

BUTTERFLY DIVERSITY IN GHANA, WEST AFRICA

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ABSTRACT.— The country of Ghana in West Africa supports a fauna of 890 butterfly species (out of 1,000 known from west of the Dahomey Gap). The results of an August 1996 expedition through Ghana to its principal parks and reserves are reported. The total number of species encountered by the expedition was 425, or 46% of the total Ghana fauna. The true total is probably closer to 450, or half of the known fauna, and a number of new records and interesting rare species were taken. A complete list of the butterfly fauna of Ghana is given, including annotations as to locality records from the 1996 expedition.

KEY WORDS: Africa, Afrotropical, biodiversity, biogeography, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, conservation, Dahomey, Ethiopian, Gabon, Guinea, Hesperidae, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lycaenidae, Nigeria, Nymphalidae, Papilionidae, Papilionoidea, Pieridae, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, West Africa, Zaire.

Africa is second only to the Neotropical Region as the world's richest place for butterflies. About 3,600 butterfly species are now listed from the Afrotropical Region, constituting 20% of the 18,000 butterflies known across the earth. The true total may be 15% higher than the 3,600 species currently recognized (T. B. Larsen, unpublished data). Of the 1,000 butterflies known from West Africa (Senegal to Ghana), some 890 species are now recorded for Ghana. The purpose of this paper is to present a comprehensive list of these species and to record the discoveries of an August 1996 expedition to Ghana.

The Republic of Ghana constitutes the eastern portion of Africa west of the Dahomey Gap. It is bordered by Burkina Faso (Upper Volta) to the north, Togo to the east, the Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire) to the west, and the Atlantic Ocean (Gulf of Guinea) to the south. Its area of 92,098 square miles (238,533 square km) is becoming increasingly populated, with approximately 17 million people in 1995. Ghana became independent of Great Britain in 1957. It is extremely rich in natural resources, including gold, diamonds, manganese, and timber, and was known as the Gold Coast prior to independence. The Volta River is the largest of the many rivers, also constituting a genuine biogeographical barrier.

The dry coastal region consists mostly of lowland scrub and coastal savanna. There is some drier tropical deciduous forest remaining at isolated spots. Starting approximately 20-30 km inland, evergreen rain forest and tropical semideciduous forest take over and continue to the northern third of the country, where a plateau area (at about 500m elevation) has a rainfall of 30-45 inches that creates a tall savanna with scattered acacias and other deciduous trees. There are no extensive mountain ranges, with altitudes never exceeding 3,000ft (900m). The population, which has increased from approximately 11 million people in 1980 to 17 million in 1995, has had extensive impact on the natural vegetation by expansion of land under cultivation and overgrazing by livestock. This has happened not only in the savanna areas but also the forest, aided by major timber and mining operations. The

increasing demand for fuel wood has also devastated much of the forest and even trees scattered in the savanna. Thus, today it is difficult to find any forests outside of the government reserves. Bird life remains extremely rich in these reserves, with many parrots, hornbills, kingfishers, sunbirds, egrets, and birds of prey. The larger mammals typical of equatorial Africa, such as lions, leopards, hyenas, antelope, elephants, buffalo, monkeys, pythons, monitor lizards, tortoises, and hippopotami, are rarely seen. Thus the rich butterfly and insect life of the forest reserves and parks has received special attention from the Ghana Wildlife Department and the National Park administrators in planning for ecotourism development, and the interests and trailside commentaries of the rangers, as well as museum exhibits in the parks, reflect this unusual concentration on the invertebrate fauna.

Work began in January 1993 on a major project on the butterflies of West Africa, their origins, natural history, diversity, and conservation (Larsen, in prep.). The country of Ghana has received particular attention in his surveys. Emmel had been hoping to lead an expedition to West Africa for a number of years, and the juxtaposition of Larsen's expertise and contacts combined with the number of lepidopterists wishing to accompany Emmel and Andrei Sourakov to West Africa, made possible a major expedition with intensive field time led by the two of us plus Andrei Sourakov during August 1996.

THE 1996 EXPEDITION

The members of the 3-19 August 1996 Ghana expedition included Torben B. Larsen, Thomas C. Emmel, Andrei Sourakov, and Steven D. Schlachta as leaders, and 11 research associates, all competent U.S. lepidopterists with extensive tropical field experience: Peter Brink, Jim C. Cihra, Jr., William James Kelly, Elaine Kruer, Jeremy Kuhn, Daniel Lindsley, Jean Lindsley, John MacRoy, John Noble, Jeffrey Robb, and Grant Warner. The expedition was enthusiastically supported by the Ghana Wildlife Department. In fact, everywhere we went in Ghana proved to

offer a warm and friendly welcome. The people invariably were hospitable, decent, and highly positive towards the foreign visitor, and they were fascinated by the insects we were finding and observing.

The main expedition group arrived in Accra a little after midnight August 4 where we stayed at the Sun Lodge Hotel on the outskirts of the city. The following morning, August 5, we went to the Aburi Botanic Garden east of Accra and collected a rich assortment of species. Fanning out across the secondary forest and park areas, we took 109 species of butterflies in a few hours, under cloudy conditions. It was also clear that this area would be highly suitable for moths, so that later in the trip, small groups from the expedition returned here for night collecting. Some 60 male butterfly testes were fixed for chromosome analysis from collecting at Aburi on August 5.

On August 6, we went west northwest from Accra to Kibi. By 10:00 a.m., we had reached the Atewa Range and Forest Reserve near Kibi. Excellent collecting for all butterfly families, plus the beetle family Cerambycidae, was found along the trails here. Three species of *Charaxes* (Nymphalidae) were taken in traps. At least 178 species of butterflies were flying here today, despite mostly cloudy weather. Many papilios, nymphalids, over a dozen species of acraeines, hairstreaks, and pierids swarmed through the rain forest here. We were able to dissect and fix testes of more than 70 males.

On August 7, we headed west in the early morning to the Shai Hills Resource Reserve, a conservation area that preserves some of the savanna and rather extensive clusters of trees, especially on the low hills. About 650mm of rain falls annually here, whereas the Aburi site receives 1500mm of rain. Mr. James Oheimi, Senior Warden of the Shai Hills Reserve, provided rangers to guide us. Shai Hills is only 5,443 ha in area, but was surprisingly rich in butterflies, with at least 60 species taken in the low forest and savanna here. That evening, five moth collectors went to Aburi Botanical Garden to stay overnight for collecting and did exceedingly well, especially for saturnid and sphingid species.

On August 8, the group returned to Atewa Range and Forest Reserve near Kibi. It rained until noon, but then nearly four hours of excellent collecting with occasional sun produced many skippers and new nymphalids of many species. In addition, swallowtails, pierids, and lycaenids abounded along the roadsides and rain forest trails.

On August 9, the entire group headed west towards Cape Coast. Once we were out of the densely populated areas, we passed through rolling low hills covered with tall grasses, with occasional patches of shrubland or corn fields, and scattered villages. We checked in at the Hans Cottage Botel in late morning, a charming hotel with crocodile ponds and extraordinarily large weaver-bird colonies in the trees, and then returned to the coastal highway to go west to the Kissi Forest Reserve, near Cape Coast, where we spent the afternoon collecting. This small reserve (about 1 km wide by 3 km long) is bisected by a side highway leaving the Cape Coast road near the town of Komenda, on the way north to Takoradi. A large array of satyrines and skippers were flying here, including the Giant African Skipper (*Pyrrochalcia iphis* Drury) which is a slow-flying black species, common along the forest edge. A number of species of

acraeines were also found here. We were able to fix 93 testes from the extensive material collected today. The group recorded 95 butterfly species for this small forest area!

On August 10, we headed inland from Cape Coast to Kakum National Park and Assin Attandanso Resource Reserve. An attractive visitor's center here included displays of butterflies as biodiversity indicators and entrees to the wonders of the Ghana rain forest. We took an early-morning walk on the fantastic canopy walkway, a suspended walkway over the canopy of the rain forest that extends approximately 350m in total length (Frontispiece, fig. B). It is suspended from 5 platforms roped to emergent trees extending above the canopy level, and starts off from a hillside as a horizontal aluminum "ladder" overlaid with two long boards bolted to the aluminum frame. One has to walk alone over each span, to an estimated 100m between trees. It was quite interesting to observe the birds and butterflies and plants in the canopy from *above*, rather than peering *up* from below on the ground, in the rain forest. We then spent the rest of the day on the trails out from the visitor's center area, and put out 20 live bait traps. A number of species of *Charaxes* and satyrines, nice lycaenids, nymphalids, and skippers occurred along here. But the cloudy weather and rain diminished the diversity today. We returned here over the next three days and took a total of 214 species, making this by far the best single site on this expedition. In the late afternoon, we visited the Cape Coast Castle and Fort, one of more than 70 such forts built along the coast during the slave trading days of the European nations (Frontispiece, fig. A). A delightful outdoor barbecue dinner at Malcolm Stark's home, our local outfitter and safari firm owner, completed the day.

August 11 was much better at Kakum National Park, with periodic sun. Many *Charaxes* came to rotting fish bait. That night, William Kelly was able to spend the entire night on a canopy walkway platform with a park ranger, collecting moths via portable generator. Outstanding numbers of saturnids and sphingids, and a great many other species, came to his mercury vapor light. Many apparently new moth species records for Ghana were obtained, even among such well-known groups as the Saturniidae.

On August 12, we continued collecting in Kakum National Park and had intermittent sun until midmorning and then cloudy weather the rest of the day. While collecting was relatively slow, a number of new species were taken by the group.

On August 13, we left Cape Coast going northeast via a series of rural roads to a village called Prah-Suhien in a moist evergreen forest, where we stayed in bamboo shelters at a campsite in the forest. Some of the giant rain forest trees here reached 35-40 ft in circumference. A large number of *Pseudopontia* (Pieridae) whites were in flight here, landing and feeding on tiny white flowers on the forest floor. Their flight was slow enough that they could even be photographed in the air, sailing like white whisps of cotton or ghostly spirits through the forest gloom. We collected 143 butterfly species here in just two days, finding excellent diversity of species that we had not heretofore seen. A new species of *Leptosia* may have been taken here, judging by unique testes color and chromosome count compared to the known *Leptosia* species.

On the afternoon of the 14th, we headed west to Elubo on the

border with Ivory Coast, where we stayed in the Hotel Cocoville on the banks of a large river forming the border between the two countries. The next two days, August 15-16, we collected in and around Ankasa National Park, a wet evergreen forest protected in part by the large Ankasa River from intrusion by firewood gatherers and agriculturalists. In Ankasa National Park, we found nice primary rain forest and a 12 km gravel trail, the remains of an old road bed. Probably the best catch on the first day was *Charaxes hadrianus*, a large black-and-white nymphalid taken by Jeff Robb on shrimp bait in a trap. Several other *Charaxes* species here were found, as well as many acraeines, miletinine lycaenids, hairstreaks, and blues: 172 species in total.

On August 17, we drove from Ankasa National Park to the Kissi Forest Reserve, midway between Cape Coast and Takoradi, where again we found interesting skippers, acraeas, and several species of *Leptosia*, taking testes material to compare with the *Leptosia* we had previously collected in numbers at Prah-Suhien and other rain forest sites. Here in the dry tropical deciduous forest, we were again surprised at the diversity of species that could be found in the interface between the forest and the surrounding savanna. *Citrinophila similis*, a small black-and-yellow lycaenid mimic of local *Eurema* species (Pieridae), was commoner on this visit than on the preceding one.

The expedition continued on to Accra and stayed this time in the Riviera Beach Hotel where we fixed testes until late in the evening, and then packed for departure. The next day in late afternoon, we left Accra for London, after extensive shopping in the handicraft areas along the coast near our hotel.

Overall, the expedition participants recorded 427 species (estimated to be a true total of 450 species by Larsen, who did not have time immediately to check all the material taken during the last several days of collecting). The following section of this paper will provide a checklist of the species taken on this August 1996 expedition organized through Expedition Travel, of Gainesville, Florida, and A Brush With Nature, of Accra, Ghana. A comprehensive checklist of all taxa recorded to date for the country of Ghana is included, as part of an on-going project on the butterflies of West Africa (Larsen, in prep.), and with annotations as to abundance and habitat preferences for each of the 890 known species.

CHECK LIST OF THE BUTTERFLIES OF GHANA

In the following list, each of the 890 butterfly species known from Ghana (out of 1000 known from west of the Dahomey Gap) is roughly assigned to one primary habitat, though most are not limited to this habitat:

- WEF - centered on the wettest forest habitats, the true rainforests.
- MEF - centered on moist evergreen and semi-deciduous forests.
- DRF - centered on the drier forests.
- ALF - generally distributed in forests.
- GUI - centered on the Guinea savannah and forest fringes.
- SUD - centered on the Sudan savannah.
- SAA - generally in savannah all over Africa.
- SAE - savannahs from West Africa to Kenya/northern Tanzania.
- UBQ - ubiquitous or widespread species (usually not in virgin forest).
- SPE - special habitat requirements such as swamps.

Each species is roughly assigned to a distributional category:

- AAF - found throughout Africa in suitable habitat.
- WWT - found from western West Africa to east of Rift Valley.
- WWU - found from western West Africa to Uganda or Western Kenya.
- WWZ - found from western West Africa to Zaire or Zaire-Uganda border.
- WWC - found from western West Africa to the Cameroun-Gabon-Congo zone.
- WWN - found from western West Africa to the Nigeria-Cameroun border.
- WWE - found only in western West Africa.
- GEQ - found from Ghana to Zaire -Uganda.
- GCA - found from Ghana to Cameroun-Gabon-Congo zone.
- VEQ - found from Volta Region to Zaire -Uganda.
- VCA - found from Volta Region to the Cameroun-Gabon-Congo zone.
- END - endemic or near endemic to Ghana.

Each species is graded according to its rarity in the appropriate habitat in West Africa, with special reference to Ghana. This is of necessity a somewhat imprecise classification. Most rare or very rare species locally appear in large broods. Species classified as 'not rare (NR)' are often species about which not much is known, but where there are many records from several localities. Nonetheless, the classification should assist in ranking species.

- RR - very rare in collections, few or none even in major collections.
- RA - rare, possibly few or at most a dozen in most major collections.
- NR - not rare, but not predictable, local, sometimes common.
- CO - common, usually present in any collection from appropriate habitat.
- VC - very common, nearly always present in the appropriate habitat.
- XX - uncertain status, mainly complexes recently revised.

Additional codes:

- TBL indicates species encountered in Ghana under collecting activities organized by T. B. Larsen (700)
- tbl denotes species caught by Larsen elsewhere in Africa, but not in Ghana (a further 134)
- * denotes species known from Ghana; species with no asterisk are West African species not known from Ghana.

Nomenclature for the list follows Larsen (in prep.), and for the purposes of this list, parentheses are lacking for authors names where species are assigned to genera other than the original combination.

Expedition Travel trip to Ghana, August 1996

The following localities were visited (KR list is incomplete):

AB = Aburi, 5 Aug	109 sp
Secondary forest and park	
KI = Atewa Range, Kibi, 6 & 8 Aug	209 sp
Upland evergreen forest	
SH = Shai Hills, 7 Aug	60 sp
Southeast outlier forest and savannah	
KS = Kissi, Cape Coast, 9 Aug	95 sp
Southeast outlier forest	
KA = Kakum (Abrafo), 10/12 Aug	214 sp
Moist evergreen forest	
KR = Kakum (Kruwa), 10/12 Aug	86 sp
Moist evergreen forest	
CC = Cape Coast area, 10/12 Aug	--
Degraded lands	
PS = Prah-Suhien, 13/14 Aug	143 sp
Moist evergreen forest	
AN = Ankasa Natl. Park, 15/16 Aug	172 sp
Wet evergreen forest	
AC = Accra, various dates	--

The total number of species encountered by the expedition was 425, or 46% percent of the total Ghana fauna. It was not possible to screen all material collected, and the true total is probably closer to 450, or half of the known fauna (Table 1). This total is most impressive, especially since weather conditions were adverse, being cold and cloudy most of the time.

TABLE 1 Cumulative number of species collected by the expedition.

DATE/LOCALITY	CUMULATIVE
5 Aug Aburi	109
6 Aug Kibi	233
7 Aug Shai Hills	249
8 Aug Kibi/Aburi	273
9 Aug Kissi, Cape Coast	313
10 Aug Kakum (Abr)/(Kru)	351
12 Aug Kakum (Abr)/(Kru)	383
13 Aug Prah-Suhien	401
16 Aug Ankasa	420
17 Aug Kissi, Cape Coast	423
18 Aug Final tally	427
Probable true total	450

NOTE: a few collected specimens were not verified for certain identification.

The most interesting species collected were:

Tetrarhanis stempfferi: a rare species caught as new to Ghana by several team members at Atewa Range, Kibi as new to Ghana.

Melphina evansi: an almost unknown entity caught in numbers at Kissi; more specimens were caught by the expedition than since it was first caught in Shaba, Zaire in 1925; it is new to Ghana.

Caenides otilia: two males of this very rare species were caught at Ankasa; no more than a dozen are found in collections throughout the world.

Aphnaeus asterius Kakum (Abrafo): a very beautiful species of extreme rarity, known in just three or four previous specimens from Ghana.

Eresiomera petersi: the tenth known specimen was caught by the expedition at Mac's Camp in the Prah-Suhien forest.

Charaxes hadrianus: a perfect male was taken in a trap at Ankasa; the species is extremely rare in West Africa, and very rare elsewhere.

Pseudopontia paradoxa: was found in very large numbers at Prah-Suhien. There are otherwise just a few records from Ankasa and the Takoradi area. It has never been taken in the neighbouring Kakum National Park.

Ghana 1996										Ghana 1996																
Habitat	Dist.									List	Rarity	Habitat	Dist.									List	Rarity			
<i>B. istaris</i> Plötz, 1880	*WEF	WWU									TBL	RA	<i>C. porthos gallyi</i> von Someren, 1968	*MEF	WWU									tbl	NR	
<i>B. sylvicolus</i> Condamin, 1965	*WEF	VCA									TBL	NR	<i>C. zelica zelica</i> Butler, 1869	*WEF	WWU									tbl	NR	
<i>B. abnormis</i> Dudgeon, 1909	*WEF	WWE									TBL	NR	<i>C. laodice laodice</i> Drury, 1782	*ALF	WWU	KI	KA							AN	TBL	CO
<i>B. madetes</i> Hewitson, 1874	*WEF	WWZ	AB	KA	PS	AN					TBL	NR	<i>C. mycerina mycerina</i> Godart, 1824	*MEF	WWZ									TBL	NR	
<i>B. nobilis</i> Aurivillius, 1893	*WEF	WWC	KI	KA	PS						TBL	RA	<i>C. doubledayi</i> Aurivillius, 1898	*WEF	WWZ									TBL	NR	
<i>B. ignobilis</i> Butler, 1870	*ALF	WWU	KI								PS	TBL	NR													
<i>B. maessenii</i> Condamin, 1971	*ALF	END								TBL	NR															
<i>B. xeneas occidentalis</i> Cond., 1965	*ALF	WWZ	KI	KA	PS	AN					TBL	NR														
<i>B. evadne</i> Cramer, 1779	*WEF	WWZ	KI	KA	PS	AN					TBL	NR														
<i>B. trilophus jacksoni</i> Condamin, 1961	*WEF	WWZ								TBL	NR															
<i>B. dekeyseri</i> Condamin, 1958	*WEF	WWE								TBL	NR															
<i>B. safitza safitza</i> Hewitson, 1851	*GUI	AAF	KI	SH	KS					TBL	VC															
<i>B. campus</i> Karsch, 1893	*GUI	WWT								TBL	NR															
<i>B. angulosus angulosus</i> Butler, 1868	*GUI	AAF								TBL	NR															
<i>B. pavonis</i> Butler, 1876	*GUI	WWU								TBL	NR															
<i>B. milyus</i> Hewitson, 1864	*GUI	WWU								VC																
<i>B. funebris</i> Guérin-Méneville, 1844	*DRF	WWU	KI								TBL	CO	KI	KS	KA	KR	PS	AN	TBL	CO						
<i>B. taenias</i> Hewitson, 1877	*MEF	WWZ	AB	KI	KS	KA	PS	AN	TBL	CO							TBL	NR								
<i>B. uniformis</i> Bethune-Baker, 1908	*WEF	WWU	KI								TBL	NR														
<i>B. hyperanthus</i> Bethune-Baker, 1908	*WEF	WWU								RA																
<i>B. sciathis</i> Hewitson, 1866	*WEF	GCA								NR																
<i>B. procora</i> Karsh, 1893	*WEF	WWU	KI	PS	AN					TBL	NR															
Genus HALLELESIS Condamin, 1963																										
<i>H. halyma</i> Fabricius, 1793	*MEF	WWE	KI								AN	TBL	NR													
Genus HENOTESIA Butler, 1879																										
<i>H. elisi</i> Karsch, 1893	*DRF	WWE								TBL	RA															
<i>H. peitho</i> Plötz, 1880	*MEF	WWU	KI								tbl	RA														
Tribe YPTHEMINI																										
Genus YPTHEMA Hübner, 1818																										
<i>Y. asterope asterope</i> Klug, 1832	*SUD	SAA								TBL	CO															
<i>Y. condamini nigeriae</i> Kiehlund, 1982	*GUI	WWT	SH								TBL	CO														
<i>Y. antennata cornesi</i> Kiehlund, 1982	*GUI	WWT								RA																
<i>Y. vuattoui</i> Kiehlund, 1982	*ALF	WWC								TBL	RA															
<i>Y. doleta</i> Kirby, 1880	*ALF	WWU	AB	KI	KS	KA	KR	PS	AN	TBL	VC							TBL	CO							
<i>Y. lamio</i> Kiehlund, 1982	*MEF	WWC								RA																
<i>Y. pupillarum pupillarum</i> Butler, 1888	*GUI	AAF								TBL	NR															
<i>Y. i. impura</i> Elwes & Edwards, 1893	*GUI	AAF								TBL	XX															
Genus YPTHEMOMORPHA van Son, 1955																										
<i>Y. itonia</i> Hewitson, 1865	*GUI	AAF	KI	SH	KS	PS					TBL	NR														
Subfamily CHARAXINAE																										
Genus CHARAXES Ochseneimer, 1816																										
<i>C. varanes volageses</i> Mabille, 1876	*GUI	AAF	AB	KS	KA					TBL	CO							TBL	NR							
<i>C. fulvescens</i> Aurivillius, 1891	*ALF	WWT	AB	KI	KR					TBL	CO							TBL	NR							
<i>C. candiope candiope</i> Godart, 1824	*GUI	AAF								tbl	NR															
<i>C. protoleia protoleia</i> Feist., 1850	*ALF	WWT	KI	KA	AN					TBL	CO							TBL	NR							
<i>C. boueti boueti</i> Feisthmel, 1850	*DRF	WWU								TBL	NR															
<i>C. cynthia cynthia</i> Butler, 1865	*ALF	WWU	AB	KA						TBL	CO							TBL	NR							
<i>C. lucretius lucretius</i> Cramer, 1775	*MEF	WWU	AB	KI	KA					TBL	CO							TBL	NR							
<i>C. l. lactinctus</i> Karsch, 1892	*GUI	WWU								TBL	NR															
<i>C. epijusius</i> Reiche, 1850	*GUI	WWU								TBL	VC															
<i>C. castor castor</i> Cramer, 1775	*DRF	WWT								AN	TBL	CO							TBL	NR						
<i>C. brutus brutus</i> Cramer, 1779	*ALF	WWT	KI	PS	AN					TBL	CO							TBL	NR							
<i>C. pollux pollux</i> Cramer, 1775	*MEF	WWT								TBL	NR															
<i>C. eudoxus eudoxus</i> Drury, 1782	*ALF	WWU								tbl	NR															
<i>C. tiridates tiridates</i> Cramer, 1777	*ALF	WWU	KI	SH	AN					TBL	CO							TBL	NR							
<i>C. b. bipunctatus</i> Rothschild, 1894	*WEF	WWU								tbl	NR															
<i>C. numenes numenes</i> Hewitson, 1859	*ALF	WWU	KI	KA						TBL	CO							TBL	NR							
<i>C. smaragdalis butleri</i> Rothschild, 1900	*ALF	WWU								AN	TBL	NR							TBL	NR						
<i>C. imperialis imperialis</i> Butler, 1874	*DRF	WWU								tbl	NR															
<i>C. ameliae doumeti</i> Plantrou, 1984	*ALF	WWZ								AN	TBL	NR							TBL	NR						
<i>C. pythodoris occidentis</i> v. Som., 1963	*DRF	WWT								tbl	NR															
<i>C. hadrianus</i> Ward, 1871	*WEF	WWZ								AN	TBL	RA							TBL	NR						
<i>C. nobilis claudie</i> le Mout, 1933	*WEF	WWC								tbl	RA															
<i>C. zingha</i> Stoll, 1780	*ALF	WWU	AB	KI	KA					TBL	NR							TBL	NR							
<i>C. etesipe etesipe</i> Godart, 1824	*DRF	AAF	KI	KA	AN					TBL	NR							TBL	NR							
<i>C. achaemenes atlantica</i> v. S., 1970	*GUI	AAF								TBL	CO															
<i>C. eupale eupale</i> Drury, 1782	*ALF	WWU	KI	KA	KR	AN					TBL	CO							TBL	NR						
<i>C. subornatus couilloudi</i> Plant., 1976	*WEF	WWU								TBL	RA															
<i>C. anticlea anticlea</i> Drury, 1782	*ALF	WWU								TBL	CO															
<i>C. hildebrandti gillesi</i> Plantrou, 1974	*MEF	WWC								tbl	RA															
<i>C. etheocles etheocles</i> Cramer, 1777	*ALF	WWU	KI	KA	KR					TBL	CO							TBL	NR							
<i>C. plantroui</i> Minig, 1975	*DRF	WWN								TBL	XX															
<i>C. angelae</i> Minig, 1975	*MEF	WWE								XX																
<i>C. bocqueti bocqueti</i> Minig, 1976	*MEF	WWC								NR																
<i>C. petersi</i> van Someren, 1969	*MEF	WWE								RA																
<i>C. dreuxi Bouche & Minig, 1977</i>	WEF	WWE								RA																
<i>C. virilis virilis</i> v. Som. & J., 1952	*ALF	WWU								TBL	NR															
<i>C. cedreatis</i> Hewitson, 1874	*ALF	WWU	AB	KA						TBL	NR							TBL	NR							
<i>C. viola viola</i> Butler, 1865	*SUD	SAE								TBL	CO															
<i>C. northcotti</i> Rothschild, 1899	*GUI	WWC								TBL	RA															
<i>C. pleione pleione</i> Godart, 1824	*ALF	WWT	KI	KA						TBL	CO							TBL	NR							
<i>C. paphianus falcata</i> Butler, 1872	*WEF	WWU	KI								TBL	NR														
<i>C. nichetes bouchei</i> Plantrou, 1974	*DRF	WWU								tbl	NR															
Genus EUPHAEDRA Hübner, 1819																										
<i>E. aubergeri</i> Heq, 1976	WEF	WWE								RR																
<i>E. medon medon</i> Linnaeus, 1758	*DRF	WWU	AB	KI	KS	KA	KR	AN	TBL	VC							TBL	NR								
<i>E. gausape</i> Butler, 1865	*ALF	WWE								TBL	CO															
<i>E. hastiri</i> Heq, 1981	DRF	WWE								NR																
<i>E. judith judith</i> Weyer, 1892	*DRF	WVC								NR																
<i>E. melpomene</i> Heq, 1981	*MEF	WWE								NR																
<i>E. plantroui</i> Heq, 1981	MEF	WWE								RA																
<i>E. xypete</i> Hewitson, 1865	*ALF	WWN	KI	KS	KA	KR	AN	TBL	CO							TBL	NR									
<i>E. hebes</i> Heq, 1980	*MEF	WWN								KA																
<i>E. albocroceula</i> Heq, 1976	*MEF	WWN								TBL	NR															

	Habitat	Dist.	Ghana 1996		List	Rarity
Genus PLATYLESCHEs Holland, 1896						
<i>P. galesa</i> Hewitson, 1877	*ALF	AAF	KI		TBL	NR
<i>P. morituli</i> Wallengren, 1857	*GUI	AAF			TBL	NR
<i>P. rossi</i> Belcastro, 1986	DRF	WWE				RR
<i>P. picanini</i> Holland, 1894	*ALF	AAF			TBL	NR
<i>P. affinis</i> Strand, 1920	*GUI	WWU				NR
<i>P. c. chamaeleon</i> Mabille, 1891	*ALF	WWU				NR
<i>P. iva</i> Evans, 1937	GUI	WWN				RR
<i>P. batangae</i> Holland, 1894	*GUI	WWC				NR
Genus PELOPIDAS Walker, 1870						
<i>P. mathias</i> Fabricius, 1798	*UBQ	AAF	SH	KS	TBL	CO
<i>P. thrax inconspicua</i> Bert., 1850	*UBQ	AAF	KI		TBL	CO
Genus BORBO Evans, 1949						
<i>B. fallax</i> Gaede, 1916	*GUI	AAF	SH		TBL	NR
<i>B. fanta fanta</i> Evans, 1937	*GUI	AAF	AB	KS	TBL	NR
<i>B. bingu</i> Evans, 1937	*ALF	WWC			TBL	RR
<i>B. perobscura</i> Druce, 1912	*GUI	WWU	SH		TBL	NR
<i>B. micans</i> Holland, 1896	*UBQ	AAF	KI		TBL	NR
<i>B. borbonica borbonica</i> Bdv., 1833	*GUI	AAF			TBL	NR
<i>B. gemella</i> Mabille, 1884	*GUI	AAF			TBL	CO
<i>B. fatuellus fatuellus</i> Hopffer, 1855	*ALF	AAF	AB	KI	SH	KS
<i>B. holtzii</i> Plötz, 1883	*GUI	AAF			TBL	NR
<i>B. liana</i> Evans, 1937	DRF	WWE				RR
Genus PARNARA Moore, 1881						
<i>P. naso monasi</i> Trimen, 1889	*GUI	AAF	KS		tbl	NR
Genus GEGENES Hübner, 1819						
<i>G. punilio gambica</i> Mabille, 1878	*SUD	SAA			tbl	NR
<i>G. niso brevicornis</i> Plötz, 1884	*GUI	AAF			TBL	NR
<i>G. hottentota</i> Latreille, 1823	*DRF	AAF			TBL	NR

