PAPILIO PRIAMUS.

CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Antennæ apicem versus crassiores, sæpius clavato-capitatae.

Alæ (sedentis) erectæ sursumque conniventes,
(*Volatu* diurno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PAPILIO alis denticulatis tomentosis supra viridibus; institis atris; posticis maculis sex nigris.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744.

PAPILIO AMBOINENSIS viridi et nigro-holofericus insignis.

Vincent. Mus. 10.

PAPILIO PRIAMUS.

Clerk. Icon. Inf. rar. t. 17.

N. B. *Antennæ* in hac specie non clavato-capitatae, sed filiformes, et acuminatae.

Si illustrissimo Linnæo assentimur, hæc Papilionis species omnium pulcherrima reputanda est. “Papilionum omnium (inquit Linnæus) princeps longe augustissimus

“gustissimus, totus holosericus, ut dubitem pulchrius
“quidquam a natura in insectis productum”. In in-
sula Amboyna habitat, et inter lautissimas simul ac
pretiosissimas species censetur. Color ejus viridis ita
est formosus, ut omnem alium virorem superet, et fe-
ricum mollissimum et nitidissimum longe antecellat :
notandum etiam est quod aureus quidam fulgor cum
virore commistus, illi alarum parti quæ aterrimi est
coloris, pulcherrime opponitur.

Papilio Priamus primum locum obtinet inter duas
Linnæanas divisiones Papilionum majorum in Equites
Trojanos et Achivos. Hæ duæ sectiones Papilionum
ab omnibus aliis hujus generis insectis distinguuntur
forma peculiari alarum superiorum, quæ ab angulo
postico ad apicem longiores sunt quam ad basin.

Equites Troës plerumque maculis ex utraque parte
thoracis sanguineis notati sunt. Plerumque etiam co-
lores hujus divisiones in nigrum potissimum vergunt.

PRIAMUS,
OR THE
IMPERIAL TROJAN.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

The *Antennæ* or *Horns* thickening towards the upper part, and generally terminating in a knob, or club-shaped tip.

The *Wings* (when fitting) erect, and meeting upwards (*Flight* diurnal.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

BUTTERFLY with black-and-green wings,
with fix (or four) black spots on the lower
wings.

N. B. The Antennæ in this species are not thick at their extremities, but filiform and sharpened.

If we allow the opinion of Linnæus to be decisive, this is, of all the Papilionaceous tribe, the most beautiful insect. "It is (says Linnæus) by far the most august of all the Papilios; being all over of a silky appearance, and it may be doubted whether nature has produced any object more beautiful amongst insects".

It

It is a native of the island of Amboyna, and it is regarded as one of the most curious and valuable species yet known. Nothing can exceed the richness of the green colour, which in particular lights, is not only of an appearance far superior to the finest fawn, but has also a golden tinge diffused through it, which forms the most beautiful contrast with the deep black of the rest of the wings.

The *Papilio Priamus* stands foremost amongst the Linnæan division of the larger butterflies into the two sections of Trojan and Grecian Warriors or Equites. These two sections of butterflies are distinguished from all others by the remarkable shape or outline of their upper wings, which are longer if measured from the hinder corner to their anterior extremity, than from the same point to their base. The Trojan Equites are generally distinguished by red or blood-coloured spots on each side their breasts: the prevailing colour also of this division is generally black.

Shaw, George. 1790. "Priamus or the Imperial Trojan, Papilio priamus [Pl. 15]." *The Naturalist's Miscellany* 1(VII), <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.310668>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/281460>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.310668>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/310668>

Holding Institution

Museums Victoria

Sponsored by

Atlas of Living Australia

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.