1879
**Phalancta eurius eurius** Doubleday, 1848

**Satyrinae** (15 species)
- Gnopodes betsimena Boisdval, 1833
- Gnopodes chelys (Fabricius, 1793)
- Bicyclus mandoi Pirouet, 1873
- Bicyclus jefferyi Fox, 1963
- Bicyclus huo Strand, 1912
- Bicyclus sophroxyne sophroxyne Plötz, 1880
- Bicyclus smithi smithi Aurivillius, 1898
- Bicyclus golo Aurivillius, 1893
- Bicyclus dentatus Sharpe, 1898
- Henotesia peitho Plötz, 1880
- Ypthima asterope asterope Klug, 1832
- Ypthima antennata antennata van Son, 1955
- Ypthima albida albida Butler, 1888
- Ypthima recta Overlaet, 1955
- Ypthimomorpha ionia (Hewitson, 1865)

**Acranaeae** (29 species)
- Acraea perenna perenna Doubleday, 1847
- Acraea cinerea cinerea Neave, 1904
- Acraea penelope vitrea Eltringham, 1912
- Acraea oreas Sharpe, 1891
- Acraea servona subochreata Grünberg, 1910
- Acraea peneleos peneleos Grose-Smith, 1900
- Acraea semivitreum Aurivillius, 1895
- Acraea pharsalus pharsalus Ward, 1871
- Acraea disjuncta disjuncta Grose-Smith, 1893
- Acraea aurivilli Staudinger, 1896
- Acraea jodutta jodutta (Fabricius, 1793)
- Acraea lycoa tirika Eltringham, 1911
- Acraea johnstoni johnstoni Godman, 1885
- Acraea eponina eponina (Cramer, 1780)
- Acraea acerata Hewitson, 1874
- Acraea alicia Sharpe, 1890
- Acraea sothens Sharpe, 1892
- Acraea orestia orestia Hewitson, 1874
- Acraea cerasa uncinata Grünberg, 1898
- Acraea rogersi lankesteri Carpenter, 1941
- Acraea eqina eqina (Cramer, 1780)
- Acraea asboloplintha asboloplintha Karsch, 1894
- Acraea zetes (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Acraea leucophaea Ribbe, 1889
- Acraea quinaria quinaria (Fabricius, 1781)
- Acraea macarista macarista Sharpe, 1906
- Acraea macaria hemileuca Jordan, 1914
- Acraea quadricolor latifasciata Sharpe, 1892
- Acraea epea angustifasciata Grünberg, 1910
  [one female with white markings]

**Danainae** (8 species)
- Danaus chrysippus chrysippus (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Tirumala formosa mercedonia Karsch, 1894
- Amaurus niavius niavius (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Amaurus iratia iratia Mabille, 1876
- Amaurus hecate hecate Butler, 1866
- Amaurus albimaculata interposita Talbot, 1940
- Amaurus oscurus oscurus Thurau, 1903
- Amaurus echria jacksoni Sharpe, 1892

**HESPERIIDAE** (4 species)
- *Eagus sabadius* (Gray, 1832)
- *Pelopidas mathias* (Fabricius, 1797)
- *Borbo detecta* (Trimen, 1893)
- *Gegenes niso brevicornis* (Plotz, 1884)

**PAPILIONIDAE** (2 species)
- *Papilio dardanus* Brown, 1776
- *Papilio demodocus demodocus* Esper, 1798

**PIERIDAE** (11 species)
- *Catopsilia florella* Fabricius, 1775
- *Eurema regularis regularis* Butler, 1876
- *Colotis aurigineus* Butler, 1883
- *Colotis hetaera ankoleensis* Stoneham, 1940
- *Colotis eunoma flothawi* Suffert, 1904
- *Colotis antivep zera* Lucas, 1891
- *Colotis eunope complexius* Butler, 1885
- *Belenois creona severina* (Stoll, 1781)
- *Belenois zochalia agrippinides* Holland, 1896
- *Belenois crawshayi* Butler, 1893
- *Pontia helice johnstoni* Crowley, 1887

**LYCAENIDAE** (11+ species)
- *Cacyreus lingeus* (Stoll, 1782)
- *Cacyreus palemon palemon* (Stoll, 1872)
- *Cacyreus virilis* Aurivillius, 1924
- *Cacyreus lingeus* (Stoll, 1782)
- *Leptotes pirithous* (Linnaeus, 1767)
- *Leptotes babaulti* (Stempffer, 1935), *Leptotes brevidentatus* Tite, 1958, and *Leptotes jeanneli* (Stempffer, 1935) may also be represented, but no genitalia were dissected to make sure.
- *Zizeeria knysna* (Trimen, 1862)
- *Zizula hylax* (Fabricius, 1775)
- *Actizera stellata* (Trimen, 1883)
- *Azanus ubaldus* (Cramer, 1782)
- *Azanus jesous* (Guerin-Meneville, 1847)
- *Azanus moriqua* (Wallengren, 1857)

**NYMPHALIDAE** (6 species)

**Nymphalinae** (6 species)
- *Hypolimnas misippus* (Linnaeus, 1764)
- *Junonia orithya madagascariensis* (Gueneé, 1865)
- *Junonia oenone oenone* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- *Junonia hierta cebrene* (Trimen, 1870)
- *Vanessa cardui* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- *Antanartia abyssinica jacksoni* Howarth, 1966

**Acraeinae** (1 species)
- *Acraea eponina eponina* (Cramer, 1782)

**Danainae** (1 species)
- *Danaus chrysippus chrysippus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**TABLE 3. Butterfly species found at spring adjacent to forest, and savanna habitat around Sekenani Camp, adjacent to Masai Mara Game Reserve, Kenya, on 19-21 August 1991 (106 species).**

**HESPERIIDAE** (20 species)
- *Celaenorrhinus galenus* (Fabricius, 1793)
- *Eretis umbra maculifera* Mabille & Boulet, 1916
- *Eretis rotundimacula herewardi* Riley, 1921
- *Spialia diomus diomus* (Hopffer, 1855)
- *Spialia colotes transvaalae* (Trimen, 1889)
- *Spialia spio* (Linnaeus, 1767)
- *Spialia maia higginsi* Evans, 1937
- *Kedestes rogersi* Druve, 1907
- *Pardaleodes incerta* Snellen, 1872
- *Acleros mackenii* (Trimen, 1888)
- *Pardaleodes incerta* (Mabille, 1884)
- *Borbo fatuellus fatuellus* (Hopffer, 1855)
- *Gegenes pumilio gambica* (Mabille, 1878)
- *Gegenes hottentota* (Latrielle, 1823)
- *Gegenes niso brevicornis* (Plotz, 1884)

**PAPILIONIDAE** (2 species)
- *Papilio nobilis nobilis* Rogenhofer, 1891
- *Papilio demodocus demodocus* Esper, 1798

**PIERIDAE** (31 species)
- *Catopsilia florella* Fabricius, 1775
- *Eurema hecabe solifera* Butler, 1875
- *Eurema hapale* Mabille, 1887
- *Eurema desjardinsi oberthuri* Mabille, 1877
- *Eurema brigitta brigitta* Stoll, 1870
- *Pinacopteryx eriphia melanarge* Butler, 1886
- *Nepheronia argia* (Fabricius, 1775)
- *Eronia cleodora Hubner, 1823
- *Eronia leda Boisduval, 1847
- *Colotis aurigineus* Butler, 1883
- *Colotis regina* Trimen, 1863
- *Colotis celimene celimene* Lucas, 1852
- *Colotis antivep zera* Lucas, 1891
- *Colotis eunope complexius* Butler, 1885
- *Colotis evagore antigone* Boisduval, 1836
- *Colotis eris eris* Klug, 1829
- *Belenois creona severina* (Stoll, 1781)
- *Belenois gidica* Godart, 1819
- *Belenois aurata aurata* Fabricius, 1793
- *Belenois zochalia agrippinides* Holland, 1896
- *Belenois crawshayi* Butler, 1893
- *Belenois subeida sylvander* Grose-Smith, 1890
- *Belenois rubrosignata rubrosignata* Weymer, 1901
- *Dixeia orbona vidua* (Butler, 1899)
- *Appias phaola isokani* Grose-Smith, 1889
- *Appias sabina sabina* Felder & Felder, 1865
- *Leptosia alcesta inalceta* Bernardi, 1959
- *Mylothris agathina* (Cramer, 1779)
- *Mylothris rueppelli tiriakensis* Neave, 1904
LYCAENIDAE (28 species)
Lachnocnema durbani Trimen, 1887
Lachnocnema bibulus (Fabricius, 1793)
Asiocerses tjoane Wallengren, 1857
Asiocerses amanga Westwood, 1881
Asiocerses harpax ugandana Clench, 1963
Hypolycaena philippus philippus (Fabricius, 1793)
Leptomyrina gorgias cana Talbot, 1935
Plodoreutix caerulea caerulea Druce, 1891
Anthene schoutedeni Huelstaert, 1924
Anthene indefinita Bethune-Baker, 1910
Anthene kersteni Gerstacker, 1871
Anthene amarah amarah (Guerin-Meneville, 1847)
Anthene otacilia kikuyu Bethune-Baker, 1910
Lampides boeticus (Linnaeus, 1767)
Zintha hinta hinta Trimen, 1864
Cacyreus virilis Aurivillius, 1924
Cacyreus lingens (Stoll, 1782)
Leptotes pirithous (Linnaeus, 1767)
Zizeeria knysna (Trimen, 1862)
Zizina antanossa (Mabille, 1877)
Zizula hylax (Fabricius, 1775)
Actizera lucida lucida (Trimen, 1883)
Aznas natalensis Trimen, 1887
Eicochrysops hippocrates (Fabricius, 1793)
Eicochrysops nandianus (Bethune-Baker, 1906)
Euchrysops mauensis Bethune-Baker, 1923
Lepidochrysops desmondi Stempffer, 1952
Freyeria trochylus trochylus (Freyer, 1844)

NYMPHALIDAE (25 species)

Ypthima asterope asterope Klug, 1832
Neocoenvra gregorii Butler, 1894
Acraeinae (6 species)

Carcasson, R. H.
D’Abrera, B.

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