**ABSTRACT.**—The Lycaenid *Diopetes kakumi* n. sp. is described from the Kakum National Park in Ghana. Both sexes are illustrated in colour. The male colour pattern differs strongly from any other member of the genus.

**KEY WORDS:** Africa, behavior, Cameroon, *Deudorix, Diopetes kakumi* n. sp., distribution, Ethiopian, Gabon, Ghana, *Hypokopelates, Philodeudorix, Rhopalocera, Senegal, taxonomy, Togo.*
remain in the forewing irrespective of angle of view, as well as a two mm margin on the hindwing, extending inwards along the veins as small triangles. The strong greenish tinge of the groundcolour is unique for the genus. Male underside (Fig. 1B): The male underside is almost exactly like the female figured by D’Abera (1980) as D. corruscans, except that the ground-colour is a cooler and somewhat darker greyish-black. The main difference is that faint black apical spot of the female is missing. Male genitalia: These have not been studied since they normally do not provide any diagnostic characters in Diopetes (Stempffer, 1967). The abdomen of the holotype is missing; I prefer to leave the male paratype intact for future genitalic study in the context of a revision of the genus using more subtle and detailed characters than so far used by Stempffer and others.

Female underside (Fig. 1C): Forewing 19mm. The female underside is a dull, steely blue with the hint of 3mm brown margin. When viewed at an oblique angle, however, an underlyin pattern of a more brilliant blue appears. On the forewing this is almost like that of the male, though slightly less extensive. It is especially noticeable that there is costal shading even towards the apical area. Female underside (Fig. 1D): The female underside is almost exactly like the male, though it appears. On the forewing this is almost like that of the male, though slightly less extensive. It is especially noticeable that there is costal shading even towards the apical area. Female underside (Fig. 1D): The female underside is almost exactly like that of the male, though slightly less extensive. It is especially noticeable that there is costal shading even towards the apical area.

Types— Holotype ♂: Obwassi, Ashanti, Ghana, 1902/1903 (Bergman) (BMNH). Paratypes: ♀, same data as holotype; ♂ from Kakum National Park, Jan 1994 (T. B. Larsen leg. et coll.).

Remarks.— Like many members of the genus, D. kakumi appears to be extremely scarce. My male from Kakum suddenly dipped down where a shaft of sunlight penetrated some low bushes on a forest path at 1200h, where it perched on the tallest bush. This appears to be a mate-location strategy which can be termed ‘sun-spotting’ and which is favoured by the rarer Theclinae such as Deudorix, Pilodeudorix, and Hypokopelates. An hour earlier, under exactly the same circumstances, I had caught a male of an undescribed Deudorix previously known from a single specimen collected by Father Maessen at Kibi (related to but distinct from D. kayonza Stempffer, 1956). This is being described in collaboration with Lee and Jacqueline Miller of the Allyn Museum of Entomology.

I have named this splendid butterfly after the Kakum National Park in recognition of the park’s importance as an example of conservation activities in Ghana and in West Africa as a whole.

It is a wonderful, nearly intact example of the West African moist evergreen forests. It contains one of the few remaining viable populations of the forest elephant. My own studies (over sixty days on eight separate occasions) have yielded almost 450 species of butterflies. The eventual total will certainly be near to 600, or about two-thirds of the known forest fauna in all of West Africa from Senegal to Togo. The park is currently being developed by the Ghana Wildlife Department, with technical assistance from Conservation International, and financial support from USAID.

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