AFROTROPICAL BUTTERFLIES.
Updated 27 September 2026. THOMAS DESLOGES (atb.editor@lepsocafrica.org).
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PAPILIONIDAE | PAPILIONINAE | PAPILIONINI

Genus *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758
Swallowtails, Giants, Sashes, Kites & Malachites

Systema Naturae **1**, Regnum Animale, 10th edition: 458 (824 pp.).
Type-species: *Papilio machaon* Linnaeus, by subsequent designation (Latreille, 1810. *Considerations générales sur l'ordre naturelle des animaux composant les classes des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Insectes*: 350, 440 (444 pp.).).

The genus *Papilio* belongs to the Family Papilionidae Latreille, 1802; Subfamily Papilioninae Latreille, 1802; Tribe Papilionini Latreille, 1802.

Papilio (Swallowtails, Giants, Sashes, Kites & Malachites) is a cosmopolitan genus of 235 species (Condamine *et al.,* 2023). Sixty-three species occur in the Afrotropical Region, three of which extend extralimitally.

Subgenera and species groups in the genus *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758

Subgenus *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758

P. (P.) machaon
P. (P.) saharae

Subgenus *Princeps* Hübner, [1807]

P. (P.) demodocus
P. (P.) demoleus
P. (P.) erithonioides
P. (P.) morondavana
P. (P.) praeses

Subgenus *Druryia* Aurivillius, 1881

***P. antimachus* group**
P. (D.) antimachus

***P. menestheus* group**
P. (D.) menestheus
P. (D.) lormieri
P. (D.) ophidicephalus

***P. zenobia* group**
P. (D.) zenobia
P. (D.) cyproeofila
P. (D.) andronicus
P. (D.) gallienus
P. (D.) mechowi
P. (D.) mechowiana
P. (D.) fernandus

***P. zenobia* group (cont'd)**
P. (D.) nobicea
P. (D.) filaprae
P. (D.) bacelarae

***P. dardanus* group**
P. (D.) dardanus
P. (D.) doreus
P. (D.) meriones
P. (D.) constantinus
P. (D.) humbloti

***P. cynorta* group**
P. (D.) cynorta
P. (D.) plagiatus
P. (D.) arnoldiana

***P. delalandei* group**
P. (D.) delalandei
P. (D.) mangoura

***P. echerioides* group**
P. (D.) echerioides
P. (D.) jacksoni
P. (D.) fuelleborni
P. (D.) sjoestedti

***P. rex* group**
P. (D.) rex

***P. leucotaenia* group**
P. (D.) leucotaenia

Subgenus *Nireopapilio* Cotton & Nakae, 2020

***P. nireus* group**	***P. nireus* group (cont'd)**	***P. hesperus* group**
P. (N.) nireus	*P. (N.) chrapkowskii*	*P. (N.) hesperus*
P. (N.) phorbanta	*P. (N.) wilsoni*	*P. (N.) euphranor*
P. (N.) manlius	*P. (N.) desmondi*	*P. (N.) horribilis*
P. (N.) epiphorbas	*P. (N.) microps*	*P. (N.) mackinnoni*
P. (N.) oribazus	*P. (N.) chrapkowskoides*	*P. (N.) pringlei*
P. (N.) charopus	*P. (N.) ufipa*	*P. (N.) pelodurus*
P. (N.) hornimani	*P. (N.) chitondensis*	
P. (N.) aristophontes	*P. (N.) nerminae*	***P. zalmoxis* group**
P. (N.) thuraui	*P. (N.) interjectana*	*P. (N.) zalmoxis*
P. (N.) sosia		

Note: *P. nandina* is a naturally occurring hybrid and not a valid species. It is included below for reference purposes.

Subgenus *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758

Systema Naturae **1**, Regnum Animale, 10th edition: 458 (824 pp.).
Type-species: *Papilio machaon* Linnaeus, by subsequent designation (Latreille, 1810. *Considerations générales sur l'ordre naturelle des animaux composant les classes des Crustacés, des Arachnides et des Insectes* 350, 440 (444 pp.).) [extralimital].

**Papilio (Papilio) machaon* Linnaeus, 1758
Old-World Swallowtail

Papilio machaon Linnaeus, 1758. *Systema Naturae* **1**, Regnum Animale, 10th edition: 462 (824 pp.).
Papilio (Princeps) machaon Linnaeus, 1758. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio (*Papilio*) *machaon* Linnaeus, 1758. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.

Type data: Sweden.
Distribution: Throughout the Nearctic and Palaearctic Regions.
One subspecies extends into the Afrotropical Region (Arabian Peninsula).

Papilio (Papilio) machaon centralis Staudinger, 1886
Central Asian Old-World Swallowtail

Papilio Machaon var. *centralis* Staudinger, 1886. *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* **47** (4-6): 193 (193-215).

Type data: [Uzbekistan]: "besonders aus der Umgegend von Margelan, aber auch aus der von Samarkand" [especially from the vicinity of Margelan, but also from that of Samarkand.].
Distribution: Extralimital (Central Asia), extending into the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

muetingi Seyer, 1976 (as ssp. of *Papilio machaon*). *Mitteilungen der Entomomologischen Gesellschaft Basel* **26**: 74 (65-145). Iran: "Elburs-Gebirge, Sporthotel Dizin 200m". Treated as a syn. of *centralis* by Nazari, *et al.*, 2023.

**Papilio (Papilio) saharae* Oberthür, 1879
Sahara Swallowtail

Papilio machaon var. *saharae* Oberthür, 1879. *Études d'Entomologie* **4**: 68 (1-117).
Papilio (Princeps) saharae Oberthür, 1879. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio machaon saharae. Dupuis & Sperling, 2020.
Papiio (Papilio) saharae Oberthür, 1879. Cassar *et al.*, 2025.

Type data: [Algeria]: "Laghouat".
Distribution: Extralimital (North Africa, Sinai), with one subspecies extending into Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

Papilio (Papilio) saharae rathjensi Warnecke, 1932
Eastern Sahara Swallowtail

Papilio machaon rathjensi Warnecke, 1932. *Internationale Entomologische Zeitschrift* **25**: 473 (473-476).
Papilio (Princeps) saharae rathjensi Warnecke, 1932. Pittaway, 1985



Papilio (*Papilio*) *saharae rathjensi*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Jabal Sabr near Taizz, Yemen. October 1987. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5035).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Yemen: "Bâb el Mendjjil; San 'a".
Distribution: Saudi Arabia (west), Yemen (west).
Specific localities:
Saudi Arabia – Hejaz, 50 km SE of Haql (Larsen, 1983b). Aduan, near El Baha; Asir Mts. (Pittaway *et al.*, 1994).
Yemen – Bâb el Mendjjil, San'a (TL). Sana'a-Hodeida Rd; Taizz area; Jabal Sabr; Jabal Bada'an; Jabal Masnah; Mahwit area; Asir Mountains (Larsen, 1983b). Risabah; Dhamar area (Pittaway *et al.*, 1994).
Habitat: Occurs in the high mountains of western Arabia. It occurs in both wet and dry mountains, above about 2 300 m (Larsen, 1983b).
Habits: It is quite common on the green mountains of Ibb and Taizz Provinces in Yemen. Males are avid hilltoppers; females arriving on hilltops are courted and mated and the mating pair then fly down to the breeding grounds at lower altitudes (Larsen, 1983b).
Early stages:
Larsen, 1983b: 345.
"All instars of the larva are different from those of *P. machaon*. Young larvae are darker and have white markings only on the flanks, lacking the typical saddle of *P. machaon*. Mature larvae have a much more complex, crenellated pattern of black stripes than *P. machaon*. … In many respects the larvae resemble those of *P. hospiton* Géné from Corsica."
Larval food:
Ferula communis L. (Apiaceae) [Larsen, 1983b; Jabal Sabr, Yemen; Libya; Hejaz].
Pycnocycla glauca (Umbelliferae) [Pittaway, 1985; Asir Mts., Saudia Arabia]

Subgenus *Princeps* Hübner, [1807]

In: Hübner, [1806-1819]. *Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge* **1**: pl. 116 ([vi] pp., 213 pls).
Type-species: *Papilio demodocus* Esper, by subsequent designation (Opinion 179, 1946. *Opinions and Declarations Rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature* **2**: (557-568).).

= *Orpheides* Hübner, [1819] *in*: Hübner, [1816-1826]. *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge* 86 (432 + 72 pp.).
Type-species: *Papilio demodocus* Esper, by subsequent designation (Opinion 179, 1946. *Opinions and Declarations Rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature* **2**: (557-568).).

Relevant literature:
Smith & Vane-Wright, 2008.

******Papilio (Princeps) demodocus* Esper, 1799
Common Citrus Swallowtail (#)



Papilio (*Princeps*) *demodocus demodocus*. Left & centre: Males. Right: Female.
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall (left & centre) and Jeremy Dobson (right).

Papilio demdocus Esper, 1799 *in*: Esper, 1784-1801. *Die auslänischen oder die ausserhalb Europa zur Zeit in den übrigen Welttheilen vorgefundene Schmetterlinge in Abbildungen nach der Natur mit Beschreibungen*: 205 (254 pp.).
Papilio demodocus Esper, 1798. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio demodocus Esp. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio demoleus demodocus Esper, 1798. Bryk, 1930.
Papilio demodocus Esper. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Papilio demodocus Esper, 1798. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio demoleus demodocus Esper, 1798. Fox *et al.*, 1965.
Papilio demodocus Esper, 1798. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Papilio demodocus Esper, 1798. Berger, 1981.
Papilio demodocus Esper, 1798. Kielland, 1990d.
Papilio demodocus Esper, 1798. Larsen, 1991c.
Princeps (Princeps) demodocus (Esper). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio demodocus Esper, 1798. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 303.
Papilio (Princeps) demodocus Esper, [1798]. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio demodocus Esper, 1798. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) demodocus Esper, 1798. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio demodocus Esper, 1798. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Princeps*) *demodocus* Esper, [1799]. Smith & Vane-Wright, 2008.
Papilio (*Princeps*) *demodocus* Esper, 1799. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Princeps*) *demodocus demodocus*. Male (Wingspan: 85 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Pretoria, Gauteng, South Africa. February 1991. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Papilio (*Princeps*) *demodocus demodocus*. Female (Wingspan: 90 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Pretoria, Gauteng, South Africa. February 1991. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type data: [Africa]: "China"; "Bengalen" [False localities].

Smith & Vane-Wright (2008) record two possible syntypes as "[South Africa]: [Cape of Good Hope]" that are in the ZSSM Collection, Munich.

Distribution: Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, São Tomé and Principe, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Uganda, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini, Lesotho.

Also in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, Cape Verde Islands, Comoro Islands, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, Socotra.

Has been recorded extralimitally in Belgium (Cluck & Rousseaux, 2003).

Habitat: Tolerates a very wide range of habitats, being absent only from desert and afro-alpine habitats. It is often found in gardens and parks (Pringle *et al*., 1994). In Tanzania from sea-level to 2 600 m (Kielland, 1990d). Larsen (2005a) records that he found a small population in the middle of the Kalahari, breeding on domesticated *Citrus* species. In Madagascar in forest margins and anthropogenic environments (Lees *et al*., 2003).

Habits: This is a very common butterfly throughout the Afrotropical Region. Although the flight pattern has a relaxed and almost casual look to it, *demodocus* is capable of powerful flight. Both sexes frequently feed from flowers and males are avid mudpuddlers. Larsen (1983b) noted a specimen in Yemen, trapped by its proboscis when it tried to feed on a flower of *Kahania laniflora* (Asclepiadaceae). Larsen (2005a) found old females with the hindwing underside completely covered by the pollen of the flowers of *Delonix regia*, amongst others, so much so that they often had difficulty flying. Larsen (1991c) records large numbers on fresh elephant dung in the Shimba Hills, Kenya. Males show pronounced hilltopping behaviour, patrolling a hill or ridge almost incessantly. Males also establish and defend territories on the flats, often in the vicinity of a female pupa that is about to eclose. Here they patrol about with a leisurely, floating flight, a few metres above the ground. On encountering an unmated female the male will pursue her relentlessly until she tires and perches. Courtship is short and mating soon follows. The species is a well-known participant in mixed butterfly migrations in eastern Africa. Communal roosting at night has been noted by Gibson & Panchen (1975); specimens settle in groups on grass stems beneath trees (Pringle *et al*., 1994).

Flight period: All year but commonest from September to May in cooler areas (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Early stages:
Trimen, 1862c: 18 & 1866: plate 1
Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 225 [as *Papilio Demoleus* Linnaeus].

"**Larva**. Pale yellowish-green, marbled with purple or purplish-grey, running in irregular transverse, and in places irregularly confluent, markings on the sides. Numerous pale-ferruginous, small, ocellate spots sprinkled about purple markings. A broad longitudinal white stripe above spiracles. Head and legs pale sandy-brown, as well as two small pointed tubercles on segment next head, from between which is protruded, when the animal is irritated, a crimson Y-shaped tentacle-like organ, emitting a very peculiar pungent odour. Two similar smaller tubercles on anal segment. A very sluggish larva, and very variable in the distribution of its colours. The young caterpillar differs strikingly from the full-grown one, being very dark, without green colouring, and clothed with short spines."

"I noticed at Highlands, near Grahamstown, that the larvae feeding on the orange were all of a darker green than the umbellifer-feeders above described, and with the purple bands (though strongly and broadly marked) limited to the three thoracic and six succeeding segments. The head was almost ferruginous and the pro-legs pale greenish-grey."

"**Pupa**. Elongate, rather slender anteriorly; head bluntly but deeply bifid, the projections irregularly dentate on the inner edge, and with a denticulated superior ridge inclining outward; thorax moderately angulated laterally, its dorsal projection rather acute, considerably elevated as to its anterior edge; abdomen widening from base to hind part of third segment, where it is very slightly angulated, and thence narrowing gradually to tail. On back of abdomen four rows of tubercles, of which those of the two middle rows (especially on fourth, fifth, and sixth segments) are larger and more prominent; also a solitary mesial tubercle on back of second segment, and a tuberculated ridge margining from base to widest parts. Surface generally rough, with here and there minute acute tubecles, anteriorly on under side. Variable in colouring; usually ashy-grey or brownish-grey (when, as usual, attached to the old stems of its food-plants, which it closely resembles), but often much tinged with pale dull-sandy or ochreous-yellow, and more rarely with greenish. Prominences of head and peak of thorax, a dorsal median stripe from meta-thorax to fourth abdominal segment, an irregular streak at each side of back of same abdominal segments, some streaks roughly indicating main neuration of wings, and some longitudinal streaking on under side of head and leg-cases, all darker and in parts approaching to blackish."

In a footnote on page 226 Trimen gives details of experiments that he did to see the effects of backgrounds on the coloration of the pupa of *P. demodocus*.

Clark, *in*: Van Son, 1949: 23.

"**Egg**. Spherical with flattened base; smooth; 1,3 mm diameter by 1,1 mm high; white when laid, becoming pale yellow, and after 24 hours variegated with light brown markings; laid singly on underside of leaf or young shoot; shortly before hatching turns black; egg stage about 5 days. **Larva**. Five instars, lasting about 24 days. First instar larva. Brownish black, with whitish marking at middle and on 1st and two last segments; body covered with numerous setose processes, three pairs on 1st segment, four pairs each on 2nd to 4th segments, two pairs each on 5th to 10th segment, lower processes much shorter than upper (dorso-lateral) ones, and one pair each on last two segments; longest processes are dorso-lateral ones on 1st and last segments; processes become smaller with each consecutive instar and are absent in final instar, there being only an anterior and posterior pair of small plain tubercles on 1st and last segments. Two distinct colour forms – larvae feeding on Rutaceae at first nearly black with conspicuous whitish markings at middle and on posterior abdominal segments, resembling bird-dropping; head and posterior extremity of body yellowish; final instar green, irrorated at sides with purplish reticulated lines and small ocellate reddish spots; broad white lateral line above spiracles; anterior edge of swollen 3rd thoracic segment with transverse row of small black rings, two central ones circular, complete and separate, those next to them nearly quadrangular, followed by small anteriorly rounded ones, then by trace of smaller ring, beyond which a large ocellate black spot crossed by narrow longitudinal white line; two central rings bordered anteriorly by two narrow black semi-circular lines united at middle and continued posteriorly to constitute sides of nearly quadrangular rings mentioned above; whole of these markings bordered anteriorly by transverse purplish stripe along posterior edge of 2nd thoracic segment; transverse velvety black line along anterior edge of 1st abdominal segment; paired reticulate oblique purplish or blackish fasciae from upper edge of white lateral line of 3rd abdominal segment to upper side of 4th segment and from there backwards to posterior edge of 5th segment; similar but smaller fasciae at lower sides of 5th abdominal segment. Larvae feeding on Umbelliferae white with brownish or blackish longitudinal stripes which, in final instar, are broader and are edged and spotted with light orange-red. Anterior and posterior tubercles brownish; osmeterium crimson, with short base and long horizontally spreading branches; length of final instar 40 mm. **Pupa**. Surface rough, with scattered small acute tubercles anteriorly on underside; length about 36 mm; colour varies according to colour of support (green, brown, black or combinations of these colours); pupal period about 2 weeks but considerably longer under adverse conditions."

Darlow, 1949b.
Van Son, 1959: 54

Larvae found in the Kagaligadi Transfrontier Park were of the "Fennel" type, and were feeding on a member of the Apiaceae.

Clarke *et al*., 1963: 130.
Dickson & Kroon, 1978: 177.
Carcasson, 1981 [larva and pupa].
Larsen, 1983: 347.

"The larvae on the Salalah plain [on *Haplophyllum*] have a colour pattern which differs completely from the typical African form. Their ground colour is light green or yellow with extensive dark brown markings broken up into mottled patches. They resemble the form described from South Africa by Clark, Dickson & Sheppard (1963) which has so far been recorded nowhere else. The typical form co-exists with the atypical and there is some evidence that the atypical form is genetically adapted to feeding on Umbelliferae where it is better camouflaged than the typical form. In May 1981 A.R. Pittaway (pers. comm..) found the species on *Citrus* in Dhofar [Arabian Peninsula], where this plant must be a very recent introduction. About 5% of the larvae were of the typical African form, the remainder were of the lighter mottled form and were very evident on the dark green, glossy *Citrus* foliage. This represents a promising research topic."

Henning, S.F., 1984: 32.

Larsen, 1991c: 115.

Larvae in the Dhofar province of Oman are dimorphic, those feeding on *Haplophyllum* (Rutaceae) being variegated in black and cream instead of the usual green.

Larsen, 1992c: 53

Clark, *in*: Pringle *et al*., 1994: p.404; plate 33

"The eggs are laid singly on the undersides of leaves or on young shoots. They are 1,3 mm in diameter and white when first laid, turning pale yellow. After about 24 hours they become variegated with light brown markings. The egg stage lasts about five days. There are five larval instars lasting about 24 days. Two distinct colour forms are apparent, one feeds on Rutaceae (citrus) and the other on Apiaceae (fennel). In the Rutaceae-feeding form, the first four instars mimic a bird dropping while the final instar looks leaf-like. The pupa resembles a piece of bark or a twig and varies in colour depending on where the larva pupated. The pupal stage can last from two weeks to several months."

Henning *et al.*, 1997: 222, 223 [early instar larva, final instar larva (both colour forms) and pupa].



Papilio (*Princeps*) *demodocus*. Left: Egg. Centre: 1st instar larva. Right: 3rd instar larva.
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall (left & right) and Raimund Schutte (centre).



Papilio (*Princeps*) *demodocus*. Left: Final instar larva. Right: Pupa
Images courtesy Raimund Schutte (left) and Steve Woodhall (right).

Larval food:

Archangelica officinalis (Rutaceae) [Henning, Henning, Joannou & Woodhall, 1997: 223].
Asteraceae [Larsen, 1991c: 114].
Calodendrum capense Thunb. (Rutaceae) [Bowker, *in* Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 225; as *Calodendron capense*; KwaZulu-Natal].
Citropsis daweana Swingle & M. Kellerm. (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 1991l; Shakawe, Botswana].
Citrus microcarpa x *C. citrofortunella* (Rutaceae) [Kroon, 1999: 23].
Citrus species (Rutaceae) [Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 225; as "the orange and lemon"].
Clausena anisata (Willd.) Hook.f. ex Benth. (Rutaceae) [Van Son, 1949: 24; as *Clausena inequalis* (DC.) Benth.].
Deverra burchelli (DC.) Eckl. & Zeyh. (Apiaceae) [Dickson & Kroon, 1978].
Deverra denudata subsp. *aphylla* (Cham. & Schltdl.) Pfister & Podlech (Apiaceae) [Van Son, 1959:54; as *Pituranthos aphyllus*].
Fagaropsis angolensis (Engl.) Dale (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316].
Foeniculum vulgare Mill. (Apiaceae) (exotic) [Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 225; as "the fennel"].
Haplophyllum species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 1983b; Dhofar province in Oman].
Hippobromus pauciflorus (L.f.) Radlk. (Sapindaceae) [Mrs Barber, *in* Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 225; as *Hippobromus alata*; Grahamstown, Eastern Cape].
Oricia bachmanni (Engl.) I.Verd. (Rutaceae) [Van Son, 1949: 24; as *Teclea swynnertoni*].
Oricia bachmannii (Engl.) I.Verd. (Rutaceae) [Henning, Henning, Joannou & Woodhall, 1997: 223].
Peucedanum galbanum (L.) Drude (Apiaceae) [Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 225; as *Bubon galbanum*].
Peucedanum gummiferum (L.) Wijnands (Apiaceae) [Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 225; as *Bubon gummiferum*].
Pseudospondias microcarpa (A.Rich.) Engl. (Anacardiaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316].

Pseudospondias species (Anacardiaceae) [Dahlgren & Van Wyk, 1988].
Ptaeroxylon obliquum (Thunb.) Radlk. (Ptaeroxylaceae) [Dickson & Kroon, 1978].
Ruta species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 1983b; Yemen].
Teclea species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 1983b; Yemen].
Teclea natalensis (Sond.) Engl. (Rutaceae) [Van Son, 1949: 24; as *Toddalia natalensis*].
Teclea pilosa (Engl.) I. Verd. (Rutaceae) [Otto *et al*., 2013: 72].
Vepris lanceolata (Lam.) G.Don (Rutaceae) [Mrs Barber, *in* Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 225; Grahamstown, Eastern Cape].
Zanthoxylum asiatica (L.) Lam. (Rutaceae) [Van Son, 1949: 24; as *Toddalia aculeata* Pers.].
Zanthoxylum capense (Thunb.) Harv. (Rutaceae) [Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 303].
Zanthoxylum delagoense P.G.Waterman (Rutaceae) [Dickson & Kroon, 1978].

Papilio (Princeps) demodocus demodocus Esper, 1799
Common Citrus Swallowtail

Papilio demdocus Esper, 1799 *in*: Esper, 1784-1801. *Die ausländischen oder die ausserhalb Europa zur Zeit in den übrigen Welttheilen vorgefundene Schmetterlinge in Abbildungen nach der Natur mit Beschreibungen*: 205 (254 pp.).



Papilio (*Princeps*) *demodocus demodocus*. Male (Wingspan: 85 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Pretoria, Gauteng, South Africa. February 1991. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Papilio (*Princeps*) *demodocus demodocus*. Female (Wingspan: 90 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Pretoria, Gauteng, South Africa. February 1991. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type data: [Africa]: “China”; “Bengalen”. [False localities.]
Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa, including Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, São Tomé and Principe, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the CongoUganda, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini, Lesotho.

Also in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, Cape Verde Islands, Comoro Islands, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion.

Specific localities:

Cape Verde Islands – Brava Island; Fogo Island; Santiago Island; Maio Island; Boa Vista Island; Sao Nicolau Island; Santa Luzia Island; Sao Vicente Island; Santo Antao Island (Tennent & Russell, 2019).

Gambia – Fajara, Abuko, Bijilo, Pirang, Brufut, Tintinto, Sanyang, Yundum, Kotu, Keneba, Walikunda, Basse (Jon Baker, pers. comm, May 2020).

Guinea – Ziama (Safian *et al*., 2020).

Liberia – Harbel; Ganta; Bomi Hills (Fox *et al.*, 1965). Wologizi; Wonegizi (Safian et al., 2020).

Mali – Bamako (Dufrane, 1936).

Burkina Faso – Bobo; Diolasso (Dufrane, 1936).

Benin – Noyau Central, Lama Forest (Fermon *et al*., 2001). Lokoli (Tchibozo *et al*., 2008). Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016).

Ghana – Accra (Storace, 1963). Kakum National Park (Larsen, 2006d). Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen et al., 2007). Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2009).

Togo – Klouto (Safian *et al*., 2009).

Benin – See Coache *et al*., 2017.

Nigeria – Bashu (Brattstrom, 2008).

Cameroon – Barombi (TL of *albicans*). Akoafim; Duala (Strand, 1914). Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Equatorial Guinea – Bioko (Malabo (Sta. Isabel) (Schultze *et al*., 1917-1923); Basile (Spearman *et al*., 2000)).

Gabon – Aghwey (TL of *nubila*).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).

Democratic Republic of the Congo – North Kalule (Dufrane, 1936). Elisabethville; Luebo (Dufrane, 1946); Leopoldville (Dufrane, 1946). Doruma-Sili (Berger, 1950). Kafakumba (Storace, 1963); Ituri Forest; Semuliki Valley; Central Forest Block; Mitumba Mts.; Blue Mts. (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996). Maramogambo Forest, Queen Elizabeth N.P. (Tumuhimbise *et al*., 2001).

Ethiopia – Asmara; Himberti; Dalle (Storace, 1963).

Somalia – Belet Amin sul basso Giuba (Storace, 1963).

Kenya – Throughout (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Tabora (TL of *decusdemo*). Bismarckburg; Karema; Kilwa; Maliwe; Mtanga; Sokosi; Kitungulu (Strand, 1911). Semdoe Forest Reserve (Doggart *et al*., 2001). Katavi National Park (Fitzherbert *et al*., 2006).

Malawi – Mt Mulanje; Zomba Mountain (Congdon *et al*., 2010). Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).

Mozambique – Njesi Plateau; Mt Imago; Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al*., 2010). Mt Mecula (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013). Maputo Special Reserve (Miles & Mulvaney, 2022).

South Africa –

Limpopo Province – Doorndraai Dam Nature Reserve; Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990). Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve ("Malta Forest"); Highlands Wilderness (Bode & Bode, unpublished checklist). Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams). Soetdoring Farm (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015). Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams & Dobson, unpub., 2015).

Mpumalanga – Verloren Vallei Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990). Sterkspruit Nature Reserve; Buffelspoort Nature Reserve (Williams).

North West Province – Kgaswane Mountain Reserve; Mountain Sanctuary N.R. (Williams). Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006). Borakalalo Nature Reserve (J. Dobson, unpublished, 2009).

Gauteng – Pretoria (Vári, 1976). Witwatersrand Botanical Gardens (J. Dobson, unpublished checklist, 2001). Buffelsdrif Conservancy (Williams).

Free State Province – Cyferfontein (R. Griesel, unpublished).

KwaZulu-Natal – Kosi Bay Nature Reserve; Tembe Nature Reserve; Ndumo Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002).

Northern Cape Province – Kagaligadi Transfrontier Park (van Son, 1959).

Eswatini – Mlawula N. R.; Malolotja N. R..

Saudi Arabia – Asir (Jeddah; Azzan; Abha) (Larsen, 1983b).

Yemen – Aden (Dhala; Jabal Jihaf); Jabal Sabr; Ibb; Jabal Bada'an; Wadi Dur; Wadi Annah; Dalil; Hadhramaut (Ras Fartak); Dhofar (Ain Arzat; Salalah; km 7 and 12 Thamarit Rd; Darbat) (Larsen, 1983b).

Madagascar – Tananarive (Storace, 1963).

Mauritius – Curepipe (Le Cerf, 1913). Moka (Le Cerf, 1927).

Widespread and common (Davis & Barnes, 1991). Following its deliberate introduction into Reunion from Madagascar in 1863 (Davis & Barnes, 1991) it was first recorded from Mauritius in 1870 (Vinson, 1938).

nubila Capronnier, 1881 (as var. of *Papilio demoleus*). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de Belgique* **1881**: 43 (42-43). [Gabon]: "Côte Occidentale d'Afrique, Golfe Benin, d'Agoué (Aghwey)". Treated as an artificial ab. of *demodocus* by Aurivillius, 1899.

docusdemo Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 101 (12-107). [Tanzania]: "Tabora". Holotype (male; #220267) in the NHMUK, London. Treated as an ab. of *demodocus* by Aurivillius, 1908. Treated as a syn. of *demodocus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995 [misspelled as *decusdemo*].

albicans Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 102 (12-107). Cameroon: "Barombi Station". Holotype (female) in the MNHU Collection, Berlin. Treated as an ab. of *demodocus* by Aurivillius, 1908.

karema Strand, 1911 (as ab. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin* **5**: 294 (275-304). [Tanzania]: "S. Tanganyika, Bismarckburg; Tanganyika, Karema; Kilwa, Maliwe; Mtanga, Ufipa; Sokosi, Ufipa; Kitungulu, Urungu".

cariei Le Cerf, 1913 (as ab. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **1913**: 406 (405-406). Mauritius: "Ile Maurice, Curepipe".

tessmanni Schultze, 1914 (as ab. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **79** (A.8.): 2 (1-2). Cameroon: "Süd Kamerun, Akoafim".

conflua Strand, 1914 (as ab. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **80** (A.2.): 158 (139-161). Cameroon: "Duala".

epunctatus Le Cerf, 1927 (as f. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Encyclopédie Entomologique* (B. 3. Lepidoptera) **2**: 58 (44-58). Mauritius: "Ile Maurice, Moka".

minor Dufrane, 1936 (as ab. of *Papilio demodocus demodocus*). *Lambillionea* **36**: 40 (40-42). [Mali]: "Bamako, S.O. Soudan, sur les bords du niger".

juncta Dufrane, 1936 (as ab. of *Papilio demodocus demodocus*). *Lambillionea* **36**: 40 (40-42). [Mali]: "Bamako, S.O. Soudan, sur les bords du Niger".

semijuncta Dufrane, 1936 (as ab. of *Papilio demodocus demodocus*). *Lambillionea* **36**: 40 (40-42). [Burkina Faso]: "Côte d'Ivoire (ancienne Haute Volta), Bobo, Diolasso".

mathieui Dufrane, 1936 (as ab. of *Papilio demodocus demodocus*). *Lambillionea* **36**: 41 (40-42). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Kalule Nord, Katanga".

houzeaui Dufrane, 1936 (as ab. of *Papilio demodocus demodocus*). *Lambillionea* **36**: 41 (40-42). [Mali]: "Bamako, S.O. Soudan, sur les bords du Niger".

longsdoni Krüger, 1937 (as f. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Entomologische Rundschau* **55**: 84 (84). [Mozambique]: "Portug. Ostafrika".

aurantiorum Fabricius, 1938 *in*: Bryk & Fabricius, 1938 [Unnecessary replacement name for *Papilio demoleus* sensu Linnaeus (1764, 1767)]. *Systema Glossatorum* (Brunovia 1807). See Smith & Vane-Wright, 2008.

oblongula Berio, 1941 (as f. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana* **73**: 91 (90-92). "S. Nicolau, Dominga".

viginti Berio, 1941 (as f. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana* **73**: 91 (90-92). [Ghana]: "Ascianti". [Misspelled as *viginta* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.]

adla Berio, 1941 (as f. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana* **73**: 92 (90-92). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belga".

vreuricki Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio demodocus demodocus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 114 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge".

duboisi Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio demodocus demodocus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 114 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Elisabethville, Katanga".

aurantiaca Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio demodocus demodocus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 114 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge, Luébo".

ochrea Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio demodocus demodocus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 114 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge, Léopoldville".

dufranei Berger, 1950 (as ab. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Annales du Musée Royal du Congo Belge. C-Zoologie* (3) **8** (1): 41 (102 pp.). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Uele, Doruma-Sili". Holotype in the MRAC, Tervuren.

overlaeti Berger, 1950 (as ab. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Annales du Musée Royal du Congo Belge. C-Zoologie* (3) **8** (1): 42 (102 pp.). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Uele, Doruma-Sili". Holotype in the MRAC, Tervuren.

confluens Storace, 1963 (as f. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana* **92**: 102 (102-104). Madagascar: "Tananarive".

bennettoides Storace, 1963 (as f. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana* **92**: 102 (102-104). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo ex Belga, Kafakumba".

atromaculatus Storace, 1963 (as f. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana* **92**: 102 (102-104). Eritrea: "Eritrea, Dorfu presso Asmara, m. 1500 s.l.m.".

continua Storace, 1963 (as f. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana* **92**: 103 (102-104). Eritrea: "Eritrea, Himberti".

deminuta Storace, 1963 (as f. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana* **92**: 103 (102-104). Eritrea: "Eritrea centrale, Himberti".

flavocincta Storace, 1963 (as f. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana* **92**: 103 (102-104). [Ethiopia]: "Abissinia sud-occidentale, Dalle".

latevittata Storace, 1963 (as f. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana* **92**: 103 (102-104). [Ghana]: "Guinea superiore, Accra".

pseudopraeses Storace, 1963 (as f. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana* **92**: 104 (102-104). Somalia: "Somalia meridionale, Belet Amin sul basso Giuba".

belonota Vári, 1976 (as ab. of *Papilio demodocus*). *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* **30**: 125 (121-144). South Africa: "Pretoria".

Papilio (Princeps) demodocus bennetti Dixey, 1898
Socotran Citrus Swallowtail

Papilio bennetti Dixey, 1898 in Dixey *et al*., 1898. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1898**: 381 (372-391).
Papilio demodocus bennetti Dixey. Aurivillius, 1899.

Type data: Yemen: "Socotra… on the extreme summit of Jebel Dryet (4900 ft.)". Type (male) in the OXUM Collection.
Diagnosis: Characterised by the narrow yellow bands on all four wings, compared to the nominate subspecies (Larsen, 1983b).
Distribution: Yemen (Socotra - Endemic).
Specific localities:
Yemen – Jebel Dryet, Socotra (TL).

****Papilio (Princeps) demoleus*** Linnaeus, 1758
Lime Swallowtail

Papilio demoleus Linnaeus, 1758. *Systema Naturae* **1**, Regnum Animale, 10th edition: 824 pp.
Papilio demoleus L. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio demoleus Linnaeus, 1758. Carcasson, 1960.
Princeps (Princeps) demoleus (Linnaeus). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (*Princeps*) *demoleus* Linnaeus, 1758. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio (*Princeps*) *demoleus* Linnaeus, 1758. Smith & Vane-Wright, 2008.
Papilio (*Princeps*) *demoleus* Linnaeus, 1758. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.

Type data: [China]: "Canton, coll. Osbeck". Lectotype (male) designated by Honey & Scoble, 2001.
Distribution: Mostly extralimital. Across Asia and into Australia.

Invasive in southern Europe and North America (Hispaniola (Haiti and Domincan Republic), Jamaica, Cuba, the Lesser Antilles, Puerto Rico). In the Afrotropical Region, subspecies *malayanus* has recently become established in the Seychelles.

Larval food:

Citrus species (Rutaceae) (Kolosova & Bolotov, 2020).

Papilio (Princeps) demoleus demoleus Linnaeus, 1758

Lime Swallowtail

Papilio demoleus Linnaeus, 1758. *Systema Naturae* **1**, Regnum Animale, 10th edition: 824 pp.

Type data: "Canton"

Distribution: Yemen, Oman, United Arab Emirates.

Invasive in the Seychelles, having been first recorded there in 2016 (Kolosova & Bolotov, 2020).

Otherwise, largely extralimital. Natively, in southern Asia, from Iraq to south-eastern China and Japan (Okinawa). With range extensions throughout the Middle East, Cyprus, Azerbaijan, the Philippines, and Indonesia (Bolotov *et al.,* 2026).

Specific localities:

Seychelles – Mahé Island (Matyot, 2018). Praslin; La Digue; Eden; Cerf (Bolotov *et al.,* 2026).

Note: The populations established in the Seychelles were initially believed to be ssp. *malayanus* Wallace, 1865. However, Bolotov *et al.,* (2026) show that they belong to the nominate subspecies.

erithonius Cramer, 1779 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *De Uitlandsche Kapellen voorkomende in de drie waereld-deelen Asia, Africa en America.* **3**: 67 (176 pp). Treated as a syn. of *demoleus* by Smith &Vane-Wright, 2008.

epius Fabricius, 1793 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Entomologia Systematica emendata et aucta* **3** (1): 35 (1-488). Type locality: "Habitat in China". Treated as a syn. of *demoleus* by Smith &Vane-Wright, 2008.

demoleinus Oberthür, 1879 (as var. of *Erithonius* [+] *Epius*). *Etudes d'Entomologie* **4**: 57 (1-117). Type locality: [China]: "Chine". Treated as a syn. of *demoleus* by Smith &Vane-Wright, 2008.

libanius Fruhstorfer, 1908 (as ssp. of *Papilio demoleus*). *Entomologische Zeitschrift* **22**: 140-141. Type locality: [Taiwan] "Takau,". Synonymized with *demoleus* by Smith &Vane-Wright, 2008.

rubropunctata Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. *Papilio demoleus demoleus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Societe Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 112 (101-122).

obliterata Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. *Papilio demoleus demoleus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Societe Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 112 (101-122).

jordani Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. *Papilio demoleus demoleus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Societe Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 113 (101-122).

bipunctata Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. *Papilio demoleus demoleus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Societe Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 113 (101-122).

punctata Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. *Papilio demoleus demoleus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Societe Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 113 (101-122).

tripunctata Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. *Papilio demoleus demoleus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Societe Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 113 (101-122).

coomani Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. *Papilio demoleus demoleus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Societe Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 113 (101-122).

le moulti Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. *Papilio demoleus demoleus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Societe Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 113 (101-122).

joannisi Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. *Papilio demoleus demoleus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Societe Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 113 (101-122).

ochrea Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. *Papilio demoleus demoleus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Societe Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 113 (101-122).

wesoui Murayama, 1958 (as ab. *Papilio demoleus*). *New Entomologist*, Ueda **7**: 26 (26–30).

flavosignatus Heydemann, 1954 (as var. of *Papilio demoleus*). *Zeitschrift der Wiener Entomologischen Gesellschaft* **39**: 388 (385-396). Type locality: Afghanistan: "Dschellalabad" [Jalalabad]. Synonymized with *demoleus* by Smith &Vane-Wright, 2008.

**Papilio (Princeps) erithonioides* Grose-Smith, 1891
Malagasy Citrus Swallowtail

Papilio erithonioides Grose-Smith, 1891. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (6) **7**: 122 (122-128).
Papilio erithonioides Smith, 1891. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio erithonioides Smith. Aurivillius, 1908.
Princeps (Princeps) erithonioides (Grose-Smith). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) erithonioides Grose- Smith, 1891. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio erithonioides Smith, 1891. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Princeps*) *erithonioides* Grose- Smith, 1891. Smith & Vane-Wright, 2008.
Papilio (*Princeps*) *erithonioides* Grose- Smith, 1891. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Princeps*) *erithonioides*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Zombitse, Madagascar. 16-17 April 2018. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (*Princeps*) *erithonioides*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Berenty, southern Madagascar. 1989. A. Peyrerias. (ABRI 2018-5036).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Madagascar: "North-west coast of Madagascar". Lectotype (male; BMNHE #220342), designated by Smith & Vane-Wright, 2008, in the NHMUK, London.
Diagnosis: The dorsal hindwing tornal red spot is almost completely separated from the yellow disco-marginal spot by a black marking (Aurivillius, 1908).
Distribution: Madagascar.
Specific localities:
Madagascar – Zombitse; Berenty (Williams). Kirindy Forest, near Morondavana (Smith & Vane-Wright, 2008).
Habitat: Forest (Lees *et al*., 2003).

**Papilio (Princeps) morondavana* Grose-Smith, 1891
Orange-horned Citrus Swallowtail

Papilio morondavana Grose-Smith, 1891. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (6) **8**: 78 (78-81).
Papilio Marondavana Grose-Smith. Grose-Smith & Kirby, [1894]. [species name misspelled]
Papilio morondavana Smith, 1891. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio morondavana Smith. Aurivillius, 1908.
Princeps (Princeps) morondavana (Grose-Smith). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) morondavana Grose-Smith, 1891. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio morondavana Smith, 1891. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Princeps*) *morondavana* Grose Smith, 1891. Smith & Vane-Wright, 2008.
Papilio (*Princeps*) *morondavana* Grose-Smith, 1891. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Princeps*) *morondavana*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Sakaraha, Madagascar. November 1975. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5040).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (*Princeps*) *morondavana*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Sakaraha, Madagascar. February 1976. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5038).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Madagascar: "Mahobo, Morondava River, West Madagascar". Lectotype (male; BMNHE #220321), designated by Smith & Vane-Wright, 2008, in the NHMUK, London.
Diagnosis: Has orange antennae (D'Abrera, 1997). Distinguished from the other Malagasy *Princeps* by the ventral hindwing which features a row of black discal triangular markings in spaces 1- 3 (Desloges).
Distribution: Madagascar.
Specific localities:
Madagascar – Mahobo, Morondava River (TL). Diego Suarez [=Antsiranana]; Kirindy Forest, near Morondavana (Smith & Vane-Wright, 2008).
Habitat: Forest (Lees *et al*., 2003).
Habits: Localised and univoltine, emerging in early rainy season when it can be as common as *P. demodocus* (Smith & Vane-Wright, 2008).

**Papilio (Princeps) praeses* Le Cerf, 1924
Bent Citrus Swallowtail

Papilio grose-smithi f. (? an s.-sp.) *praeses* Le Cerf, 1924. *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 388 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584).
Papilio grosesmithi Rothschild, 1926. [see note below]
Papilio Grose-Smithi Rothschild. Bryk, 1930.
Princeps (Princeps) grosesmithi (Rothschild). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) grosesmithi Rothschild, 1926. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio grosesmithi Rothschild, 1926. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Princeps*) *grosesmithi* Rothschild, 1926. Smith & Vane-Wright, 2008.
Papilio (*Princeps*) *grosesmithi* Rothschild, 1926. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.
syn. of *Papilio praeses* Le Cerf, 1924. Lamas & Cotton, 2026. **syn. nov.**
Papilio praeses Le Cerf, 1924. Lamas & Cotton, 2026.



Papilio (*Princeps*) *praeses*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Madagascar. February 1971. N.A. Brauer. (ABRI 2018-5039).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Madagascar: "N.W. Madagascar".
Note: Although Le Cerf's description of *praeses* makes reference to Rothschild's description of *grosesmithi*, the latter was not published until nearly 18 months after the former. Thus, *praeses* Le Cerf, 1924 takes precedence and is the valid name for the species (Lamas & Cotton, 2026).
Diagnosis: Distinguished by the hindwing row of deeply curved, 'U' shaped, submarginal spots (D'Abrera, 1997).
Distribution: Madagascar.
Specific localities:
Madagascar – Fianarantsoa; Kirindy Forest, near Morondavana (Smith & Vane-Wright, 2008).
Habitat: Forest (Lees *et al*., 2003).

grosesmithi Rothschild, 1926 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (9) **17**: 113 (112-114).
Madagascar: "N.W. Madagascar". Lectotype (male; BMNHE # 220198), designated by Smith & Vane-Wright, 2008, in the NHMUK, London. Synonymized with *praeses* by Lamas & Cotton, 2026.

Subgenus *Druryia* Aurivillius, 1881

Entomologisk Tidskrift **2**: 44 (38-47).
Type-species: *Papilio antimachus* Drury, 1782, by original designation.

= *Melindopsis* Aurivillius, 1899 *in*: Aurivillius, 1898-1899. *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapakademiens Handlingar* **31** (5): 461 (1-561).
Type-species: *Papilio rex* Oberthür, by monotypy

P. antimachus group

***Papilio (Druryia) antimachus** Drury, 1782
African Giant



Papilio (Druryia) antimachus. Male. Ngota Forest, Central African Republic.
Image courtesy Barbara Ruda.

Papilio antimachus Drury, 1782. *Illustrations of Natural History* **3**: index et 1 (76 pp.).
Papilio antimachus Drury, 1782. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio antimachus Drury. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio antimachus Drury, 1782. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio antimachus Drury, 1782. Fox *et al.*, 1965.
Papilio antimachus Drury, 1782. Berger, 1981.
Princeps (Druryia) antimachus (Drury). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) antimachus Drury, 1782. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio antimachus Drury, 1782. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) antimachus Drury, 1782. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio antimachus Drury, 1782. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *antimachus* Drury, [1782]. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) antimachus antimachus. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bimbo Bangui, Central African Republic. 10 June 1979.
Image M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) antimachus antimachus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bangui, Central African Republic. December 2005. (ABRI 2018-5002).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Sierra Leone: “Sierra Leon”.
Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, South Sudan, Angola.
Habitat: Primary forest.
Habits: Much rarer in the west of its range (Guinea to Cameroon) than in the eastern parts of its range. Probably spends much of its time in the forest canopy but males come down to mud-puddle. Specimens sometimes mud-puddle together with those of *P. zalmoxis* but usually avoid places where there are large numbers of other papilionids and pierids (Larsen, 2005a).
Flight period: October (Larsen, 2005a).
Larval food:
On phylogenetic grounds Hancock (1988) posits that the larval foodplant belongs to the family Piperaceae. Rothschild & Reichstein (Anon, 1994) isolated cardiac glycosides from the larva and, on the basis of this finding, speculated that the larval foodplant is an asclepiad vine, Asclepiadaceae (now Apocynaceae).

Papilio (Druryia) antimachus antimachus Drury, 1782
African Giant

Papilio antimachus Drury, 1782. *Illustrations of Natural History* **3**: index et 1 (76 pp.).



Papilio (Druryia) antimachus antimachus. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bimbo Bangui, Central African Republic. 10 June 1979.
Image M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) antimachus antimachus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bangui, Central African Republic. December 2005. (ABRI 2018-5002).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Sierra Leone: “Sierra Leon”.
Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria (south), Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (west), South Sudan, Angola (north).
Specific localities:
Liberia – Nimba range; Wanau Forest (Fox *et al.*, 1965). Mt Gangra (Safian *et al*., 2013). Wologizi (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Ivory Coast – Bingerville (Talbot, 1936).

Ghana – Atewa Range; Amedzofe (Larsen, 2005a). Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2007).
Nigeria – Oni Creek, 100 km east of Lagos; Cross River Loop; Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a).
Cameroon – Bipindi (Le Cerf, 1924).
Gabon – Sindara ferry, south of Lambaréné; Monts de Cristal (Tchimbélé); Kinguélé; Ivindo N.P. (Langoué); Minkébé region (Vande weghe, 2010).
Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Djamba (Dufrane, 1929). Ituri Forest; Semuliki Valley; Central Forest Block; Mitumba Mts. (Ducarme, 2018).

gigantea Watkins, 1899 (as var. of *Drurya* [sic] *antimachus*). *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **35**: 109 (109). Gabon. Treated as an ab. of *antimachus* by Aurivillius, 1908.

plagiata Stichel, 1903 (as ab. of *Druryia antimachus*). *Insektenbörse* **20**: 165 (164-165). Cameroon: "Kamerun".

parvus Reuss, 1922 (as f. of *Papilio antimachus*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **87** (A.11.): 232 (230-241). Sierra Leone.

karschi Reuss, 1922 (as f. of *Papilio antimachus*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **87** (A.11.): 233 (230-241). Togo: "Togo, etc.".

rothschildiana Reuss, 1922 (as f. of *Papilio antimachus*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **87** (A.11.): 234 (230-241). No locality given.

staudingeri Reuss, 1922 (as f. of *Papilio antimachus*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **87** (A.11.): 234 (230-241). Gabon: "Gabun".

centrispila Le Cerf, 1924 (as f. of *Papilio antimachus*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 372 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). Cameroon: "French Cameroon, Bipindi".

melanescens Le Cerf, 1924 (as f. of *Papilio antimachus*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 372 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). "Congo".

congolanus Dufrane, 1929 (as ssp. of *Papilio antimachus*). *Lambillionea* **29**: 138 (138-139). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge". Treated as a syn. of *antimachus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995. **Note**: Larsen (2005a) states that this may be a senior synonym of *parva* Jackson, 1956.

vreuricki Dufrane, 1929 (as ab. of *Papilio antimachus congolanus*). *Lambillionea* **29**: 138 (138-139). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge".

pupillata Dufrane, 1929 (as ab. of *Papilio antimachus congolanus*). *Lambillionea* **29**: 138 (138-139). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge".

obsoleta Dufrane, 1929 (as ab. of *Papilio antimachus congolanus*). *Lambillionea* **29**: 138 (138-139). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge".

lagai Dufrane, 1929 (as ab. of *Papilio antimachus congolanus*). *Lambillionea* **29**: 139 (138-139). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge, Djamba".

virgularia Dufrane, 1929 (as ab. of *Papilio antimachus congolanus*). *Lambillionea* **29**: 139 (138-139). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge".

coffea Talbot, 1936 (as ssp. of *Papilio antimachus*). *Entomologist* **69**: 113 (112-114). Ivory Coast: "Bingerville". Treated as a syn. of *antimachus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

burgeoni Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio antimachus congolanus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 102 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge".

Papilio (Druryia) antimachus parva Jackson, 1956
Eastern African Giant

Papilio antimachus parva Jackson, 1956. *Journal of the East Africa Natural History Society* **23**: 72 (63-102).
syn. of *Papilio (Princeps) antimachus* Drury, 1782. Ackery *et al*., 1995: 139. **syn. n.**
Papilio antimachus parva Jackson, 1956. D'Abrera, 1997: 8. **stat. rev.**

Type data: Uganda: "Kigezi, Kayonza".
Diagnosis: Smaller than the nominate, and the ventral surface has "narrow sub-basal striations, no black margins, and the [forewing] apex has a distinctly yellow ground colour" (D'Abrera, 1997).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo (east), Uganda (west).
Specific localities:
Uganda – Kayonza (TL). Kalinzu; Bwamba; Kibale Forest (Carcasson, 1960). Maramogambo Forest, Queen Elizabeth N.P. (Tumuhimbise *et al*., 2001).

P. menestheus group

******Papilio (Druryia) menestheus* Drury, 1773
Western Emperor Swallowtail

Papilio menestheus Drury, 1773. *Illustrations of Natural History* **2**: index et 15 (90 pp.).
Papilio menestheus Drury, 1773. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio menestheus Drury. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio menestheus Drury, 1773. Fox *et al.*, 1965.
Princeps (Princeps) menestheus Distant. Hancock, 1993. [authorship misattributed]
Papilio (Princeps) menestheus Drury, [1773]. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio menestheus Drury, 1773. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) menestheus Drury, 1773. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio menestheus Drury, 1773. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *menestheus* Drury, [1773]. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) menestheus menestheus. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Abidjan, Ivory Coast. 27 July 1996.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) menestheus menestheus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Guma Valley, western Sierra Leone. November 1991. S. Collins. ex ABRI Collection (ABRI 2018-5032).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Sierra Leone: "Sierra Leon".
Distribution: Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Benin, Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon.

Recorded, in error, from South Africa (Trimen, 1866a) and from Angola (Druce (1875).

Habitat: Though essentially a forest butterfly it has the capacity to survive a considerable amount of forest degradation (Larsen, 2005a).
Habits: A common forest butterfly with some tolerance of degraded habitats, so long as the canopy remains more or less intact. The flight is fast and direct, usually from one to six metres above the ground;

occasionally they fly in the canopy. Both sexes visit flowers and males mud-puddle or come to foul matter, such as animal droppings (Larsen, 2005a).

Early stages:

Schultze, 1917. [larva and pupa]

Larval food:

Citrus species (Rutaceae) [Owen & Owen, 1972].

Zanthoxylum gilletii (De Wild.) P.G. Waterman (Rutaceae) [Lees, 1989 (Korup, Cameroon); Larsen, 2005a, (Kakum, Ghana); as *Fagara macrophylla*].

Papilio (Druryia) menestheus menestheus Drury, 1773

Western Emperor Swallowtail

Papilio menestheus Drury, 1773. *Illustrations of Natural History* **2**: index et 15 (90 pp.).



Papilio (Druryia) menestheus menestheus. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Abidjan, Ivory Coast. 27 July 1996.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) menestheus menestheus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Guma Valley, western Sierra Leone. November 1991. S. Collins (ABRI 2018-5032).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Sierra Leone: "Sierra Leon".

Distribution: Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south, central), Nigeria, Cameroon (west), Equatorial Guinea (mainland), Gabon.

Specific localities:

Senegal – Basse Casamance (Larsen, 2005a).

Guinea – Ziama (Safian *et al*., 2020).

Liberia – Harbel; Fish Lake; Ganta; Wanau Forest; Bomi Hills; Yendamalahoun (Fox *et al.*, 1965). Wologizi; Wonegizi (Safian et al., 2020).

Ivory Coast – Banco Forest (Oremans, 2021).

Ghana – Kakum National Park (Larsen, 2006d). Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen et al., 2007). Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2009).
Togo – Klouto (Safian *et al*., 2009).
Benin – Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016). See Coache et al., 2017.
Nigeria – Bashu (Brattstrom, 2008).
Cameroon – Duala (Strand, 1914). Bipindi (Schultze, 1917). Korup (Larsen, 2005a).
Gabon – Mondah Forest; Malibé Forest (Vande weghe, 2010).

pygmaeus Aurivillius, 1899 *in*: Aurivillius, 1898-9 (as ab. of *Papilio menestheus*). *Kungliga Svenska Vetenskapakademiens Handlingar* **31** (5): 478 (1-561). Cameroon: "Kamerun". Holotype in the NRM, Stockholm. Treated as an ab. of *menestheus* by Aurivillius, 1899.

unimaculatus Strand, 1914 (as ab. of *Papilio menestheus*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **80** (A.2.): 158 (139-161). Cameroon: "Duala".

latefasciatus Schultze, 1917 (as ab. of *Papilio menestheus* v. *lormieri*). *Archiv für Biontologie* **4** (2): 20 (1-28). Cameroon: "Südkamerun, Bipindi".

marjorie Oremans, 2021 (as f. of *Papilio menestheus*) *Faunitaxys*, **9** (10): 5 (5-6). Ivory Coast: "Abidjan, forêt du Banco".

Papilio (Druryia) menestheus canui Gauthier, 1984
Bioko Western Emperor Swallowtail

Papilio menestheus canui Gauthier, 1984. *Entomologische Zeitschrift. Frankfurt. a.M.* **94**: 316 (314-320).

Type data: Equatorial Guinea: "Insel Bioko, Strand bei Ureca".
Distribution: Equatorial Guinea (Bioko).
Specific localities:
Equatorial Guinea – Bioko (Ureca (TL). Riaba (Concepcion, Biapa); Luba (San Carlos); Malabo (Sta. Isabel) (Spearman *et al*., 2000). Moraca; Campamento Hormiga; Río Riaco (Martin & Cobos, 2016)).

**Papilio (Druryia) lormieri* Distant, 1874
Central Emperor Swallowtail



Papilio (Druryia) lormieri lormieri. Male. Cameroon, May 2019.
Image courtesy Jeremy Dobson.

Papilio lormieri Distant, 1874. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **11**: 129 (129-130).
Papilio menestheus Lormieri Dist., 1874. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio lormieri Distant, 1874. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio lormieri Distant, 1874. Berger, 1981.
Papilio lormieri Distant, 1874. Kielland, 1990d.
Princeps (Princeps) lormieri (Distant). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) lormieri Distant, 1874. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio lormieri Distant, 1874. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio lormieri Distant, 1874. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *lormieri* Distant, 1874. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) lormieri lormieri. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bayanga, Central African Republic. February 1989.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) lormieri lormieri. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mbogi, Djugu Terr., Ituri, Democratic Republic of the Congo. 1 March 2014. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.

Type data: [French West Africa]: "Madagascar". [False locality.]
Diagnosis: Similar to *P. ophidicephalus,* but the median pale band on the upperside of the wings is much narrower (Kielland, 1990d). Similar to *P. menestheus*, but forewing median band is straighter.
Distribution: Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan (south-west), Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania.

Given, erroneously, as occurring in Nigeria (Congdon & Collins, 1998). Larsen (2005a) states that it does not occur in Nigeria but instead ranges eastwards from the Sanaga River in central Cameroon. Mistakenly reported from Madagascar by Saalmüller (1884) and Paulian (1951) (Lees *et al*., 2003).
Habitat: Undisturbed primary forest.
Habits: Flight powerful and weaving, sometimes high above the ground but also quite low down. Both sexes come down to feed on low-growing flowers, a low-growing wild balsam being a favourite. Males are sometimes attracted to animal dung (Larsen, 1991c). Males sometimes mudpuddle in large assemblages and patrol forest paths. Females are less seldom encountered than the males, either feeding from flowers or searching for larval host-plants on which to oviposit (Congdon & Collins, 1998).
Larval food:
Clausena anisata (Willd.) Hook.f. ex Benth. (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316].
Fagaropsis species (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316].
Teclea species (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316].
Zanthoxylum gilletii (De Wild.) P.G.Waterman (Rutaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 41; as *Fagara macrophylla*].

Papilio (Druryia) lormieri lormieri Distant, 1874
Central Emperor Swallowtail

Papilio lormieri Distant, 1874. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **11**: 129 (129-130).



Papilio (Druryia) lormieri lormieri. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bayanga, Central African Republic. February 1989.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) lormieri lormieri. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mbogi, Djugu Terr., Ituri, Democratic Republic of the Congo. 1 March 2014. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.

Type data: [French West Africa]: "Madagascar". [False locality.]
Distribution: Cameroon (south and east), Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Gabon, Angola (north), Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (excluding south and extreme north-east), South Sudan (south-west).
Specific localities:
Gabon – Mondah Forest; Monts de Cristal (Kinguélé; Tchimbélé; Alembé); Chaillu Massif (Waka; Mimongo); Lopé N.P. (Mikongo); Ivindo N.P. (Masouna 2000; Ipassa); Franceville; Camp Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010).
Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Confluence of Louébo and Loangué Rivers (TL of *aureus*). Punia (Dufrane, 1946). Ituri Forest; Central Forest Block; Mitumba Mts. (Ducarme, 2018).

bassana Strand, 1913 (as ab. of *Papilio menestheus* v. *lormieri*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **79** (A.2.): 24 (10-26). Cameroon: "Kamerun, Bassagebiet a. Lom.".

aureus Moreau, 1917 (as var. of *Papilio menestheus*). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **1917**: 126 (126). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo belge, district de Kassaï comprise entre les rivières Louébo et Loangué". Treated as a syn. of *lormieri* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

cuvelieri Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio menestheus lormieri*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 114 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Punia, Kivu".

Papilio (Druryia) lormieri semlikana Le Cerf, 1924
Thin-band Central Emperor Swallowtail

Papilio menestheus-lormieri semlikana Le Cerf, 1924. *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 388 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584).
Papilio lormieri semlikana Le Cerf, 1924. Berger, 1981.



Papilio (Druryia) lormieri semlikana. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Kalinzu Forest, Uganda. 12 December 2009. P. Ward.
Images M.C. Williams ex P. Ward Collection.

Type data: [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Semliki River".
Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo (eastern Kivu), Uganda (west), Tanzania (north-west).
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Semliki River (TL). Mitumba Mts. (Ducarme, 2018).
Uganda – Kalinzu Forest (Carcasson, 1960). Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996). Maramogambo Forest, Queen Elizabeth N.P. (Tumuhimbise *et al*., 2001).
Tanzania – Mihumu (Kielland, 1990d, a single sighting). Minziro Forest (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

Papilio (Druryia) lormieri neocrocea Koçak, 1983
Narrow-band Central Emperor Swallowtail

Papilio lormieri crocea Storace, 1955. [Invalid; homonym]
Papilio lormieri neocrocea Koçak, 1983. *Priamus* **2**: 165 (**2**: 164-166; **3**: 38-39). [Replacement name]
Papilio lormieri crocea Storace, 1955. Larsen, 1991c.
Papilio (Princeps) lormieri neocrocea Koçak, 1983. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.



Papilio (Druryia) lormieri neocrocea. Male (Wingspan: 103 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Buikme Road, Mabira Forest, Uganda. 17 February 2008. P. Ward.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: Uganda: “Entebbe; Mabera Forest; Kibanga; Kyetume; Mubango” (Storace, 1955).
Distribution: Uganda (central and east), Kenya (west).
Specific localities:
Uganda – Entebbe (TL). Mabira Forest (Stoneham, 1951). Kibanga; Kyetume; Mubango (Storace, 1955).
Kenya – Kakamega Forest (Larsen, 1991c).

ophidicephaloides Stoneham, 1951 *in*: Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as f. of *Papilio lormieri*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 18 (180 pp.). Uganda: “Mabira Forest”. Treated as a syn. of *neocrocea* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

rufopunctata Stoneham, 1951 *in*: Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as f. of *Papilio lormieri*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 18 (180 pp.). No locality given. Treated as a syn. of *neocrocea* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

crocea Storace, 1955 (as ssp. of *Papilio lormieri*). *Memorie della Società Entomologica Italiana* **33**: 132 (120-137). Type locality: Uganda: “Entebbe; Mabera Forest; Kibanga; Kyetume; Mubango”. [Invalid; junior primary homonym of *Papilio croceus* Geoffroy, 1785 [Pieridae].]

**Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus* Oberthür, 1878
Southern Emperor Swallowtail (#)



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus. Left & centre: Males. Right: Female
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall (left & right) and Raimund Schutte (centre).

Papilio ophidicephalus Oberthür, 1878. *Études d’Entomologie* **3**: 13 (1-48).
Papilio ophidicephalus Oberthür, 1878. Trimen & Bowker, 1889.
Papilio menestheus ophidicephalus Oberth., 1878. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio menestheus ophidicephalus Oberth. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio ophidicephalus Oberthür. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Papilio ophidicephalus Oberthür, 1878. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio ophidicephalus Oberthür, 1878. Berger, 1981.
Papilio ophidicephalus Oberthür, 1878. Kielland, 1990d.
Papilio ophidicephalus Oberthür, 1878. Larsen, 1991c.
Princeps (Princeps) ophidicephalus (Oberthür) Hancock, 1993.
Papilio ophidicephalus Oberthür, 1878. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 304.
Papilio (Princeps) ophidicephalus Oberthür, 1878. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio ophidicephalus Oberthür, 1878. D’Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *ophidicephalus* Oberthür, 1878. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus ophidicephalus. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lower forests, Mount Meru, Tanzania. 31 January 2015.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus ophidicephalus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Meru, Kenya. June 1994. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5034).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Tanzania]: "aux montagnes de Schimba, sur la Côte, en face de l'île de Zanzibar"; [South Africa]: "Bashee River, Kaffraria".
Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Eswatini.
Habitat: Temperate evergreen forest. In Tanzania it is found from sea-level to altitudes of 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Frequents especially kloofs and streams in forest. The flight is rather heavy and undulating, usually a few metres, but sometimes many metres above the ground. Males are very partial to patrolling up and down streams or dry stream beds. Both sexes feed from flowers, especially those of *Impatiens* species. Males mud-puddle, especially in the afternoon, often sitting motionless in small groups of up to a half dozen individuals. Females keep to the shady undergrowth.
Flight period: September to March, with peak emergences in October and January in southern Africa (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Early stages:
Millar, *in*: Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 231 [as *Papilio ophidicephalus* Oberthür; near Durban, KwaZulu-Natal].
"…. The young larvae are very similar to those of *P. Demoleus* [*P. demodocus*]."
Fountaine, 1911: 48 [*Papilio ophidicehalus zuluensis* as *Papilio ophidicephalus*].
Clark, *in*: Van Son, 1949: 29 [as *Papilio (Papilio) ophidicephalus phalusco*].
Egg. 1,3 mm in diameter by 1,3 mm high; spherical with flattened base; smooth; light watery yellow when laid, darkening to pale dull yellow; laid singly on the upper- or underside of a leaf of the food-plant, preferably a young sapling; duration of egg stage unrecorded. **First instar larva**. Black with white marking at posterior end; structurally similar to *P. demodocus* but thoracic segments comparatively wider and setose processes blunter. **Second instar larva**. Dark olivaceous brown with last three segments white and sometimes showing traces of central white marking on 6th to 8th segments; setose processes a little reduced but present on all segments; dorsal pair on 8th segment more prominent than rest. **Third instar larva**. Setose processes reduced to mere tubercles except largest anterior pair, which is much reduced compared to previous stage and pair of dorsal tubercles on 8th segment larger; thoracic segments conspicuously swollen and white markings more extensive, giving larva strong resemblance to bird-dropping,

especially when it lies curled up on upper surface of leaf. **Fourth instar larva**. A further reduction of anterior processes but paired dorsal tubercles on 8th segment more prominent; white markings more conspicuous, central ones extended forward at sides to form V-like patch, with paired yellowish maculae near middle of 5th and 6th segments. **Fifth (final) instar larva**. Bluish green with narrow transverse blackish bands on first three segments and large somewhat H-shaped marking on 6th to 10th segments, the cross-bar occupying posterior half of 8th segment and sides produced obliquely downwards both in front and behind; underside of six anterior segments blackish, remainder, including all prolegs except first pair, whitish tinged with pinkish; tubercles on 8th segment very prominent, blunt and coriaceous at tips and same colour as dark band on which they are situated; two small whitish dots directly behind tubercles; osmeterium blackish, branches spreading obliquely, upcurved distally and with yellowish tips; full-grown larva 40-43 mm; larval period about five weeks. **Pupa**. Narrow and elongate, ventrally convex, dorsally concave, with sides parallel from head to 4th segment, then evenly widened to 8th segment, behind which gradually tapers to broadly truncate posterior end; dorso-thoracic prominence rather inconspicuous, straight in side view, the anterior slope at right angles to dorsal edge; cephalic processes widely separated, parallel, broad and slightly downcurved at tips; dorsal surface of abdomen with four rows of tubercles, dorsal ones of 8th segment very prominent and curved backwards; whole surface of pupa rather rough, with numerous small tubercles; colour a mixture of greenish, brownish and pinkish-white designs giving it an extraordinary likeness to piece of rotten wood or lichen-covered bark; length about 34 mm; diapause in pupal stage.

Henning, S.F., 1984: 31.

Clark, *in*: Pringle *et al*., 1994: p. 408; plate 35 [as *Papilio ophidicephalus phalusco*].

"The eggs are laid singly on the leaves of the foodplant. They are 1,6 mm in diameter and 1,6 mm high and are a light, watery yellow when laid, later darkening to pale, dull yellow. There are five larval instars with a duration of about five weeks. Larvae in the first four instars resemble bird droppings while the final instar is leaf-like. The pupa resembles a piece of lichen-covered bark or a broken twig. It is attached by cremastral hooks to a silk pad and is supported in an upright position by a silken girdle. The pupal stage varies in length from about two weeks to about three months."

Henning *et al.*, 1997: 226 (photographs of early instar larvae, intermediate instar larva, final instar larvae (two forms) and pupa).



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus. Pupa.
Image courtesy Raimund Schutte

Larval food:

Calodendrum capense Thunb. (Rutaceae) [Dickson & Kroon, 1978].

Citrus species (Rutaceae) [Dickson & Kroon, 1978].

Clausena anisata (Willd.) Hook.f. ex Benth. (Rutaceae) [Fountaine, 1911: 48; as *Clausena inaequalis* (DC) Benth.; Eshowe, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa].

Zanthoxylum capense (Thunb.) Harv. (Rutaceae) [Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 304].

Zanthoxylum davyi (I.Verd.) P.G.Waterman (Rutaceae) [Williams, 1994: ; Williams, 1996: 134; Hanglip Forest, near Louis Trichardt, Limpopo Province; ssp. *entabeni*].

Zanthoxylum delagoense P.G.Waterman (Rutaceae) [Dickson & Kroon, 1978].

Zanthoxylum species (Rutaceae) [Bowker & Millar, *in* Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 231; near Durban; as *Zanthoxylon* species].

Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus ophidicephalus Oberthür, 1878
Southern Emperor Swallowtail

Papilio ophidicephalus Oberthür, 1878. *Études d'Entomologie* **3**: 13 (1-48).



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus ophidicephalus. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mount Meru lower forests, Tanzania. 31 January 2015.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus ophidicephalus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Meru, Kenya. June 1994. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5034).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Tanzania]: "aux montagnes de Schimba, sur la Côte, en face de l'île de Zanzibar"; [South Africa]: "Bashee River, Kaffraria".
Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo (south-east), Kenya (east), Tanzania, Zambia (extreme north-east), Mozambique.
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Kasenga (Berger, 1981).
Kenya – Meru; Donyo Sabuk; Kibwezi (Carcasson, 1961). Shimba Hills; Mount Sagala; Meru; Kibwezi; Arabuko-Sokoke; Nairobi (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Amani; Morogoro; Lake Rukwa (Carcasson, 1960).
Zambia – Mbala; Sumbu (Heath *et al*., 2002).

Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus phalusco Suffert, 1904

Linear Southern Emperor Swallowtail (#)

Papilio ophidiocephalus [sic] *phalusco* Suffert, 1904. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 103 (12-107).
Papilio menestheus ophidicephalus ab. *phalusco* Suff. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio (Princeps) ophidicephalus phalusco Suffert, 1904. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus phalusco. Male (Wingspan: 115 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Linwood Forest, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 13 February 2005. J. Dobson
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus phalusco. Female (Wingspan: 130 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ngele Forest, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 30 December 2011. J. Dobson
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: [South Africa]: "Natal".
Diagnosis: In this subspecies the discal spots are arranged in a nearly straight line, showing their greatest enlargement near the costa of the forewing (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal – south, Eastern Cape Province).
Specific localities:
South Africa –
KwaZulu-Natal – Karkloof; Pietermaritzburg; Balgowan (Van Son, 1949). Durban; Pinetown (Swanepoel, 1953). Tugela River Valley (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Eastern Cape Province – Gonubie River; Bashee River; Tsomo River; Pirie Forest; King William's Town; Katberg; Hogsback; Stutterheim; Port St Johns; Ngqeleni (Van Son, 1949). Amatola Mountains; East London (Swanepoel, 1953).

Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus chirinda van Son, 1939
Banded Southern Emperor Swallowtail

Papilio ophidicephalus chirinda van Son, 1939. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* **20**: 59 (53-64).



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus chirinda. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Vumba, Zimbabwe. 3 January 1976.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus chirinda. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Chirinda Forest, Zimbabwe. 6 September 2000.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Zimbabwe]: "South-eastern Rhodesia, Chirinda Forest".
Diagnosis: In this subspecies the discal spots on the forewing upperside are fused from vein 3 to vein 9 in the male, and in the female are fused into a continuous band (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Distribution: Mozambique (west-central); Zimbabwe (east).
Specific localities:
Mozambique – Dondo (Van Son, 1949). Amatongas (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Zimbabwe – Christmas Pass (Trimen, 1894). Vumba Mountains (Van Son, 1939). Chirinda Forest; Nyanga (Van Son, 1949).

barnesi van Son, 1939 (as var. of *Papilio ophidicephalus chirinda*). *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* **20**: 60 (53-64).
Zimbabwe: "Southern Rhodesia, Vumba Mountains, Umtali District".

Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus entabeni van Son, 1939
Entabeni Southern Emperor Swallowtail (#)

Papilio ophidicephalus entabeni van Son, 1939. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* **20**: 60 (53-64).



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus entabeni. Male (Wingspan: 110 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mpaphuli Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 30 April 2011. J. Dobson
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus entabeni. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mphaphuli Cycad Reserve, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 28 March 2004. G. Henning.
Images M.C. Williams ex Henning Collection.

Type data: South Africa: "Northern Transvaal, Entabeni, Zoutpansberg range". Holotype (male) in the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.
Diagnosis: On the forewing upperside the discal spots are smaller than in ssp. *chirinda*. In males these spots are weakly fused from veins 4 to 8 and in females they are only weakly fused (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Distribution: South Africa (Limpopo Province).
Specific localities:
South Africa –
Limpopo Province – Entabeni Forest (TL). Mooiplaats, north of Louis Trichardt (Van Son, 1949). Sibasa; Goedehoop; Louis Trichardt (Swanepoel, 1953). Blouberg (Pringle *et al*., 1994). Buzzard Mountain Retreat (Williams).
Conservation status: Classified as Rare – Habitat Specialist by Mecenero *et al*., 2013.

Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus transvaalensis van Son, 1939

Dusted Southern Emperor Swallowtail (#)

Papilio ophidicephalus transvaalensis van Son, 1939. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* **20**: 61 (53-64).



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus transvaalensis. Male (Wingspan: 110 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lekgalameetse N.R., Limpopo Province, South Africa. 8 January 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus transvaalensis. Female (Wingspan: 120 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lekgalameetse N.R., Limpopo Province, South Africa. 6 January 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type data: South Africa: "North Transvaal, Woodbush, Pietersburg District". Holotype (male) in the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.
Diagnosis: On the forewing upperside the discal spots are separated and those in areas 1B and 2 are distinctly enlarged. On the hindwing upperside, in addition, the discal area is heavily irrorated with yellow scales (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Distribution: South Africa (Limpopo Province).
Specific localities:
South Africa –
Limpopo Province – Woodbush (TL). Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve ("Malta Forest") (Van Son, 1949).
Elim Hospital (intermediate between ssps. *transvaalensis* and *entabeni*) (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Conservation status: Classified as Rare – Habitat Specialist by Mecenero *et al*., 2013.

Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus ayresi van Son, 1939
Spotted Southern Emperor Swallowtail (#)

Papilio ophidicephalus ayresi van Son, 1939. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* **20**: 62 (53-64).



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus ayresi. Male (Wingspan: 110 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Springwaters Forest, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 21 February 2003. J. Dobson
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus ayresi. Female (Wingspan: 120 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Springwaters Forest, Mpumalanga, South Africa. 21 February 2003. J. Dobson
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: South Africa: "North-east Transvaal, Marieps Mountain, boundary of Lydenburg and Pietersburg Districts". Holotype (male) in the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.
Diagnosis: In this subspecies the discal spots are very small, uniform in size, and are separate in both sexes. The spots are arranged in a straighter line than in ssp. *tranvaalensis* (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Distribution: South Africa (Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal – north-west), Eswatini.
Specific localities:
South Africa –
Mpumalanga – Marieps Kop (TL). Barberton (Van Son, 1949). Sabie; Graskop (Swanepoel, 1953).
Sterkspruit Nature Reserve; Buffelspoort Nature Reserve (Williams).
KwaZulu-Natal – Vryheid (Curle).

Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus zuluensis van Son, 1939
Zulu Southern Emperor Swallowtail (#)

Papilio ophidicephalus zuluensis van Son, 1939. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* **20**: 63 (53-64).



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus zuluensis. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nkandla, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. January 1957. W. Teare.
Images M.C. Williams ex Henning Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus zuluensis. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Eshowe, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 3 January 1993. M. Lunderstedt.
Images G. Henning ex Henning Collection.

Type data: South Africa: "Zululand, Eshowe". Holotype (male) in the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.
Diagnosis: Discal spots larger than in ssp. *ayersii* and weakly fused in females. The spots in areas 1B and 2 are comparatively elongated (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal – north-east).
Specific localities:
South Africa –
KwaZulu-Natal – Eshowe (TL). Dlinza Forest in Eshowe; Nkandla Forest near Mtunzini (Van Son, 1949).
Ngoye Forest (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Conservation status: Classified as Rare – Habitat Specialist by Mecenero *et al*., 2013.

Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus niassicola Storace, 1955
Malawian Southern Emperor Swallowtail

Papilio ophidicephalus niassicola Storace, 1955. *Memorie della Società Entomologica Italiana* **33**: 130 (120-137).



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus niassicola. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Malawi. 23 April 1973.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Malawi: "Niassa, Linderdale".
Distribution: Malawi (south and central).
Specific localities:
Malawi – Niassa, Linderdale (TL). Mt Mulanje; Zomba Mountain (Congdon *et al*., 2010).
Mozambique – Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al*., 2010).

Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus mkuwadzi Gifford, 1961
Nyika Southern Emperor Swallowtail

Papilio ophidicephalus mkuwadzi Gifford, 1961. *Entomologist* **94**: 288 (287-289).



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus mkuwadzi. Male (Wingspan: 105mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Makutu Mts, Zambia. 9 December 1978. Fisher.
Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Malawi]: "Nyasaland, Mkuwadzi forest, Nkata Bay District".
Diagnosis: Larger than the nominte subspecies with wider yellow markings (Kielland, 1990d).
Distribution: Tanzania (south-west), Malawi (north), Zambia (north-east).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Tukuyu (1200m) (Kielland, 1990d).
Malawi – Mkuwadzi Forest (TL). Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).
Zambia – Mafinga Mountains; Makutu Mountains; Nyika (Heath *et al*., 2002).

Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus cottrelli van Son, 1966
Zambian Southern Emperor Swallowtail

Papilio ophidicephalus cottrelli van Son, 1966. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* **25**: 81 (81-89).



Papilio (Druryia) ophidicephalus cottrelli. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Kamaila Forest Reserve, Chisamba, Zambia. 5 February 1955.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Zambia]: "N. Rhodesia, Kamaila Forest Reserve, Chisamba".
Distribution: Zambia (south-central).
Specific localities:
Zambia – Kamaila Forest Reserve near Chisamba (TL). 140 km south of Mwinilunga; South Mutundu River; Ndola; Luongo River; Kafue; Luapula River; 50 km west of Mumbwa (Heath *et al*., 2002).

P. zenobia group

***Papilio (Druryia) zenobia** Fabricius, 1775
Black-spotted Large Sash

Papilio zenobia Fabricius, 1775. *Systema Entomologiae* Flensburgi & Lipsiae: 503 (832 pp.).
Papilio zenobia Fabr., 1775. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio zenobia F. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio zenobia Fabricius, 1775. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio zenobia Fabricius, 1775. Fox *et al.*, 1965.
Papilio zenobia Fabricius, 1775. Berger, 1981.
Princeps zenobia (Fabricius). Hancock, 1988.
Princeps (Druryia) zenobia Fabricius. Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) zenobia Fabricius, 1775. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio zenobia Fabricius, 1775. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) zenobia Fabricius, 1775. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio zenobia Fabricius, 1775. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *zenobia* Fabricius, 1775. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) zenobia. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Sagamase, Atewa Mtns, Ghana. July 1998. MM/PW. (ABRI 2018-5049).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) zenobia. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Sagamase, Atewa Mtns, Ghana. February 2000. (ABRI 2018-5050).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Sierra Leone: "Sierra Leon".
Diagnosis: Similar to *P. cyproeofila* but lacks white marginal spots on the hindwings. Also close to *P. nobicea* but differs in its cream bands, which are also of a different shape (Larsen, 2005a).
Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria (south), Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko), Gabon, Angola (north), Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda (west).

Erroneously recorded from South Africa, as *Papilio zenobius* and *Papilio messalina*, by Trimen, 1862c (Williams).
Specific localities:
Guinea – Conakry; Nimba (Larsen, 2005a). Ziama (Safian *et al*., 2020).

Liberia – Ganta; Wanau Forest; Zorzor; Yendamalahoun (Fox *et al.*, 1965). Wologizi; Wonegizi (Safian et al., 2020).
Ivory Coast – Abidjan (Hancock, 1988).
Ghana – Amentia (Hancock, 1988). Kakum National Park (Larsen, 2006d). Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2007).
Nigeria – Calabar (Westwood, 1872). Ubiaja (Hancock, 1988).
Cameroon – Lomie; Mbalamayo (Hancock, 1988). Korup (Larsen, 2005a).
Equatorial Guinea – Bioko (Sta Isabel; Basile); Nkolentangen (Schultze, 1913).
Gabon – Monts de Cristal (Camp Lonmin; Tchimbélé); Waka; Bitam; Ivindo N.P. (Kongou; Ipassa); Franceville (Vande weghe, 2010).
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Kapanga; Paulis [=Isiro] (Hancock, 1988). Ituri Forest; Semuliki Valley; Central Forest Block; Mitumba Mts. (Ducarme, 2018).
Uganda – Kayonza; Kibale Forest; Bwamba; Fort Portal (Carcasson, 1960). Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996). Maramogambo Forest, Queen Elizabeth N.P. (Tumuhimbise *et al*., 2001).
Habitat: Wetter forest in good to reasonable condition (Larsen, 2005a).
Habits: Much scarcer than *P. cyproeofila* but otherwise has similar habits (Larsen, 2005a).
Larval food:
Piper umbellatum L. (Piperaceae) [Fontaine, 1985; Democratic Republic of the Congo].
Piper species (Piperaceae) [Larsen, 2005a; Kakum N.P., Ghana].

messalina Stoll, 1790 *in*: Stoll, [1787-1790] (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Die Uitlandsche Kapellen voorkomende in de drie waerrelddeelen Asia, Africa en America* [Supplement]: 125 ([184 pp.]). South Africa: "Land der Caffers". [False locality]. Treated as a syn. of *zenobia* by Aurivillius, 1899.

cynortas Godart, 1819 *in*: Latreille & Godart, 1819 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Encyclopédie Méthodique*. Encyclopédie Méthodique. Histoire Naturelle. Entomologie 9: 75 (1-328). [Invalid, unjustified emendation and misidentification of *cynorta* Fabricius, 1793.]

odenatus Westwood, 1872 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1872**: 96 (85-110). [Nigeria]: "Old Calabar". Treated as an ab. of *zenobia* by Aurivillius, 1899.

amygdaliferus Schultze, 1913 (as f. of *Papilio zenobia*). *Entomologische Rundschau* **30**: 49 (49-50). [Equatorial Guinea]: "Sta Isabel; Basilé". **Note**: Spearman *et al*., 2000: 452 treat *amygdaliferus* as a valid subspecies of *zenobia*.

infrapicta Strand, 1913 (as ab. of *Papilio zenobia*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **79** (A.2.): 23 (10-26). [Equatorial Guinea]: "Span Guinea, Nkolentangen".

**Papilio (Druryia) cyproeofila* Butler, 1868
Tufted Large Sash

Papilio cyproeofila Butler, 1868. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **5**: 60 (60).
Papilio cypraeofila Butler, 1868. Aurivillius, 1899. [species name misspelled]
Papilio cypraeofila Btlr. Aurivillius, 1908. [species name misspelled]
Papilio cypraeofila Butler, 1868. Fox *et al.*, 1965. [species name misspelled]
Princeps cyproeofila (Butler). Hancock, 1988.
Princeps (Druryia) cypraeofila (Butler). Hancock, 1993. [species name misspelled]
Papilio (Princeps) cyproeofila Butler, 1868. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio cyproeofila Butler, 1868. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) cyproeofila Butler, 1868. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio cyproeofila Butler, 1868. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *cyproeofila* Butler, 1868. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) cyproeofila cyproeofila. Male. Wingspan 88 mm. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bobiri Forest, Ghana. 22 November 2011. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) cyproeofila cyproeofila. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Abidjan, Ivory Coast. 22 October 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Ghana]: "Ashantee".
Diagnosis: See *P. gallienus* for differentiating features.
Distribution: Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic.
Habitat: Forest, with some tolerance for degraded forest (Larsen, 2005a).
Habits: Fairly common. Often seen flying down forest paths with an effortless but rapid flight. Both sexes are fond of flowers, sometimes up to half a dozen can be found feeding together at a patch of flowers (Larsen, 2005a).
Larval food:
Piper species (Piperaceae) [Larsen, 2005a; oviposition; Kakum, Ghana].

Papilio (Druryia) cyproeofila cyproeofila Butler, 1868
Tufted Large Sash

Papilio cyproeofila Butler, 1868. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **5**: 60 (60).



Papilio (Druryia) cyproeofila cyproeofila. Male. Wingspan 88 mm. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bobiri Forest, Ghana. 22 November 2011. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) cyproeofila cyproeofila. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Gambari Forest Reserve, Nigeria. April 1963. J. Boorman. (ABRI 2018-5045).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) cyproeofila cyproeofila. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Abidjan, Ivory Coast. 22 October 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Ghana: "Ashantee".
Distribution: Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria (west).
Specific localities:
Guinea – Ziama (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Liberia – Nimba region; Ganta; Wanau Forest (Fox *et al.*, 1965). Wologizi; Wonegizi (Safian et al., 2020).
Ghana – Ashanti (TL). Kakum National Park (Larsen, 2006d). Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen et al., 2007). Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2009).

zenobius Godart, 1819 *in*: Latreille & Godart, 1819], [1824 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Encyclopédie Méthodique. Histoire Naturelle. Entomologie* **9**: 74 (1-328). Sierra Leone. [Invalid; unjustified emendation and misidentification of *zenobia* Fabricius, 1775. See Hancock, 1988.] Treated as a syn. of *cypraeofila* [sic] by Aurivillius, 1899.

Papilio (Druryia) cyproeofila praecyola Suffert, 1904
Central Tufted Large Sash

Papilio cypraeafila [sic] *praecyola* Suffert, 1904. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 94 (12-107).
Papilio cypraeafila ab. *praecyola* Suff. Aurivillius, 1908. [Species name misspelled]
Princeps fernandus praecyola (Suffert). Hancock, 1988. **stat. nov.**
Papilio (Princeps) cyproeofila praecyola Suffert, 1904. Larsen, 2005a.



Papilio (Druryia) cyproeofila praecyola. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Somalomo, Cameroon, 1 December 2022. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: Cameroon: "Camerun".
Distribution: Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Central African Republic.
Specific localities:
Nigeria – Ubiaja; Ikom (Hancock, 1988). Bashu (Brattstrom, 2008).
Cameroon – Lomie (Hancock, 1988). Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

**Papilio (Druryia) andronicus* Ward, 1871
Biafra Large Sash

Papilio andronicus Ward, 1871. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **8**: 121 (34-36, 58-60, 81-82, 118-122).
Papilio andronicus Ward, 1871. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio andronicus Ward. Aurivillius, 1908.
Princeps andronicus (Ward). Hancock, 1988.
Princeps (Druryia) anddronicus Ward. Hancock, 1993. [species name misspelled]
Papilio (Princeps) andronicus Ward, 1871. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio andronicus Ward, 1871. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio andronicus Ward, 1871. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *andronicus* Ward, 1871. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) andronicus. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mount Kupe, Cameroon. January 2011. (ABRI 2018-5047).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) andronicus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mount Kala, Cameroon. August 1998. S. Collins (ABRI 2018-5073).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Cameroon: "Camaroons".
Diagnosis: Can be distinguished from *P. zenobia* by it's larger size and lack of ventral hindwing basal oblong spots (Vande weghe, 2010).
Distribution: Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Gabon.
Specific localities:
Cameroon – Barombi Station (TL of *chionicus*).
Gabon – Mimongo; Tchimbélé (Vande weghe, 2010).
Habitat: Endemic to the Lower-Guinean Forest (Vande weghe, 2010).

chionicus Karsch, 1893 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift* **38**: 370 (367-372). Cameroon: "Barombi Station". Treated as a syn. of *andronicus* by Hancock, 1988.

**Papilio (Druryia) gallienus* Distant, 1879
Lowland Large Sash

Papilio cypraeafila [sic] *gallienus* Distant, 1879. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1879**: 649 (647-649).
Papilio gallienus Dist., 1879. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio gallienus Dist. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio gallienus Distant, 1879. Berger, 1981.
Princeps gallienus (Distant). Hancock, 1988.
Princeps (Druryia) gallienus (Distant). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) gallienus Distant, 1879. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio gallienus Distant, 1879. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) gallienus Distant, 1879. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio gallienus Distant, 1879. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *gallienus* Distant, 1879. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) gallienus. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ivindo N.P., Gabon. 27 November 2017. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) gallienus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nebobongo, Haut-Uele, Democratic Republic of the Congo. 4 July 2014. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.

Type data: [Nigeria]: "Isubu, Mongu-ma-lobah and Calabar district".
Diagnosis: Easily confused with *P. mechowi mechowi* Dewitz, 1881. Males of both species feature androconial scales along the inner edge of the forewing discal band, but this scaling is more extensive in *gallienus*. In *gallienus* the hindwing is rounded, while in *mechowi* it is distinctly angled at space 3. In *gallienus*, the hindwing spot in space 3 is roughly the same size as the neigbouring spots, while in *mechowi* this spot is clearly smaller (Desloges, 2023). Similar to *P. cyproeofila* but has creamy yellow rather than creamy white bands, and hindwing band much narrower and curved on inner edge (Larsen, 2005a).
Distribution: Nigeria (Cross River loop), Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (Central Basin).
Specific localities:
Nigeria – Isubu and Calabar district (TL).
Gabon – Ivindo N.P. (Ipassa) (Vande weghe, 2010).
Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Salonga River (Dufrane, 1936). Flandria, Tshuapa (Berger, 1950). Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018).
Habitat: Strictly limited to wetter forests in good condition (Larsen, 2005a).
Habits: Localized and rare. The flight is more persistent and faster than in other members of the group. It begins to fly early in the morning (Schultze, 1917). Males fly along forest paths and river courses. Joins with other *Papilio* to mud-puddle and imbibe at excrement (Vande weghe, 2010).
Flight period: Abundant from October to December in Ivindo N.P., Gabon (Vande weghe, 2010).

vreurickí Dufrane, 1936 (as ab. of *Papilio gallienus gallienus*). *Lambillionea* **36**: 40 (40-42). "Congo".

ochreata Dufrane, 1936 (as ab. of *Papilio gallienus gallienus*). *Lambillionea* **36**: 40 (40-42). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "sur les bords de la rivière Salonga, aux environs de Watzikengo, Congo Belge".

hulstaerti Berger, 1950 (as ab. of *Papilio gallienus*). *Annales du Musée Royal du Congo Belge. C-Zoologie* (3) **8** (1): 46 (102 pp.). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Flandria, Distr. Tshuapa". Type in the MRAC Collection.

**Papilio (Druryia) mechowi* Dewitz, 1881
Angular Large Sash

Papilio mechowi Dewitz, 1881. *Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift* **25**: 286 (286).
syn. of *Papilio gallienus* Dist., 1879. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio mechowi Dewitz, 1881. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio mechowi Dewitz, 1881. Berger, 1981.
Princeps mechowi (Dewitz). Hancock, 1988.
Princeps (Druryia) mechowi (Dewitz). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) mechowi Dewitz, 1881. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio mechowi Dewitz, 1881. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio mechowi Dewitz, 1881. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *mechowi* Dewitz, 1881. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) mechowi mechowi. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mapimbi, Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo. January 2013. (ABRI 2018-5041).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) mechowi mechowi. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lolwa, Mambasa Terr., Ituri, Democratic Republic of the Congo. 17 September 2020. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.

Type data: [Angola]: "Westafrika, Quango".
Distribution: Cameroon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda.
Habitat: Forest and gallery forest (Vande weghe, 2010).
Larval food:
Piper guineense (Piperaceae) [Hancock, 1988].

Papilio (Druryia) mechowi mechowi Dewitz, 1881
Angular Large Sash

Papilio mechowi Dewitz, 1881. *Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift* **25**: 286 (286).



Papilio (Druryia) mechowi mechowi. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mapimbi, Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo. January 2013. (ABRI 2018-5041).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) mechowi mechowi. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lolwa, Mambasa Terr., Ituri, Democratic Republic of the Congo. 17 September 2020. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.

Type data: [Angola]: "Westafrika, Quango".
Diagnosis: See diagnosis for *gallienus* Distant, 1879.
Distribution: Cameroon, Angola (north), Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (outside the Central Basin), South Sudan (south-west), Uganda (west).
Vande weghe (2010) suggests that it might be found in Gabon.
Specific localities:
Congo – Odzala (Vande weghe, 2010).
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Kapanga (Berger, 1950). Virunga N.P. (Berger, 1981). Ituri Forest; Mitumba Mts.; Blue Mts. (Ducarme, 2018).
South Sudan – Tambura.
Uganda – Bwamba Valley; Fort Portal (Carcasson, 1960). Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996). Maramogambo Forest, Queen Elizabeth N.P. (Tumuhimbise *et al*., 2001).

albomaculata Berger, 1950 (as female ab. of *Papilio mechowi mechowi*). *Annales du Musée Royal du Congo Belge. C-Zoologie* (3) **8** (1): 45 (102 pp.). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Kapanga". Type in the MRAC Collection.

Papilio (Druryia) mechowi whitnalli Neave, 1904
Ugandant Angular Large Sash

Papilio gallienus whitnalli Neave, 1904. *Novitates Zoologicae* **11**: 342 (323-363).
Papilio mechowi whitnalli Neave, 1904. Carcasson, 1960.



Papilio (Druryia) mechowi whitnalli. Male (Wingspan: 87 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 15 June 2009. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) mechowi whitnalli. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mpanga Forest, Uganda. 10 June 2017. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: Uganda: “Entebbe”.
Diagnosis: Compared to the nominate subspecies it has a wider discal band and larger marginal spots (Carcasson, 1960).
Distribution: Uganda (east and central).
Specific localities:
Uganda – Entebbe (TL). Budongo Forest; Mabira Forest (Jinja); Kampala (Carcasson, 1960).

**Papilio (Druryia) mechowiana* Dewitz, 1885
Wide-banded Large Sash

Papilio cypraeafila [sic] var. *mechowiana* Dewitz, 1885. *Entomologische Nachrichten. Berlin* **11**: 305 (305-306).
Papilio mechowianus Dew., 1885. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio mechowianus Dew. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio mechowianus Dewitz, 1855. Berger, 1981. [year of publication erroneous]
Princeps mechowianus (Dewitz). Hancock, 1988.
Princeps (Druryia) mechowianus (Dewitz). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) mechowianus Dewitz, 1885. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio mechowianus Dewitz, 1885. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio mechowianus Dewitz, 1885. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *mechowianus* Dewitz, 1885. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) mechowiana. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bamako, Central African Republic. February 1985. S. Collins (ABRI 2018-5060).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) mechowiana. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Batalimo, Central African Republic. June 1990. S. Collins (ABRI 2018-5061).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Democratic Republic of the Congo/South Sudan]: "Niam Niam Ländern".
Note: The correct original spelling for this taxon is *mechowiana*. Aurivillius (1899) altered the ending to -us which subsequent authors followed (Desloges).
Distribution: Angola (north), Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, ?South Sudan.

Vande weghe (2010) suggests that *mechowiana* might be found in Gabon.

Specific localities:
Congo – Odzala region (Vande weghe, 2010).
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Niam Niam (TL). Stanley Falls (TL of *andoclides*). Salonga River, near Watzikengo (Dufrane, 1936). Ituri Forest; Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018).

Larval food:
Piper guineense (Piperaceae) [Hancock, 1988].

andoclides Grose-Smith, 1900 *in*: Grose-Smith, 1897-1902 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Rhopalocera exotica, being illustrations of new, rare and unfigured species of butterflies* **3**: 47 (214 pp.). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Upper Congo, Stanley Falls". Treated as a syn. of *mechowiana* by Aurivillius, 1908. Treated as a syn. of *mechowiana* by Hancock, 1988 [misspelled as *androclides*].

lagai Dufrane, 1936 (as ab. of *Papilio mechowianus*). *Lambillionea* **36**: 40 (40-42). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge, sur les bords de la rivière Salonga, aux environs de Watzikengo".

**Papilio (Druryia) fernandus* Fruhstorfer, 1903
Bioko Large Sash

Papilio cypraeafila [sic] *fernandus* Fruhstorfer, 1903. *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* **64**: 360 (359-361).
Princeps fernandus (Fruhstorfer). Hancock, 1988. **stat. nov.**
Princeps (Druryia) fernandus (Fruhstorfer). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) fernandus Fruhstorfer, 1903. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio fernandus Fruhstorfer, 1903. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) cyproeofila fernandus Fruhstorfer, 1903. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *fernandus* Fruhstorfer, 1903. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) fernandus. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea. January 1988. J.G. Canu. (ABRI 2018-5043).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) fernandus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea. January 1986. J.G. Canu. (ABRI 2018-5044).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Equatorial Guinea: "Fernando Po".
Distribution: Equatorial Guinea (Bioko).
Specific localities:
Equatorial Guinea – Bioko (TL). Caldera de Luba, Bioko (Martin, 2015). Campamento; Río Riaco (Martin & Cobos, 2016).

fumigatus Canu, 1994 (as f. of *Papilio cyproeofila fernandus*). *Lambillionea* **94** (3) (Tome I): 317 (311-320). Equatorial Guinea: Bioko.

**Papilio (Druryia) filaprae* Suffert, 1904
Atlantic Large Sash

Papilio cypraeafila [sic] *filaprae* Suffert, 1904. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 94 (12-107).
Papilio cypraeofila ab. *filaprae* Suff. Aurivillius, 1908. [species name misspelled]
Princeps filaprae (Suffert). Hancock, 1988. **stat. nov.**
Princeps (Druryia) filaprae (Suffert). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) filaprae Suffert, 1904. Ackery *et al*., 1995.
Papilio filaprae Suffert, 1904. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) cyproeofila filaprae Suffert, 1904. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio cyproeofila filaprae Suffert, 1904. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *filaprae* Süffert, 1904. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) filaprae filaprae. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Zanaga, Longou, Congo. April 2010. G. Vande weghe. (ABRI 2018-5046).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Cameroon: "Camerun, Barombi Station".
Distribution: Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo (south-west).
Habitat: Forest (Vande weghe, 2010).
Habits: Observed in sunny areas along water courses (Vande weghe, 2010).

Papilio (Druryia) filaprae filaprae Suffert, 1904
Atlantic Large Sash

Papilio cypraeafila [sic] *filaprae* Suffert, 1904. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 94 (12-107).



Papilio (Druryia) filaprae filaprae. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Zanaga, Longou, Congo. April 2010. G. Vande weghe. (ABRI 2018-5046).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Cameroon: "Camerun, Barombi Station".
Distribution: Cameroon (south-east), Gabon, Angola, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo (south-west).

Specific localities:
Cameroon – Barombi Station (TL). Bitje (Le Cerf, 1924).
Gabon – Mondah Forest; Mimengo (Vande weghe, 2010).
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Luali; Kinshasa (Berger, 1981).

lactifascia Le Cerf, 1924 (as f. of *Papilio cyraeofila* [sic]). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 390 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). Cameroon: "Bitje, Ja River, 2000 ft". Treated as a ssp. of *zenobius* [= *cyproeofila*] by Berger, 1981.

Papilio (Druryia) filaprae musolanus (Hancock, 1988)
Slender Atlantic Large Sash

Papilio cypraeafila [sic] *insularis* Schultze, 1913. [Invalid; homonym]
Princeps filaprae musolanus Hancock, 1988. *Papilio International* **5**: 302 (295-310). **nom. nov.**

Type data: [Equatorial Guinea]: "Fernando Po".
Distribution: Cameroon (west), Equatorial Guinea (Bioko).
Specific localities:
Cameroon – Kumba Gorge (Hancock, 1988).
Equatorial Guinea – Bioko (Luba (San Carlos) (Schultze, 1913)).

insularis Schultze, 1913 (as f. of *Papilio cypraeafila* [sic]). *Entomologische Rundschau* **30**: 49 (49-50). [Equatorial Guinea]: "Fernando Po". [Invalid; junior primary homonym of *Papilio agetes insularis* Staudinger, 1895 [Papilionidae].]

**Papilio (Druryia) nobicea* Suffert, 1904
Volta Large Sash

Papilio zenobia nobicea Suffert, 1904. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 94 (12-107).
Papilio zenobia ab. *nobicea* Suff. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio maesseni Berger, 1974.
syn. of *Papilio zenobia* Fabricius, 1775. Hancock, 1988.
Princeps maesseni (Berger). Hancock, 1988.
Princeps (Druryia) maesseni (Berger). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) maesseni Berger, 1974. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio (Princeps) nobicea Suffert, 1904. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *nobicea* Suffert, 1904. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) nobicea. Male. Wingspan 88 mm. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Biakpa Mountain Paradise, Ghana. 24 November 2011. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) nobicea. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Likpe, Ghana. May 1980. T. Maessen. (ABRI 2018-5048).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Togo.
Diagnosis: The chief difference between *P. nobicea* and *P. zenobia* lies in the colour of the discal bands; pure white with no cream tinge in the former (Larsen, 2005a).
Distribution: Ghana, Togo.

Berger (1974) states that *P. nobicea* and *P. zenobia* are sympatric but this is apparently not true (Larsen, 2005a).

Specific localities:
Ghana – Likpe (TL of *maesseni*). Wli Falls; Kyabobo (Larsen, 2005a).
Habitat: Forest in mountainous terrain (Larsen, 2005a).
Habits: Can be a common species where it occurs (Larsen, 2005a).

maesseni Berger, 1974 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Lambillionea* **72-73**: 71 (69-76). Ghana: "Likpe". Holotype in the MRAC, Tervuren. Treated as a synonym of *nobicea* by Larsen, 2005a.

**Papilio (Druryia) bacelarae* (Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2009)
Angolan Large Sash

Princeps (Druryia) bacelarae Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2009. *SHILAP Revista de Lepidopterologia* **37**: 328 (327-334).
Papilio (*Druryia*) *bacelarae* Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2009. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.

Type data: Angola: "Cabinda: Buco Zau, dia, 27-VII-1952 (CZ-5639)".

The female is unknown.

Etymology: Named for Miss Amelia Bacelar, the first Portuguese entomologist to study the Lepidotera of Angola (Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2009).
Diagnosis: The forewing discal band is more solid than in the similar *filiprae*, not having the obvious indents along its margins at each vein (see Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2009).
Distribution: Angola.
Specific localities:
Angola – Cabinda (Buco Zau (TL); Rio Chiaca) (Bivar de Sousa & Mendes, 2009).

P. dardanus group

******Papilio (Druryia) dardanus* Yeats, 1776
Mocker Swallowtail (#)



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus cenea. Left & centre: Males. Right: Female, form *trophonius*.
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Papilio dardanus Yeats, 1776 *in*: Brown, 1776. *New Illustrations of Zoology*: 51 (136 pp.).
[Primary junior homonym of *Papilio dardanus* Cramer, 1775 [Castniidae] [suppressed; see ICZN (1962), Opinion 620.].]
Papilio dardanus Brown, 1776. Aurivillius, 1899. [authorship misattributed; see note below]
Papilio dardanus Brown. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio dardanus Brown, 1776. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio dardanus Brown, 1776. Fox *et al.*, 1965.
Papilio dardanus Brown, 1776. Berger, 1981.
Papilio dardanus Brown, 1776. Kielland, 1990d.
Papilio dardanus Brown, 1776. Larsen, 1991c.
Princeps (Princeps) dardanus (Brown). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) dardanus Brown, 1776. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio dardanus Brown, 1776. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 301.
Papilio dardanus Brown, 1776. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) dardanus Brown, 1776. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio dardanus Brown, 1776. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *dardanus* Brown, 1776. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.
Papilio dardanus Yeats, 1776. Lamas & Cotton, 2026. [regarding authorship see note below]



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus dardanus. Male (Wingspan: 93 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 14 June 2009. J. Dobson
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus dardanus. Female (form *hippocoon*). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 1 July 2015. J. Dobson
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: No locality given [West Africa].
Note: Authorship of *dardanus* is correctly attributable to Yeats, as indicated in the preface to Brown, 1776 (Lamas & Cotton, 2026).
Distribution: Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, São Tomé & Principe, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Eswatini.
Habitat: Evergreen forest, both primary and secondary. Also in riparian forest. Larsen (2005a) notes that it prefers drier forests in West Africa, not penetrating wetter forests to any extent. In West Africa its ability to utilize species of cultivated citrus has led to it being common in large cities such as Lagos and Freetown (Larsen, 2005a).
Habits: A common to very common species. Males are conspicuous on the wing and have a fairly leisurely but rather erratic flight pattern. They alight on a leaf, with closed wings, as soon as a cloud obscures the sun. Females have a slow, wandering flight pattern, usually keeping low down in the forest undergrowth. Both sexes are attracted to flowers and males mudpuddle (Pringle *et al*., 1994). Males are also attracted to foul matter (Larsen, 2005a). Males patrol large territories, flying about two metres above the ground, along forest edges and in forest clearings. A large body of literature, mainly by Clarke & Sheppard, has accumulated with respect to the genetics of mimicry in this species. Larsen (1991) states that there is some evidence that *P. dardanus* is distasteful to some birds, indicating that mimicry may be partly Müllerian rather than wholly Batesian. In West Africa the usual female form is a mimic of *Amauris niavius* Linnaeus, 1758 [Nymphalidae: Danainae]. A second, rare, female form (f. *dionysos* Doubleday, 1846) has much more white on the forewing and the hindwings are mainly orange-yellow – this form appears to mimic day-flying moths of the type also mimicked by *Cymothoe beckeri* (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1858) [Nymphalidae: Limenitidinae] (Larsen, 2005a). Polymorphism and mimicry reviewed in detail by Bernardi *et al*., 1985.
Flight period: All year, with peaks in December-January, and April in southern Africa (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Early stages:
Mansel Weale, 1874: 131 (*Trans Ent. Soc. Lond*.).
Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 250 [as *Papilio Cenea* Stoll].

"**Larva**. 1st Stage. Black, with white filamentous tubercles on second segment and anal segment. 2nd Stage. Two pairs of filamentous tubercles on same segments, the first and last pairs longest; a white transverse lunular band, connected with the head laterally, across sixth and seventh segments. Laterally a broad white band above spiracles. Last two segments whitish. From this growth to the last change but one, the filamentous tubercles grow longer, and the ground colour changes from greenish-brown to greenish, and the white markings grow less distinct. Full-grown larva. Bluish-green, like larva of *Philognoma Varanes* [*Charaxes varanes*]. Tubercles very short, those next head yellowish, on anal segment whitish; very much like a slug in shape. Y-like organ crimson-lake at base, tapering to greenish-white. On fourth segment, two small black spots, bordered by a narrow white line; sixth and seventh segments festooned with delicate whitish zigzag lines. A double row of bluish-white dots along back. Lateral borders above spiracles white. Head and true legs green, false legs pale-ochreous. 1¼ to 1⅜ inch long." "**Pupa**. Anteriorly much attenuated, but about middle greatly expanded laterally; posteriorly tapering rather abruptly to a point. Inferior side strongly convex, especially about broadest part of wing-covers; superior side moderately concave from tail to disco-thoracic prominence, which is acute but not much elevated; lateral line along expansion forming a thin sharp ridge. Head very prominent; the two ordinary points not being divergent, but directed straight forward with their inner edges closely contiguous, so as to form a single forward projection tapering together to one point. Bright yellowish-green on back and rather dull-green on under side. Along back, a median whitish-ferruginous streak, commencing with a small spot on thoracic elevation, and gradually becoming slightly wider and better defined until it reaches anal extremity. On each side of this streak on fifth abdominal segment, a subquadrate reddish-white spot, external to which is a dot of the same colour (the second and most apparent in a longitudinal row of four). Expansion of lateral margin bounded by yellow (here and there varied with whitish-ferruginous) along the ridge separating the dorsal and ventral aspects, from head to tail. Spiracles situated just above this thin lateral ridge. On ventral aspect a narrow longitudinal streak defines the line of the median

convex ridge. On wing-covers, besides some very fine pale lines indicating the neuration, some similar transverse lines on each side of median streak. On sixth segment of abdomen, on each side of median streak, a sub-ovate whitish ferruginous spot. Length, 1 in. 3½ and 1 in. 4½ lin.; greatest width (across third abdominal segment) 6 lin.; greatest depth (at junction of second and third abdominal segments) from breast to back 4 lin. and 5 lin. (Described from two pupae forwarded by Mr. J.P. Mansel Weale from the neighbourhood of King William's Town.)

Mr. Weale [1874] observes "that the larva about to pupate generally fixes its anal legs below the axil of a leaf-stalk, and fastens itself below sixth" [actually metathoracic] "segment with a double thread to the petiole." In this position the ventral or under side of the pupa, which is darker than the dorsal or upper side, is uppermost; and the general resemblance of the insect to the leaflets of its food-plant, which in outline is very remarkable, is thus completed, *V. lanceolata* having the leaflets darker above and paler below. Mr. Weale further points out that such minutae as the more glossy upper surface of the leaflets, the slight inflections of their margins, the slightly ferruginous tint of the mid-rib, and the reticulated venation, are all to some extent imitated in this chrysalis. The modifications of shape and outline which combine with the colouring to complete this deceptive resemblance are unusually great, when the pupa is compared with those of the other species of *Papilio*. Not only is the whole pupa much flattened, and the convexity of the ventral and pectoral region balanced by an unusual concavity of the dorsal region (with almost a suppression of the dorso-thoracic prominence), but the development and expansion of the lateral longitudinal ridges is very pronounced. The cephalic projections, however, exhibit the most unique form. If these had retained the customary conspicuous divergence into two prominent processes, as in *P. Demoleus* [*demodocus*], *P. Lyaeus* [*P. nireus lyaeus*], etc., it is obvious that the general resemblance to a leaf would have been greatly lessened, and the object of concealment to some extent frustrated. These projections are, however, brought closely together, so that their inner edges touch throughout their length to the very extremity, and their outer edges converge to a common point; and in this manner the top of the leaf is accurately represented."

Clark, *in*: Van Son, 1949: 14 [as *Papilio (Papilio) dardanus cenea*].

Egg. 1.5 mm in diameter; white with reddish brown spots in upper half, which are confluent around middle, forming a ring; egg stage 9 days. **Larva**. Five larval instars taking 35-40 days. **First instar larva**. 3 mm long on hatching; blackish brown except dorsal half of two anterior and two posterior segments, W-shaped mark on dorsum of 6th segment and some marks at bases of dorsal processes, which are white; a double outer row of setate processes dorsally on each side, those of first and last segments being longest, and inner row of smaller processes on 1st to 5th segments; head black; thickest at 3rd segment. **Second instar larva**. Lighter brown (some larvae greenish); wider white marking on 6th segment; only anterior pair and last two posterior pairs of setate processes remain, a small inner pair on first, and two small outer pairs on second and third. **Third instar larva**. Only differs from 2nd instar in absence of smaller setate processes of first three segments, and in presence of a double row of small blue tubercles on 3rd, 4th and 7th to 9th segments; white mark on 6th segment enlarged and extending laterally over sides of 2nd and dorsally a little over 4th segment; posterior white part partially covers 11th segment; dorsum lighter brown than in 2nd instar, and sides and head greenish. **Fourth instar larva**. Ground colour green; processes smooth, with second last pair much reduced; blue dorsal tubercles on all abdominal segments except last, with additional rows on thoracic segments. **Fifth (final) instar larva**. 35 mm long; green with all white markings broken up into small spots or lines; ventral half of sides light blue with oblique white lines; anterior edge of 1st segment rusty yellow; 3rd segment with two small dorso-lateral black spots edged with white; head and thoracic legs yellowish green; prolegs green; body much thickened and humped at 3rd segment, tapering to posterior end; 1st and last segments with pairs of small projections; blue tubercles as in 4th instar but more prominent. **Pupa**. Anteriorly much attentuated, with paired cephalic processes contiguous along their inner edges; greatly widened at middle and attenuated posteriorly; thorax raised dorsally; abdomen dorso-ventrally flattened, with lateral edges forming sharp ridge; colour yellowish green dorsally, dull green ventrally, with rusty brown dorso-medial and lateral markings; a spot at middle of thoracic hump; series of streaks on middle of abdomen; lateral patches on 5th to 7th segments and smaller ones on 9th and 10th segments; ventral surface with only a few dark markings on abdomen near wing-cases.

Carcasson, 1981 [larva and pupa].

Henning, S.F., 1984: 30.

Clark, *in*: Pringle *et al*., 1994: p.398; plate 30 [as *Papilio dardanus cenea*].

"The eggs are laid singly on the leaves of the foodplant. They are 1,5 mm in diameter. The egg stage lasts about nine days. The larvae at first eat holes out of the leaves, but later eat from the edge. They rest along the midrib of the leaf. The larval stage lasts about 40 days. Larvae usually pupate on the stem. The pupae are held upright by a silken girdle and are attached by cremastral hooks to a silken pad. The pupal stage may vary in length from a couple of weeks to several months."

Henning *et al*., 1997: 217-218 [early instar larva, final instar larva and pupa].





Papilio (Druryia) dardanus cenea. Left: Fourth instar larva. Right: Final instar larvae.
Images courtesy Allison Sharp (left) and Raimund Schutte (right)



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus cenea. Pupa.
Image courtesy Raimund Schutte

Larval food:

Calodendrum capense Thunb. (Rutaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 38].

Citrus species (Rutaceae) [Van Son, 1949: 15; Van Someren, 1974: 315].

Clausena anisata (Willd.) Hook.f. ex Benth. (Rutaceae) [Van Son, 1949: 14; as *Clausena inaequalis* (DC.) Benth.].

Note: I have tried, on several occasions, to rear the larvae of *P. dardanus cenea* on *Clausena anisata* and have found that they do not thrive. A few larvae managed to pupate, but the resulting adults were severely runted. Additionally, I have never observed *dardanus cenea* ovipositing on *C. anisata* in nature and although I have found many larvae of *P. ophidicephlus* and *P. echerioides* on *C. anisata*, in the wild, I have never found *dardanus cenea* larvae on this plant (Williams).

Macrostylis villosa (Thunb.) Sond. (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 315; as *Teclea villosa* N.R.F. Tayler].

Oricia bachmannii (Engl.) I.Verd. (Rutaceae) [Van Son, 1949: 15; as *Teclea swynnertoni*].

Oricia bachmannii (Engl.) I.Verd. (Rutaceae) [Williams, 1996: 134; Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province].

Teclea natalensis (Sond.) Engl. (Rutaceae) [Van Son, 1949: 15; as *Toddalia natalensis*].

Teclea stuhlmanni Engl. (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 315].

Vepris eugeniifolia (Engl.) I.Verd. (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 315].

Vepris lanceolata (Lam.) G.Don (Rutaceae) [Henning, G.A. *et al*., 1997; *Vepris undulata*].

Vepris lanceolata (Lam.) G.Don (Rutaceae) [J.P. Mansel Weale, 1874: 133].

Vepris nobilis (Delile) Mziray (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 315; Mullin, *in*: Pringle *et al*., 1994: 302; as *Teclea nobilis* Delile].

Vepris simplicifolia (Engl.) Mziray (= *viridis*) (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 315; as *Teclea simplicifolia* (Engl.) Verdoorn].

Xymalos monospora (Harv.) Baill. (Monimiaceae) [Wykeham, *in*: Dickson & Kroon, 1978].

Zanthoxylum asiatica (L.) Lam. (Rutaceae) [Van Son, 1949: 15; as *Toddalia aculeata* Pers; Van Someren, 1974: 315].

Zanthoxylum species (Rutaceae) (syn. *Fagara*) [Larsen, 1991c: 110].

Relevant literature:

Clarke & Sheppard, 1959 [Genetics of ssp. *cenea*].
Clarke & Sheppard, 1960a [Genetics of various subspecies].
Clarke & Sheppard, 1960b [Genetics of ssp. *antinorii* and *meriones*].
Clarke & Sheppard, 1960c [Evolution of mimicry in].
Clarke & Sheppard, 1960d [Super-genes and mimicry in].
Clarke & Sheppard, 1960e [Evolution of dominance patterns in].
Clarke & Sheppard, 1962 [Genetics of various subspecies].
Clarke & Sheppard, 1963 [Genetics of mimetic patterns in].
Bernardi *et al*., 1985 [Review of polymorphism and mimicry].
Clarke, 1986 [Experimental hybridization with *Papilio doreus*].
Clarke *et al*., 1987 [Crosses between subspecies].
Clarke *et al*., 1991 [Phylogenetic relationship with *P. doreus* and *P. constantinus*].
Cohen, 2002 [Historical account of taxonomy].
Nijhout *et al*., 2003 [Pigmentation and pattern formation].
Cieslak *et al*., 2003 *in*: Sekimura *et al*., 2003 [Morphogenesis of wing pattern].
Nijhout, 2003 [Polymorphic mimicry].
Clark *et al*., 2008 [Genetics of mimicry colour patterns]
Davis, 2009 [Literature and historical review; mutation; evolution; mimicry].
Timmermans *et al*., 2014 [Comparative genomics of the mimicry switch].
Thompson *et al*., 2014 [Evolutionary genetics of the mimicry locus].
Thompson & Timmermans, 2014 [Phenotypic diversity of wing patterns].

Papilio (Druryia) dardanus dardanus Yeats, 1776
Mocker Swallowtail

Papilio dardanus Yeats, 1776 *in*: Brown, 1776. *New Illustrations of Zoology*: 51 (136 pp.).
[Primary junior homonym of *Papilio dardanus* Cramer, 1775 [Castniidae] [suppressed; see ICZN (1962), Opinion 620.].]



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus dardanus. Male (Wingspan: 93 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 14 June 2009. J. Dobson
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus dardanus. Female (form *hippocoon*). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 1 July 2015. J. Dobson
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus dardanus. Female (form *planemoides*). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 24 August 2008. P. Ward.
Images M.C. Williams ex P. Ward Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus dardanus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Sakeji School, Hillwood, Ikelenge, Zambia. 21 June 2007.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus dardanus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 5 December 2009. P. Ward.
Images M.C. Williams ex P. Ward Collection.

Type data: No locality given [West Africa].
Distribution: Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Togo, Benin (south & central), Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko), Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda (excluding western shores of Lake Victoria), Rwanda, Kenya (extreme west), Zambia (north).

Erroneously recorded from South Africa, as *Papilio merope* Cramer, by Trimen, 1862c (Williams).

Specific localities:

Senegal – Basse Casamance (Larsen, 2005a).
Guinea – Ziama (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Sierra Leone – Freetown (Larsen, 2005a).
Liberia – Harbel; Ganta; Wanau Forest; Zorzor; Grand Cess; Cape Palmas (Fox *et al.*, 1965). Wologizi; Wonegizi (Safian et al., 2020).
Ivory Coast – Sassandra Forest (Poulton, 1923).
Ghana – Aburi; Shai Hills (Larsen, 2005a). Kakum National Park (Larsen, 2006d). Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen et al., 2007). Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2009).
Burkina Faso – Ougadougou; Banfora (Larsen, 2005a).
Togo – Klouto (Safian *et al*., 2009).
Benin – Lokoli (Tchibozo *et al*., 2008). Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016). See Coache et al., 2017.
Nigeria – Calabar (Aurivillius, 1899). Lagos; Kaduna; Jos (Larsen, 2005a). Bashu (Brattstrom, 2008).
Cameroon – Victoria; Barombi Station (Suffert, 1904). Edea (Dufrane, 1933).
Angola – Chinchoxo (Suffert, 1904).
Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).
Equatorial Guinea – San Carlos South (Shultze, 1913). Bioko (Moraca; Campamento; Río Riaco; Campamento Ureka; Fondo Caldera; Junta río Riaco) (Martin & Cobos, 2016).
Central African Republic – Bangui (Basquin & Turlin, 1986).
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Ituri (Aurivillius, 1907). Luebo (Dufrane, 1946). Semuliki Valley; Central Forest Block; Mitumba Mts.; Blue Mts. (Ducarme, 2018).
Uganda – Mpolegoma (Bryk, 1928). Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996). Maramogambo Forest, Queen Elizabeth N.P. (Tumuhimbise *et al*., 2001).

Rwanda – Cyamudongo Forest (Uwizelimana *et al*., 2021).
Kenya – Kakamega Forest (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Mpanda to Kigoma and Bukoba (Kielland, 1990d).
Zambia – Ikelenge; Kasangezhi; Mwinilunga; Chiliabombwe; Mufulira; Ndola; Chisamba; Kundalila Falls; Samfya; Lunzua Falls; Bwingi Mfumu; Kalungwishi River; Mbala (Heath *et al*., 2002).

merope Cramer, 1777 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Die Uitlandsche Kapellen voorkomende in de drie waereld-deelen Asia, Africa en America* **2**: 87 (151 pp.). [West Africa]: "Java and Amboina". [False locality]. [Invalid; junior primary homonym of *Papilio merope* Fabricius, 1775 [Satyrinae].]

brutus Fabricius, 1781 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Species Insectorum* **2**: 13 (499 pp.). West Africa: "in Africa aequinoctiali". [Invalid; junior primary homonym of *Papilio brutus* Cramer, 1779 [Nymphalidae].]

hippocoon Fabricius, 1793 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Entomologia Systematica emendata et aucta* **3** (1): 38 (488 pp.). Sierra Leone: "Sierra Leon". Treated as a female f. of *dardanus* by Aurivillius, 1908.

westermannii Boisduval, 1836 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *In*: [Roret, Suites à Buffon] *Histoire naturelle des Insectes. Species général des Lépidopteres* **1**: 372 (690 pp.). West Africa: "Côté de Guinée". Treated as a syn. of *dardanus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

trophonius Westwood, 1842 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* **9**: 38 (36-39). "Tropical Western Africa". Treated as a female ab. of *cenea* by Aurivillius, 1899.

dionysos Doubleday, 1846 *in*: Doubleday & Westwood, 1846-1850 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *The genera of diurnal Lepidoptera*, London **1**: pl. 4 [1846], 20 [1847] (1-250). "Western Africa". Treated as a female f. of *dardanus* by Aurivillius, 1908 [misspelled as *dionysus*].

niobe Aurivillius, 1899 *in*: Aurivillius, 1898-1899 (as ab. female of *Papilio dardanus*). *Kungliga SvenskaVetenskapsakademiens Handlingar* **31** (5): 465 (1-561). Nigeria: no locality given ["Calabar"].

nioboides Aurivillius, 1899 *in*: Aurivillius, 1898-1899 (as ab. female of *Papilio dardanus*). *Kungliga SvenskaVetenskapsakademiens Handlingar* **31** (5): 465 (1-561). Gabon.

heimsi Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 90 (12-107). Cameroon: "Victoria". Treated as a female f. of *dardanus* by Aurivillius, 1908. Treated as a syn. of *dardanus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

benio Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 91 (12-107). Cameroon: "Barombi station"; [Angola]: "Chinchoxo". Treated as a female f. of *dardanus* by Aurivillius, 1908.

trophonissa Aurivillius, 1907 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Arkiv för Zoologi* **3** (23): 2 (7 pp.). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "von der Gegend des Ituri-Flusses im östlichen Teil des Kongostaates".

alluaudi Boullet & Le Cerf, 1912 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus polytrophus*). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **1912**: 141 (141-143). Uganda: "Uganda occidentale, province de Toro".

latemarginatus Schultze, 1913 (as f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Entomologische Rundschau* **30**: 49 (49-50). [Equatorial Guinea]: "San Carlos Süd".

sirius Reuss, 1921 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Entomologische Rundschau* **38**: 23 (23-24). No locality given.

crocotus Poulton, 1923 (as ab. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London* **1923**: xlvii (57-58). Ivory Coast: "Forêt du Poste de Borabo, Haut Sassandra, Côte d'Ivoire"; Kenya: "Nairobi".

ceneispila Le Cerf, 1924 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 374 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). Uganda.

fagerskioldi Bryk, 1928 (as f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Societas Entomologica* **43**: 13 (13-16). Uganda: "Mpolegoma".

punctata Dufrane, 1933 (as ab. of *Papilio dardanus dardanus*). *Lambillionea* **33**: 165 (164-166). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge".

divisa Dufrane, 1933 (as ab. of *Papilio dardanus dardanus*). *Lambillionea* **33**: 165 (164-166). Cameroon: "Edéa".

bipunctata Dufrane, 1933 (as ab. of *Papilio dardanus dardanus*). *Lambillionea* **33**: 165 (164-166). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge".

paradoxa Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio dardanus dardanus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 102 (101-122). Democratic Republic of the Congo: "Luébo".

completa Dufrane, 1946 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus dardanus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 102 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge".

subpunctata Dufrane, 1946 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus dardanus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 102 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge, Luébo, Kasai".

dawanti Dufrane, 1946 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus dardanus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 102 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge, Luébo, Kasai".

impunctata Dufrane, 1946 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus dardanus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 102 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge, Luébo, Kasai".

jottrandi Dufrane, 1946 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus dardanus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 102 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge, Luébo, Kasai".

extrema Dufrane, 1946 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus dardanus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 103 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge, Luébo, Kasai".

semimelas Basquin & Turlin, 1986 (as f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Bulletin de la Société Scientifique Naturelles*: (49): 22 ((49): 22; (51): 1). Central African Republic: "Bangui".

Papilio (Druryia) dardanus cenea Stoll, 1790
Southern Mocker Swallowtail

Papilio cenea Stoll, 1790 *in*: Stoll, 1787-1790. *Die Uitlandsche Kapellen voorkomende in de drie waerrelddeelen Asia, Africa en America* [Supplement]: 134 ([184 pp.])
Papilio dardanus cenea Stoll. Aurivillius, 1908.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus cenea. Male (Wingspan: 90 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lekgalameetse N.R., Limpopo Province, South Africa. 6 January 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus cenea. Female (form *cenea*) (Wingspan: 100 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lekgalameetse N.R., Limpopo Province, South Africa. 6 January 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus cenea. Female (form *sylvicola*) (Wingspan: 100 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mpaphuli Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 22 March 2004. J. Dobson
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus cenea. Female (form *hypolimnides*) (Wingspan: 100 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Port St Johns, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. 5 July 2008. J. Dobson
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus cenea. Female (form *cephonius*) (Wingspan: 100 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Port St Johns, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. 23 March 2008. J. Dobson
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus cenea. Female (form *natalica*). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Woodbush, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 1 April 1968. W. Henning.
Images M.C. Williams ex Henning Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus cenea. Female (form *hippocoonides*) (Wingspan: 100 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mpaphuli Nature Reserve, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 2 May 2008. J. Dobson
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus cenea. Female (form *aikeni*). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Woodbush, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 4 April 1968. W. Henning.
Images M.C. Williams ex Henning Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus cenea. Female (form *trophonius*) (Wingspan: 100 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Port St Johns, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. 23 March 2008. J. Dobson
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus cenea. Female (form *leighi*) (Wingspan: 100 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Port St Johns, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. 30 July 2008. J. Dobson
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: [South Africa]: “Päis des Caffres”.
Distribution: Mozambique (south), Zimbabwe (east), Botswana, South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province, Western Cape Province – south-east), Eswatini.

Specific localities:
Mozambique – Delagoa Bay (Le Cerf, 1924). Maputo Special Reserve (Miles & Mulvaney, 2022).
Zimbabwe – Chirinda Forest; Umtali; Vumba Mountains; Christmas Pass; Lomagundi district (Van Son, 1949). Honde Valley (Pinhey).
Botswana – Thune River, near Selibe-Phikwe (Larsen, 1991l).
South Africa –
Limpopo Province – Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve ("Malta Forest"); Woodbush; Entabeni; Naboomspruit; Haenertsburg (Van Son, 1949). Zoutpansberg; Duiwelskloof; Sibasa; Louis Trichardt; Wyliespoort; Saltpan (Swanepoel, 1953). Buzzard Mountain Retreat (Williams).
Mpumalanga – Barberton; Mariepskop (Van Son, 1949). Nelspruit; Sabie; Graskop (Swanepoel, 1953). Buffelspoort Nature Reserve (Williams).
KwaZulu-Natal – Karkloof; Pinetown; Durban; Pietermaritzburg; Eshowe; St. Lucia; Kosi Bay Nature Reserve; Sarnia; Umgeni (Van Son, 1949). Oribi Gorge; Port Shepstone; Umkomaas (Swanepoel, 1953). Tembe Nature Reserve; Ndumo Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002).
Eastern Cape Province – Bathurst; East London; Grahamstown; King William's Town; Pirie; Port St Johns; Ngqeleni; Bashee River; Manubie Forest; Port Elizabeth; Hogsback (Van Son, 1949). Zuurberg (Swanepoel, 1953). Cintsa East (The Dobsons & Williams, 2002).
Western Cape Province – George; Knysna; Coldstream; Plettenberg Bay; Storms River (Van Son, 1949). Mossel Bay (G. van den Berg).

rechila Godart, 1819 *in*: Latreille & Godart, 1819 (as sp. of *Danais*). *Encyclopédie Méthodique*. Encyclopédie Méthodique. Histoire Naturelle. Entomologie **9**: 183 (1-328). [South Africa]: "Cafrerie". Treated as a syn. of *cenea* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

cephonius Hopffer, 1866 (as a uninomial). *Stettiner Entomologischer Zeitung* **27**: 132 (131-132). No locality given. Treated as a female f. of *cenea* by Aurivillius, 1908.

hippocoonides Haase, 1891 (as var. of *Papilio merpoe tibullus*). *Bibliotheca Zoologica. Cassel & Stuttgart* **4** (Heft 8): 70 (2) (120 pp. + 161 pp.). [South Africa]: "Cap.". Treated as a female f. of *cenea* by Aurivillius, 1908.

acene Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio cenea*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 92 (12-107). South Africa: "Transvaal". Treated as a female f. of *cenea* by Aurivillius, 1908.

leighi Poulton, 1912 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London* **1912**: xxxviii (33-42). South Africa: "Natal"; Kenya: "Unyori, N.E. of Kisumu". Treated as a syn. of *cenea* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

radiata Reuss, 1921 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus cenea*). *Entomologische Rundschau* **38**: 23 (23-24). No locality given.

natalica Le Cerf, 1924 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus-cenea*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 377 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). [Mozambique]: "Delagoa Bay".

hypolimnides Le Cerf, 1924 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus-cenea*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 377 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). South Africa: "West Pondoland".

extensiflava Le Cerf, 1924 (as male f. indiv. of *Papilio dardanus-cenea*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 378 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). South Africa: "Natal".

sylvicola van Son, 1949 (as f. of *Papilio dardanus cenea*). *Transvaal Museum Memoirs* **No 3**: 11 (237 pp.). South Africa: "Malta Forest, Pietersburg district, Transvaal; King William's Town"; [Mozambique]: "Delegoa Bay".

neocenea Stoneham, 1951 *in*: Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as new name for *Papilio dardanus cenea* female f. *cenea* auctt., nec Stoll). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc*.: 10 (180 pp.) South Africa.

nigricans Storace, 1955 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus cenea*). *Memorie della Società Entomologica Italiana* **33**: 124 (120-137). South Africa: "Africa australe".

transiens Storace, 1955 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus cenea*). *Memorie della Società Entomologica Italiana* **33**: 124 (120-137). South Africa: "Natal".

aikeni van Son, 1956: (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus cenea*). *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* **22**: 503 (503-509). South Africa: "N. Transvaal, Woodbush, Pietersburg District".

infuscata van Son, 1956: (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus cenea*). *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* **22**: 503 (503-509). South Africa: "Durban".

Papilio (Druryia) dardanus sulfurea Palisot de Beauvois, [1806]
Guinean Mocker Swallowtail

Papilio sulfurea Palisot de Beauvois, [1806] *in*: Palisot deBeauvois, [1805-1821]. *Insectes receueillis en Afrique et en Amérique*: 40 (1-276).
Papilio dardanus sulfurea Palisot de Beauvois, [1806]. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Type data: São Tomé & Principe: "Isle-du-Prince".
Distribution: São Tomé & Principe (Island of Principe), Equatorial Guinea.
Specific localities:
Equatorial Guinea – Bioko (Luba (San Carlos) (Schultze *et al*., 1917-1923). Malabo (Sta. Isabel) (Viejo, 1984). Caldera de Luba (Martin, 2015)).

storacei Gauthier, 1984 (as ssp. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Entomologische Zeitschrift. Frankfurt. a.M.* **94**: 314 (314-320). Equatorial Guinea: "Central Bioko, 1500 m, l.". Treated as a syn. of *sulfurea* by Ackery *et al*., 1995.

sulphureus Bernardi, Pierre & Nguyen, 1985 (as ssp. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **90**: 1109 (1106-1155). [*Lapsus* for, or unjustified emendation of *sulfurea*.]

Papilio (Druryia) dardanus tibullus Kirby, 1880
Banded Mocker Swallowtail

Papilio tibullus Kirby, 1880. *Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society* **2**: 339 (292-340).
Papilio cinea ab. *tibullus* Kirby, 1880. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio dardanus tibullus Kirby. Aurivillius, 1908.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus tibullus. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mount Meru, Tanzania. 31 January 2015.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus tibullus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Shimba Hills, Kenya. 27 May 2002.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Tanzania]: "Zanzibar".
Diagnosis: Dorsal dark markings much better developed than in the nominate subspecies (Kielland, 1990d). Males are similar to those of ssp. *cenea* and, to the south, the two subspecies integrade without any sharp boundary line (Aurivillius, 1908).
Distribution: Kenya (east), Tanzania (east), Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique.

Kemal (2004) records this subspecies from the Soutpansberg Mountains, Limpopo Province, South Africa. This is highly dubious (Williams).

Specific localities:

Kenya – Mombasa; Bamburi (Stoenham, 1951).

Tanzania – Zanzibar (TL). Dar-es-Salaam (Suffert, 1904). Gomja (Strand, 1911). Ufiomi (Poulton, 1918). Coastal areas, inland to the Northern Highlands, the Ruhebo Mountains and Southern Highlands; Pemba Island (Kielland, 1990d). Semdoe Forest Reserve (Doggart *et al*., 2001).

Malawi – Mt Mulanje; Zomba Mountain (Congdon *et al*., 2010). Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).

Zambia – Mafinga Mountains (Heath *et al*., 2002).

Mozambique – Mount Chiperone (Timberlake *et al*., 2007). Mt Inago; Mt Namuli; Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al*., 2010).

maculatus Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio cenea*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 91 (12-107). [Tanzania]: "Deutsch-Ost-Africa". Treated as a male ab. of *tibullus* by Aurivillius, 1908.

discopunctatus Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio cenea*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 92 (12-107). [Tanzania]: "Deutsch-Ost-Africa". Treated as a male ab. of *tibullus* by Aurivillius, 1908.

salaami Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio cenea*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 92 (12-107). [Tanzania]: "Dar-es-Salaam". Treated as a female f. of *tibullus* by Aurivillius, 1908.

boosi Suffert, 1904 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 89 (12-107). [Tanzania]: "Dar-es-Salam". Treated as a syn. of *polytrophus* by Aurivillius, 1908. Treated as a syn. of *tibullus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

trimeni Poulton, 1906 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1906**: 283 (281-311). [Tanzania]: "Zanzibar"; Kenya: "Kikuyu Escarpment, B.E. Africa". Treated as a female f. of *polytrophus* by Aurivillius, 1908. Treated as a syn. of *tibullus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

gomia Strand, 1911 (as ab. of *Papilio dardanus* var. *tibullus*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **25**: 121 (110-121). [Tanzania]: "Gomja".

lamborni Poulton, 1918 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus tibullus*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1917**: 335 (322-337). [Tanzania]: "Ufiomi, 35° 50'E., 4° 16'S.".

natalica Le Cerf, 1924 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus-cenea*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum*, *Wiley* 1: 377 (369-399). [Mozambique]: "Delagoa Bay". Treated as a syn. of *tibullus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

mombasicus Stoneham, 1951 *in* Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 3 (180 pp.). Kenya: "Protectorate of Kenya, Mombasa". Treated as a syn. of *tibullus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

melanoleuca Stoneham, 1951 *in* Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 8 (180 pp.). Kenya: "Bamburi, Kenya Coast". Treated as a syn. of *tibullus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

obscura McLeod & McLeod, 2004 (as ab. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Entomologist's Record and Journal of Variation* as s**116** (2): 60 (60). Note: Described from a male which emerged at a butterfly house. The pupa was likely sourced from the Arabuko-Sokoke Forest, Kenya.

Papilio (Druryia) dardanus antinorii Oberthür, 1883
Ethiopian Mocker Swallowtail

Papilio antinorii Oberthür, 1883. *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (di Genova) Giacomo Doria* **18**: 711 (709-740).
Papilio dardanus antinorii Oberth. Aurivillius, 1908.
Princeps (Princeps) dardanus antinorri (Oberthür). Hancock, 1993. [subspecies name misspelled]



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus antinorii. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Boter Becho, Ethiopia. 18 September 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus antinorii. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Boter Becho, Ethiopia. 19 September 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus antinorii. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Boter Becho, Ethiopia. 20 September 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus antinorii. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Boter Becho, Ethiopia. 18 September 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus antinorii. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ghibe Tolley, Ethiopia. 10 September 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Ethiopia]: "Abissinia, Feleklek and Sciotalit".
Diagnosis: The females are always tailed. The main female form resembles the male but with a dark, hooked, forewing cellular marking (Aurivillius, 1908).
Distribution: Ethiopia (highlands), Eritrea (highlands).
Specific localities:
Ethiopia – Feleklek (TL). Sciotalit (Oberthür, 1883). Korata (Kheil, 1890). Yumbo (Boullet & Le Cerf, 1912). Got River; Apeny River (Poulton, 1926). Gore (Poulton, 1927). Oumbi (Ungemach, 1932). Wallega Valley, Ghedo (Gabriel, 1949). Scio, Mantek (Storace, 1963). Awasa; Yabelo; Bonga; Arba Minch; Metu; Guebre Mengist; Bedele; Hossana (Mollet, 1975).
Eritrea – Dorfu (TL).

niavioides Kheil, 1890 (as female ab. of *Papilio antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **3**: 335 (333-336). [Ethiopia]: "Abessynien, Korata am Tana-See".

ruspinae Kheil, 1890 (as female ab. of *Papilio antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **3**: 336 (333-336). [Ethiopia]: "Abessynien, Korata am Tana-See". Treated as a female f. of *antinorii* by Aurivillius, 1908 [misspelled as *ruspina*].

niavina Haase, 1891 (as var. of *Papilio merope antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bibliotheca Zoologica. Cassel & Stuttgart* **4** (Heft 8): (2) (120 pp. + 161 pp.). [Ethiopia]: "Abessinien". [Probably a *lapsus* for *niavioides* Khiel.]

alticola Boullet & Le Cerf, 1912 (as var. of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **1912**: 141 (141-143). [Ethiopia]: "Abyssinie, Yumbo, province de Gaba, 1485 m".

hodsoni Poulton, 1926 (as ssp. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London* **1**: 6 (6-7). [Ethiopia]: "S.W. Abyssinia, Got River, 1700 ft; Apeny River, 1700 ft". Treated as a syn. of *antinorii* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

weinholti Poulton, 1927 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus hodsoni* [infrasubspecific]). *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London* **2**: 10 (10-11). [Ethiopia]: "Gore, 6600 ft, W. Abyssinia". Treated as a syn. of *antinorii* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

zaoditou Ungemach, 1932 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus* [infrasubspecific]). *Mémoires de la Société des Sciences Naturelles (et Physiques) du Maroc* **32**: 18 (1-122). [Ethiopia]: "Oumbi". Treated as a syn. of *antinorii* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

vaccaroi Storace, 1947 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (di Genova) Giacomo Doria* **63**: 116 (116-119). Eritrea: "Eritrea, Dorfù, m. 1500 s.m. (presso Asmara)".

alameitu Gabriel, 1949 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London* (B) **18**: 212 (207-216). [Ethiopia]: "Abyssinia, Wallega Valley, Ghedo, 7000 ft".

conjunctiflava Stoneham, 1951 *in*: Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as male f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 12 (180 pp.). [Ethiopia]: "South-west Abyssinia". Treated as a syn. of *antinorii* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

figinii Storace, 1962 (as subrace of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Doriana* **3** (120): 2 (4 pp.). Type data: Eritrea: "Eritrea centrale, Dorfù, m. 1500 s.l.m. (Zona delle pendici orientali, presso Asmara)". Treated as a good ssp. by Ackery *et al.,* 1995. The name is infrasubspecific and therefore unavailable (Lamas & Cotton, 2026).

protoniavioides Storace, 1962 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana* **92**: 72 (68-73). Eritrea: "Dorfù in Eritrea (zona delle pendici orientali, presso Asmara, m. 1500 s.l.m.)".

protomima Storace, 1962 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus figinii* [infrasubspecific]). *Doriana* **3** (120): 3 (4 pp.). Eritrea: "orientale eritree presso Asmara (Dorfù)".

seriata Storace, 1963 (as ab. of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana* **93**: 28 (21-30). Ethiopia: "Etiopia centrale, Scioa (zona di Ancòber): Mantek".

immaculata Mollet, 1975 (as female morph of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bulletin de la Société de Entomologique de France* **80**: 38 (32-38). Ethiopia: "Awasa".

extensinigra Mollet, 1975 (as female morph of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bulletin de la Société de Entomologique de France* **80**: 38 (32-38). Ethiopia: "Yabelo".

obsoleta Mollet, 1975 (as female morph of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bulletin de la Société de Entomologique de France* **80**: 38 (32-38). Ethiopia: "Bonga".

ornata Mollet, 1975 (as female morph of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bulletin de la Société de Entomologique de France* **80**: 38 (32-38). Ethiopia: "Arba Minch".

rufomaculata Mollet, 1975 (as female morph of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bulletin de la Société de Entomologique de France* **80**: 38 (32-38). Ethiopia: "Arba Minch".

aurantiaca Mollet, 1975 (as female morph of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bulletin de la Société de Entomologique de France* **80**: 38 (32-38). Ethiopia: "Metu".

aperta Mollet, 1975 (as female morph of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bulletin de la Société de Entomologique de France* **80**: 38 (32-38). Ethiopia: "Guebre Mengist".

depuncta Mollet, 1975 (as female morph of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bulletin de la Société de Entomologique de France* **80**: 38 (32-38). Ethiopia: "Bedele".

obscura Mollet, 1975 (as female morph of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bulletin de la Société de Entomologique de France* **80**: 38 (32-38). Ethiopia: "Arba Minch".

parvicaudata Mollet, 1975 (as female morph of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bulletin de la Société de Entomologique de France* **80**: 38 (32-38). Ethiopia: "Hossana".

cenaeoides Mollet, 1975 (as female morph of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bulletin de la Société de Entomologique de France* **80**: 38 (32-38). Ethiopia: "Bedele".

streckerioides Mollet, 1975 (as female morph of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bulletin de la Société de Entomologique de France* **80**: 38 (32-38). Ethiopia: "Metu".

lambornieoides Mollet, 1975 (as female morph of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bulletin de la Société de Entomologique de France* **80**: 38 (32-38). Ethiopia: "Hossana".

niobeoides Mollet, 1975 (as female morph of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bulletin de la Société de Entomologique de France* **80**: 38 (32-38). Ethiopia: "Hossana".

salaamioides Mollet, 1975 (as female morph of *Papilio dardanus antinorii* [infrasubspecific]). *Bulletin de la Société de Entomologique de France* **80**: 38 (32-38). Ethiopia: "Bonga".

Papilio (Druryia) dardanus polytrophus Rothschild & Jordan, 1903
Kikuyu Mocker Swallowtail

Papilio dardanus polytrophus Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. *Novitates Zoologicae* **10**: 488 (488-490).



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus polytrophus. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Imenti Forest, near Mweru, Kenya. 12 May 2002.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) dardanus polytrophus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Karen, Nairobi, Kenya. 26 March 1995.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Kenya: "Kikuyu Escarpment, British East Africa".
Diagnosis: The males are smaller than those of the nominate subspecies and are distinguished by the dorsal hindwing tornus (space 1b) featuring a yellow spot enclosed in black. The females are tailless and incredibly variable (Aurivillius, 1908).
Distribution: Kenya (highlands east of the Rift Valley).

Material from Loliondo in Tanzania appears to be intermediate between *polytrophus* and *meseres* (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

Specific localities:

Kenya – Kikuyu Escarpment (TL). Nairobi (Trimen, 1909). Kijabe (Le Cerf, 1912). Elmenteita (Bryk & Peebles, 1932). Nyeri; Nanyuki; Aberdares; Gil Gil; Thomson's Falls (Carcasson, 1960).

dorippoides Trimen, 1909 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus tibullus*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1909**: 554 (547-557). Kenya: "Nairobi". Treated as a syn. of *polytrophus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

speciosa Le Cerf, 1912 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **1912**: 290 (290-292). Kenya: "Afrique orientale anglaise: Kijabé, 2100 d'alt, dans le Kikuyu Escarpment". Treated as a syn. of *polytrophus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

jeanneli Le Cerf, 1912 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **1912**: 290 (290-292). Kenya: "Afrique orientale anglaise: Kijabé, 2100 m., dans le Kikuyu Escarpment". Treated as a syn. of *polytrophus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

punctimargo Le Cerf, 1912 (as f. of *Papilio dardanus* var. *polytrophus*). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **1912**: 336 (336-337). Kenya: "Afrique orientale allemande, Kijabé (Kikuyu Escarpment), alt 2100 m.". Treated as a syn. of *polytrophus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

hippocooninus Reuss, 1921 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus polytrophus*). *Entomologische Rundschau* **38**: 23 (23-24). No locality given.

albescens Reuss, 1921 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus polytrophus*). *Entomologische Rundschau* **38**: 23 (23-24). No locality given.

nigrescens Reuss, 1921 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus polytrophus*). *Entomologische Rundschau* **38**: 23 (23-24). No locality given.

acenoides Reuss, 1921 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus polytrophus*). *Entomologische Rundschau* **38**: 24 (23-24). No locality given.

trophonoides Reuss, 1921 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus polytrophus*). *Entomologische Rundschau* **38**: 24 (23-24). No locality given.

mixtoides Reuss, 1921 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus polytrophus*). *Entomologische Rundschau* **38**: 24 (23-24). No locality given.

protocenea Bryk & Peebles, 1932 (as f. of *Papilio dardanus* var. *polytrophus*). *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Entomologischen Gesellschaft* **3**: 10 (10). Kenya: "Elmenteita, Kenya Colony".

astarte Bryk & Peebles, 1932 (as f. of *Papilio dardanus* var. *polytrophus*). *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Entomologischen Gesellschaft* **3**: 10 (10). Kenya: "Elmenteita, Kenya Colony".

nairobianus Stoneham, 1932 (as male f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (13): 2 ([3 pp.]). Kenya: "Kenya Colony, Nairobi". Treated as a syn. of *polytrophus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

poultoni Ford, 1936 (as female form of *Papilio dardanus*). *Transactions of the Royal Entomological Society of London* **85**: 465 (435-466). Kenya: "Kenya Colony, Nairobi". Treated as a syn. of *polytrophus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

akechia Stoneham, 1951 *in*: Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus nairobianus*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 8 (180 pp.). Kenya: "Nairobi". Treated as a syn. of *polytrophus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

neria Stoneham, 1951 *in*: Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus nairobianus*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 8 (180 pp.). No locality given. Treated as a syn. of *polytrophus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

millari Stoneham, 1951 *in*: Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 9 (180 pp.). No locality given. Treated as a syn. of *polytrophus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

babingtonia Stoneham, 1951 *in*: Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 9 (180 pp.). No locality given. Treated as a syn. of *polytrophus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

akechiana Stoneham, 1951 *in*: Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus nairobianus*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 10 (180 pp.). No locality given. [Nairobi].

neriana Stoneham, 1951 *in*: Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus nairobianus*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 11 (180 pp.). No locality given. Treated as a syn. of *polytrophus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

harmonia Stoneham, 1951 *in*: Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 11 (180 pp.). No locality given. Treated as a syn. of *polytrophus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

ariadne Stoneham, 1951 *in*: Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 11 (180 pp.). No locality given. Treated as a syn. of *polytrophus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Papilio (Druryia) dardanus byatti Poulton, 1926
Somali Mocker Swallowtail

Papilio dardanus byatti Poulton, 1926. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London* **1925**: xlv (42-52).

Type data: Somalia: "Near the summit of Wager Mountain (6000 ft), Golis range, 45 m. S.E. of Berera, Somaliland".
Distribution: Somalia (highlands in north).
Specific localities:
Somalia – Wager Mountain, Golis Range (TL).

Papilio (Druryia) dardanus flavicornis Carpenter, 1947
Yellow-horned Mocker Swallowtail

Papilio dardanus flavicornis Carpenter, 1947. *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London* (B) **16**: 55 (55-56).

Type data: Kenya: "Kenya Colony, Mount Kulal, northern frontier, 6500 ft".
Diagnosis: As the subspecific name indicates, this subspecies is characterized by its yellow antennae (Williams).
Distribution: Kenya (north-west).
Specific localities:
Kenya – Mount Kulal (TL).

Papilio (Druryia) dardanus meseres Carpenter, 1948
Victorian Mocker Swallowtail

Papilio dardanus meseres Carpenter, 1948. *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London* (B) **17**: 14 (11-17).

Type data: Kenya: "Kenya Colony, South Kavirondo, Suna".
Diagnosis: Forewing upperside of male lacks submarginal yellow spots; upperside hindwing band narrowly entire (Congdon & Collins, 1998). According to Larsen (*vide* Congdon & Collins, 1998: 26) ssp. *meseres* is of doubtful validity. D'Abrera (1997) quoting Carcasson, says it is "a mixed transitional population linking *dardanus* Brown with *polytrophus* Rothschild and Jordan."
Distribution: Uganda, Kenya (south-west), Tanzania (western, southern and south-eastern shores of Lake Victoria).
Specific localities:
Uganda – Mabira Forest (Le Cerf, 1924).
Kenya – Suna (TL). N.E. of Nyanza (Aurivillius, 1907). Nyangori (Poulton, 1929); Kitale (Stoneham, 1932). Soy (Stoneham, 1933). Kakamega Forest (Stoneham, 1934). Masai Mara (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Kibara; Ukerewe Island (Aurivillius, 1907). Kakindu Hill (Poulton, 1929). Southern and eastern shores of Lake Victoria: Mwaya; Mwanza; Bukoba (Kielland, 1990d).

planemoides Trimen, 1904 (as female f. of *Papilio merope*). *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London* **1903**: xli (38-41). Kenya: "Kavirondo-Nandi district of the Uganda British Protectorate"; Angola. Treated as a female f. of *polytrophus* by Aurivillius, 1908. Treated as a syn. of *meseres* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

dionysoides Aurivillius, 1907 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Arkiv för Zoologi* **3** (23): 1 (7 pp.). [Tanzania]: "Kibara; von der Insel Ukerewe in Victoria Nyanza". Treated as a female f. of *polytrophus* by Aurivillius, 1908. Treated as a syn. of *meseres* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

pemptolipus Aurivillius, 1907 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Arkiv för Zoologi* **3** (23): 2 (7 pp.). [Tanzania]: "Kibara". Treated as a female f. of *polytrophus* by Aurivillius, 1908. Treated as a syn. of *meseres* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995 [misspelled as *pemtolipus*].

mixtus Aurivillius, 1907 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Arkiv för Zoologi* **3** (23): 4 (7 pp.). [Kenya]: "Ost-Afrika" [N.E. of Nyanza]. Treated as a female f. of *polytrophus* by Aurivillius, 1908[as f. *mixta*]. Treated as a syn. of *meseres* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

acenides Le Cerf, 1924 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 375 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). [Tanzania]: "Mabira Forest"; Uganda. Treated as a syn. of *meseres* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

swynnertoni Poulton, 1929 *in*: Eltringham *et al*., 1929 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **77**: 500 (475-504). Kenya: "Unyori (Nyangori), N.E. of Kisumu". Treated as a syn. of *meseres* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

carpenteri Poulton, 1929 *in*: Eltringham *et al*., 1929 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **77**: 500 (475-504). [Tanzania]: "Kakindu Hill, Tang. Terr., in Lat. 1° 10'S., long. 31° 30'E, about 30 miles W. of the Victoria Nyanza"; Uganda. Treated as a syn. of *meseres* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

xanthocaudatus Stoneham, 1932 (as male f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (13): 1 ([3 pp.]). Kenya: "Kitale". Treated as a syn. of *meseres* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

hippocoonatus Stoneham, 1933 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (15): [2] ([3 pp.]). Kenya: "Kenya Colony, Kitale". Treated as a syn. of *meseres* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

dominicanoides Stoneham, 1933 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (15): [2] ([3 pp.]). Kenya: "Kenya Colony, Soy". Treated as a syn. of *meseres* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

planematus Stoneham, 1934 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (19): [2] ([3 pp.]). Kenya: "Kenya Colony, Kakamega Forest". Treated as a syn. of *meseres* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

epiplanemoides Stoneham, 1934 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (19): [2] ([3 pp.]). Kenya: "Kenya Colony, Kakamega Forest". Treated as a syn. of *meseres* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

briani Stoneham, 1944 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus xanthocaudatus*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (48): [2] ([3 pp.]). Kenya: "Kenya Colony, Kitale". Treated as a syn. of *meseres* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Papilio (Druryia) dardanus ochraceana Vane-Wright, 1995
Black-horned Mocker Swallowtail

Papilio dardanus ochracea Carpenter, 1948. [invalid; homonym]
Papilio dardanus ochracea Poulton, 1924. Carcasson, 1960. [authorship misattributed]
Papilio (Princeps) dardanus ochraceana Vane-Wright, 1995 *in*: Ackery *et al*., 1995: 144. **nom. nov.**

Type data: Kenya: "Marsabit".
Diagnosis: Similar to ssp. *flavicornis* but with black antennae (Larsen, 1991c).
Distribution: Kenya (north).
Specific localities:
Kenya – Mount Marsabit (TL). Mount Nyiro.

ochracea Poulton, 1924 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus cenea* [infrasubspecific]). *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London* **1924**: xxvii (25-29). Kenya: "Marsabit, S.E. of Lake Rudolph".

ochracea Carpenter, 1948 (as ssp. of *Papilio dardanus*). *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London* (B) **17**: 16 (11-17). Kenya: "Marsabit". [Invalid: junior primary homonym of *Papilio woodfordi* var. *ochracea* Ribbe, 1897 [Papilionidae].]

atavica Storace, 1955 (as female f. of *Papilio dardanus ochracea*). *Memorie della Società Entomologica Italiana* **33**: 123 (120-137). Kenya: "Marsabit, 4500 piedi, Northern Frontier District, Chenia".

**Papilio (Druryia) doreus* Fabricius, 1775
Jade-banded Swallowtail



Papilio (Druryia) doreus congoanus. Left: Male. Centre & right: Female. Kibale Forest, Uganda.
Images courtesy Raimund Schutte.

Papilio doreus Fabricius, 1775. *Systema Entomologiae*: 457 (832 pp.).
Papilio phorcas Cramer, 1775. [see note below]
syn. of *Papilio phorcas* Cramer, 1775. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio phorcas Cramer, 1775. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio phorcas Cr. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio phorcas Cramer, 1775. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio phorcas Cramer, 1775. Fox *et al.*, 1965.

Papilio phorcas Cramer. Berger, 1981.
Papilio phorcas Cramer, 1775. Kielland, 1990d.
Papilio phorcas Cramer, 1775. Larsen, 1991c.
Princeps (Princeps) phorcas (Cramer). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) phorcas Cramer, [1775]. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio phorcas Cramer, 1775. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) phorcas Cramer, 1775. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio phorcas Cramer, 1775. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *phorcas* Cramer, 1775. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.

Papilio doreus Fabricius, 1775. Lamas & Cotton, 2026: 507.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *doreus doreus*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Dubreka, Guinea. July 1999. M. Mane. (ABRI 2018-5004).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *doreus ansorgei*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Karen, Nairobi, Kenya. 5 October 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Sierra Leone: "Sierra Leon".
Note: Following ICZN (1958), Opinion 516, *doreus* Fabricius, 1775 takes priority over *phorcas* Cramer, 1775 (see also Lamas & Cotton, 2026).
Diagnosis: There are two distinct female forms. The one with yellow bands (f. *thersander* Fabricius) is somewhat rarer than the male-like female but is the dominant female form in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Larsen, 1991c). In West Africa (Freetown) about 75% of the females are of the yellow-banded form, yet all of the early records appear to be of male-like females. It has thus been speculated that the proportions have changed over time (Owen & Owen, 1972). In Kenya the proportions of female forms vary from place to place (Larsen, 1991c). In the Chyulu Hills in south-east Kenya and southwards through Tanzania and Malawi all females have the male wing pattern (Larsen, 1991c). Vane-Wright (1984) hypothesizes that green females may evoke a long-distance male competitive response from conspecific males, while yellow-banded females may possess some unknown protective advantage. Larsen (1991) suggests that yellow-banded females are "Swynnertonian" mimics i.e. are partially protected from attacks from birds due to their resemblance to the larger *P. lormieri* and *P. ophidicephalus*.
Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique.

In West Africa the distribution appears to be patchy as it is absent from many forests that seem to be suitable (Larsen, 2005a).

Habitat: Forest and heavy woodland (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: A relatively common tropical species with a patchy distribution (Larsen, 2005a). Males will patrol up and down forest streams in search of females (Larsen, 2005a). Males are known to mudpuddle on river banks, sometimes in large aggregations (Kielland, 1990d). Males also regularly visit cow-pats and decomposing matter (Larsen, 1991c). Females spend most of their time in the forest understorey, searching for plants on which to oviposit (Larsen, 2005a). Early in the morning, in montane forests, when it is still cool, both sexes perch low down, with open wings, basking before taking to the wing (Larsen, 1991c). Both sexes are fond of flowers (Kielland, 1990d).
Early stages:
Congdon *et al*., 2017 [final instar larva].
Larval food:
Calodendrum species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].
Citrus species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].
Clausena species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].
Fagara species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].
Macrostylis villosa (Thunb.) Sond. (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 315; Kielland, 1990d: 44; as *Teclea villosa*].
Oriciopsis species (Rutaceae) [Bampton *et al*., 1991].
Teclea sp. (Rutaceae) [Congdon *et al*., 2017; ssp. *nyikanus*; Sanje, Tanzania].
Vepris nobilis (Delile) Mziray (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 315; as *Teclea nobilis* Delile].
Vepris simplicifolia (Engl.) Mziray (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 315; as *Teclea simplicifolia* Verdoorn].
Zanthoxylum species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].

Papilio (Druryia) doreus doreus Fabricius, 1775
Jade-banded Swallowtail

Papilio doreus Fabricius, 1775. *Systema Entomologiae*: 457 (832 pp.).



Papilio (*Druryia*) *doreus doreus*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Dubreka, Guinea. July 1999. M. Mane. (ABRI 2018-5004).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Sierra Leone: “Sierra Leon”.
Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south), Nigeria.
Specific localities:
Guinea – Ziama (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Liberia – Ganta; Wanau Forest; Bomi Hills; Ziabli (Fox *et al*., 1965). Wologizi; Wonegizi (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Ghana – Kakum National Park (Larsen, 2006d).
Benin – Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016). See Coache *et al*., 2017.
Nigeria – Gambari Forest, Ibadan (Larsen, 2005a),

phorcas Cramer, 1775 *in*: Cramer, [1775-1776]. *Die Uitlandsche Kapellen voorkomende in de drie waerrelddeelen Asia, Africa en America* **1**: 4 (155 pp.). Sierra Leone: "Sierra Leona". Following ICZN (1958), Opinion 516, *doreus* takes priority over *phorcas* Cramer, 1775 (see also Lamas & Cotton, 2026).

thersander Fabricius, 1793 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Entomologia Systematica emendata et aucta* **3** (1): 32 (488 pp.). Sierra Leone: "Sierra Leon". Treated as a female ab. of *phorcas* by Aurivillius, 1899.

media Le Cerf, 1924 (as female f. of *Papilio phorcas*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 381 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). Sierra Leone.

Papilio (Druryia) doreus ansorgei Rothschild, 1896
Abbreviated Jade-banded Swallowtail

Papilio phorcas ansorgei Rothschild, 1896. *Novitates Zoologicae* **3**: 324 (322-328).



Papilio (*Druryia*) *doreus ansorgei*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Karen, Nairobi, Kenya. 26 March 1995.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *doreus ansorgei*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Karen, Nairobi, Kenya. 5 October 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Kenya]: "Uganda Protectorate, Man".
Diagnosis: In the male, the forewing discal band does not extend into space 5, as it does in subspecies *congoanus* (Carcasson, 1960).
Distribution: Kenya (highlands east of the Rift Valley, including the Loita Hills), Tanzania (north – Loliondo).
Specific localities:
Kenya – Man (TL). Nairobi (Suffert, 1904). Loita Hills.
Tanzania – Loliondo.

tippelskirchi Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio phorcas*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 96 (12-107). [Kenya]: "Brit.-Ost.-Africa, Nairobi". Treated as a syn. of *ansorgei* by Aurivillius, 1908.

thersandroides Aurivillius, 1908 *in* Seitz, 1908-25 (as female f. of *Papilio phorcas*). *Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde*, Stuttgart (2) **13** *Die Afrikanischen Tagfalter*: 17 (614 pp.). No locality given.

Papilio (Druryia) doreus congoanus Rothschild, 1896
Central Jade-banded Swallowtail

Papilio phorcas congoanus Rothschild, 1896. *Novitates Zoologicae* **3**: 325 (322-328).



Papilio (*Druryia*) *doreus congoanus*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
66 km south of Chiwoma, N.W. Province, Zambia. 14 April 2004.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *doreus congoanus*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Sakeji School, Hillwood, Mwinilunga District, Zambia. 30 October 2006.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *doreus congoanus*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ikelenge, Zambia. 28 December 1983.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Congo/Democratic Republic of the Congo]: “Upper Congo, Lukolele”.
Diagnosis: Larger than the nominate subspecies and has smaller marginal spots on the hindwing (Larsen, 2005a).

Distribution: Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola (north), Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda (west & central), Rwanda, Tanzania (west), Zambia (north).

Specific localities:

Nigeria – Bashu (Brattstrom, 2008).
The nominate ssp. and *congoanus* intergrade in the Cross River loop.

Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Equatorial Guinea – Bioko (Campamento Hormiga; Río Riaco; Fondo Caldera) (Martin & Cobos).

Gabon – Monts de Cristal (Kinguélé; Tchimbélé); Bitam; Lopé N.P.; Ivindo N.P. (Ipassa; Kongou); Franceville (Vande weghe, 2010).

Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).

Democratic Republic of the Congo – Lukolele (TL). Kassai River (Strand, 1916). Kakakumba; Tshiboe; Kinda; Mutumba (Storace, 1955). Ituri Forest; Semuliki Valley; Mitumba Mts.; Blue Mts. (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Bwamba; Kibale Forest; Mubende; Kalinzu; Kampala; Entebbe; Sango Bay; Kayonza; Jinja (Carcasson, 1960). Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996). Maramogambo Forest, Queen Elizabeth N.P. (Tumuhimbise *et al*., 2001).

Rwanda – Cyamudongo Forest (Uwizelimana *et al*., 2021).

Tanzania – Tabora (TL of *caspor*). Mpanda; Kigoma (Kielland, 1990d).

Zambia – Ikelenge; Chibwika; South Mutundu River (Mufulira); Kalungwishi River (Heath *et al*., 2002).

casphor Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio phorcas*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 97 (12-107). [Tanzania]: "Tabora". Treated as an ab. of *nyikanus* by Carcasson, 1960. Treated as a syn. of *congoanus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995 [misspelled as *caspor*].

kassaiensis Strand, 1916 *in* Strand, 1916-19188 (as ab. of *Papilio phorcas*). *Lepidoptera Niepeltiana* **2**: 25 (1-26 (1916); 1-4 (1918)). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Kongo, Kassaifluss".

bergeri Storace, 1955 (as f. of *Papilio phorcas*). *Memorie della Società Entomologica Italiana* **33**: 126 (120-137). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Lualaba; Kakakumba; Tshiboe; Kinda; Mutumba".

xera Storace, 1955 (as f. of *Papilio phorcas*). *Memorie della Società Entomologica Italiana* **33**: 127 (120-137). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Kafakumba nel Catanga".

viridissima Basquin & Turlin, 1986 (as f. of *Papilio phorcas*). *Bulletin de la Société Scientifique Naturelles* (49): 22 (22; (51): 1). Central African Republic: "Bangui (Centrafrique)".

ponzonii Sala, 1992 (as f. of *Papilio phorcas congoanus*). *Bulletin de la Societe Sciences Nat* No. 75-76: 35 (34-35). Gabon.

Papilio (Druryia) doreus nyikanus Rothschild & Jordan, 1903

Blue Jade-banded Swallowtail

Papilio phorcas nyikanus Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. *Novitates Zoologicae* **10**: 489 (488-490).



Papilio (*Druryia*) *doreus nyikanus*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mount Namuli, Mozambique. 26 April 2008.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *doreus nyikanus*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Chowo Forest, Nyika, Zambia. 20 May 2006.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Malawi: "Nyassaland, Kasunga Mts., Nyika".
Diagnosis: The forewing discal band usually has a small green spot present in space 5. The spots in spaces 6 and 7 are smaller than in the other subspecies, while the submarginal spots are better developed. These markings often have a strong blueish tinge (Carcasson, 1960). Only the green-banded (male-like) female form is known in this subspecies (Kielland, 1990d).
Distribution: Tanzania (east), Malawi, Zambia (north-east), Mozambique.
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Between Mori and Mangati (TL of *leopoldi*). Amani (Strand, 1911). Eastern parts, from Lake Malawi, the Njombe Highlands, the Unzungwa Range, the Ulugurus and Nguru Mountains, to the Usambaras, inland to the Rubehos and south-west to Mount Rungwe (Kielland, 1990d).
Malawi – Kasunga Mountains, Nyika (TL). Mt Mulanje; Zomba Mountain (Congdon *et al*., 2010).
Zambia – Nyika Plateau; Mafinga Mountains (Heath *et al*., 2002).
Mozambique – Mt Inago; Mt Namuli; Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al*., 2010).

leopoldi Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio phorcas*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 97 (12-107). [Tanzania]: "Deutsch-Ost-Africa, Walde zwischen Mori und Mangati". Treated as a syn. of *nyikanus* by Ackery *et al*., 1995.

phorcadius Strand, 1911 (as ab. of *Papilio phorcas*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **25**: 121 (110-121). Tanzania: "Amani I.".

Papilio (Druryia) doreus ruscoei Krüger, 1928
Intermediate Jade-banded Swallowtail

Papilio phorcas f. *ruscoei* Krüger, 1928. *Internationale Entomologische Zeitschrift* **22**: 230 (229-231).
Papilio phorcas ruscoei Bryk & Kruger, 1927. Carcasson, 1960. [authorship misattributed]



Papilio (*Druryia*) *doreus ruscoei*. Male. Wingspan 80 mm. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Buikwe Road, Mabira Forest, Uganda. 14 June 2009. J. & C. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *doreus ruscoei*. Female. Wingspan 76 mm. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Buikwe Road, Mabira Forest, Uganda. 31 August 2008. P. Ward.
Images M. C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: Uganda/Kenya: "Brit. O. Africa, Mt. Elgon".
Diagnosis: Somewhat smaller than subspecies *congoanus* with a narrower green band. It is transitional between subspecies *congoanus* and *ansorgei* and is of doubtful validity (Carcasson, 1960).
Distribution: Uganda (east), Kenya (highlands west of the Rift Valley),
Specific localities:
Uganda – Mount Elgon (TL). Mabira Forest (Le Cerf, 1924). Busoga (Storace, 1955).
Note: Carcasson (1960) treats specimens from central Uganda (Mabira Forest) as subspecies *congoanus*.
Kenya – Kakamega; Tiriki; Kaimosi; Kitale; Elgon; Cherangani; Kericho; Sotik (Carcasson, 1960).

mutans Le Cerf, 1924 (as female f. of *Papilio phorcas*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 380 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). Uganda: "Mabera Forest, Kyagive, Mulanga, 4000 ft.".

ruscoei Bryk, 1927 (as var. of *Papilio phorcas*). *Zoologische Anzeiger* **74:** 77 (77-81). [*Nomen nudum*]

furcula Bryk, 1927 (as f. of *Papilio phorcas*). *Zoologische Anzeiger* **74**: 77 (77-81). Uganda/Kenya: "Mount Elgon, Gebirgsbach Koptawelil, 2465 m.".

inexpectata Bryk, 1927 (as f. of *Papilio phorcas*). *Zoologische Anzeiger* **74**: 78 (77-81). Uganda/Kenya: "Mount Elgon, Gebirgsbach Koptawelil, 2465 m.".

pseudothersander Krüger, 1937 (as ssp. of *Papilio phorcas*). *Entomologische Rundschau* **55**: 84 (84). Uganda. Treated as a syn. of *ruscoei* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

polyxena Stoneham, 1951 *in* Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as f. of *Papilio phorcas*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 14 (180 pp.). Nairobi. No locality given [? W. Kenya].

bayoni Storace, 1955 (as f. of *Papilio phorcas*). *Memorie della Società Entomologica Italiana* **33**: 128 (120-137). Uganda: "Busoga".

nilotica Storace, 1961 (as ssp. of *Papilio phorcas*). *Doriana* **3** (115): 1 (3 pp.). Uganda: "Uganda occidentale e centrale"; Democratic Republic of the Congo: "Kivu orientale". Treated as a syn. of *ruscoei* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Papilio (Druryia) doreus sudanicola Storace, 1965
Sudanese Jade-banded Swallowtail

Papilio phorcas sudanicola Storace, 1965. *Journal of the East Africa Natural History Society and National Museum* **25** (1): 71 (71-73).



Papilio (*Druryia*) *doreus sudanicola*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Agoro Agu Forest, Uganda. November 2001.
Images Aljosha Daele ex Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden.

Type data: Sudan: "S.E. Sudan, Didinga, Nagichot".
Distribution: South Sudan, Uganda (North)
Specific localities:
South Sudan – Didinga, Nagichot (TL).

Papilio (Druryia) doreus tenuifasciatus Kielland, 1990
Slender Jade-banded Swallowtail

Papilio phorcas tenuifasciatus Kielland, 1990. *Butterflies of Tanzania*: 44 (363 pp.).



Papilio (*Druryia*) *doreus tenuifasciatus*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Loliondo Forest, Arusha, Tanzania. April 1999.
Images Aljosha Daele ex Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden.

Type data: Tanzania: "Ngorongoro, 2200 m". Holotype male in the NHMUK, London.
Diagnosis: Compared to ssp. *nyikanus* the bands on the upperside are narrower and more bluish green; hindwing tail slenderer (Kielland, 1990d).
Description: "Male. Upperside pale band narrower and generally more bluish-green than in ssp. *nyikanus*; f.w. usually with well developed submarginal spots (except in f. *meto* in which they are faint or lacking); h.w. tail more slender than in ssp. *nyikanus*.

Underside green band as on the upperside; h.w. distal half paler than in *nyikanus*; length of f.w. 42-47 mm. Female. Differs from ssp. *nyikanus* in the generally narrower green band on both wings. Length of f.w. 46-51 mm. Male genitalia. Valva similar to that of ssp. *nyikanus*, but dorsally more convex, giving it a wider appearance. Form *meto* nov. lacks f.w. submarginal white spots and the subapical spot is tiny or almost lacking; h.w. with a large, triangular green spot just beyond the end of cell; there is also a second green spot below it."

Distribution: Tanzania (highlands in the north), Kenya (south-east).

Specific localities:

Kenya – Chyulu Hills (Larsen, 1991c).

Tanzania – Oldeani-Ngorongoro (TL); The Mbulu forests; Mount Kwaraha; Mount Meru; Mount Kilimanjaro; Mount Longido; Meto Hills; North Pare Mountains; Mount Lolkisale; Mount Lossoganeu (Kielland, 1990d).

meto Kielland, 1990 (as f. of *Papilio phorcas tenuifasciatus* [infrasubspecific]). *Butterflies of Tanzania*: 44 (363 pp.). Tanzania.

Papilio (Druryia) doreus bardamu Canu, 1994

Bioko Jade-banded Swallowtail

Papilio phorcas bardamu Canu, 1994. *Lambillionea* **94** (3) (Tome I): 316 (311-320).



Papilio (*Druryia*) *doreus bardamu*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Canu, Bioko, Equatorial Guinea. 1994. J.P. Péroni.
Images Aljosha Daele ex Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden.

Type data: Equatorial Guinea: Bioko Island.

Distribution: Equatorial Guinea (Bioko).

Specific localities:

Equatorial Guinea – Bioko (Luba (San Carlos) (Schultze *et al*., 1917-1923)).

velledae Canu, 1994 (as f. of *Papilio phorcas bardamu* [infrasubspecific]). *Lambillionea* **94** (3) (Tome I): 317 (311-320). Equatorial Guinea: Bioko.

**Papilio (Druryia) meriones* Felder & Felder, [1865]
Madagascar Mocker Swallowtail

Papilio meriones Felder & Felder, [1865] *in*: Felder & Felder, [1865-1867]. *Reise der Österreichischen Fregatte Novara*: 95 (549 pp.).
Papilio meriones Felder, 1865. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio dardanus meriones Fldr. Aurivillius, 1908.
Princeps (Princeps) dardanus meriones (Felder). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) dardanus meriones Felder & Felder, 1865. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio (Druryia) meriones Felder, 1865. Condamine *et al*., 2023. s**tat. rev.**



Papilio (Druryia) meriones. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Zombitse, Madagascar. 16-17 April 2018. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



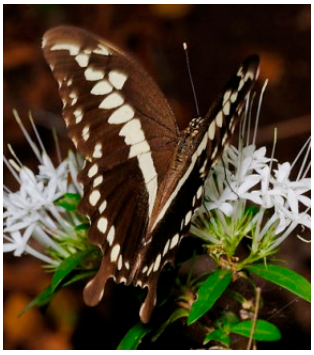
Papilio (Druryia) meriones. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ranamofana, Madagascar. 11 April. 2018. J. Lawrence.
Images M.C. Williams ex Lawrence Collection.

Type data: Madagascar: "Region de Toamasina".
Distribution: Madagascar.
Specific localities:
Madagascar – Toamasina (TL). Maroansetra (Le Cerf, 1924). Zombitse (Williams). Tobindranon'i Mantasoa (Ge *et al.,* 2025).
Early stages:
Ge *et al.*, 2025: 322 [eggs, larva (all instars), pupa].
Larval food:
Citrus species (Rutaceae) [Ge *et al.,* 2025].

palaeotypus Le Cerf, 1924 (as male f. indiv. of *Papilio dardanus-meriones*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 379 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). Madagascar: "Maroansetra".

**Papilio (Druryia) constantinus* Ward, 1871

Shade Swallowtail (#)




Papilio (Druryia) constantinus. Female.
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Papilio constantinus Ward, 1871. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **8**: 34 (34-36, 58-60, 81-82, 118-122).
Papilio constantinus Ward, 1871. Trimen & Bowker, 1889.
Papilio constantinus Ward, 1871. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio constantinus Ward. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio constantinus Ward. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Papilio constantinus Ward, 1871. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio constantinus Ward, 1871. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Papilio constantinus Ward. Berger, 1981.
Papilio constantinus Ward, 1871. Kielland, 1990d.
Papilio constantinus Ward, 1871. Larsen, 1991c.
Princeps (Princeps) constantinus (Ward). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) constantinus Ward, 1871. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio constantinus Ward, 1871. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 303.
Papilio constantinus Ward, 1871. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *constantinus* Ward, 1871. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) constantinus constantinus. Male (Wingspan: 80 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nibela Peninsula, KwaZulu-Natal. November 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) constantinus constantinus. Female (Wingspan: 87 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nibela Peninsula, KwaZulu-Natal. November 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type data: [Kenya]: "Ribé, East Africa".
Diagnosis: Similar to one of the female forms of *P. doreus* but the latter lacks the cream spot in the forewing cell and the underside is very different (Larsen, 1991c).
Distribution: Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa, Eswatini.
Habitat: Dry woodland and riverine forest (Carcasson, 1960). In Tanzania the nominate subspecies occurs in heavy woodland, forests and forest margins (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: The flight is low down, wandering and fairly leisurely. Both sexes regularly feed from flowers and males mudpuddle. Males are not territorial and fly randomly through the bush and along forest roads in search of females and flowers. Females tend to remain in the forest undergrowth (Larsen, 1991c). In Tanzania it is commonest in certain coastal forests, such as the Kiono Forest near Sadani (Kielland, 1990d).
Flight period: September to April, with peak abundance from December to March (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Early stages:
Joannou, 1992: 89 [as *Papilio constantinus constantinus*; ex Chuniespoort, Limpopo Province, South Africa].

"Egg. Approximately spherical, pale yellow, measuring 1.2 mm in diameter and laid singly on either surface of the leaf. Later if fertile the egg develops a brown spot in the area of the micropyle (although no such structure is actually visible) and two uneven rings develop, the upper of which is more pronounced. The egg stage lasts 4 days. See plate 2a. 1st instar: On hatching, the 3mm larva consumes only a portion of the egg shell. The head is brown and tucked in below a fold of the 1st segment making it visible only when extended for feeding. NB This habit is consistently adopted by all the larval stages. The ground colour of the 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 11th, 12th and last segments is yellow, dorsally marbled with various shades of brown. The 3rd, 4th and 5th segments are brown variegated by lighter shades of the same colour. Laterally the 5th segment is invaded by the yellow colour of the 6th and 7th. The 8th, 9th and 10th segments are again brown with burnt orange dorsal markings. As with the 5th segment, the 10th is laterally invaded by the yellow colour of the last three segments. The 1st segment bears two pairs of setose processes, one small and insignificant, the other very pronounced. Due to the larva's habit of head tucking these are projected forwards. The setal papillae of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments although smaller than the processes of the 1st, are also prominent. The 12th segment bears a pair of posterior projecting processes whose ends are setose. Duration of the first instar is 4 days growing to 8 mm. See plate 2b. 2nd instar: The larva now has a waxy appearance with the markings much the same as previously. There are however colour changes, the head is pea green while the previously brown and yellow portions are now olive and off white respectively. There is also the appearance of an additional smaller pair of posterior processes on the 11th segement. Sky blue dots develop dorsally and sub-dorsally, adjoining the setae but only on the dark coloured areas. These remain present in all the latter instars. The second instar lasts 4 days and grows to 15mm. See plate 2c. 3rd instar: The 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments are enlarged. The larva now has a lustrous appearance and is darkly blotched olive green in colour with white markings. These only extend dorsally on the 6th and 7th segemnts, but laterally also occur on the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th and 12th segments. The processes on the 1st, 11th and 12th segments are pale yellow. The 3rd instar grows to 21mm in 4 days. See plate 2d. 4th instar: No major differences occur in the 4th instar apart from a lightening of the green and reduction in the extent of the white. This stage last 5 days and attains a length of 26mm. See plate 2e. 5th instar: The final instar is finely mottled green with remnant white markings laterally on the 5th, extending dorsally to the 6th and 7th segments. The processes on the 12th segment remain prominent but are now glabrous whilst those on the 11th are reduced to small moles. The smaller pair of processes of the 1st segment disappear and the remaining pair become glabrous and lemon yellow in colour. They are adjoined by a lateral white stripe of the same width extending to the prothoracic segment. There is a small lateral ocellus on the 3rd segment. The 5th instar grows to 33mm in 7 days. See plate 2f. Pupa: Pupation occurs in a suitable site on the foodplant, often a stem or leaf petiole inclined at 45 degrees to the vertical. The cremaster is attached to a pad and the pupa is held in a horizontal position by a girdle. It is light green in colour with a pale yellow lateral stripe extending from the cremaster to just short of the eye. The pupa is tapered at both ends and depressed dorso-ventrally particularly at the margins. The head is well defined and bears a bifid process. Measured laterally as a straight line the length from cremaster to tip of the cephalic process is 33mm. The pupal stage lasts 13 days. See plate 2g." Resulting imagos were within the size range of wild caught individuals.

Henning *et al.*, 1997: 220 [early instar larva, final instar larva and pupa].
Congdon *et al*., 2017 [final instar larva].

Larval food:
Citrus species (Rutaceae) [Williams, 1983: 1].
Clausena anisata (Willd.) Hook.f. ex Benth. (Rutaceae) [Dickson & Kroon, 1978].

Note: I reared this species in captivity, from eggs, on *Citrus* sp. (lemon). The resulting adults were as large as those reared on *Vepris reflexa* (a natural larval host), from the same batch of eggs. However, larvae placed on *Clausena anisata* did not thrive; eventually all of them died. I very much doubt that *P. constantinus* utilizes *Clausena anisata* in nature (Williams).

Clausena species (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316].
Teclea gerrardii I.Verd. (Rutaceae) [Nichols, 1995].
Teclea species (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974].
Teclea trifoliatum (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 111].
Vepris glomerata (F. Hoffm.) Engl. (Rutaceae) [Congdon *et al*., 2017; Mkwaja, Tanzania].
Vepris lanceolata (La.) G.Don (Rutaceae) [Joannou, 1992: 89; in captivity; as *Vepris undulata* Verdoorn & Smith].
Vepris lanceolata (Lam.) G.Don. (Rutaceae) [Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 303].
Vepris nobilis (Delile) Mziray (Rutaceae) [Mullin, *in* Pringle *et al*., 1994: 303; as *Teclea nobilis* Del.].
Vepris reflexa I.Verd. (Rutaceae) [Williams, 1983: 1; Nelspruit, Mpumalanga] (*Metamorphosis* 1(2): 1, 1983].

Papilio (Druryia) constantinus constantinus Ward, 1871
Shade Swallowtail (#)

Papilio constantinus Ward, 1871. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **8**: 34 (34-36, 58-60, 81-82, 118-122).



Papilio (Druryia) constantinus constantinus. Male (Wingspan: 80 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nibela Peninsula, KwaZulu-Natal. November 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) constantinus constantinus. Female (Wingspan: 87 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nibela Peninsula, KwaZulu-Natal. November 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type data: Kenya: "Ribé, East Africa".
Distribution: Ethiopia (south-east), Somalia (south), Uganda, Kenya (coast), Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (south & north-east), Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana (north-east), South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal – north), Eswatini.
Specific localities:
Uganda – Moroto; Nyangea-Napore (Davenport, 1996).
Kenya – Ribe (TL). Kibwezi (Stoneham, 1931). Mtwapa Creek; Masongaleni; Kibwezi; Voi; Kilifi; Shimba Hills; Diani; Moyale (Carcasson, 1960).
Tanzania – Moshi; Morogoro (Carcasson, 1960). Coastal areas from Tanga Region to the Rondo Plateau near Lindi, inland to the Rubeho Mountains, Uluguru Mountains, Nguru Mountains and Madibira near Mufundi; Kioni Forest (Kielland, 1990d).
Malawi – Mt Mulanje (Congdon *et al*., 2010).
Zambia – Mumbwa; Kafue; Livingstone; Victoria Falls; Luangwa Bridge; Kasaba Bay (Lake Tanganyika) (Heath *et al*., 2002).
Mozambique – Maputo; Rikatla; Beira (Van Son, 1949). Mt Mecula (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013). Maputo Special Reserve (Miles & Mulvaney, 2022).
Zimbabwe – Victoria Falls; Bulawayo; Save Valley; Mount Selinda (Pringle *et al*., 1994). Mutare (Pinhey).
Botswana – Bamangwato territory; Palapye Road (Van Son, 1949). Kasane area; Tswapong Hills (Larsen, 1991l).
South Africa –
Limpopo Province – Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve ("Malta Forest"); Matlapetsi River; Tubex; Malipsdrift; Chuniespoort; Zoutpansberg; Saltpan; Louis Trichardt (Swanepoel, 1953). Pietersburg District (Van Son, 1949).
Mpumalanga – Barberton; Lydenburg district (Van Son, 1949). Nelspruit; Buffelspoort Nature Reserve (Williams).
North-West Province – Rustenburg; Brits (Van Son, 1949). Magaliesberg (Swanepoel, 1953).
Gauteng – Pretoria District (Van Son, 1949). Baviaanspoort (Williams).
KwaZulu-Natal – Durban; Estcourt (Van Son, 1949). False Bay; St. Lucia Bay (Swanepoel, 1953). Tugela River Valley; Mooi River Valley (Pringle *et al*., 1994). Umhlanga Rocks (Brauer and Dickson). Kosi Bay Nature Reserve; Tembe Nature Reserve; Ndumo Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002). Sodwana Bay (Williams).
Eswatini – Mlawula N. R..

chrysothemis Stoneham, 1931 (as f. of *Papilio constantinus*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (3): 1 ([1 p.]). Kenya: "Kibwezi".

Papilio (Druryia) constantinus mweruana Joicey & Talbot, 1927
Bright Shade Swallowtail

Papilio constantinus mweruana Joicey & Talbot, 1927. *Encyclopédie Entomologique* (B.3. Lepidoptera) **2**: 1 (1-14).
Papilio (Princeps) constantinus mweruanus Joicey & Talbot, 1927. Ackery *et al.*, 1995. [subspecies name misspelled]



Papilio (Druryia) constantinus mweruana. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. 3 October 1966.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) constantinus mweruana. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Livingstone, Zambia. 20 February 1953.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Democratic Republic of the Congo: "S.E. Congo, Kasenga, west bank of Luapala River, S.W. Lake Mweru district".
Diagnosis: Yellow markings on the upperside of the wings larger than in the nominate subspecies (Kielland, 1990d).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo (south), Tanzania (west), Zambia (Copperbelt), Zimbabwe.
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Kasenga (TL) Sankishia (Dufrane, 1946). Upemba N.P. (Mabwe; Kanonga) (Berger, 1981).
Tanzania – Kigoma and Mpanda Districts, in western Tanzania: Gombe Stream; Kibweza Point; Ikola; Mishamu (Kielland, 1990d) (single records from each of these localities).
Zambia – Ndola; Mufulira; Chingola (Heath *et al*., 2002).
Zimbabwe – Victoria Falls (Gardiner).

mathieui Dufrane, 1946 (as f. of *Papilio constantinus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 104 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge, Sankishia".

wittei Berger, 1981 (as f. of *Papilio constantinus mweruana*). *Les Papillons du Zaire* 47 (543 pp.). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Mabwe, 585 m, 1-12-VIII-1947, Parc national de l'Upemba". Type specimens in the MRAC, Tervuren.

Papilio (Druryia) constantinus lecerfi Koçak, 1996
Kenyan Shade Swallowtail

Papilio constantinus monticolus Le Cerf, 1924. [Invalid; homonym]
Papilio constantinus alticola Le Cerf, 1924. [Invalid; homonym]
Papilio constantinus monticolus Le Cerf, 1924. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio (Princeps) constantinus alticola Le Cerf, 1924. Ackery *et al*., 1995.
Papilio constantinus lecerfi Koçak, 1996. *Centre for Entomological Studies Miscellaneous Papers* **27-28**:10-16. [Replacement name]

Type data: [Kenya]: "Escarpment, B.E.A., 6,500-9,000 ft".
Distribution: Kenya (central highlands and Mau Escarpment).
Specific localities:
Kenya – Kikuyu Escarpment; Nairobi; Kedong River (Carcasson, 1960). Masai Mara; Naivasha (Larsen, 1991c).

monticolus Le Cerf, 1924 (as ssp. of *Papilio constantinus*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 387 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). Kenya: "Escarpment, B.E.A., 6,500-9,000 ft". [Invalid: junior primary homonym of *Papilio sarpedon monticolus* Fruhstorfer, 1896 [Papilionidae].]

alticola Le Cerf, 1924 (as ssp. of *Papilio constantinus*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 578 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). Kenya: "Tanganyika Territ., Escarpment, 6,500-9,000 ft". [Invalid: junior primary homonym of *Papilio antinorii* var. *alticola* Boullet & Le Cerf, 1912 [Papilionidae].]

**Papilio (Druryia) humbloti* Oberthür, 1888
Grand Comore Mocker Swallowtail

Papilio humbloti Oberthür, 1888. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* (6) **8**: 40 (40-42).
Papilio Humbloti Oberthür, 1888. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio dardanus humbloti Oberth. Aurivillius, 1908.
Princeps (Princeps) dardanus humbloti (Oberthür). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) dardanus humbloti Oberthür, 1888. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio dardanus humbloti Oberthür. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio humbloti Oberthür, 1888. Condamine *et al*., 2023. s**tat. rev.**

Type data: Comoro Islands: "Grande-Comoro".
Distribution: Comoro Islands (Grand Comore).

P. cynorta group

**Papilio (Druryia) cynorta* Fabricius, 1793
Mimetic Sash

Papilio cynorta Fabricius, 1793. *Entomologia Systematica emendata et aucta* **3** (1): 37 (488 pp.).
Papilio cynorta Fabr., 1793. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio cynorta F. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio cynorta Fabricius, 1793. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio cynorta Fabricius, 1793. Fox *et al.*, 1965.
Papilio cynorta Fabricius, 1793. Berger, 1981.
Papilio cynorta Fabricius, 1793. Kielland, 1990d.
Princeps (Druryia) cynorta (Fabricius). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) cynorta Fabricius, 1793. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio cynorta Fabricius, 1793. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) cynorta Fabricius, 1793. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio cynorta Fabricius, 1793. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *cynorta* Fabricius, 1793. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) cynorta. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 15 June 2009. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) cynorta. Female (form *peculiaris*). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 15 June 2009. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) cynorta. Female (form *lavochrea*). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Manonga, Ango Terr., Bas-Uele, Democratic Republic of the Congo. 10 January 2023. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.

Type data: No locality given. Larsen (2005a) gives the type locality as Uganda.
Diagnosis: The female is a near perfect mimic of *Bematistes epaea* (Cramer, 1779) [Nymphalidae: Heliconiinae] (Larsen, 2005a).
Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south & central), Nigeria (south), Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Tanzania.

Recorded, in error, from Kenya by Stoneham, 1951 and Carcasson, 1975 (Larsen, 1991c).

Specific localities:
Guinea – Ziama (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Liberia – Yendamalahoun (Fox *et al.*, 1965). Wologizi; Wonegizi (Safian et al., 2020).
Ghana – Cape Coast (Larsen, 2005a). Kakum National Park (Larsen, 2006d). Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen et al., 2007). Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2009).
Benin – Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016). See Coache et al., 2017.
Cameroon – Bitje (Le Cerf, 1924). Korup (Larsen, 2005a).
Equatorial Guinea – Bioko (Luba (San Carlos) (Schultze *et al*., 1917-1923)).
Gabon – Coastal region (Akaka; Pointe Pongara); Monts de Cristal (Tchimbélé); Chaillu Massif (Mboumie; Waka); Lopé N.P.; Ivindo N.P. (Langoué; Kongou; Ipassa); Camp Nouna (Vande weghe, 2010).
Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Between Epulu and Ituri River (Le Cerf, 1924). Ituri Forest; Semuliki Valley; Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018).
Uganda – Entebbe (TL of *peculiaris*). Bujaka (TL of *triptolemus*). Mabira Forest (Bryk, 1928). Katera; Bwamba; Kibale Forest; Kayonza; Tororo; Kalinzu; Kampala; Jinja (Carcasson, 1960). Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996). Moroto; Nyangea-Napore (Davenport, 1996). Maramogambo Forest, Queen Elizabeth N.P. (Tumuhimbise *et al*., 2001).
Tanzania – Kigoma District and extreme northern parts of Mpanda District (Kielland, 1990d).
Habitat: In Tanzania it occurs in evergreen forest at elevations of 780 to 1 400 m, rarely at the latter altitude (Kielland, 1990d). Larsen (2005a) found it in drier forests in West Africa.
Habits: This is a fairly common butterfly (Larsen, 2005a). It is locally common where it occurs (Kielland, 1990d). It keeps strictly to the forest understorey, weaving its way through tangled undergrowth. It even feeds from flowers growing in very shady places. Females have the slow wandering flight of their Acraeini model. The flight is low down and rather erratic. The males mud-puddle (Larsen, 2005a).
Early stages:
Schultze, 1917 [pupa].
Larval food:
Calodendrum species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].
Citrus species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].
Clausena species (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316].
Fagara species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].
Teclea species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].
Vepris species (Rutaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 38].

zerynthius Boisduval, 1836 *in*: [Roret, Suites à Buffon] (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Histoire naturelle des Insectes. Species général des Lépidopteres* **1**: 370 (690 pp.). Sierra Leone. Treated as a syn. of *cynorta* by Aurivillius, 1899 [misspelled as *zeryntius*].

boisduvallianus Westwood, 1842 *in*: Westwood, [1842-1843] (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Arcana Entomologica; or illustrations of new, rare, and interesting species* **1**: 151 (192 pp.). Sierra Leone. Treated as a syn. of *cynorta* by Aurivillius, 1899.

norcyta Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio cynorta*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 94 (12-107). Togo. Treated as a male ab. of *cynorta* by Aurivillius, 1908.

peculiaris Neave, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio gallienus*). *Novitates Zoologicae* **11**: 342 (323-363). Uganda: "Entebbe". Treated as a female f. of *cynorta* by Aurivillius, 1908.

triptolemus Ehrmann, 1918 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Lepidoptera, Forest Hills* **2**: 21 (21-22). Uganda: "Bujaka". Treated as a syn. of *cynorta* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

lavochrea Le Cerf, 1924 (as f. of *Papilio cynorta*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 391 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). Cameroon: "Cameroon, Bitje, Ja River, 2,000 ft.".

ochrospila Le Cerf, 1924 (as f. of *Papilio cynorta*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 392 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge oriental, Forest between Epuru, E. side, and Ituri River".

acraeamimus Bryk, 1928 (as female f. of *Papilio cynorta*). *Societas Entomologica* **43**: 15 (13-16). Uganda: "Mabira Forest".

albofurculatus Bryk, 1928 (as f. of *Papilio cynorta*). *Societas Entomologica* **43**: 15 (13-16). No locality given.

parageoides Stoneham, 1944 (as female f. of *Papilio cynorta*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (48): [2] ([3 pp.]). Uganda: "Uganda Protectorate".

agayana Stoneham, 1951 *in*: Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as f. of *Papilio cynorta cynorta*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 20 (180 pp.). No locality given.

bwambensis Stoneham, 1951 *in*: Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as f. of *Papilio cynorta cynorta*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 20 (180 pp.). No locality given.

**Papilio (Druryia) plagiatus* Aurivillius, 1898

Peculiar Sash

Papilio plagiatus Aurivillius, 1898. *Entomologisk Tidskrift* **19**: 183 (177-186).
Papilio plagiatus Auriv., 1898. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio plagiatus Auriv. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio plagiatus Aurivillius, 1895. Berger, 1981. [year of publication erroneous]
Princeps (Druryia) plagiatus Aurivillius. Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) plagiatus Aurivillius, 1898. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio plagiatus Aurivillius, 1898. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) plagiatus Aurivillius, 1898. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *plagiatus* Aurivillius, 1898. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) plagiatus. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Garoua Boulai, Cameroon. July 2010. (ABRI 2018-5062).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) plagiatus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bangui, Central African Republic. November 1977. Basquin. (ABRI 2018-5063).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congogebiet, Sassa am oberen Ubangi" [Congo region, Sassa on the upper Ubangi]. Holotype and allotype in the MRAC, Tervuren.
Diagnosis: The male differs from *P. cynorta* in that the discal bands are pure white without any trace of ivory. The female is an excellent mimic of *Bematistes* species, such as *B. macaria* and *B. alcinoe* (Larsen, 2005a).
Distribution: Nigeria (east), Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (north), South Sudan.
Specific localities:
Nigeria – Gashaka-Gumpti; Obudu Plateau; Oban Hills (Larsen, 2005a).
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Sassa (TL).
Habitat: Found in artificial plantations of *Eucalyptus* (Berger, 1981). Submontane forest but also flying in lowland forest (Larsen, 2005a).
Habits: Never flies in full sunlight (Berger, 1981). A reasonably common butterfly, which flies slowly through tangled forest undergrowth. Males are known to mud-puddle (Larsen, 2005a).

**Papilio (Druryia) arnoldiana* Vane-Wright, 1995
Ethiopian Sash

Papilio cynorta arnoldi Poulton, 1926. [Invalid; homonym]
Papilio arnoldi Poulton. Ungemach, 1932.
Princeps arnoldi Poulton, 1926. Hancock, 1989.
Princeps (Druryia) arnoldi Poulton. Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) arnoldiana Vane-Wright, 1995 *in*: Ackery *et al*., 1995: 139. **nom. nov.**
Papilio arnoldiana Vane-Wright, 1995. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) cynorta arnoldiana Vane-Wright, 1995. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *arnoldiana* Vane-Wright, 1995. Condamine *et al*., 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) arnoldiana. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Godare River, western Ethiopia. September 1974. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5058).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) arnoldiana. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Godare River, western Ethiopia. September 1974. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5059).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Ethiopia: "S.W. Abyssinia, Grine, 4000 ft".
Distribution: Ethiopia (south-west).
Specific localities:
Ethiopia – Grine (TL).

arnoldi Poulton, 1926 (as ssp. of *Papilio cynorta*). *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London* **1925**: xlix (42-52). [Ethiopia]: "S.W. Abyssinia, Grine, 4000 ft". [Invalid; junior primary homonym of *Papilio rex* var. *arnoldi* Richelmann, 1909 [Papilionidae].]

P. delalandei group

******Papilio (Druryia) delalandei* Godart, [1824]
Cream-striped Swallowtail

Papilio delalandei Godart, [1824] *in*: Latreille & Godart, [1824]. *Encyclopédie Méthodique*. Histoire Naturelle. Entomologie **9**: 811 (329-828).
Papilio Delalande(i) God., 1823. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio delalandei Godt. Aurivillius, 1908.
Princeps (Princeps) delalandei (Godart). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) delalandei Godart, [1824]. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio delalandei Godart, 1824. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *delalandei* Godart, 1823. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *delalandei*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Madagascar. March 2014.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Lawrence Collection.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *delalandei*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mount D'ambre, Diego Suarez, Madagascar. March 1990. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5031).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Madagascar]: "Cafrerie, sur les bords de Groot Fisch Rivier" [False locality].
Erroneously recorded from South Africa by Trimen, 1862c (Williams).
Distribution: Madagascar (east).
Specific localities:
Madagascar – Perinet; Analamazoatra Forest (R. Schutte, pers. comm., April 2010).
Habitat: Forest (Lees *et al*., 2003).
Habits: Occasionally seen, exhibiting extremely rapid and erratic flight up and down the outer forest canopy and in clearings, even while rain is falling. However, settles as soon as the sun is obscured by cloud (R. Schutte, pers. comm., April 2010).

lalandei Boisduval, 1836 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *In*: [Roret, Suites à Buffon] *Histoire naturelle des Insectes. Species général des Lépidopteres* **1**: 326 (690 pp.). [*Lapsus* for, or unjustified emendation of, *delalandei*.]

**Papilio (Druryia) mangoura* Hewitson, 1875
Blue-striped Swallowtail

Papilio mangoura Hewitson, 1875. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **11**: 226 (226-227).
Papilio mangoura Hew., 1875. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio mangoura Hew. Aurivillius, 1908.
Princeps (Princeps) mangoura (Hewitson). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) mangoura Hewitson, 1875. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio mangoura Hewitson, 1875. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *mangoura* Hewitson, 1875. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *mangoura*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Madagascar. March 2013.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Lawrence Collection.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *mangoura*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Moramanga, Madagascar. March 1996. N.A. Brauer. (ABRI 2018-5030).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Madagascar.
Distribution: Madagascar.
Habitat: Forest (Lees *et al*., 2003).

P. echerioides group

******Papilio (Druryia) echerioides* Trimen, 1868
White-banded Sash (#)



Papilio (Druryia) echerioides. Left & Centre: Males. Right: Female.
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall (left & right) and Raimund Schutte (centre).

Papilio echerioides Trimen, 1868. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1868**: 72 (69-96).
Papilio echerioides Trimen, 1868. Trimen & Bowker, 1889.
Papilio echerioides Trimen, 1868. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio echerioides Trim. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio echerioides Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Papilio echerioides Trimen, 1868. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio echerioides Trimen, 1868. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Princeps echerioides Trimen, 1868. Hancock, 1989.
Papilio echerioides Trimen, 1868. Kielland, 1990d.
Papilio echerioides Trimen, 1868. Larsen, 1991c.
Princeps (Druryia) echerioides (Trimen). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio echerioides Trimen, 1868. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 302.
Papilio (Princeps) echerioides Trimen, 1868. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio echerioides Trimen, 1868. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *echerioides* Trimen, 1868. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) echerioides echeriodes. Male (Wingspan: 70 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lekgalameetse N.R., Limpopo Province, South Africa. 5 January 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) echerioides echeriodes. Female (Wingspan: 70 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Woodbush, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 23 February 2003. J. Dobson
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: [South Africa]: "Perie Bush, Sogana and Boolo forests near the river Tsomo, in Kaffraria; Tunjumbili, Tugela frontier of Natal".
Diagnosis: Females mimic the unpalatable *Amauris echeria* (Stoll, 1790) [Nymphalidae: Danainae]. When at rest the underside pattern of the closed wings resembles that of the distasteful *Bematistes aganice*. This is a remarkable instance of dual mimicry (Pringle *et al*., 1994).

Stewart (2017) observes that males of subspecies traditionally treated as *zoroastres* Druce, 1878 (found west of the African Rift Valley) do not fluoresce under UV light, while those that have been associated with *echerioides* (and are found east of the rift valley) do fluoresce; an observation which supports treating the taxa as belonging to two separate species.
Distribution: Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Eswatini.
Habitat: Temperate and montane evergreen forest. (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Compared to other swallowtails the flight is weak, especially in the female. Both sexes fly low down, seldom more than two metres above the ground, with a fluttering flight pattern. Females keep almost exclusively to the shady undergrowth of the forest. Both sexes are fond of flowers, especially *Impatiens* species, and males occasionally mud-puddle. Males sometimes come to horse manure or cow pats (Larsen, 1991c). Males patrol forest edges randomly.
Flight period: In the nominate subspecies this is from September to April, with peak emergences in September and October, and again from February to April in KwaZulu-Natal. In the Eastern Cape Province the two broods are in November and from January to March (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Early stages:
Fountaine, 1911: 49 [*Papilio echerioides echerioides* as *Papilio echerioides*].
Clark, *in*: Van Son, 1949: 16 [as *Papilio (Papilio) echerioides echerioides*].

Egg. Spheroidal, with flattened base; pale yellow, with a few small reddish brown spots; 1,2 mm in diameter by 1 mm high; smooth; laid singly on underside of leaf; egg stage about 5 days. **First instar larva**. 3 mm long; black, with 1st and last two segments white; structurally resembling *P. dardanus* but with setate processes slightly shorter. **Second and third instar larva**. Light brown; setate processes somewhat reduced and with shorter setae. **Fourth instar larva**. Olive brown, variegated with white and closely resembles bird dropping; no setate processes and only a pair of slight elevations on 8th segment. **Fifth (final) instar larva**. 32 mm long; bright green, with brownish transverse band along posterior half of 4th segment, widened laterally to merge with similarly coloured lower half of body, and a peculiar band resembling two brown triangles, apices of which touching in mid-dorsal line, and posterior sides of which are deeply and roundly excised; this band also merging laterally into the yellowish brown sides,

which become abruptly lighter below spiracles; both bands finely edged with whitish; anterior one with transverse row of small bluish-pupilled ocellate spots and with a larger median incision between inner two spots, and a smaller one on each of their outer sides; posterior band has two similar ocellate spots near middle line, and both bands variegated posteriorly with small whitish dots; osmeterium bright pink throughout; larval stage 35 days. **Pupa**. Resembles partly detached piece of lichen, variegated with greenish, brown, pinkish and whitish markings; two diverging, shortly furcate anterior processes; dorsum markedly raised, with anterior part forming sharply raised keel, rounded in side-view; wing-cases laterally expanded in posterior half, with edges crenulate; whole body curved in S-shape as seen from side; abdominal segments with raised tubercles, except at posterior end; pupal stage about two weeks.

Henning, S.F., 1984: 31.

Clark, *in*: Pringle *et al*., 1994: p. 400; plate 31 [as *Papilio echerioides echerioides*].

"Eggs are laid singly on the undersides of the leaves of the foodplant. They are 1 mm high by 1,2 mm in diameter and pale yellow with a few small, reddish-brown spots. The egg stage lasts about five days. There are five larval instars lasting about 35 days. Larvae in the first four resemble a bird dropping, while those in the final instar are leaf-like. The pupa resembles a partly detached piece of lichen and the coloration is somewhat variable depending on where the larva pupates. The pupal stage lasts about two weeks."

Henning *et al.*, 1997: 233 (early instar larva, final instar larva and pupa).



Papilio (Druryia) echerioides echerioides. Left: 4th instar larva. Right: Final instar larva.
Images courtesy of Alison Sharp.



Papilio (Druryia) echerioides echerioides. Pupa
Image courtesy Raimund Schutte.

Larval food:

Citrus species (Rutaceae) [Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 302].

Clausena anisata (Willd.) Hook.f. ex Benth. (Rutaceae) [Fountaine, 1911: 50; as *Clausena inaequalis* (DC.) Benth.; Dargle, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa].

Teclea species (Rutaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 46; for ssp. *joiceyi*].

Vepris lanceolata (Lam.) G.Don (Rutaceae) [Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 302].

Zanthoxylum asiatica (L.) Lam. (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316].

Zanthoxylum capense (Thunb.) Harv. (Rutaceae) [Van Son, 1949: 17; as *Fagara capensis* Thunb.].

Zanthoxylum delagoense P.G.Waterman (Rutaceae) [Dickson & Kroon, 1978].

Relevant literature:

Stewart, 2017 [Ultraviolet fluorescence in various subspecies].

Papilio (Druryia) echerioides echerioides Trimen, 1868
White-banded Sash (#)

Papilio echerioides Trimen, 1868. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1868**: 72 (69-96).



Papilio (Druryia) echerioides echeriodes. Male (Wingspan: 70 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lekgalameetse N.R., Limpopo Province, South Africa. 5 January 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) echerioides echeriodes. Female (Wingspan: 70 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Woodbush, Limpopo Province, South Africa. 23 February 2003. J. Dobson
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: [South Africa]: "Perie Bush, Sogana and Boolo forests near the river Tsomo, in Kaffraria; Tunjumbili, Tugela frontier of Natal".
Distribution: South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Eswatini.
Specific localities:
South Africa –
Limpopo Province – Haenertsburg; Woodbush; Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve ("Malta Forest"); Hanglip Forest, Louis Trichardt; Entabeni (Van Son, 1949). Duiwelskloof; Sibasa (Swanepoel, 1953). Buzzard Mountain Retreat [-23.012 29.765] (Williams).
Mpumalanga – Barberton; Marieps Kop; Malelane; Waterval Onder (Van Son, 1949). Sabie; Graskop (Swanepoel, 1953). Buffelspoort Nature Reserve (Williams).
KwaZulu-Natal – Tunjumbili (Trimen, 1868). Tugela River (Van Son, 1949). Oribi Gorge; Port Shepstone; Umkomaas; Durban; Pietermaritzburg; Karkloof; Eshowe (Swanepoel, 1953).
Eastern Cape Province – Pirie Forest; Sogana Forest; Boolo Forest (Trimen, 1868). Stutterheim; Hogsback; King William's Town; Katberg; Tsomo River (Van Son, 1949). Port St. Johns (Swanepoel, 1953). Amatola Mountains (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Eswatini – Malolotja N. R.

Papilio (Druryia) echerioides zoroastres Druce, 1878
Western White-banded Sash

Papilio zoroastres Druce, 1878. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **14**: 226 (226).
Princeps echerioides zoroastres Druce, 1878. Hancock, 1989.

Type data: [Cameroon]: "Fernando Po" [False locality].
Distribution: Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko).
Specific localities:
Cameroon – Buea (TL of *preussius*). Mussahe; Soppo (Strand, 1914).
Equatorial Guinea – Bioko (TL of *barnsi* & *gabrieli*).

preussius Karsch, 1893 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift* **38**: 368 (367-372). Cameroon: "Buea-Gebirge, 2100 m". Treated as a syn. of *zoroastres* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

zoroastroides Strand, 1914 (as ab. of *Papilio zoroastres*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **80** (A.2.): 159 (139-161). Cameroon: "Mussahe".

sapponis Strand, 1914 (as ab. of *Papilio zoroastres*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **80** (A.2.): 159 (139-161). Cameroon: "Soppo".

barnsi Gabriel, 1945 (as ssp. of *Papilio zoroastres*). *Entomologist* **78**: 152 (151-152). [Equatorial Guinea]: "Fernando Po, 3-4000 ft". [Invalid; junior primary homonym of *Papilio rex barnsi* Le Cerf, 1924 [Papilionidae].]

gabrieli Gauthier, 1984 (as ssp. of *Papilio echerioides*). *Entomologische Zeitschrift. Frankfurt. a.M.* **94**: 319 (314-320). [replacement name for barnsi Gabriel, 1945]. Synonymized with *zoroastres* Druce by Spearman *et al*., 2000: 451.

Papilio (Druryia) echerioides homeyeri Plötz, 1880
Bold White-banded Sash

Papilio homeyeri Plötz, 1880. *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* **41**: 306 (298-307).
Papilio zoroastres homeyeri Plötz. Aurivillius, 1908.
Princeps echerioides homeyeri Plötz, 1880. Hancock, 1989.



Papilio (Druryia) echerioides homeyeri. Male (Wingspan: 74mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
North Mutundu, Mufulira, Copperbelt Prov., Zambia. 8 September 1978. M.A. Newport.
Newport Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) echerioides homeyeri. Female (Wingspan: 90mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
South Mutundu River, Mufulira, Copperbelt Prov., Zambia. 2 May 1983. M.A. Newport.
Newport Collection.

Type data: Angola: “Pungo-Adongo”.
Diagnosis: White markings very well-developed. In the female, the hindwing basal patch is white and extends beyond the end of the cell by 4 to 5mm (Berger, 1981).
Distribution: Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo (south), Tanzania (south-west), Zambia (north)
Specific localities:
Angola – Pungo-Adongo (TL).
Tanzania – Geri (Ssubuso) (TL of *neumanni*).
Zambia – Mwinilunga Township; Ikelenge; Kanongesha; Kanyama; Kakoma; Kabompo Gorge; Mpongwe; Samfya (Heath *et al*., 2002); Mutundu River (Mufulira).

neumanni Karsch, 1895 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Entomologische Nachricten. Berlin* **21**: 226 (225-227). [Tanzania]: “Geri (Ssubuso)”. Treated as a syn. of *homeyeri* by Aurivillius, 1899.

tanganikae Oberthür, 1897 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **1897**: 190 (188-194). [Tanzania]: “aux bords du lac Tanganikae”. Treated as a syn. of *homeyeri* by Aurivillius, 1899.

subtanganikae Strand, 1916 *in*: Strand, 1916-1918 (as ab. of *Papilio zoroastres neumanni*). *Lepidoptera Niepeltiana* **2**: 24 (1-26). [Tanzania]: “Deutsch Ost Afrika”. Treated as a syn. of *homeyeri* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

zoroastrides Strand, 1916 *in*: Strand, 1916-1918 (as ab. of *Papilio zoroastres neumanni*). *Lepidoptera Niepeltiana* **2**: 24 (1-26). [Tanzania]: “Deutsch Ost Afrika”. Treated as a syn. of *homeyeri* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Papilio (Druryia) echerioides wertheri Karsch, 1898
Straight White-banded Sash

Papilio echerioides var. *wertheri* Karsch, 1898 *in*: Werther, C.W., *Die mittleren Hochländer des nördlichen Deutsch-Ost-Afrika*: 315 (311-317).
Papilio echerioides var. *wertheri* Karsch, 1898. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio echerioides ♀-ab. *wertheri* Karsch. Aurivillius, 1908.
Princeps echerioides wertheri Karsch, 1898. Hancock, 1989.



Papilio (Druryia) echerioides wertheri. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Forestry Training Institute, Tanzania. 25 January 2015.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Tanzania]: “Mangati”.
Distribution: Kenya (east); Tanzania (east and north).
Kielland (1990d) and Larsen (1991c) both incorrectly treat the Malawian population as subspecies *wertheri*.
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Mangati (TL). Modji (TL of *rideschi*). Oldeani (TL of *rectofasciata*); Mount Meru; Mount Kilimanjaro; Mbulu Forests; Mount Kwaraha at Babati; Mount Longido; Meto Hills; Mount Lolkisale (Kielland, 1990d).

rideschi Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio echerioides*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 93 (12-107). [Tanzania]: “Modji an Fusse des Kilima-Ndjaro”. Treated as a male ab. of *echerioides* by Aurivillius, 1908.

rectofasciata Kielland, 1990 (as ssp. of *Papilio echerioides*). *Butterflies of Tanzania* 39 (363 pp.). [Tanzania]: “Oldeani, 1900 m.”. Holotype (male) in the NHMUK, London. Treated as a syn. of *wertheri* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Papilio (Druryia) echerioides oscari Rothschild, 1902
Highlands White-banded Sash

Papilio echerioides oscari Rothschild, 1902. *Novitates Zoologicae* **9**: 597 (595-598).



Papilio (Druryia) echerioides oscari. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Boter Becho, Ethiopia. 19 September 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) echerioides oscari. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Boter Becho, Ethiopia. 19 September 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Ethiopia]: "Kaffa and Djima".
Diagnosis: In the male, the black basal area of the dorsal hindwing extends beyond the root of vein 2, consequently the white band is narrower. In the female, the dorsal markings are all yellowish (Aurivillius, 1908).
Distribution: Ethiopia (highlands west of the Rift Valley).
Specific localities:
Ethiopia – Kaffa (TL); Djima (Rothschild, 1902).

Papilio (Druryia) echerioides leucospilus Rothschild, 1902
Ethiopian White-banded Sash

Papilio echerioides leucospilus Rothschild, 1902. *Novitates Zoologicae* **9**: 598 (595-598).

Type data: [Ethiopia]: "Gara Mulata near Harar".
Diagnosis: In the male, the basal stripe in space 7 of the ventral hindwing is narrow. In the female, the dorsal markings are white (Aurivillius, 1908).
Distribution: Ethiopia (highlands south-east of Rift Valley).
Specific localities:
Ethiopia – Gara Mulata, near Harar (TL).

Papilio (Druryia) echerioides joiceyi Gabriel, 1945
Central White-banded Sash

Papilio zoroastres joiceyi Gabriel, 1945. *Entomologist* **78**: 152 (151-152).
Princeps echerioides joiceyi Gabriel, 1945. Hancock, 1989.
Papilio zoroastres joiceyi Gabriel, 1945. Larsen, 1991c.
Papilio (Princeps) echerioides joiceyi Gabriel, 1945. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.



Papilio (Druryia) echerioides joiceyi. Male (Wingspan 72 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 14 September 2008. P. Ward.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: South Sudan: "S. Sudan, Opare Forest and Imatong Mts., 3-4000 ft".
Diagnosis: In the female the hindwing basal patch is small and ochre in colouration (Berger, 1981).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo (north-east), Rwanda, Uganda, South Sudan, Kenya (west), Tanzania (west),
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Ituri Forest; Semuliki Valley; Mitumba Mts. (Ducarme, 2018; as *P. echerioides zoroastres*).
Rwanda – Cyamudongo Forest (Uwizelimana *et al*., 2021).
Uganda – Maramogambo Forest, Queen Elizabeth N.P. (Tumuhimbise *et al*., 2001; as *P. zoroastres*).
South Sudan – Opare Forest (TL); Imatong Mountains (Gabriel, 1945).
Kenya – Mount Elgon (Stoneham, 1944). Kakamega; Kaimosi; Elgon; Tiriki (Carcasson, 1960).
Tanzania – Bukoba; Ukerewe Island (Carcasson, 1960). Forests from Mpanda to the Bukoba Region (Kielland, 1990d).

pallidochrea Stoneham, 1944 (as female f. of *Papilio zoroastres*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (48): [2] ([3 pp.]).
Kenya: "Western Kenya Colony, Mount Elgon".

Papilio (Druryia) echerioides chirindanus van Son, 1956
Pure White-banded Sash

Papilio echerioides chirindanus van Son, 1956. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* **22**: 504 (503-509).



Papilio (Druryia) echerioides chirindanus. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bunga Forest, Vumba National Park, Zimbabwe. 4 May 1970.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) echerioides chirindanus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bunga Forest, Vumba National Park, Zimbabwe. 7 September 1970.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Zimbabwe]: "S. Rhodesia, Mount Selinda".
Diagnosis: Smaller than the nominate subspecies, and the male has purer white bands on the upperside of the wings. In males, on the hindwing upperside, the marginal spots are positioned further outwards and in females the light spots are smaller (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Distribution: Mozambique (Mt Gorongosa); Zimbabwe (east).
Specific localities:
Mozambique – Mount Gorongosa.
Zimbabwe – Chirinda Forest, Mount Selinda (TL). Melsetter; Vumba Mountains; Umtali (Van Son, 1949).

Papilio (Druryia) echerioides nyiro Carcasson, 1962
Mt. Nyiro White-banded Sash

Papilio echerioides nyiro Carcasson, 1962. *Journal of the East Africa Natural History Society & Coryndon Museum* **24** (1): 62 (54-63).

Type data: Kenya: "Northern Frontier District, Mt. Nyiro, 7000 ft.".
Distribution: Kenya (north-west).
Specific localities:
Kenya – Mount Nyiro (TL).

Papilio (Druryia) echerioides shirensis (Hancock, 1987)
Shire White-banded Sash

Princeps echerioides shirensis Hancock, 1987. *Papilio International* **3**: 193 (193-195).



Papilio (Druryia) echerioides shirensis. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mlanje, Malawi. 24 April 1973.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Malawi: “Mlanje, 2000', 27 viii 1945, R.C. Wood”. Holotype (male) in the Natural History Museum, Bulawayo.
Diagnosis: The dorsal hindwing submarginal spots are placed close to the margin. In the male, the dorsal hindwing band is less diffuse and more clearly indented along its outer edge. In the female, the the forewing spots are large and white, the spot in space 2 being larger and more elongate than in the nominate subspecies. The hindwing discal patch is ochreous and indented along its outer margin (Hancock, 1987a).
Distribution: Malawi (south – Shire Highlands), Mozambique.
Specific localities:
Malawi – Mt. Mulanje (TL); Mt. Cholo (Hancock, 1987a). Zomba Mountains (Congdon *et al*., 2010).
Mozambique – Mt. Chiperone (Timberlake *et al*., 2007). Mt Namuli; Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al*., 2010).

Papilio (Druryia) echerioides nioka (Hancock, 1989)
Ituri White-banded Sash

Papilio zoroastres joycei [sic] f. *nioka* Berger, 1974.
Papilio zoroastres ? *nioka* Berger, 1981.
Princeps echerioides nioka Hancock, 1989. *Papilio International* **5**: 369 (363-374).



Papilio (Druryia) echerioides nioka. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bunia, Djugu Terr., Ituri, Democratic Republic of the Congo. 1 October 2016. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: “Kibali-Ituri: Nioka, 26-VIII-1953 (J. Heq)”. Holotype in the MRAC, Tervuren.
Note: Berger (1974) described *nioka* as an infrasubspecific form. Hancock (1989) explicitly treats it as a subspecies, while referring to Berger, 1974. Therefore, despite not including a description of *nioka*, we hold that Hancock provided a bibliographic reference to a description, thus satisfying ICZN (1999) Art. 13.1.2 and making *nioka* (Hancock, 1989) the available name for this taxon.
Thus far, subspecies *nioka* is only known from a single male, and four or five females (Desloges).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo (Ituri).
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Nioka (TL). Mt. Hoyo (Berger, 1981). Blue Mts. (Ducarme, 2018).

nioka Berger, 1974 (as form of *P. zoroastres joycei*). *Lambillionea* **72-73**: 70 (69-76). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: “Kibali-Ituri: Nioka”.

Papilio (Druryia) echerioides pseudowertheri Kielland, 1990
Tanzanian White-banded Sash

Papilio echerioides pseudowertheri Kielland, 1990. *Butterflies of Tanzania* 39 (363 pp.).

Type data: Tanzania: "Ulanga District, Muhulu Forest, 1500 m.". Holotype (male) in the NHMUK, London.
Description: "MALE. Black with creamy-white markings; f.w. post-discal band very wide near inner margin, sharply, but evenly tapering to small dots in spaces 6 and 7; distal part of the band generally narrower than in ssp. *wertheri*; h.w. white band very wide, as that of *wertheri*; submarginal white spots often touching margin, but in some specimens separated from the margin by a black line. Underside f.w. postdiscal spot in space 6 diffuse or lacking, but the one in 7 is present. Length of f.w. 41-48 mm. FEMALE. All markings white to creamy-white, more extended than in ssp. *rectofasciata* (= *wertheri*); f.w. white median spot in space 2 oblong; cell spot rather large; subapical spots comparatively large, but smaller than in *wertheri*; h.w. submarginal spots closer to the margin than in *rectofasciata* (= *wertheri*); median patch creamy-white with nearly even distal border (in *wertheri* ochreous, and often with strongly indented distal border). Length of f.w. 40-46 mm."
Distribution: Tanzania (east and south-east).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Muhulu Forest, Ulanga District (TL); Mwanihana Forest, Ifakara; Kimboza Forest; Magombera Forest; Nguru Mountains; Masagati Forest; Nguu Forests; Uluguru Forests (Kielland, 1990d).

Papilio (Druryia) echerioides ambangulu Clifton & Collins, 1997
Narrow White-banded Sash

Papilio echerioides ambangulu Clifton & Collins, 1997 *in*: D'Abrera, 1997. *Butterflies of the Afrotropical region. Part 1*: 44.

Type data: Tanzania: "Ambangulu, West Usamabara, March 1993, 2500 m". Holotype (female) in the ABRI Collection.
Diagnosis: Larger than ssp. *wertheri*. Male with narrower white forewing band; female with larger white spots, those on hindwing placed further from margin (Congdon & Collins, 1998).
Distribution: Tanzania.
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Ambangulu (TL); Amani; Derema (D'Abrera, 1997).

Papilio (Druryia) echerioides kiellandi Clifton & Collins, 1997
Punctiform White-banded Sash

Papilio echerioides kiellandi Clifton & Collins, 1997 *in*: D'Abrera, 1997. *Butterflies of the Afrotropical region. Part 1*: 44.

Type data: Tanazania: "Kingarama F.B., Loliondo". Holotype (female) in the ABRI Collection.
Diagnosis: The female is distinctive with a smaller, deep brownish yellow, dorsal hindwing basal patch (Clifton & Collins, 1997).
Distribution: Kenya (south), Tanzania (north).
Specific localities:
Kenya – Loita Hills (Clifton & Collins, 1997).
Tanzania – Kingarama (TL). Loliondo District (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

**Papilio (Druryia) jacksoni* Sharpe, 1891
Montane Sash

Papilio jacksoni Sharpe, 1891. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1891**: 188 (187-194).
Papilio Jacksoni Em. Sharpe, 1891. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio jacksoni E. Sh. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio jacksoni Sharpe, 1891. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio jacksoni Sharpe, 1891. Kielland, 1990d.
Papilio jacksoni Sharpe, 1891. Larsen, 1991c.
Princeps (Druryia) jacksoni Sharpe. Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) jacksoni Sharpe, 1891. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio jacksoni Sharpe, 1891. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *jacksoni* Sharpe, 1891. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) jacksoni jacksoni. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Gatamayu Forest, Kenya. 2 June 2002.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) jacksoni jacksoni. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Gatamayu Forest, Kenya. 2 June 2002.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Kenya: "Kikuyu".
Diagnosis: Differentiated from *P. echerioides* by the dorsal hindwing sub-marginal spots which are positioned further inwards from the margin (Larsen, 1991c).
Distribution: South Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia.
Habitat: Montane forest, usually above 1600 m (Larsen, 1991c). In Tanzania subspecies *kungwe* occurs from 1300 to 2200 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Common in Kenya (Larsen, 1991c) but uncommon in Tanzania. Flies on forest margins, along forest paths and in fairly open forest. Feeds from low-growing flowers and is rather shy; flies quite fast (Kielland, 1990d).
Larval food:
Clausena anisata (Willd.) Hook.f. ex Benth. (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316].
Zanthoxylum species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 116].

Papilio (Druryia) jacksoni jacksoni Sharpe, 1891
Montane Sash

Papilio jacksoni Sharpe, 1891. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1891**: 188 (187-194).



Papilio (Druryia) jacksoni jacksoni. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Gatamayu Forest, Kenya. 2 June 2002.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) jacksoni jacksoni. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Gatamayu Forest, Kenya. 2 June 2002.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Kenya: "Kikuyu".
Distribution: Uganda (east), Kenya (highlands).
Specific localities:
Uganda – Mbale (Carcasson, 1960).
Kenya – Elgon; Cherangani; Kakamega; Nairobi; Thomson's Falls; Lugari; Nyeri; Meru (Carcasson, 1960).
Ngong Forest; Nandi Escarpment (Larsen, 1991c).

multimaculata Stoneham, 1951 *in*: Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as female f. of *Papilio jacksoni*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 19 (180 pp.). No locality given.

Papilio (Druryia) jacksoni ruandana Le Cerf, 1924
Albertine Montane Sash

Papilio jacksoni ruandana Le Cerf, 1924. *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 393 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584).



Papilio (*Druryia*) *jacksoni ruandana*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Teza, Burundi. 4 October 1986.
Images Aljosha Daele ex Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *jacksoni ruandana*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bugarama, Burundi. 15 March 1993. J.A.W. Lucas.
Images Aljosha Daele ex Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden.

Type data: [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo belge oriental, Masisi, N.W. Kivu, 5,000 ft.".
Diagnosis: Larger than the nominate subspecies, and in the male the light markings are pure white (Carcasson, 1960).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kivu), Uganda (west), Rwanda, Burundi.
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Masisi (TL). Virunga N.P. (Berger, 1981).
Uganda – Mafuga Forest; Kigezi (Carcasson, 1960).
Rwanda – Cyamudongo Forest (Uwizelimana *et al*., 2021).

Papilio (Druryia) jacksoni hecqui Berger, 1954
Djugu Montane Sash

Papilio jacksoni hecqui Berger, 1954. *Lambillionea* **54**: 93 (92-94).



Papilio (*Druryia*) *jacksoni hecqui*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Butuhe, Nord Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo. 15 September 1993. Ph. Oremans.
Images Aljosha Daele ex Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *jacksoni hecqui*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mutwanga, Nord Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo. 1974. Ph. Oremans.
Images Aljosha Daele ex Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden.

Type data: [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Kibale-Ituri, Nioka". Holotype and allotype in the MRAC, Tervuren.
Diagnosis: Smaller than ssp. *ruandana*. The male's dorsal band is pure white, rather than the creamy-white of the nominate subspecies (Berger, 1981).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo (north-east – Blue Mts.).
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Nioka (TL). Blue Mts. (Ducarme, 2018).

Papilio (Druryia) jacksoni kungwe Cottrell, 1963
Tanzanian Montane Sash

Papilio jacksoni kungwe Cottrell, 1963. *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London* (B) **32**: 127 (125-128).

Type data: [Tanzania]: "Tanganyika, western Province, Mt. Kungwe".
Distribution: Tanzania (west).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Mount Kungwe (TL). Mount Sitebi; Mweze Highlands; Ntakatta Forest; Wanzizi; Mahale Mountain; Mbuzi Mountain; Chulwe Mountain; Bizi Forest (Kielland, 1990d).

Papilio (Druryia) jacksoni nyika Cottrell, 1963
Nyika Montane Sash

Papilio jacksoni nyika Cottrell, 1963. *Proceedings of the Royal Entomological Society of London* (B) **32**: 127 (125-128).



Papilio (Druryia) jacksoni nyika. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Corner Forest, Nyika, Malawi. 6 November 2014.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) jacksoni nyika. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nyika, Zambia. 6 December 1963.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Malawi: "Nyassaland, Nyika Plateau, and Northern Rhodesia border".
Distribution: Malawi (Nyika Plateau), Zambia (Nyika Plateau).
Specific localities:
Malawi – Nyika Plateau (TL). Uzumara Forest.
Zambia – Nyika; Mafinga Mountains; Makutu Mountains (Heath *et al*., 2002).

Papilio (Druryia) jacksoni imatonga Clifton & Collins, 1997
Sudanese Montane Sash

Papilio jacksoni imatonga Clifton & Collins, 1997 *in*: D'Abrera, 1997 *Butterflies of the Afrotropical region. Part 1*: 44.

Type data: South Sudan: "Imatong Mts., S. Sudan, March 1979, 5000 ft., S.C. Collins". Holotype (male) in the ABRI Collection.
Diagnosis: The hindwing submarginal spots are much closer to the margin than in the nominate subspecies and, in the male, the ventral hindwing basal patch is more extensive (Clifton & Collins, 1997).
Distribution: South Sudan.
Specific localities:
South Sudan – Imatong Mountains (TL).

**Papilio (Druryia) fuelleborni* Karsch, 1900
Scalloped Sash

Papilio fülleborni Karsch, 1900. *Entomologische Nachrichten. Berlin* **26**: 353 (353-359).
Papilio fülleborni Karsch. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio fulleborni Karsch, 1900. Carcasson, 1960. [species name misspelled]
Princeps fuelleborni Karsch, 1900. Hancock, 1989.
Papilio fülleborni Karsch, 1900. Kielland, 1990d.
Princeps (Druryia) fuelleborni Karsch. Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) fuelleborni Karsch, 1900. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio fuelleborni Karsch, 1900. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio fuelleborni Karsch, 1900. Smith *et al*., 2008.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *fuelleborni* Karsch, 1900. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) fuelleborni fuelleborni. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ifakara, Mwanihana, Tanzania. April 1981. J. Kielland. (ABRI 2018-5051).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) fuelleborni fuelleborni. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mafwemiru, Rubeho, Tanzania. May 2013. (ABRI 2018-5052).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Tanzania]: "zwischen Uhehe und Iringa; zwischen Idunda und Iringa in Uhehe".
Diagnosis: Similar to *P. echerioides*, but with a much narrower forewing band in the male (Kielland, 1990d). Can be separated from *P. jacksoni* by the hindwing spotting which is marginal (not submarginal) (D'Abrera, 1997).
Distribution: Tanzania, Malawi.
Habitat: Montane forest. In Tanzania the nominate subspecies occurs at altitudes from 1 200 to 2 500 m; subspecies *rydoni* is found from 1000 to 2200 m in altitude (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Similar to those of *P. echerioides*. Specimens have been seen flying even on cloudy days (Kielland, 1990d).
Early stages:
Congdon *et al*., 2017 [final instar larva].
Larval food:
Clausena species (Rutaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 40].
Clausena anisata (Willd.) Hook f. ex Benth. (Rutaceae) [Congdon *et al*., 2017; Mufindi, Tanzania].

Papilio (Druryia) fuelleborni fuelleborni Karsch, 1900
Scalloped Sash

Papilio fülleborni Karsch, 1900. *Entomologische Nachrichten. Berlin* **26**: 353 (353-359).



Papilio (Druryia) fuelleborni fuelleborni. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ifakara, Mwanihana, Tanzania. April 1981. J. Kielland. (ABRI 2018-5051).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) fuelleborni fuelleborni. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mafwemiru, Rubeho, Tanzania. May 2013. (ABRI 2018-5052).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Tanzania]: "zwischen Uhehe und Iringa; zwischen Idunda und Iringa in Uhehe" [between Uhehe and Iringa; between Idunda and Iringa in Uhehe].
Distribution: Tanzania (east and south), Malawi (north).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Mount Rungwe; Njombe; Livingstone Mountains; Uzungwa Range; Rubeho Mountains; Ukaguru Mountains; Nguru Mountains; Nguu Mountains (Kielland, 1990d). Kanga Mountain; Iringa (including Mafinga mountains); Songea; Kitesa Forest; Mbinga; Bundali Hills; Ngamo (Smith *et al*., 2008).
Malawi – Misuku Hills (Gifford, 1965). Matipa Forest.

Papilio (Druryia) fuelleborni rydoni Kielland, 1987
Eastern Scalloped Sash

Papilio fuelleborni rydoni Kielland, 1987. *Lambillionea* **87**: 118 (114-126).

Type data: Tanzania: "Morogoro, Uluguru Mts., Bondwa Mt., 2100 m".
The nominate subspecies and *rydoni* may have overlapping ranges and, if so, would merely be infrasubspecific forms (Smith *et al*., 2008).
Diagnosis: Generally larger than the nominate subspecies, while the male's white hindwing band is narrower (Kielland, 1990d).
Distribution: Tanzania (north-east).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Bondwa Mountain, Uluguru Mountains (TL). Usambara Mountains; South Pare Mountains (Kielland, 1990d). Nguru mountains (Smith *et al*., 2008).

**Papilio (Druryia) sjoestedti* Aurivillius, 1908
Thin-line Sash

Papilio sjöstedti Aurivillius, 1908 *in*: Seitz, 1908-1925. *Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde*, Stuttgart (2) **13** *Die Afrikanischen Tagfalter*: 15 (614 pp.).
Papilio sjöstedti Aurivillius, 1908. Carcasson, 1960.
Princeps fuelleborni sjoestedti Aurivillius, 1908. Hancock, 1989.
Papilio sjöstedti Aurivillius, 1908. Kielland, 1990d.
Princeps (Druryia) fuelleborni sjoestedti (Aurivillius). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) fuelleborni sjoestedti Aurivillius, 1908. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio fuelleborni sjoestedti Aurivillius. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio sjoestedti Aurivillius, 1908. Smith *et al*., 2008.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *sjoestedti* Aurivillius, 1908. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (Druryia) sjoestedti sjoestedti. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Meru Mountan, Tanzania. November 2003. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5053).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) sjoestedti sjoestedti. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Meru Mountan, Tanzania. November 2003. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5054).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Tanzania]: "German East Africa, Meruberg". Holotype in the NRM, Stockholm.
Diagnosis: Differs from *P. fuelleborni* in the much narrower white median bands on the upperside of the wings (Kielland, 1990d).
Distribution: Tanzania (north).
Habitat: Montane forest. Occurs at altitudes above 2000 m (common at 2200 – 2600 m but rarely seen as low as 1700 m) (Kielland, 1990d).

Papilio (Druryia) sjoestedti sjoestedti Aurivillius, [1908]
Thin-line Sash

Papilio sjöstedti Aurivillius, 1908 *in*: Seitz, 1908-1925. *Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde*, Stuttgart (2) **13** *Die Afrikanischen Tagfalter*: 15 (614 pp.).



Papilio (Druryia) sjoestedti sjoestedti. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Meru Mountan, Tanzania. November 2003. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5053).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (Druryia) sjoestedti sjoestedti. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Meru Mountan, Tanzania. November 2003. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5054).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Tanzania]: "German East Africa, Meruberg". Holotype in the NRM, Stockholm.
Distribution: Tanzania (north).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Mount Meru (TL). Oldeani-Ngorongoro Highlands; Mbulu forests (Marang, Nou Forest, Hasama Forest); Mount Kwaraha at Babati; Mount Hanang? (Kielland, 1990d).

Papilio (Druryia) sjoestedti atavus Le Cerf, 1912
Kilimanjaro Thin-line Sash

Papilio sjöstedti var. *atavus* Le Cerf, 1912. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **1912**: 336 (336-337).
Papilio fuelleborni neocesa Kemal & Kocak, 2005: 10. **nom. nov.**
Papilio sjoestedti atavus Le Cerf, 1912. Smith *et al*., 2008.

Type data: [Tanzania]: "Afrique orientale allemande, Forêt du Kilimandjaro, au-dessus du Narangu, versant Sud-est alt. 1800 à 200 m".
Diagnosis: Males differ from those of ssp. *sjoestedti* in that the hindwing upperside white band is wider (Kielland, 1990d).
Distribution: Tanzania (north).
Endemic to Mount Kilimanjaro (Kielland, 1990d).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Mount Kilimanjaro (TL).

neocesa Kemal & Koçak, 2005 (as [unnecessary] replacement name for *atavus* Le Cerf, 1912). *Centre for Entomological Studies Miscellaneous Papers* **91-92**: 10-11. **Note**: Kemal & Kocak (2005) treat *atavus* Le Cerf. 1912 as an invalid, junior primary homonym of *atavus* Rothschild, 1895. This treatment is in error, as *atavus* Rothschild, 1895 is an unavailable name, having been described as an infrasubspecific form of *Papilio polytes perversus* Rothschild, 1895. Therefore, there is no homonymy. Synonymized with *Papilio sjoestedti atavus* by Smith *et al.*, 2008.

P. rex group

**Papilio (Druryia) rex* Oberthür, 1886
Regal Kite



Papilio (*Druryia*) *rex mimeticus*. Uganda.
Images courtesy Raimund Schutte.

Papilio rex Oberthür, 1886. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* (6) **6**: CXIV (114-115).
Papilio rex Oberthür, 1886. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio rex Oberth. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio rex Oberthür, 1886. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio rex Oberthür. Berger, 1981.
Papilio rex Oberthür, 1886. Kielland, 1990d.
Papilio rex Oberthür, 1886. Larsen, 1991c.
Princeps (Druryia) rex (Oberthür). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) rex Oberthür, 1886. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio rex Oberthür, 1886. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) rex Oberthür, 1886. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *rex* Oberthür, 1886. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *rex rex*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Kilimanjaro, Tanzania. March 2015.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Lawrence Collection.

Type data: [Tanzania]: "Mhonda, dans l'Ouzigoua".
Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania.
Habitat: Semi-montane and montane forest. In Kenya it occurs above 1300 m (Larsen, 1991c). In Tanzania it is found at altitudes from 1150 to 2600 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: A relatively common species. Both sexes usually keep to the forest canopy, the males above it and the females within it (Larsen, 1991c). The flight is slow and soaring but intruders into the territory of a male

are vigorously chased (Kielland, 1990d). In the early morning and late afternoon specimens descend from the forest canopy to feed from the flowers of plants, such as *Lantana*, *Balsaminum* and *Bougainvillea* (Larsen, 1991c). Males will also come down, from midday and in the afternoon, to suck at damp spots (Kielland, 1990d). Males hilltop (e.g. at Kakamega in Kenya and Kere Hill in Tanzania), but only in the early morning hours. Schultze (*vide* Larsen, 2005a) noted subspecies *schultzei* hilltopping on rounded, bare granite outcrops. This butterfly is an excellent mimic of *Tirumala formosa* Godman, 1880 [Nymphalidae: Danainae]. Males are much larger than females and, unlike other papilios, carry the female when *in copula* (Kielland, 1990d). Despite the very different colour pattern, *rex* is most closely related to *P. dardanus* and *P. doreus* (Larsen, 2005a).

Larval food:
Calodendrum species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 109; East Africa].
Citrus species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 109; East Africa].
Clausena species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 109; East Africa].
Fagara species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 109; East Africa].
Teclea stuhlmanni Engl. (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316].
Vepris heterophylla (Engl.) Letouzey (Rutaceae) [Libert *et al*., 2000; suspected to be a foodplant].
Vepris trichocarpa (Engl.) Mziray (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316; as *Teclea tricocarpa* Engler].
Zanthoxylum species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 109; East Africa].

Papilio (Druryia) rex rex Oberthür, 1886
Regal Kite

Papilio rex Oberthür, 1886. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* (6) **6**: CXIV (114-115).



Papilio (*Druryia*) *rex rex*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Kilimanjaro, Tanzania. March 2015.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Lawrence Collection.

Type data: [Tanzania]: “Mhonda, dans l’Ouzigoua”.
Distribution: Tanzania (central and north-east).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Mhonda (TL). Oldeani-Ngorongoro Highlands; Mount Meru; Mount Kilimanjaro; Mount Longido; the Mbulu forests; Kwaraha Mountain; Uluguru Mountains; Nguru Mountains (Kielland, 1990d).

? ***arnoldi*** Richelmann, 1909 (as var. of *Papilio rex*). *Internationale Entomologische Zeitschrift* **3**: 102 (102-103).
Tanzania: “Hochländern zwischen Viktoria See und indischem Ozean”. Treated as a syn. of *rex* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Papilio (Druryia) rex mimeticus Rothschild, 1897
Dark Regal Kite

Papilio mimeticus Rothschild, 1897. *Entomologist* **30**: 165 (165).
Papilio rex mimeticus Rothsch. Aurivillius, 1908.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *rex mimeticus*. Male (Wingspan: 117 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 14 September 2008. P. Ward.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: [Uganda]: "Msarosaro".
Diagnosis: Darker than the other subspecies, with upperside basal areas and hindwing discal areas reddish brown. An accurate mimic of *Tirumala formosa mercedonia* Karsch, 1894 [Nymphalidae: Danainae] (Congdon & Collins, 1998).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo (north-east), Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania (north-west), Kenya (extreme west).
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Upper Lowa Valley, west of Masisi (Le Cerf, 1924). Lake Kivu (Berger, 1981). Semuliki Valley; Mitumba Mts. (Ducarme, 2018).
Uganda – Msarosaro (TL). Kampala; Jinja; Fort Portal; Mulanga; Kibale Forest; Busia (Carcasson, 1960). Maramogambo Forest, Queen Elizabeth N.P. (Tumuhimbise *et al*., 2001).
Tanzania – Minziro Forest; Rumanyika Game Reserve (Congdon & Collins, 1998).

barnsi Le Cerf, 1924 (as ssp. of *Papilio rex*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 373 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge, Upper Lowa Valley, West of Masisi N.O. Kivu, 4500-5000 ft.". Treated as a syn. of *mimeticus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Papilio (Druryia) rex schultzei Aurivillius, 1904
Western Regal Kite

Papilio schultzei Aurivillius, 1904. *Insektenbörse* **21**: 363 (363).
Papilio rex schultzei Auriv. Aurivillius, 1908.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *rex schultzei*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Atlantika Mts., Cameroon. November 1997. G.C. Veronese.
Images Aljosha Daele ex Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden.

Type data: Nigeria: “Hossere Uba, Nord Adamana”.
Diagnosis: Lacks the basal chestnut patch on the upperside of the forewings (present in the nominate subspecies), thus corresponding to its co-occurring model *Tirumala formosa morgeni* (Larsen, 2005a).
Distribution: Nigeria (east), Cameroon (highlands).
Specific localities:
Nigeria – Uba Mt. (TL). Pella, near Mubi; Alantika Mts., south of Yola (Larsen, 2005a).
Cameroon – See Libert *et al*., 2000. Tschabal Mbabo (Larsen, 2005a).

Papilio (Druryia) rex commixta Aurivillius, 1908
Light Regal Kite

Papilio rex f. *commixta* Aurivillius, 1908 *in*: Seitz, 1908-1925. *Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde*, Stuttgart (2) **13** *Die Afrikanischen Tagfalter*: 12 (614 pp.).
Papilio rex commixta Aurivillius, 1908. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio (Princeps) rex commixtus Aurivillius, 1908. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *rex commixta*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Karen, Nairobi, Kenya. 26 March 1995.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Kenya]: “Mount Elgon”.
Note: Kemal & Kocak (2005) treat *commixta* Aurivillius, 1908 [as *commixtus*] as an invalid, junior primary homonym of *commixtus* Rothschild, 1895. This treatment is in error, as *commixtus* Rothschild, 1895 was described as an aberration of *Papilio clytia* Linnaeus, 1758 meaning it is an unavailable infrasubspecific name. There is therefore no homonymy. (See also Lamas & Cotton, 2026).
Diagnosis: Basal colouring on the forewings lighter than in the other subspecies (Larsen, 1991c).
Distribution: Kenya (highlands west of the Rift Valley).
Specific localities:
Kenya – Mount Elgon (TL). Nyangori; Kisumu (Bryk, 1930). Kaptega Estate, Mount Elgon (Bryk, 1953). Kakamega; Elgon; Kitale (Larsen, 1991c).

alinderi Bryk, 1928 (as ssp. of *Papilio rex*). *Societas Entomologica* **43**: 14 (13-16). [Kenya]: “Northern Victoria Nyanza”. Synonymized with *commixta* by Ackery *et al.,* 1995.

lindblomi Bryk, 1928 (as f. of *Papilio rex* var. *alinderi*). *Societas Entomologica* **43**: 14 (13-16). Kenya: “Mount Elgon”.

intermediata Bryk, 1930 (as f. of *Papilio rex*). *In*: Strand, E., *Lepidopterorum Catalogus* **24** (39): 515 (511-676). ‘s-Gravenhage. Kenya: “Nyangori; Kisumu, Victoria Nyanza”.

holmi Bryk, 1953 (as f. of *Papilio rex alinderi*). *Entomologisk Tidskrift* **74**: 48 (46-50). Kenya: “Ost-Seite Mount Elgon, Kaptega Estate, 2100 m”.

Papilio (Druryia) rex franciscae Carpenter, 1928
Sudanese Regal Kite

Papilio rex franciscae Carpenter, 1928. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **76**: 28 (25-540).

Type data: [South Sudan]: "Didinga".
Distribution: South Sudan, Ethiopia (south-west).
Specific localities:
South Sudan – Didinga (TL).

Papilio (Druryia) rex abyssinicana Vane-Wright, 1995
Ethiopian Regal Kite

Papilio rex abyssinicus Poulton, 1926. [Invalid; homonym]
Papilio (Princeps) rex abyssinicana Vane-Wright, 1995 *in*: Ackery *et al*., 1995: 156. **nom. nov.**



Papilio (*Druryia*) *rex abyssinicana*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Harenna Forest, Bale Mts. N.P., Ethiopia. June 1998.
Images Aljosha Daele ex Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden.

Type data: [Ethiopia]: "S. W. Abyssinia, Ganji River, Nado's Prov., 5500 ft.".
Distribution: Ethiopia (south-east).
Specific localities:
Ethiopia – Ganji River (TL).

abyssinicus Poulton, 1926 (as ssp. of *Papilio rex*). *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London* **1925**: XLIII (42-52). [Ethiopia]: "S. W. Abyssinia, Ganji River, Nado's Prov., 5500 ft.". [Invalid; junior primary homonym of *Papilio nireus* var. *abyssinica* Cannaviello, 1900 [Papilionidae].]

Papilio (Druryia) rex regulana Vane-Wright, 1995
Orange Regal Kite

Papilio rex var. *regulus* Le Cerf, 1919. [Invalid; homonym]
Papilio (Princeps) rex regulana Vane-Wright, 1995 *in*: Ackery *et al*., 1995: 156. **nom. nov.**



Papilio (*Druryia*) *rex regulana*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Karen, Nairobi, Kenya. 26 March 1995.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *rex regulana*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Langata Forest, Nairobi, Kenya. November 1980. (ABRI 2018-5003).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Kenya: "Kijabé (Kikuyu Escarpment), 2100 m".
Diagnosis: Base of forewing cinnamon coloured (Larsen, 1991c).
Distribution: Kenya (highlands east of the Rift Valley).
Kenya – Kijabe (TL). Nairobi; Kitale (Stoneham, 1951). Mount Kenya; Meru; Thomson's Falls; Nyeri; Namanga; Maralal (Larsen, 1991c; as the nominate subspecies).
Note: The population at Maralal is probably subspecifically distinct (Larsen, 1991c: 109).

regulus Le Cerf, 1919 (as var. of *Papilio rex*). *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle. Paris* **25**: 162 (162-165). Kenya: "Kijabé (Kikuyu Escarpment), 2100 m". [Invalid; junior primary homonym of *Papilio regulus* Stoll, 1790 [Papilionidae].]

eisneri Bryk, 1928 (as ab. of *Papilio rex*). *Societas Entomologica* **43**: 14 (13-16). [Kenya]: "Br. Ost. Afr., Escarpment, 9000 ft.".

endymion Stoneham, 1951 *in:* Stoneham, 1951-1965 (as f. of *Papilio rex*). *The butterflies of western Kenya with notes on allied forms, etc.* 5 (180 pp.). Kenya: "[Nairobi], Nairobi and Kitale". [Invalid; junior primary homonym of *Papilio endymion* Fabricius, 1775 [Lycaenidae].]

P. leucotaenia group

**Papilio (Druryia) leucotaenia* Rothschild, 1908
Antique Bush Kite

Papilio leucotaenia Rothschild, 1908. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* **44**: 249 (249-250).
Papilio leucotaenia Rothschild, 1908. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio leucotaenia Rothschild, 1908. Berger, 1981.
Princeps (Princeps) leucotaenia (Rothschild). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) leucotaenia Rothschild, 1908. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio leucotaenia Rothschild, 1908. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Druryia*) *leucotaenia* Rothschild, 1908. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Druryia*) *leucotaenia*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nyungwe Forest, Rwanda. July 1990. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5010).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Rwanda]: "German East Africa, Rugoge Forest, east of the south end of Lake Kivu, 2100-2300 m.".
Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kivu), Uganda (south-west – Kigezi), Rwanda, Burundi.
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of the Congo – North of Lake Kivu; North-west of Lake Tanganyika (Berger, 1981).
Uganda – Mafuga Forest (Carcasson, 1960). Bwindi Forest (Davenport, 2002).
Rwanda – Rugoge Forest (TL).
Habitat: Forest at altitudes from 2 100 to 2 300 m (Davenport, 2002).
Habits: Rare and very localised (Berger, 1981).

Hybrids

(*Papilio nandina* Rothschild & Jordan, 1901)
Papilio (Druryia) doreus ansorgei* × *Papilio (Druryia) dardanus polytrophus

Papilio nandina Rothschild & Jordan, 1901. *Novitates Zoologicae* 8: 403 (401-407).

Type data: [Kenya]: "Escarpment, British E. Africa, 6500 to 9000 ft."
Notes: Natural hybrids of *P. doreus* and *P. dardanus* are occasionally found. Male hybrids resemble small versions of *P. doreus*, with the coloration of *P. dardanus*. Female hybrids have been reared in the laboratory but have, so far, not been encountered in nature (Larsen, 1991c).

Subgenus *Nireopapilio* Cotton & Nakae, 2020

Butterflies No. **84**: 47. [Replacement name for *Eques* Kirby, 1896.]

= *Eques* Kirby, 1896 *in*: Allen's Naturalist's Library, *A handbook to the order Lepidoptera*. Part 1. Butterflies **2**: 290 (332 pp.). [Invalid; junior homonym of *Eques* Bloch, 1793 [Sciaenidae].]
Type-species: *Papilio nireus* Linnaeus, by original designation.

= *Icarus* Röber, 1898. *Entomologische Nachrichten. Dresden* **24**: 186 (185-187).
Type-species: *Papilio zalmoxis* Hewitson, by monotypy. [Invalid; junior homonym of *Icarus* Forbes, 1844]

= *Iterus* Suffert, 1899. *Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift* **44**: (22) (21)-(24). [Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Icarus* Röber.]

P. nireus group

******Papilio (Nireopapilio) nireus* Linnaeus, 1758
Narrow-banded Malachite (#)

Papilio nireus Linnaeus, 1758. *Systema Naturae* **1**, Regnum Animale, 10th edition: 464 (824 pp.).
Papilio nireus L., 1758. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio nireus L. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio nireus Linné, 1758. Storace, 1952.
Papilio nireus Linnaeus, 1758. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio nireus Linné, 1758. Fox *et al.*, 1965.
Papilio nireus Linné. Berger, 1981.
Princeps (Druryia) nireus (Linnaeus). Hancock, 1984.
Papilio nireus Linnaeus, 1758. Kielland, 1990d.
Princeps (Druryia) nireus (Linnaeus). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio nireus Linnaeus, 1758. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 303.
Papilio (Princeps) nireus Linnaeus, 1758. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio nireus Linnaeus, 1758. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) nireus Linné, 1758. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio nireus Linné, 1758. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *nireus* Linnaeus, 1758. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *nireus nireus*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bobiri Forest, Ghana. 18-24 May 2014.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *nireus nireus*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bobiri Forest, Ghana. 18-24 May 2014.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [W. Africa]: "Indiis" [False locality].
Diagnosis: Similar to *P. sosia* but dorsally the discal band is narrower and more irregular, and the submarginal blue spots are usually absent (Carcasson, 1960). The male's claspers are pointed (Desloges).
Distribution: Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Eswatini.
Habitat: Forest and frost-free savanna. Can be found found flying over open montane country. In Tanzania the species is found from sea-level to 2000 m (Kielland, 1990d). Also inhabits anthropogenic environments like city gardens (Vande weghe, 2010).
Habits: This is a common butterfly (Larsen, 2005a). The flight is fast and direct. Both sexes readily feed from flowers and males are avid mudpuddlers, often congregating in large numbers on damp patches. Males have also been recorded feeding from animal droppings. Males appear not to be territorial and fly randomly around the habitat, from a few to many metres above the ground. Females are most often encountered in and around denser bush and in the undergrowth of forests. On cool mornings specimens may be seen perched low-down basking with opened wings (Larsen, 1991c). Tree-topping assemblages of up to half a dozen males were noted at Aburi Botanical Gardens by Larsen (2005a). P. Namkana once observed a male hovering over an emerging female, mating with her before her wings had dried (Larsen, 1991c).
Flight period: All year in warmer climates and September to April in colder areas.
Early stages:
Barber, 1874: 519 (*Trans, Ent. Soc. Lond.*).
Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 240 [as *Papilio Lyaeus* Doubleday].

"**Larva**. Deep yellowish-green. Widest portion of back, on third thoracic and first abdominal segments, occupied by a subovate patch or shield of pale bluish-green, crossed mesially by a thin whitish line, closely irrorated generally with white dots, and bearing near its posterior edge a transverse row of four small pinkish-lilac spots. Anteriorly a greenish-yellow, posteriorly a narrow ochreous-yellow, edging borders this patch, the anterior edging being marked with four double (concentric) very small, thin, blackish rings, and at each extremity by a small black yellow-pupilled ocellus, surrounded by a separate, thin, imperfect blackish ring. All the green of the back posterior to the patch is mottled irregularly with greenish-yellow. From second to last abdominal segment a lower-lateral white stripe; on each side of back more or less distinct traces of a thin yellowish stripe, which in some examples is crossed obliquely by a short whitish inferiorly dark-bordered streak. Projections on back of first thoracic segment yellow, shorter and blunter than in *P. Demoleus* [*P. demodocus*], but those on back of anal segment pale-yellow, longer, farther apart, and with a straight creamy-white connecting streak between their bases. Head and thoracic legs pale bluish-green; pro-legs very pale-greyish with a greenish tinge.

Described from larvae found on the Orange at Highlands, near Grahamstown. Mrs. Barber informed me that the native food-trees in that locality were *Vepris lanceolata* and *Calodendron* [*Calodendrum*] *capense*. The dorsal green (excepting the ovate patch of a blue tint) assimilates very closely to that of the upper surface of the leaves of the orange, upon which the caterpillar is always found resting; but Mrs. Barber (*Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1874, p. 519) has pointed out that when the larva feeds on *Vepris* it is of a lighter green, so as to resemble in tint the leaves of that tree. (Plate II fi. 5, 5.).

Pupa. Length, 1 in. 3 lin. Somewhat attentuated anteriorly, cephalic processes short and directed laterally outward (not obliquely forward, as in *Demoleus* [*demodocus*], so that frontal line of head is widened and but slightly concave. Thoracic lateral angles moderately acute; dorsal prominence also elevated acutely, but not inclined forward. Sides of abdomen widely flattened, and so extended as to form a very marked angle on each side of third abdominal segment; whence the abdomen narrows very rapidly and greatly to the extremity. Infra-pectoral region, where wing-covers meet, very strongly convex. A marked constriction dorsally at junction of thorax and abdomen. In its natural position, attached vertically or nearly so, head uppermost, the anterior portion of this pupa is seen to be very much bent backward than it is in *Demoleus* [*demodocus*]. Usually pale bluish-green, inclining to yellowish on under surface of abdomen, but very variable in tint. Point of dorso-thoracic prominence, two spots below it (at abdominal base), and edge of abdominal lateral angles, creamy-reddish. A row of minute indistinct blackish spots on each side of

back of abdomen. This chrysalis, though usually pale-green, is variable in colouring, specimens that I reared near Grahamstown pupating in the same wooden box (on the sides) within a day or two of each other, varying from that tint to a more or less ochreous-tinged, much duller hue. Mrs. Barber was so fortunate as to observe the extreme susceptibility of this pupa to colour influences, as pointed out in her paper above quoted. From these most interesting observations it appears that the colour of the object on which a larva pupated was very closely reproduced in the pupa. Pupae among orange twigs were of the ordinary green colour; others, among half-dried leaves of the "bottle-brush", were pale yellowish-green; one attached to the wooden frame of the case was of the yellowish tint of the wood; and another, attached to a part of the frame where wood and purplish-brown brick joined each other, was coloured on the under surface like the wood and on the upper surface like the brick. The experiment of causing a larva to pupate on scarlet cloth had no effect except that the ordinary small red spots were brighter than usual; but this is not to be wondered at, considering that the environment of these insects could never, through endless generations in the past, have rendered the assumption of a scarlet colour of any advantage in concealment.

Colonel Bowker, in 1874, sent me from King William's Town four pupae, three of the ordinary green colour, and the fourth (which had been purposely placed when changing on the mud-mortar of a wall) of a dull greenish-yellow, much clouded dorsally with dull creamy ferruginous-grey. These were winter pupae; two became perfect insects in July (1st and 24th), one on October 1st, and the last on December 21st ."

Clark, *in* Van Son, 1949: 32 [as *Papilio (Papilio) nireus lyaeus*].

"**Egg**. Spherical with flat base, 1.15 mm in diameter by 0.95 mm high, pale cream-coloured when laid, later with reddish-brown spots around the sides; surface plain, but slightly rough, giving the appearance of very fine pubescence. The eggs are laid singly. Egg-stage five days. **Larva**. There are five larval instars. **First instar** black and brown with two pairs of setose processes on each of first four segments, and single pair on each of the remaining segments; **second** and **third** instars are yellow with black, **fourth** instar green with black, white and salmon markings; the **final** instar is green, finely irrorated with white, with yellowish latero-dorsal streak and a white lateral line from second to last abdominal segments, and with a brown, black or white diagonal line cutting across the 7th, 8th and 9th segments (4th to 6th abdominal segments); there is a bluish-green, broad subovate patch on the last thoracic and first abdominal segments, irregularly irrorated with whitish lines and bordered anteriorly by a transverse row of six posteriorly incomplete narrow black rings, the two lateral ones enclosing white-pupilled black circular spots; posteriorly the dorsal patch is bordered with a narrow transverse purplish or reddish line; **osmeterium** reddish-purple, with the branches spreading horizontally; paired processes on first segment yellow, short and blunt, those on the 11th segment very light yellow, sharp and spreading horizontally. Head and sclerotized parts of the legs and prolegs light bluish-green or yellowish-green. The colour of the larva is variable in adaptation to the colour of the leaves of the food-plant. **Pupa**. A little over an inch in length, ventrally strongly convex, dorsally almost straight along the abdomen, but with a high dorso-thoracic prominence. Head with laterally spreading projections. Abdomen much widened up to the end of the wingcases where the margins are roundly excurved, thence attenuate to the posterior end. Colour rather variable, but usually light bluish-green, the ventral surface of the abdomen more yellowish; the dorso-thoracic prominence, two spots on anterior part of thorax, two similar spots on first abdominal segment and the expanded parts of the lateral margin are pale reddish; two rows of small black spots along the dorsal side of abdomen. The colour of the pupa varies in adaptation to the colour of the objects on which the larva pupates."

Henning, S.F., 1984: 32.

Clark, *in*: Pringle *et al*., 1994: p. 406; plate 34 [as *Papilio nireus lyaeus*].

"The eggs are laid singly on the leaves of the foodplant. They are a pale cream colour when first laid, developing reddish-brown spots around the sides, and are 0,95 mm high by 1,15 mm in diameter. The egg stage lasts about five days. There are five larval instars. The colour of the larva varies depending on the leaf colour of the foodplant. The pupa is attached by the cremastral hooks to a silken pad and is held upright by a silken girdle. The colour is variable in accordance with where the larva pupates."

Henning *et al.*, 1997: 229 & 230 [early instar larva, final instar larva and pupa].

Congdon *et al*., 2017 [final instar larva].



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *nireus*. Third instar larva.
Image courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Larval food:

Calodendrum capense Thunb. (Rutaceae) [Mrs Barber, *in*: Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 240; as *Calodendron capense*; Grahamstown, Eastern Cape].

Citrus species (Rutaceae) [Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 240; as "Orange"; Grahamstown, Eastern Cape].

Clausena anisata (Willd.) Hook.f. ex Benth. (Rutaceae) [Dickson & Kroon, 1978].

Clausena species (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316].

Fagaropsis sp. (Rutaceae) [Congdon *et al*., 2017; Minziro, Tanzania].

Oricia bachmannii (Engl.) I.Verd. (Rutaceae) [Henning *et al.*, 1997: 230].

Oricia bachmannii (Engl.) I.Verd. (Rutaceae) [Van Son, 1949: 32; as *Teclea swynnertonii*].

Teclea natalensis (Sond.) Engl. (Rutaceae) [Van Son, 1949: 32; as *Toddalia natalensis*].

Vepris lanceolata (Lam.) G.Don (Rutaceae) [Mrs Barber, *in*: Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 240; Grahamstown, Eastern Cape].
Zanthoxylum asiatica (L.) Lam. (Rutaceae) [Van Son, 1949: 32; as *Toddalia aculeata* Pers.].
Zanthoxylum capense (Thunb.) Harv. (Rutaceae) [Van Son, 1949: 32; as *Fagara capensis* Thunb.].
Zanthoxylum delagoense P.G.Waterman (Rutaceae) [Dickson & Kroon, 1978].
Zanthoxylum gilletii (De Wild.) P.G.Waterman (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 2005a (Korup, Cameroon); as *Fagara macrophylla*].

Papilio (Nireopapilio) nireus nireus Linnaeus, 1758
Narrow-banded Malachite

Papilio nireus Linnaeus, 1758. *Systema Naturae* **1**, Regnum Animale, 10th edition: 464 (824 pp.).



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *nireus nireus*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bobiri Forest, Ghana. 18-24 May 2014.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *nireus nireus*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bobiri Forest, Ghana. 18-24 May 2014.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [W. Africa]: "Indiis" [False locality].
Distribution: Senegal, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south, central), Nigeria (south), Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda (west), Rwanda, Tanzania (west), Zambia (north-west & north).
Specific localities:
Senegal – Ziguinchov (Storace, 1952). Basse Casamance (Larsen, 2005a).
Gambia – Fajara, Abuko, Bijilo, Pirang, Bao Bolong, Sanyang, Farasutu, Gunjur, Soma, Farafenni (Jon Baker, pers. comm, May 2020).
Guinea – Nimba range (Fox *et al.*, 1965). Boffa; Farmorea (Storace, 1952). Ziama (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Liberia – Ogrugra (Storace, 1952). Harbel, Ganta, Zorzor, Yendamalahoun (Fox *et al.*, 1965). Wologizi (Safian *et al*., 2020).

Ivory Coast – Man (Dufrane, 1946). Dimbroko; Elmina (Storace, 1952). Korhago (Hancock, 1984).
Ghana – Amentia (Hancock, 1984). Kakum National Park (Larsen, 2006d). Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen et al., 2007). Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2009).
Togo – Klouto (Safian *et al*., 2009).
Benin – Noyau Central, Lama Forest (Fermon *et al*., 2001). Lokoli (Tchibozo *et al*., 2008). Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016). See Coache et al., 2017.
Nigeria – Lagos; Ikom (Hancock, 1984). Bashu (Brattstrom, 2008).
Cameroon – Bonaberi (Strand, 1915). Mbalmayo; Lomié (Hancock, 1984). Korup (Larsen, 2005a).
Gabon – Malibé Forests; Monts de Cristal (Alen Nkoma; Kinguélé; Tchimbélé); Chaillu Massif (Waka; Mimongo); Bitam; Abeilles Forest; Ivindo N.P. (Langoué; Ipassa); Franceville; Batéké Plateau (Ekouyi) (Vande weghe, 2010).
Angola – E. of Caianda (Hancock, 1984).
Congo – Mbé (Hancock, 1984).
Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Luebo Kasai (Dufrane, 1946). Kafakumba (Storace, 1952). Kapanga; Kamata; Kafarumba; Lubundi (Hancock, 1984). Ituri Forest; Semuliki Valley; Central Forest Block; Mitumba Mts.; Blue Mts. (Ducarme, 2018).
Over 100 localities from throughout the country (Berger, 1950).
Uganda – Bwamba Valley (Carcasson, 1960). Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996). Maramogambo Forest, Queen Elizabeth N.P. (Tumuhimbise *et al*., 2001).
Rwanda – Cyamudongo Forest (Uwizelimana *et al*., 2021).
Tanzania – From Lake Rukwa in the south to the Ugandan border in the north (Kielland, 1990d).
Zambia – Ikelenge; Mwinilunga; Mufulira; Lunzua Falls, near Mbala (Hancock, 1984). Lusaka; Mumbwa (Heath *et al*., 2002).

erinus Gray, [1853] (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Catalogue of the lepidopterous insects in the collection of the British Museum*. Part 1. Papilionidae: 26 (84 pp.). W. Africa [etc.]. Treated as a syn. of *nireus* by Aurivillius, 1899.

nora Strand, 1915 (as f. of *Papilio nireus*). *Entomologische Mitteilungen* **4**: 194 (173-194). Cameroon: "Kamerun, Bonaberi". *Nomen nudum*.

dimidiatus Le Cerf, 1924 (as f. (? indiv.) of *Papilio nireus*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 385 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). "W. Africa, Aguapim".

nireoides Braun, 1932 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Entomologische Zeitschrift. Frankfurt a.M.* **46**: 11 (11-12). Cameroon: "Kamerun"; Togo. Treated as a syn. of *nireus* by Hancock, 1984.

bedoci Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio nireus nireus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 104 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge".

punctata Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio nireus nireus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 104 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge".

seeldrayersi Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio nireus nireus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 104 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge".

pierardi Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio nireus nireus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 104 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge".

falcata Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio nireus nireus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 104 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Luebo Kasai".

houzeaui Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio nireus nireus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 105 (101-122). Ivory Coast: "Côte d'Ivoire, Man".

tenuivittata Dufrane, 1946 (as f. of *Papilio nireus nireus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 105 (101-122). Ivory Coast: "Côte d'Ivoire, route de Man à Danané, bac sur le Covally".

xerophila Storace, 1952 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952 (as var. of *Papilio nireus nireus*). *Lambillionea* **52**: 15 (9-11, 14-20, 30-35, 75-76). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Kafakumba".

micronireus Storace, 1952 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952 (as ssp. of *Papilio nireus*). *Lambillionea* **52**: 15 (9-11, 14-20, 30-35, 75-76). Senegal: "Sénégal, Afrique Occidentale Française, Ziguinchov"; Guinea: "Afrique Occidentale Française, Guinée, Boffa; Guinée Française, Farmoréa"; Sierra Leone; Liberia: "Ogrugra"; Ivory Coast: Côte d'Ivoire, Man; Dimbroko; Elmina". Treated as a syn. of *nireus* by Hancock, 1984.

lyaeoides Storace, 1952 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952 (as ? ab. of *Papilio nireus*). *Lambillionea* **52**: 19 (9-11, 14-20, 30-35, 75-76). Cameroon.

cedeae Sala, 1992 (as f. of *Papilio nireus nireus*). *Bulletin de la Societe Sciences Nat* No. 75-76: 35 (34-35). Central African Republic.

Papilio (Nireopapilio) nireus lyaeus Doubleday, 1845
Southern Narrow-banded Malachite

Papilio lyaeus Doubleday, 1845. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (1) **16**: 178 (176-182).
Papilio nireus lyaeus Doubl. Aurivillius, 1899.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *nireus lyaeus*. Male (Wingspan: 85 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lekgalameetse N.R., Limpopo Province, South Africa. 5 January 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *nireus lyaeus*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lekgalameetse N.R., Limpopo Province, South Africa. 26 April 2016. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *nireus lyaeus*. Female (Wingspan: 90 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lekgalameetse N.R., Limpopo Province, South Africa. 7 January 2010. M. Williams.
Images M.C. Williams ex Williams Collection.

Type data: Southern Africa: "Africa Australiori".
Note: Kielland (1990) states that "there is no distinct geographical or ecological barrier between [*lyaeus* and the nominate subspecies]".
Diagnosis: Smaller than the nominate subspecies and with narrower green bands (Kielland, 1990d). The dorsal hindwing discal band in space 2 does not extend as far towards the tornus as it does in the nominate subspecies (Desloges).
Distribution: South Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo (north-east), Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania (except west & north-west), Malawi, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia (Caprivi), South Africa, Eswatini.
Specific localities:
South Sudan – Didinga Mountains (Hancock, 1984).
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Semuliki Valley (Ducarme, 2018).
Uganda – Jinja (Storace, 1952).
Kenya – Mombasa; Meru; Mt. Marsabit (Hancock, 1984). Ngong Forest (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Between Mori and Mangati (TL of *aelyus*). Morogoro; Sanje, Ulanga District (Hancock, 1984). Semdoe Forest Reserve (Doggart *et al*., 2001).
Malawi – Cholo; Mulanje; Chowe, near Mangochi; Mlowe; Manchowe; Nyamkowa Mt.; Mafinga Mts.; Misuku Mts. (Hancock, 1984). Zomba Mountain (Congdon *et al*., 2010). Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).
Zambia – Zambezi Valley, from Kariba to Feira (Heath *et al*., 2002).
Angola – Kuando-Kubango Province (Mendes *et al*., 2013).
Mozambique – Serra Rotanda, E. of Chimanimani Mts.; Save R., Massengena district; Amatonga Forest; Dondo Forest; Chinizuia Forest; Mt. Chiluvo; Panga Panga Forest; Inhamitanga (Hancock, 1984). Mount Chiperone (Timberlake *et al*., 2007). Njesi Plateau; Mt Inago; Mt Namuli; Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al*., 2010). Mt Mecula (Congdon & Bayliss, 2013). Maputo Special Reserve (Miles & Mulvaney, 2022).
Zimbabwe – Gwanda; Bulawayo; Gwelo; Harare; Mutare; Chirinda Forest; Melsetter; Vumba (Van Son, 1949). Mazowe; Rusape; Vumba; Banti Forest; Chimanimani; Buhwa Valley, Mberengwa; Bukwa; Hope Fountain; Matopos; Sapi-Zambezi confluence; Mana Pools; Kariba (Hancock, 1984).
Botswana – Maun; Shashe; Okavango; Chobe (Larsen, 1991l).
Namibia – Waterberg (Van Son, 1949).
South Africa –
Limpopo Province – Warmbaths; Potgietersrus; Blouberg; Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve ("Malta Forest"); Tubex; Chuniespoort; Woodbush; Duiwelskloof; Mokeetzi; Sibasa; Punda Maria; Entabeni Forest; Louis Trichardt; Wyliespoort; Waterpoort; Saltpan; Messina; Alldays (Swanepoel, 1953). Doorndraai Dam Nature Reserve; Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990). Highlands Wilderness (Bode & Bode, unpublished checklist). Soetdoring Farm (A. Mayer, pers comm. 2015). Bateleur Nature Reserve (Williams & Dobson, unpub., 2015).
Mpumalanga – Barberton; Graskop; Ohrigstad; Marieps Kop (Swanepoel, 1953). Verloren Vallei Nature Reserve (Warren, 1990). Sterkspruit Nature Reserve; Buffelspoort Nature Reserve (Williams).
North West Province – Kgaswane Mountain Reserve (Williams). Utopia Resort (C. Dobson, 2006).
Gauteng – Pretoria (Van Son, 1949). Witwatersrand Botanical Gardens (J. Dobson, unpublished checklist, 2001).
Free State Province – Sasolburg (Kroon).
KwaZulu-Natal – Oribi Gorge; Durban; Pietermaritzburg; Eshowe; St. Lucia Bay; Magut; Kosi Bay Nature Reserve (Swanepoel, 1953). Tembe Nature Reserve; Ndumo Nature Reserve (Pringle & Kyle, 2002).
Eastern Cape Province – Uitenhage; Grahamstown; East London; Katberg (Van Son, 1949). Humansdorp; Port Alfred; King William's Town; Stutterheim; Butterworth; Bashee River; Port St. Johns (Swanepoel, 1953).
Western Cape Province – Knysna; Plettenburg Bay (Van Son, 1949). Cape Town (occasional specimens); George (Swanepoel, 1953). Mossel Bay (Pringle *et al*., 1994). Bonnievale (J. Ball, pers. comm. 20 Feb. 2023).
Eswatini – Mlawula N. R.; Malolotja N. R.. (Williams).

aelyus Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio lyaeus*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 98 (12-107). [Tanzania]: "Deutsch-Ost-Africa, Walde zwischen Mori und Mangati". Treated as an ab. of *lyaeus* by Aurivillius, 1908.

mantitheus Ehrmann, 1920 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society* **15**: 21 (21-22). [Uganda]: "Br. East Africa". Treated as a ssp. of *nireus* by Storace, 1952. Treated as a syn. of *lyaeus* by Hancock, 1984.

callistria Le Cerf, 1927 (as f. of *Papilio nireus-lyaeus*). *Encyclopédie Entomologique* (B. 3. Lepidoptera) **2**: 57 (44-58). [Tanzania]: "Afrique orientale ex allemande".

pseudonireoides Storace, 1952 (as [form] of *Papilio nireus pseudonireus*). *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (di Genova) Giacomo Doria* **66**: 51 (33-52). Uganda: "Busog, strada fra Jinja e Jganga".

Papilio (Nireopapilio) nireus pseudonireus Felder & Felder, [1865]
Lesser Narrow-banded Malachite

Papilio pseudonireus Felder & Felder, [1865] *in*: Felder & Felder, [1865-1867]. *Reise der Österreichischen Fregatte Novara* 94 (549 pp.).
Papilio var. (ab.?) *pseudonireus* Felder, 1865. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio nireus pseudonireus Fldr. Aurivillius, 1908.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *nireus pseudonireus*. Male (Wingspan 83 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Budongo Forest, Uganda. 13 April 2009. P. Ward.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *nireus pseudonireus*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lake Langano, Ethiopia. June 1995. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5027).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Ethiopia]: "Africa Septentrionali Oriental, Bogos". Paratype in the MRAC, Tervuren.
Diagnosis: Smaller than ssp. *lyaeus*, with an extremely reduced discal band which often does not reach the forewing cell (Carcasson, 1960).
Distribution: South Sudan, Uganda (north), Kenya (extreme north-east), Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia.
Specific localities:
South Sudan – Torit; Lahoia Hills (Hancock, 1984).
Kenya – Moyale (Carcasson, 1960).
Ethiopia – Bogos (TL). Adua (TL of *abyssinica*). Dorfu; Ascalena (Storace, 1952). Neghelli; Adola (Hancock, 1984).
Somalia – Darro Mountains (TL of *donaldsoni*); Meo (Sharpe, 1896).

donaldsoni Sharpe, 1896 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1896**: 537 (523-537). Somalia: "Darro Mts.; Meo". Treated as a syn. of *pseudonireus* by Aurivillius, 1908.

abyssinica Cannaviello, 1900 (as var. of *Papilio nireus*). *Bollettino della Società Entomologica Italiana* **32**: 292 (289-308). [Ethiopia]: "Adua". Treated as a syn. of *pseudonireus* by Hancock, 1984.

pseudolyaeus Storace, 1952 (as ab. of *Papilio nireus pseudonireus*). *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (di Genova) Giacomo Doria* **66**: 47 (33-52). Ethiopia: "Dorfu".

anticemaculata Storace, 1952 (as ab. of *Papilio nireus pseudonireus*). *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (di Genova) Giacomo Doria* **66**: 47 (33-52). Ethiopia: "Dorfu".

minor Storace, 1952 (as ab. of *Papilio nireus pseudonireus*). *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (di Genova) Giacomo Doria* **66**: 47 (33-52). Ethiopia: "Ascalena, presso Let Marefia, Scioa".

semivittata Storace, 1952 (as f. of *Papilio nireus pseudonireus*). *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (di Genova) Giacomo Doria* **66**: 47 (33-52). Ethiopia: "Dorfu".

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) phorbanta* Linnaeus, 1771

Reunion Malachite

Papilio phorbanta Linnaeus, 1771. *Mantissa Plantarum altera Generum editionalis VI & Specierum editionis II. (Mantissa prioris additamenta)*. [Regni Animalis appendix]: 535 (143-588 pp.).
Papilio phorbanta L., 1771. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio phorbanta L. Aurivillius, 1908.
Princeps (Druryia) phorbanta (Linnaeus). Hancock, 1984.
Princeps (Druryia) phorbanta (Linnaeus). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) phorbanta Linnaeus, 1771. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio phorbanta Linnaeus, 1771. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *phorbanta* Linnaeus, 1771. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *phorbanta*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
St. Denis, Reunion. Emerged November 1980. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5018).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *phorbanta*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
St. Denis, Reunion. Emerged November 1980. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5019).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Reunion]: “Cayenna” [False locality].
Distribution: Reunion.

Reported, in error, as *P. disparalis* Boisduval, 1833, from Madagascar by Van Vollenhoven (1869) (Lees *et al*., 2003).

Larval food:
Rutaceae [Matire & Rochat, 2008].

disparilis Boisduval, 1833 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Nouvelles Annales du Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris* **2**: 163 (149-270). Reunion: “Bourbon”. Treated as a syn. of *phorbanta* by Aurivillius, 1899.

nana Oberthür, 1879 (as var. of *Papilio disparilis*). *Études d’Entomologie* **4**: 54 (1-117). Seychelles: “Iles Seychelles”. Synonymized with *phorbanta* by Hancock, 1984. **Note**: Known from a single pair allegedly collected from Seychelles, probably on Mahe, before 1880 (Lawrence, 2014). May represent vagrants from Reunion (Paulian & Viette, 1968). Alternatively, it could have been artificially introduced (Hancock, 1984) on *Citrus* trees from Reunion in the 1700s and 1800s (Legrand, 1959). No longer present on the island (*see* Legrand, 1965: 173).
Ackery *et al*. (1995) state that *nana* Oberthür, 1879 is a “strictly invalid, junior homonym of *Papilio nanus* Herbst, 1804 [Lycaenidae]” when, in fact, *nana*/*nanus* are nouns and do not fall under any of the categories enumerated in ICZN (1999) Art.58 (see also Lamas & Cotton, 2026).

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) manlius* Fabricius, 1798
Mauritius Malachite

Papilio manlius Fabricius, 1798. *Supplementum entomologiae systematica* 422 (572 pp.).
Papilio manlius Fabr., 1798. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio manlius F. Aurivillius, 1908.
Princeps (Druryia) manlius (Fabricius). Hancock, 1984.
Princeps (Druryia) manlius (Fabricius). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) manlius Fabricius, 1798. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio manlius Fabricius, 1798. D’Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *manlius* Fabricius, 1798. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *manlius*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Black River, Mauritius. December 1991. (ABRI 2018-5016).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *manlius*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mauritius. (ABRI 2018-5017).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Mauritius]: “Isle de France”.
Distribution: Mauritius.
Specific localities:
Mauritius – Baie du Cap; Black River Gorge (Hancock, 1984). Chamarel; Le Morne; Ramgoolam Botanical Gardens (Lawrence, 2016).
Habitat: Found throughout the island because it uses introduced *Citrus* species as larval foodplants (Davis & Barnes, 1991).
Habits: Males are very strong flyers and seldom settle. Two males have been observed circling a hilltop at Chamarel but hilltopping behavior was not confirmed (Lawrence, 2016).
Early stages:
Davis & Barnes, 1991.
The larvae are, apparently, bright green in all instars.
Larval food:
Citrus spp. (Rutaceae) [Davis & Barnes, 1991].
Conservation status: The conservation status of this species is dealt with in the Red Data Book for Papilionidae (Collins & Morris, 1985).

grachus Fabricius, 1798 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Supplementum entomologiae systematica* 422 (572 pp.). [Mauritius]: “Isle de France”. Treated as a syn. of *manlius* by Aurivillius, 1899.

philemon Fabricius, 1938 *in*: Bryk & Fabricius, 1938 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Systema Glossatorum* (Brunovia 1807): 29 (112 + [18] pp.). [Mauritius]: “Isle-de-Franc”. Treated as a syn. of *manlius* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) epiphorbas* Boisduval, 1833
Island Malachite

Papilio epiphorbas Boisduval, 1833. *Nouvelles Annales du Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris* **2**: 161 (149-270).
Papilio epiphorbas Boisd., 1833. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio epiphorbas Bdv. Aurivillius, 1908.
Princeps (Druryia) epiphorbas (Boisduval). Hancock, 1984.
Princeps (Druryia) epiphorbas (Boisduval). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) epiphorbas Boisduval, 1833. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio epiphorbas Boisduval, 1833. D’Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *epiphorbas* Boisduval, 1833. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *epiphorbas epiphorbas*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ranamofana, Madagascar. 10-13 April 2018. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *epiphorbas epiphorbas*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Anjajavy, Madagascar. 24 May 2005.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Madagascar: "Sainte-Marie and Madagascar".
Distribution: Madagascar, Comoro Islands.
Habitat: Forest, forest margins and anthropogenic environments (Lees *et al*., 2003). Confined to thickly wooded areas and forest, even degraded forest and farmlands (R. Schutte, pers comm., April 2010).
Habits: A common resident displaying typical rapid *Papilio* flight (R. Schutte, pers comm., April 2010).
Larval food: Females seen ovipositing on cultivated Citrus, and larvae were common (R. Schutte, pers comm., April 2010).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) epiphorbas epiphorbas Boisduval, 1833
Island Malachite

Papilio epiphorbas Boisduval, 1833. *Nouvelles Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris* **2**: 161 (149-270).



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *epiphorbas epiphorbas*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ranamofana, Madagascar. 10-13 April 2018. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *epiphorbas epiphorbas*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Anjajavy, Madagascar. 24 May 2005.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Madagascar: "Sainte-Marie and Madagascar".
Distribution: Madagascar.
Specific localities:
Madagascar – Tamatave; Tananarive (Le Cerf, 1924). Lambomakandro Forest, Tuléar; Tananarrive; Anivorano; Beparasy (Hancock, 1984). Nosy Iranje; Anjajavy Peninsula; Perinet Forest (R. Schutte, pers comm., April 2010). Ranamofana (Williams).

hova Le Cerf, 1924 (as f. indiv. female of *Papilio epiphorbas*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 386 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). Madagascar: "Tamatave".

oriphorbas Le Cerf, 1924 (as f. indiv. male of *Papilio epiphorbas*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 386 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). Madagascar: "Tananarive".

Papilio (Nireopapilio) epiphorbas guyonnaudi Turlin & Guilbot, 1990
Anjouan Island Malachite

Papilio epiphorbas guyonnaudi Turlin & Guilbot, 1990. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **94** (7-8): 214 (213-219).

Type data: Comoro Islands: "Ajaho, 50m, Ile d'Anjouan, Comores". Holotype (male) in the MNHN Collection, Paris.
Note: D'Abrera (1997) doubts that *guyonnaudi* is subspecifically distinct from the nominate subspecies.
Distribution: Comoro Islands (Anjouan).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) epiphorbas praedicta Turlin & Guilbot, 1990
Comoro Island Malachite

Papilio epiphorbas praedicta Turlin & Guilbot, 1990. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **94** (7-8): 216 (213-219).

Type data: Comoro Islands: "Trou de Prophète, Mitsamiouli, Littoral nord de Grande Comore". Holotype (male) in the MNHN Collection, Paris.
Note: D'Abrera (1997) doubts that *praedicta* is subspecifically distinct from the nominate subspecies.
Distribution: Comoro Islands (Grand Comore).

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) oribazus* Boisduval, 1836
Madagascar Malachite

Papilio oribazus Boisduval, 1836 *in*: [Roret, Suites à Buffon] *Histoire naturelle des Insectes. Species général des Lépidopteres* **1**: 223 (690 pp.).
Papilio oribazus Boisd., 1836. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio oribazus Bdv. Aurivillius, 1908.
Princeps (Druryia) oribazus (Boisduval). Hancock, 1984.
Princeps (Druryia) oribazus (Boisduval). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) oribazus Boisduval, 1836. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio oribazus Boisd., 1836. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *oribazus* Boisduval, 1836. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *oribazus*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Andasibe, Madagascar. 5-7 April 2018. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *oribazus*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Andasibe, Madagascar. December 2011. (ABRI 2018-5015).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Madagascar.
Distribution: Madagascar (east).
Specific localities:
Madagascar – Lambomakandro Forest; Tuléar; Midongy du Sud; Beparasy; La Mandraka; Ambositra (Hancock, 1984). Andasibe (Williams).
Habitat: Forest and forest margins (Lees *et al*., 2003).

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) charopus* Westwood, [1843]
Tailed Malachite



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *charopus juventus*. Female. Kibale Forest, Uganda.
Image courtesy Raimund Schutte.

Papilio charopus Westwood, [1843] *in*: Westwood, [1842-43]. *Arcana Entomologica; or illustrations of new, rare, and interesting species* **1**: 189 (192 pp.).
Papilio charopus Westw., 1843. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio charopus Westw. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio charopus Westwood. Berger, 1981.
Princeps (Druryia) charopus (Westwood). Hancock, 1984.
Princeps (Druryia) charopus (Westwood). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) charopus Westwood, [1843]. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio charopus Westwood, 1843. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) charopus Westwood, 1843. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *charopus* Westwood, 1843. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio charopus charopus. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ako Forest, Cameroon. July 2012. (ABRI 2018-5011).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio charopus charopus. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Obudu Plateau, Nigeria. Emerged May 2007. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5012).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: "Gold Coast" [False locality]. Larsen (2005a) states that the type locality is actually Cameroon.
Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi.
Habitat: Nominate subspecies strictly limited to submontane dense forest, from 1 300 m and higher (Larsen, 2005a).
Habits: The flight is fast, in the forest canopy. On occasion it flies lower down where a small river opens the canopy. Females are rarely seen (Larsen, 2005a).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) charopus charopus Westwood, [1843]
Tailed Malachite

Papilio charopus Westwood, 1843 *in*: Westwood, [1842-1843]. *Arcana Entomologica; or illustrations of new, rare, and interesting species* **1**: 189 (192 pp.).



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *charopus charopus*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ako Forest, western Cameroon. July 2012. (ABRI 2018-5011).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *charopus charopus*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Obudu Plateau, eastern Nigeria. Emerged May 2007. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5012).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: "Gold Coast" [False locality]. Hancock (1984) states that the type locality is in Cameroon.
Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko).
Specific localities:
Nigeria – Obudu Plateau; Mambilla Plateau (Larsen, 2005a).
Equatorial Guinea – Bioko (Luba (San Carlos) (Schultze *et al*., 1917-1923). Riaba (Biapa, Concepcion); Moca (Moka); Malabo (Sta. Isabel) (Spearman *et al*., 2000). Caldera de Luba (Martin, 2015). Moraca (Martin & Cobos).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) charopus juventus Le Cerf, 1924
Central Tailed Malachite

Papilio charopus juventus Le Cerf, 1924. *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 385 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584).
[**Invalid**] *Papilio (Princeps) charopus juventus* Le Cerf, 1924. Ackery *et al.*, 1995. [see note below]
Papilio charopus juventus Le Cerf. D'Abrera, 1997.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *charopus juventus*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Uganda. May 2015.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Lawrence Collection.

Type data: [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Semliki Valley".
Note: Ackery *et al.* (1995) treat *juventus* Le Cerf, 1924 as being an invalid, junior primary homonym of *Papilio juventa* Cramer, 1777 [Nymphalidae: Danainae]. This treatment is in error. Both *juventus* and *juventa* are nouns which do not fall into any of the categories listed in the ICZN (1999) Art. 58 (Variant spellings of species-group names deemed to be identical) (see Lamas & Cotton, 2026).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo (east), Uganda (west), Rwanda, Burundi.
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Upper Iowa Valley, near Masisi (TL). Semliki Valley (Le Cerf, 1924). Lake Kivu; Virunga N.P.; Rutshuru; Irumu (Berger, 1981). Goma (Hancock, 1984). Ituri Forest; Mitumba Mts. (Ducarme, 2018).
Uganda – Kayonza; Kibale Forest; Fort Portal (Carcasson, 1960). Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996). Maramogambo Forest, Queen Elizabeth N.P. (Tumuhimbise *et al*., 2001).

montuosus Joicey & Talbot, 1927 (as ssp. of *Papilio charopus*). *Encyclopédie Entomologique* (B.3. Lepidoptera) **2**: 2 (1-14). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "N.W. Kivu, Upper Iowa Valley, near Masisi, 5000-6000 ft., forest and long grass country". Synonymized with *juventus* by Hancock, 1984. Treated as a good subspecies by D'Abrera, 1997, who notes that it is "possibly only a form of [*juventus*]." Treated as a good subspecies by Larsen, 2005a.

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) hornimani* Distant, 1879
Clubbed Malachite

Papilio hornimani Distant, 1879. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1879**: 647 (647-649).
Papilio Hornimani Distant, 1879. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio hornimani Dist. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio hornimani Distant, 1879. Carcasson, 1960.
Princeps (Druryia) hornimani (Distant). Hancock, 1984.
Papilio hornimani Distant, 1879. Kielland, 1990d.
Papilio hornimani Distant, 1879. Larsen, 1991c.
Princeps (Druryia) hornimani (Distant). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) hornimani Distant, 1879. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio hornimani Distant, 1879. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *hornimani* Distant, 1879. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *hornimani hornimani*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Amani, east Usambara, Tanzania. January 1993. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5013).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *hornimani hornimani*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ambangulu, east Usambara, Tanzania. January 1992. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5014).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Tanzania]: "Magila, East Africa" ["southern slopes of the Mlinga range, East Usambara Mountains" (Vane-Wright & Liseki, 2008).]
Distribution: Kenya, Tanzania.
Habitat: Lower and mid-montane forest, from 250m to about 2200m (Vane-Wright & Liseki, 2008).
Habits: The flight is powerful. Both sexes visit flowers and males frequently mudpuddle. Females are not encountered nearly as often as males (Kielland, 1990d).
Flight period: The northern subspecies, *hornimani* and *mbulu,* are found throughout the year, being more common after the rains, typically in December-January and April-May, while ssp. *mwanihanae* is most commonly on the wing in February-March (Vane-Wright & Liseki, 2008).
Larval food:
Citrus species? (Rutaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 40].
Teclea species (Rutaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 40].

Papilio (Nireopapilio) hornimani hornimani Distant, 1879
Clubbed Malachite

Papilio hornimani Distant, 1879. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1879**: 647 (647-649).



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *hornimani hornimani*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Amani, east Usambara, Tanzania. January 1993. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5013).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *hornimani hornimani*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ambangulu, east Usambara, Tanzania. January 1992. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5014).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Tanzania]: "Magila, East Africa" ["southern slopes of the Mlinga range, East Usambara Mountains" (Vane-Wright & Liseki, 2008: 1344), see discussion there.] Lectoype (male) designated by Vane-Wright & Liseki, 2008 in the NHMUK, London.
Distribution: Tanzania (east and west Usambara, South Pare Mountains).

Records from Ukerewe Island (Lake Victoria, Tanzania) and Lindi (south-east coast, Tanzania) are erroneous (Takano *et al*., 2021). Records from Kenya are rather ssp. *mbulu* (Vane-Wright & Liseki, 2008).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Magila (TL). South Pare; Lushoto; Mazumbai; Korogwe; Amani; Sigi River (Vane-Wright & Liseki, 2008).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) hornimani mwanihanae Kielland, 1987
Round Clubbed Malachite

Papilio hornimani mwanihanae Kielland, 1987. *Lambillionea* **87**: 122 (114-126).

Type data: Tanzania: "Kilombero, Sanje, 300 m". Holotype (male) in the NHMUK, London (Vane-Wright & Liseki, 2008).
Diagnosis: A smaller subspecies with relatively wider dorsal bands (Kielland, 1990d).
Distribution: Tanzania (central).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Sanje (TL). Mwanihana N.P., in Kilombero District (Ackery *et al.*, 1995).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) hornimani mbulu Kielland, 1990
Straight Clubbed Malachite

Papilio hornimani mbulu Kielland, 1990. *Butterflies of Tanzania*: 40 (363 pp.).
Papilio hornimani mbula Kielland. D'Abrera, 1997. [subspecies name misspelled]



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *hornimani mbulu*. Male. Wingspan 86 mm. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mount Meru, Tanzania. 31 August 2011. S. Collins.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: Tanzania: "Mbulu, Mamahisara, Hasama Forest, 2000 m". Holotype (male) in the NHMUK, London.
Diagnosis: In the male, the dorsal blue bands are brighter, slightly more greenish, and slightly wider than in the nominate subspecies (Vane-Wright & Liseki, 2008).
Description: "A smaller insect than ssp. *hornimani*, and less variable in the width and shape of the blue median band. Male. F.w. blue median band generally wider and straighter than in the nominate race, almost of even width, greenish to bluish-green; h.w. tails shorter; blue median band wide, more even in width and its distal border much more even than in ssp. *hornimani*. Underside f.w. with the distal border of the submarginal silver-white spots only slightly indented or nearly straight (in ssp. *hornimani* strongly concave, making the spots look sickle-shaped). Length of f.w. Mbulu-Oldeani specimens 53-56 mm; average 55 mm; Meru-Kilimanjaro specimens 54-57 mm; average 56 mm. The latter populations have slightly longer tails. Female. Upperside very variable, but differs from ssp. *hornimani* in the markings being much greener (not blue as in *hornimani*), and h.w. median band not being strongly indented as it is in *hornimani*; tails shorter. Underside f.w. submarginal grey-white spots less concave distally than in *hornimani*. Length of f.w. 57 mm in the Mbulu population (only one); 63 mm in Mt Meru population (only one). Females are rare in collections."
Distribution: Kenya (south-east), Tanzania (northern highlands).
Specific localities:
Kenya – Chyulu Hills (Vane-Wright & Liseki, 2008).
Tanzania – Hasama Forest (TL); Ngorongoro; Oldeani; Mount Kwaraha; Mount Meru; Mount Kilimanjaro (Kielland, 1990d). Gelai; Kitumbeine; Karatu; Marang Forest (Mbulu); Babati (Kwaraha); Galapo (east of Babati); Momella Forest (Meru); Simba Forest (West Kilimanjaro) (Vane-Wright & Liseki, 2008).

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) aristophontes* Oberthür, 1897
Variable Malachite

Papilio aristophontes Oberthür, 1897. *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **1897**: 188 (188-194).
Papilio nireus aristophontes Oberth. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio nireus aristophontes Oberth. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio nireus aristophontes Oberthür. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio aristophontes Oberthür, 1897. D'Abrera, 1980.
Princeps (Druryia) nireus aristophontes (Oberthür). Hancock, 1984. **stat. rev.**
Papilio nireus aristophontes Oberthür, 1897. Ackery *et al*., 1995: 153.
Papilio aristophontes Oberthür, 1897. D'Abrera, 1997: 32. **stat. rev.**
Papilio (Princeps) nireus aristophontes Oberthür, 1897. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *aristophontes* Oberthür, 1897. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *aristophontes*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Grande Comore, Comoro Islands. Emerged May 1991. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5028).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *aristophontes*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Grande Comore, Comoro Islands. Emerged June 1991. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5029).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Comoro Islands: "Grand Comore".
Distribution: Comoro Islands (Grand Comore).
Early stages:
Congdon *et al*., 2017 [final instar larva].
Larval food:
Zanthoxylum asiatica (L.) Lam. (Rutaceae) [Congdon *et al*., 2017; Grand Comore].

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) thuraui* Karsch, 1900
Black Malachite

Papilio thuraui Karsch, 1900. *Entomologische Nachrichten. Berlin* **26**: 126 (126-128).
Papilio thuraui Karsch. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio thuraui Karsch, 1900. Carcasson, 1960.
Princeps (Druryia) thuraui (Karsch). Hancock, 1984.
Papilio thuraui Karsch, 1900. Kielland, 1990d.
Princeps (Druryia) thuraui Karsch. Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) thuraui Karsch, 1900. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio thuraui Karsch, 1900. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *thuraui* Karsch, 1900. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.

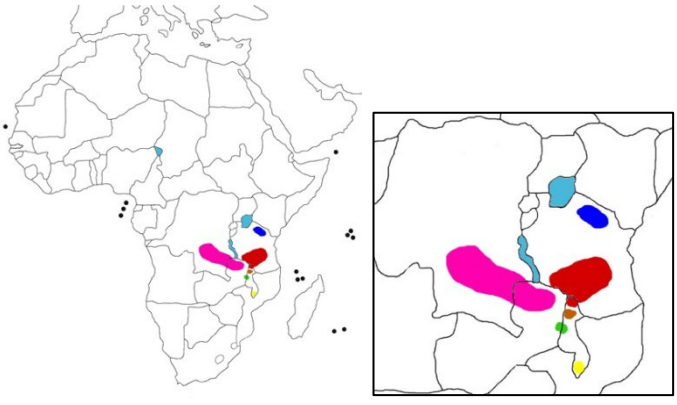


Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *thuraui thuraui*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Luisenga Nature Reserve, near Mafinga, Tanzania. 4 April 1995.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *thuraui thuraui*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mufindi, Tanzania. September 2003. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5020).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Tanzania]: "Ostafrika, auf der Route von Ubena nach Langenburg".



Distribution of *Papilio (Nireopapilio) thuraui*

Ssp. ***thuraui*** (red) – Tanzania (south), Malawi (north).
Ssp. ***cyclopis*** (green) – Malawi & Zambia (Nyika Plateau).
Ssp. ***heathi*** (yellow) – Malawi (south).
Ssp. ***ngorongoro*** (dark blue) – Tanzania (north).
Ssp. ***occidua*** (pink) - Democratic Republic of Congo (Kasai), Zambia (north-east).
Ssp. ***viphya*** (brown) – Malawi (north).

Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo (south), Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia (north).
Habitat: Montane forest. In Tanzania occurs at altitudes from 1 300 to 2 600 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Both sexes are strongly attracted to flowers, even visiting those in gardens. The flight is fast and powerful. Males are sometimes found mud-puddling (Kielland, 1990d). Extremely localized (D'Abrera, 1997).
Larval food:
Zanthoxylum species (Rutaceae) [Congdon, *vide* Kielland, 1990d: 45].
Zanthoxylum asiatica (L.) Lam. (Rutaceae) [Heath *et al*., 2002: 24].

Papilio (Nireopapilio) thuraui thuraui Karsch, 1900
Black Malachite

Papilio thuraui Karsch, 1900. *Entomologische Nachrichten. Berlin* **26**: 126 (126-128).



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *thuraui thuraui*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Luisenga Nature Reserve, near Mafinga, Tanzania. 4 April 1995.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *thuraui thuraui*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mufindi, Tanzania. September 2003. S. Collins. (ABRI 2018-5020).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Tanzania]: "Ostafrika, auf der Route von Ubena nach Langenburg" [East Africa, on the route from Ubena to Langenburg].
Distribution: Tanzania (south), Malawi (north).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Between Ubena and Langenburg (TL). Mufindi; Njombe; Poroto Mts. (Mbeya)(Carcasson, 1960). Uwemba Forest; Milo Forest (Hancock, 1984). From Luhombero Mt. in the Uzungwa Range to Mufindi; Livingstone Mts.; Mt. Rungwe; Mountains surrounding the Tukuyu basin (Kielland, 1990d).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) thuraui cyclopis Rothschild & Jordan, 1903

Nyika Black Malachite

Papilio bromius cyclopis Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. *Novitates Zoologicae* **10**: 489 (488-490).
Papilio cyclopis R. & J. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio bromius cyclopis R & J. Carcasson, 1960.
Princeps (Druryia) thuruai cyclopis (Rothschild & Jordan). Hancock, 1984. **comb. nov.**



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *thuraui cyclopis*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Near Livingstonia, Malawi. 8 April 1995.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *thuraui cyclopis*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nyika Plateau, Zambia. 8 September 1963.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Malawi]: "Kasungu Mt., Nyika, Nyassaland, 7450 ft.".
Diagnosis: The dorsal bands are narrow, and the ventral satiny markings are present (Hancock, 1984).
Distribution: Malawi (north), Zambia (north-east).
Specific localities:
Malawi – Kasungu Mountain (TL). Nyika Plateau; Kasungu Mt.; Nyamkowa Mt.; Chilinda Hill; Nkhanjera; Uzumara, N. Viphya Mts. (Hancock, 1984).
Zambia – Nyika (Chowo Forest; Manyanjere Forest; Kasoma) (Hancock, 1984).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) thuraui occidua Storace, 1951
Western Black Malachite

Papilio brontes occidua Storace, 1951 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952. *Lambillionea* **51**: 51 (44-52, 54-57, 73-76).
Papilio desmondi occidua Storace. D'Abrera, 1980.
Princeps (Druryia) thuraui occidua (Storace). Hancock, 1984. **comb. nov.**



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *thuraui occidua*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Zomba, Malawi. 12 December 2003.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *thuraui occidua*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Kuchowie Inn, Zomba, Malawi. 19 April 1973.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge, Kasai".
Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kasai), Zambia (north-east).
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Kasai (TL).
Zambia – Bwingi Mfumu (Heath *et al*., 2002).

occidentale van Someren, 1960 (as ssp. of *Papilio brontes*). *Boletim de Sociedade de Estudos (da Colónia) de Moçambique* **29** (No. 123): 69 (61-93). [*Lapsus* for *occidua* Storace.]

Papilio (Nireopapilio) thuraui ngorongoro (Hancock, 1984)
Satiny Black Malachite

Princeps (Druryia) thuraui ngorongoro Hancock, 1984. *Arnoldia. Zimbabwe* **9**: 204 (181-215).
Papilio (Princeps) thuraui ngorongoro Hancock, 1984. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Type data: Tanzania: "Ngorongoro Crater, 3° 15'S, 35° 30'E, NW of Lake Manyara". Holotype (male) in the National Museum Collection, Bulawayo.
Note: Kielland (1990: 37) while discussing *P. chrapkowskii,* states that the genitalia of *ngorongoro* are "similar to those of *P. chrapkowskii* and not *thuraui*" and that "externally it compares perfectly with *chrapkowskii.*" Hancock (1993: 563) acknowledges Kielland's position but it is unclear if he accepts it. The exact status of this taxon remains to be confirmed (Desloges).
Distribution: Tanzania (north).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Ngorongoro Crater (TL); Kondoa (Hancock, 1984).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) thuraui heathi (Hancock, 1993)
Southern Black Malachite

Princeps thuraui heathi Hancock, 1993. *Arnoldia Zimbabwe* **9** (40): 563 (557-583).

Type data: Malawi: "Mulanje, S. Malawi". Holotype (male) in the NHMZ Collection, Bulawayo.
Diagnosis: Differs from [*P. ufipa*] and ssp. *occidua* by its broader hindwing band, and the reduced forewing subapical and submarginal spotting which tends to be broadly divided at the veins (Hancock, 1993).
Distribution: Malawi (south).
Specific localities:
Malawi – Mt. Mulanje (TL); Zomba; Cholo; Blantyre (Mt. Ndirande) (Hancock, 1993).

heathi Hancock, 1984 (as f. of *thuraui occidua* [infrasubspecific]). *Arnoldia Zimbabwe* **9**: 205 (181-215).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) thuraui viphya (Hancock, 1993)
Viphya Black Malachite

Princeps thuraui viphya Hancock, 1993. *Arnoldia Zimbabwe* **9** (40): 567 (557-583).

Type data: Malawi: "Musamba, Viphya, N. Malawi". Holotype (male) in the NHMZ Collection, Bulawayo.
Diagnosis: Resembles ssp. *heathi* but the hindwing band is positioned slightly more basally, while the ventral forewing submarginal spots are better developed and narrowly divided along the veins (Hancock, 1993).
Distribution: Malawi (north & central).
Specific localities:
Malawi – Musamba (TL); South Viphya Mts.; Mt. Uzumara; Mzuzu; Chikangawa; Mt. Dedza; Dzelanyama Forest (Hancock, 1993).

viphya Hancock, 1984 (as f. of *thuraui occidua* [infrasubspecific]). *Arnoldia Zimbabwe* **9**: 206 (181-215).

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) sosia* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903

Sylvan Malachite

Papilio sosia Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. *Novitates Zoologicae* **10**: 488 (488-490).
Papilio sosia R. & J. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio sosia Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. Storace, 1951.
Papilio sosia Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio sosia Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. Fox *et al.*, 1965.
Papilio sosia Rothschild & Jordan. Berger, 1981.
Princeps (Druryia) sosia (Rothschild & Jordan). Hancock, 1984.
Papilio sosia Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. Kielland, 1990d.
Princeps (Druryia) sosia Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) sosia Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio sosia Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) sosia Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio sosia Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *sosia* Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *sosia sosia*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bobiri Forest, Ghana. 18-24 May 2014.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *sosia pulchra*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bangui, Central African Republic. 1970. (ABRI 2018-5026).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Sierra Leone.
Diagnosis: Males of *sosia* can be readily separated from those of *P. nireus* by the shape of their claspers: in *nireus* the tip is pointed, while in *sosia* it is rounded (Desloges).
Distribution: Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, Uganda, Tanzania.
Habitat: Lowland forest. Only occurs in good quality wet or drier forests (Larsen, 2005a).
Habits: Much scarcer than *P. chrapkowskoides* but the behaviour is similar (Larsen, 2005a). Males are often encountered along paths, rivers or seen in the canopy. Females prefer remaining in the forest interior (Vande weghe, 2010).

Larval food:
(possibly) *Citrus* species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].
(probably) *Teclea* species (Rutaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 45].
(probably) *Zanthoxylum* species (Rutaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 45].
Zanthoxylum gilletii (De Wild.) P.G.Waterman (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 2005a (Ankasa, Ghana); as *Xanthoxylon gillesi*].

Papilio (Nireopapilio) sosia sosia Rothschild & Jordan, 1903

Sylvan Malachite

Papilio sosia Rothschild & Jordan, 1903. *Novitates Zoologicae* **10**: 488 (488-490).



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *sosia sosia*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bobiri Forest, Ghana. 18-24 May 2014.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Sierra Leone.
Distribution: Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south), Nigeria (south), Cameroon (west).
Specific localities:
Guinea – Parc National du Haut Niger (Larsen, 2005a); Ziama (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Liberia – Ganta (Fox *et al*., 1965). Wologizi (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Ghana – Kakum National Park (Larsen, 2006d). Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen et al., 2007). Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2009).
Benin – Houeyogbe Forest (Coache & Rainon, 2016). See Coache et al., 2017.
Nigeria – Bashu (Brattstrom, 2008).
Cameroon – Korup (Larsen, 2005a).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) sosia pulchra Berger, 1950
Central Sylvan Malachite

Papilio sosia pulchra Berger, 1950. *Annales du Musée Royal du Congo Belge. C-Zoologie* (3) **8** (1): 30 (102 pp.).



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *sosia pulchra*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Sukadi, Ango Terr., Bas-Uele, Democratic Republic of the Congo. 24 July 2019. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *sosia pulchra*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bangui, Central African Republic. 1970. (ABRI 2018-5026).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Stanleyville, Secteur de Basoko". Holotype (male) and allotype in the MRAC, Tervuren.
Diagnosis: The blue bands are wider than in the nominate subspecies, while the ventral hindwing submarginal spots are yellower, more golden (Berger, 1950).
Distribution: Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola (north), Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Note: Hancock (1984), who treats subspecies *debilis* as a hybrid taxon, also places *pulchra* in western Uganda.

Specific localities:
Cameroon – Makak Station (Birket-Smith, 1960). Kumba (Hancock, 1984).
Equatorial Guinea – Bioko (Santa Isabel; Basile) (Martin, 2015).
Gabon – Tchimbélé; Waka; Ipassa; Langoué (Vande weghe, 2010).
Congo – Etoumbi (Storace, 1951). Mbé (Hancock, 1984).
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Stanleyville [=Kisangani] (TL); over 50 localities from around the country (Berger, 1950). Lisala; Kamata; Kapanga (Hancock, 1984). Ituri Forest; Semuliki Valley; Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018).

imitatrix Storace, 1951 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952 (as f. of *Papilio sosia*). *Lambillionea* **51**: 45 (44-52, 54-57, 73-76). Congo: "Etoumbi".

pristina Storace, 1951 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952 (as ab. of *Papilio sosia*). *Lambillionea* **51**: 46 (44-52, 54-57, 73-76). Congo: "Etoumbi".

atlantica Birket-Smith, 1960 (as ab.? of *Papilio sosia*). *Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Afrique Noire* (A) **22**: 525 (521-554, 924-983, 1259-1284). Cameroon: "French Cameroons, near the river Nyong just south of Makak station".

Papilio (Nireopapilio) sosia debilis Storace, 1951
Eastern Sylvan Malachite

Papilio sosia debilis Storace, 1951 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952. *Lambillionea* **51**: 47 (44-52, 54-57, 73-76).
= *Papilio interjecta* × *Papilio bromius chrapkowskoides.* Hancock, 1984:209. **stat. nov.**
Papilio (Princeps) sosia debilis Storace, 1951. Ackery *et al.,* 1995: 157.

Type data: Uganda: "Bussu-Busoga; route Jinja-Iganga (Busoga); Kakindu; Butiaba (Lac Albert, Uganda), Forêt de Budongo, 1200 m.".
Note: Hancock (1984) formally treats *debilis* as a hybrid of [*P. interjectana*] and [*P. chrapkowskoides*]. He notes that the genitalia of *debilis* are "not of the *sosia* type" and that "the apparent scarcity of *debilis* and the fact that all known specimens are males lends further support to a hybrid hypothesis." Ackery *et al.* (1995) treat it as a valid subspecies, but without comment on Hancock's position.
Diagnosis: Compared to *chrapkowkoides* it is somewhat smaller. Dorsally, it has a narrower, greener, discal band, which is of even width and has straight parallel edges, and the forewing submarginal spots are complete. The ventral surface is very dark, without submarginal spots of the forewing, but with a series of small white marginal dots (Carcasson, 1960). According to Kielland (1990) it is almost identical with extreme forms of *chrapkowskoides*.
Distribution: Uganda, Tanzania (north-west).
Specific localities:
Uganda – Bussa-Busoga (TL); Kakindu; Butiaba; Budongo Forest (Storace, 1951). Tororo; Jinja; Busia; Bwamba (Carcasson, 1960). Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996). Maramogambo Forest, Queen Elizabeth N.P. (Tumuhimbise *et al*., 2001).
Tanzania – Forests near Lake Tanganyika; Ntakatta Forest (Kielland, 1990d).

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) chrapkowskii* Suffert, 1904
Satin Malachite

Papilio chrapkowskii Suffert, 1904. *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 98 (12-107).
Papilio bromius chrapkowskii Suff. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio bromius chrapkowskii Suffert, 1904. Berger, 1950.
Papilio chrapkowskii Suffert, 1904. Storace, 1951.
Papilio bromius chrapkowskii Suffert, 1904. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio bromius chrapkowskii Suffert, 1904. Berger, 1981.
Princeps (Druryia) chrapkowskii (Suffert). Hancock, 1984. **stat. rev.**
Papilio chrapkowskii Suffert, 1904. Kielland, 1990d.
Papilio bromius chrapkowskii Suffert, 1904. Larsen, 1991c.
Princeps (Druryia) chrapkowskii (Suffert). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) chrapkowskii Suffert, 1904. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio chrapkowskii Suffert, 1904. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) chrapkowskoides chrapkowskii Suffert, 1904. Larsen, 2005a. [Invalid combination]
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *chrapkowskii* Suffert, 1904. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *chrapkowskii*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Gatamayu Forest, Kenya. 15 May 2002.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *chrapkowskii*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Gatamayu Forest, Kenya. 15 May 2002.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Kenya]: "Brit.-Ost.-Africa, Nairobi".
Diagnosis: Smaller in size (Berger, 1981), and the ventral satiny markings are better developed than in *P. chrapkowskoides* (Kielland, 1990).
Distribution: Uganda (east), Kenya, Tanzania.

Berger (1981) records *chrapkowskii* from north-east Democratic Republic of the Congo. Hancock (1984) states these records are rather the nominate subspecies of *chrapkowskoides*.

Specific localities:
Kenya – Nairobi (TL). Ngong Forest (Storace, 1951). Meru; Lumbwa; Kitale; Suam; Naro Moru; Njomberni Hills; Mt. Elgon (Hancock, 1984).
Tanzania – Amani (Strand, 1911). Oldeani; Ngorongoro; Mbulu (Marang and Nou Forests); Kwaraha Mountain at Babati (Kielland, 1990d).
Habitat: In Tanzania, evergreen montane forest and forest margins from 1500 to 2200m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Locally common in Tanzania (Kielland, 1990d). Flight fast and weaving. Flowers, damp patches and even carrion are visited by the species (Larsen, 1991c).
Larval food:
Teclea species (Rutaceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 37].

brontia Strand, 1911 (as var. of *Papilio bromius*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **25**: 120 (110-121). [Tanzania]: "Sigiund Amani". Treated as a syn. of *chrapkowskii* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

obliterata Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio bromius chrapkowskii*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 105 (101-122). Kenya/Uganda: "Afrique Orientale Britannique".

addenda Storace, 1951 *in* Storace, [1951-52] (as ab. of *Papilio bromius chrapkowskii*). *Lambillionea* **51**: 76 (**51**: 44-52, 54-57, 73-76; **52**: 9-11, 14-20, 30-35, 75-76). Kenya: "Forêt de Ngong".

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) wilsoni* Rothschild, 1926
Vanishing Malachite

Papilio wilsoni Rothschild, 1926. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (9) **17**: 113 (112-114).
Papilio nireus wilsoni Rothschild, 1926. Storace, 1952.
syn. of *Princeps (Druryia) nireus pseudonireus* (C. & R. Felder). Hancock, 1984.
syn. of *Papilio nireus pseudonireus* Felder and Felder, 1865. Ackery *et al*., 1995: 153.
Papilio wilsoni Rothschild, 1926. D'Abrera, 1997: 32. **stat. rev.**

Type data: Sudan: "Nuba Mts., Talodi".
Diagnosis: The dorsal forewing lacks blue marginal spots, while on the ventral surface, the hindwing spots are white (not creamy or pale yellow as in *pseudonireus* Felder & Felder, [1865]). In the female, the ventral forewing has a developed row of submarginal spots without a broad greyish apical area (as in *pseudonireus*) (D'Abrera, 1997).
Distribution: South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia.
Specific localities:
Sudan – Talodi, Nuba Mts. (TL).
Habitat: Wooded hills (D'Abrera, 1997).

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) desmondi* van Someren, 1939
Montane Malachite

Papilio brontes desmondi van Someren, 1939. *Journal of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society* **14**: 132 (130-151).
Papilio brontes desmondi van Someren, 1939. Storace, 1951.
Princeps (Druryia) desmondi (van Someren). Hancock, 1984.
Papilio desmondi van Someren, 1960. Kielland, 1990d. [year of publication erroneous]
Papilio desmondi van Someren, 1939. Larsen, 1991c.
Princeps (Druryia) desmondi (van Someren). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) desmondi van Someren, 1939. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio desmondi van Someren, 1960. D'Abrera, 1997. [year of publication erroneous]
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *desmondi* van Someren, 1939. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *desmondi desmondi*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Chyulu Hills, Kenya. March 1976. (ABRI 2018-5025).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Kenya: "Chyulu Range, 6800 feet".
Diagnosis: Appearance on upperside similar to *P. chrapkowskii* but on the underside of the wings the satiny sheen is absent in *P. desmondi* (Kielland, 1990d) and the dorsal bands are much bluer (Larsen, 1991c).
Distribution: Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique.
Habitat: Montane forest, though ssp. *usambaraensis* is found as low down as 300 m, at the foot of the Udzungwa Mountains, while ssp. *magdae* occurs at altitudes of up to 2600 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: The flight is strong, as in other members of the species group. Specimens of ssp. *magdae* visit flowers in gardens and are very fond of the blossoms of the exotic *Bougainvillea* (Kielland, 1990d).
Early stages:
Congdon *et al*., 2017 [final instar larva].
Larval food:
Calodendrum species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 113].
Citrus species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 113].
Clausena species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 113].
Teclea species (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316].
Vepris eugeniifolia (Engl.) I.Verd. (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316].
Zanthoxylum asiatica (L.) Lam. (Rutaceae) [Congdon *et al*., 2017; Mufindi, Tanzania].
Zanthoxylum species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 113; as *Fagara*].

Papilio (Nireopapilio) desmondi desmondi van Someren, 1939
Montane Malachite

Papilio brontes desmondi van Someren, 1939. *Journal of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society* **14**: 132 (130-151).
Papilio brontes f. *desmondi* van Someren. Carcasson, 1960.
Princeps (Druryia) desmondi desmondi (van Someren). Hancock, 1984.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *desmondi desmondi*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Chyulu Hills, Kenya. March 1976. (ABRI 2018-5025).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Kenya: "Chyulu Range, 6800 feet".
Diagnosis: The margin of the forewing discal band is sharply indented at the veins (Carcasson, 1960). The ventral hindwing has an additional pale submarginal spot in space 3 (Hancock, 1984).
Distribution: Kenya (south-east).
Specific localities:
Kenya – Chyulu Hills (TL).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) desmondi magdae Gifford, 1961
Uneven Montane Malachite

Papilio brontes Godman, 1885. [Invalid; homonym]
Papilio bromius brontes Godm. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio brontes Godman, 1885. Storace, 1951.
Papilio magdae Gifford, 1961. *Entomologist* **94**: 287 (287-289).
Princeps (Druryia) desmondi magdae (Gifford). Hancock, 1984.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *desmondi magdae*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mount Meru low forest, Tanzania. 31 January 2015.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Kenya/Tanzania: “Kilimanjaro, in forest country at 5000 ft”.
Diagnosis: Very similar to *P. chrapkowskii,* but discal band bluer, ventral forewing submarginal spots large and very white, and ventral mottling absent (Carcasson, 1960). The dorsal discal bands are relatively broad, with that of the dorsal forewing being distally dentate (Hancock, 1984) and curved, not straight like in ssp. *usambaraensis* Koçak, 1980 (Kielland, 1990d).
Distribution: Tanzania (north).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Mount Kilimanjaro (TL). Mount Meru; North Pare Mountains (Kielland, 1990d). Lake Duluti, Arusha (Hancock, 1984).

brontes Godman, 1885 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1885**: 540 (537-541). Kenya/Tanzania: “Kilimanjaro, in forest country at 5000 ft”. [Invalid; junior primary homonym of *Papilio brontes* Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775 [Hesperiidae]; *Papilio brontes* Fabricius, 1787 [Hesperiidae]; and *Papilio brontes* Hübner, [1803] [Hesperiidae].]

Papilio (Nireopapilio) desmondi teita van Someren, 1960
Teita Montane Malachite

Papilio teita van Someren, 1960. *Boletim de Sociedade de Estudos (da Colónia) de Moçambique* **29** (No. 123): 70 (61-93).
Princeps (Druryia) desmondi teita (van Someren). Hancock, 1984.

Type data: Kenya: “Wandanyi-Mabida, Teita Range”.
Diagnosis: The forewing discal band is noticeably broadened, particularly posteriorly (Hancock, 1984).
Distribution: Kenya (south-east).
Specific localities:
Kenya – Wandanyi-Mabida, Teita Hills (TL). Mount Sagala (Hancock, 1984).
Conservation status: Included in the IUCN red data book on swallowtail butterflies (Collins & Morris, 1985). Larsen (1991) regards this to be an inaccurate assessment.

Papilio (Nireopapilio) desmondi usambaraensis (Koçak, 1980)
Usambara Montane Malachite

Papilio brontes australis van Someren, 1960. [Invalid; homonym]
Papilio brontes usambaraensis Koçak, 1980. *Nota Lepidopterologicae* **2**: 139 (139-146). [Replacement name]
Princeps (Druryia) desmondi usambaraensis (Koçak). Hancock, 1984. **comb. nov.**



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *desmondi usambaraensis*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Luisenga Nature Reserve, near Mafinga, Tanzania. 4 April 1995.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *desmondi usambaraensis*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Luisenga Nature Reserve, near Mafinga, Tanzania. 4 April 1995.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Tanzania]: "Tanganyika Territory, Usambara Range".
Diagnosis: Compared to ssp. *magdae* it has somewhat narrower dorsal discal bands, which are weakly dentate distally (Hancock, 1984).
Distribution: Tanzania (east & south), Malawi (north), Zambia (north-east), Mozambique.
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Usambara Mts.; Uluguru Mts.; Unguru Mts.; Mufindi; Njombe; Uwemba Forest; Milo Forest; Poroto Mts.; Mt. Rungwe (Hancock, 1984). Mbeya (Kielland, 1990d).
Malawi – Misuku Mts.; Mafinga Mts. (Hancock, 1984).
Zambia – Mafinga Mts. (Hancock, 1984). Makutu Mountains (Heath *et al*., 2002).
Mozambique – Mt Namuli; Mt Mabu (Congdon *et al*., 2010).

australis van Someren, 1960 (as ssp. of *Papilio brontes*). *Boletim de Sociedade de Estudos (da Colónia) de Moçambique* **29** (No. 123): 69 (61-93). [Tanzania]: "Tanganyika Territory, Usambara Range". [Invalid; junior primary homonym of *Papilio rumina australis* Esper, 1781 [Papilionidae] and *Papilio turnus australis* Maynard, 1891 [Papilionidae].]

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) microps* Storace, 1951
Short-tailed Malachite

Papilio aethiops Rothschild & Jordan, 1905. [Invalid; homonym]
Papilio aethiops R. & J. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio aethiops Rothschild & Jordan, 1905. Storace, 1951.
Papilio aethiops microps Storace, 1951 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952. *Lambillionea* **51**: 52 (44-52, 54-57, 73-76).
Princeps (Druryia) aethiopsis Hancock, 1983. **nom. nov.**
Papilio yildizae Koçak, 1983. **nom. nov.** [unnecessary replacement name]
Princeps (Druryia) aethiopsis Hancock. Hancock, 1984.
syn. of *Princeps (Druryia) yildizae* (Koçak, 1983). Koçak, 1986. **syn. n.**
Princeps (Druryia) yildizae (Koçak). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) microps Storace, 1952. Ackery *et al.*, 1995. [year of publication erroneous]
Papilio microps Storace, 1952. D'Abrera, 1997. [year of publication erroneous]
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *microps* Storace, 1951. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *microps*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Boter Becho, Ethiopia. 18 September 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *microps*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Boter Becho, Ethiopia. 18 September 1997.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Ethiopia: "Shoa, Abyssinia centrale".
Distribution: Ethiopia, Somalia (north).

According to Ackery *et al.* (1995) the northern Somalian population is darker and smaller, and represents an undescribed subspecies.

Specific localities:
Ethiopia – Shoa (TL). Wori to Gamitscha, Kaffa (Rothschild & Jordan, 1905). Eli (Strand, 1911). Shaki River, Mocha District (Carpenter, 1935). Scioa; Scitalit; Mantec (Storace, 1952). Mogio; Jata; Adola; Gore, 1650-2000m (Hancock, 1984).

aethiops Rothschild & Jordan, 1905 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Novitates Zoologicae* **12**: 190 (175-191). Ethiopia: "Wori to Gamitscha, Kaffa". [Invalid: junior primary homonym of *Papilio aethiops* Esper, 1777 [Satyrinae] and *Papilio aethiops* Palisot de Beauvois, [1805] [Nymphalidae].]

elicola Strand, 1911 (as ab. of *Papilio aethiops*). *Entomologische Rundschau* **28**: 140 (137-141). [Ethiopia]: "Abyssinien, Eli".

oribazoides Carpenter, 1935 (as f. of *Papilio aethiops*). *Transactions of the Royal Entomological Society of London* **83**: 331 (313-447). [Ethiopia]: "Abyssinia, Saki (Shaki) R., Mocha district, 7° 26', 35° 26', 5800 ft.".

ragazzii Storace, 1952 (as ab. of *Papilio aethiops*). *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (di Genova) Giacomo Doria* **66**: 40 (33-52). Ethiopia: "Scioa, Scitalit, torrente Mantec".

aethiopsis Hancock, 1983 (as objective replacement name for *Papilio aethiops* Rothschild & Jordan). *Smithersia* **2**: 38 (1-48).

yildizae Koçak, 1983 (as [unnecessary] objective replacement name for *Papilio aethiops* Rothschild & Jordan). *Priamus* **2**: 165 (**2**: 164-166; **3**: 38-39).

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) chrapkowskoides* Storace, 1952
Broad-banded Malachite

Papilio bromius chrapkowskoides Storace, 1952 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952. *Lambillionea* **52**: 9 (**9**-11, 14-20, 30-35, 75-76).
Papilio bromius chrapkowskoides Storace, 1952. Carcasson, 1960.
Princeps (Druryia) bromius chrapkowskoides (Storace). Hancock, 1984.
Papilio bromius chrapkowskoides Storace, 1952. Kielland, 1990d.
Princeps (Druryia) chrapkowskoides [Storace]. Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) bromius chrapkowskoides Storace, 1952. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio bromius chrapkowskoides Storace, 1952. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) chrapkowskoides Storace, 1952. Larsen, 2005a: 75.
Papilio chrapkowskoides Storace, 1952. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *chrapkowskoides* Storace, 1952. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *chrapkowskoides chrapkowskoides*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mbogi, Djugu Terr., Ituri, Democratic Republic of the Congo. 11 November 2017. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *chrapkowskoides chrapkowskoides*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Kibale Forest, Uganda. October 2014. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: [Uganda]: “Kalinzu Forest, Uganda occidental; Entebbe”; [etc.].
Diagnosis: In the male of *P. chrapkowskoides* there are prominent white postdiscal spots on the forewing underside; in *P. sosia* there are small submarginal white spots (as in *chrapkowskoides*) but there are no postdiscal spots; in *P. nireus* the forewing underside is usually without spotting (Larsen, 2005a). Females are more difficult to tell apart (Larsen, 2005a).
Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania.
Habitat: In Tanzania the nominate subspecies is found in evergreen forest and forest margins, at altitudes from 780 to 2000 m (Kielland, 1990d). It West Africa it also occurs in degraded forest and has been noted in the suburbs of Lagos (Larsen, 2005a).
Habits: This is a common forest butterfly. The flight is fast and weaving. Both sexes feed from flowers and males mud-puddle. Males also feed at fresh animal carcasses, and elephant and human urine. Females are most often found in the forest understorey (Larsen, 2005a).
Larval food:
Calodendrum capense Thunb. (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316].
Teclea species (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316].
Vepris species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].
Citrus species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 2005a].

Papilio (Nireopapilio) chrapkowskoides chrapkowskoides Storace, 1952
Broad-banded Malachite

Papilio bromius chrapkowskoides Storace, 1952 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952. *Lambillionea* **52**: 9 (**9**-11, 14-20, 30-35, 75-76).



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *chrapkowskoides chrapkowskoides*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mbogi, Djugu Terr., Ituri, Democratic Republic of the Congo. 11 November 2017. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *chrapkowskoides chrapkowskoides*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Kibale Forest, Uganda. October 2014. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: [Uganda]: “Kalinzu Forest, Uganda occidental; Entebbe;” [etc.].

Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo (east), Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania (west).
Hancock (1984) records both ssp. *chrapkowskoides* and ssp. *nurettini* in Ituri Forest. It appears the two taxa are sympatric in this region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Desloges).

Specific localities:

Democratic Republic of the Congo – Rutschuru, east Kivu; Altouelle; Faradje; Itimbiri (Storace, 1961). Ituri Forest; Semuliki Valley; Mitumba Mts.; Blue Mts. (Ducarme, 2018).

Uganda – Kalinzu Forest (TL); Entebbe; Bukassa Island (Storace, 1952). Kayonza; Mabira Forest; Lake Nabugabo; Hoima (Hancock, 1984). Semuliki N.P. (Davenport, 1996).

Rwanda – Cyamudongo Forest (Uwizelimana *et al*., 2021).

opposita Storace, 1952 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952 (as ab. of *Papilio bromius chrapkowskoides*). *Lambillionea* **52**: 11 (9-11, 14-20, 30-35, 75-76). Uganda: "Bukussu, = île de Bukassa, Archipel de sesse?".

interjacens Storace, 1961 (as ?). *Doriana* **3** (115): 2 (3 pp.). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Rutschuru, Kivu orient; Altouelle, Faradje, Congo Republic di N.E., Uele-Itimbiri". Synonymized with *chrapkowskoides* by Hancock, 1984.

Papilio (Nireopapilio) chrapkowskoides nurettini Koçak, 1983

Western Broad-banded Malachite

Papilio bromius Doubleday, 1845. [Invalid; homonym]
Papilio bromius Double. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio bromius bromius Dbl. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio bromius Doubleday, 1845. Storace, 1951.
Papilio bromius bromius Doubleday, 1845. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio bromius bromius Doubleday, 1845. Fox *et al.*, 1965.
Papilio bromius bromius Doubleday, 1845. Berger, 1981.
Papilio chrapkowskii nurettini Koçak, 1983. *Priamus* **2**: 165 (164-166). **nom. nov.**
Papilio bromius bromius (Doubleday). Hancock, 1984.
Princeps (Druryia) chrapkowskoides nurettini (Koçak). Hancock, 1993.
syn. of *Papilio (Princeps) bromius bromius* Doubleday, 1845. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio bromius Doubleday, 1845. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) chrapkowskoides nurettini Koçak, 1983. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio chrapkowskoides nurettini Koçak, 1983. Vande weghe, 2010.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *chrapkowskoides nurettini*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Bobiri Forest, Ghana. 18-24 May 2014.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *chrapkowskoides nurettini*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mbogi, Djugu Terr., Ituri, Democratic Republic of the Congo. 25 May 2019. T. Desloges.
Images T. Desloges ex Desloges Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *chrapkowskoides nurettini*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ivindo N.P., Gabon. 20 November 2017. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Dobson Collection.

Type data: [Ghana]: "Ashanti".
Diagnosis: The hindwing tornus is less acuminate when compared to the nominate subspecies or other sympatric *Nireopapilio* (Desloges).
Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin (south), Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (including Bioko), Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Recorded from western Uganda by Carcasson, 1960 (Bwamba Valley), Davenport & Howard, 1996 (Semuliki N.P.), and Larsen, 2005a. Either the nominate subspecies and ssp. *nurettini* are sympatric over much of the nominate subspecies' range, or these Ugandan records are misidentified and referable to the nominate subspecies (rather than *nurettini*) or another *Nireopapilio* (Desloges).
Specific localities:
Guinea – Ziama (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Liberia – Harbel; Ganta; Wanau Forest; St. Paul River at Zorzor Rd.; Zorzor; Yendamalahoun (Fox *et al.*, 1965). Wologizi; Wonegizi (Safian et al., 2020).
Ivory Coast – Man (Dufrane, 1946). Dimbroki (Storace, 1951).
Ghana – Ashanti (TL). Kakum National Park (Larsen, 2006d). Bobiri Butterfly Sanctuary (Larsen et al., 2007). Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (Larsen *et al*., 2009).
Togo – Vani (Hancock, 1984). Klouto (Safian *et al*., 2009).
Benin – See Coache *et al*., 2017.
Nigeria – Lagos (Larsen, 2005a).
Cameroon – Edea; Lolodorf (Strand, 1913). Lomié (Hancock, 1984). Korup (Larsen, 2005a).
Equatorial Guinea – Makomo (Strand, 1913). Bioko (Viejo, 1984).
Gabon – Waka; Langoué; Ipassa; Kinguélé; Tchimbélé; Bitam; Confluence of the Camp Nouna and Ivindo Rivers (Vande weghe, 2010).
Congo – Etoumbi (Storace, 1951). Mbé (Hancock, 1984).
Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).
Democratic Republic of the Congo –Kasai (Storace, 1951). Albertville [= Kalemie]; Kapanga; Kamata; Ituri Forest (Hancock, 1984). Over 50 localities from throughout the country (Berger, 1950).

bromius Doubleday, 1845 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (1) **16**: 176 (176-182). Ghana: "Ashanti". [Invalid; junior primary homonym of *Papilio bromius* Stoll, 1787 [Hesperiidae, Pyrginae] [extralimital].]

tessmanni Strand, 1913 (as ab. of *Papilio bromius*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **79** (A.2.): 23 (10-26). Cameroon: "Kamerun, Bassagebt b. Edea; Lolodorf Bipindi".

incerta Strand, 1913 (as ab. of *Papilio bromius*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **79** (A.2.): 23 (10-26). [Equatorial Guinea]: "Span. Guinea, Makomo Ntumgebt".

impunctata Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio bromius bromius*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 105 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge".

ornata Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio bromius chrapkowskii*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 105 (101-122). Ivory Coast: "Côte d'Ivoire, route de Man à Danané, bac sur le Covally".

macrops Storace, 1951 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952 (as f. (race locale?) of *Papilio bromius bromius*). *Lambillionea*: **51**: 55 (44-52, 54-57, 73-76). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Kasai".

latior Storace, 1951 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952 (as f. of *Papilio bromius bromius*). *Lambillionea* **51**: 55 (44-52, 54-57, 73-76). Congo: "Congo Français, Etoumbi".

imitans Storace, 1951 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952 (as f. of *Papilio bromius bromius*). *Lambillionea* **51**: 55 (44-52, 54-57, 73-76). Cameroon: "Cameroun".

angustevittata Storace, 1951 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952 (as f. of *Papilio bromius bromius*). *Lambillionea* **51**: 55 (44-52, 54-57, 73-76). Congo: "Etoumbi".

caerulea Storace, 1951 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952 (as f. of *Papilio bromius bromius*). *Lambillionea* **51**: 56 (44-52, 54-57, 73-76). Congo: "Etoumbi".

tenuis Storace, 1951 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952 (as var. of *Papilio bromius bromius*). *Lambillionea* **51**: 56 (44-52, 54-57, 73-76). Ivory Coast: "Côte d'Ivoire, Dimbroki"; Sierra Leone.

septentrionicola Storace, 1951 *in*: Storace, 1951-1952 (as var. of *Papilio bromius bromius*). *Lambillionea* **51**: 57 (44-52, 54-57, 73-76). Ivory Coast: "Côte d'Ivoire, Ashanti, septentrional".

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) ufipa* Carcasson, 1960
Straight-banded Malachite

Papilio bromius ufipa Carcasson, 1960. *Journal of the East Africa Natural History Society.* Special supplement No. 6: 16 (33 pp.).
Princeps (Druryia) thuraui ufipa (Carcasson). Hancock, 1984. **comb. nov.**
Papilio ufipa Carcasson, 1961. Kielland, 1990d. **stat. nov.**
Princeps (Druryia) thuraui ufipa (Carcasson). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) ufipa Carcasson, 1961. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio ufipa Carcasson, 1961. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *ufipa* Carcasson, 1961. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *ufipa*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Ufipa, Tanzania. ex (ABRI 2018-5022).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Tanzania]: “Ufipa Plateau, S.W. Tanganyika”.
Diagnosis: Discal band straighter, bluer than in similar species. Ventral submarginal spots very large, and paler mottling absent (Carcasson, 1960).
Distribution: Tanzania (south-west – Ufipa district).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Ufipa (Chala; Mbizi; Mbuzi; Rukwa; Milepa) (Hancock, 1984).
Habitat: Riparian and montane forest at altitudes from 1 000 to 2 400 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: The flight is rapid but males will swoop down to investigate dead specimens placed on the ground as decoys. The males are territorial, patrolling a specific area. Females are seldom seen (Kielland, 1990d).

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) chitondensis* Bivar de Sousa & Fernandes, 1966
Painted Malachite

Papilio bromius chitondensis Bivar de Sousa & Fernandes, 1966. *Arquivos do Museu Bocage* (2) **1** (10): 163 (161-169).
Papilio chitondensis Bivar de Sousa & Fernandes, 1966. Bivar de Sousa, 1983. **stat. n.**
Princeps (Druryia) bromius chitondensis (Bivar de Sousa & Fernandes). Hancock, 1984.
Papilio (Princeps) chitondensis Bivar de Sousa & Fernandes, 1966. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *chitondensis* Bivar de Sousa & Fernandes, 1966. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *chitondensis*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Cuanza Sul, Angola. April 1998. M. Hasson. (ABRI 2018-5023).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *chitondensis*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Cuanza Sul, Angola. April 1998. M. Hasson. (ABRI 2018-5024).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Angola: “Roça Chitonde-Jungo-Novo Redondo. Fevereiro de 1963”. Holotype (male) was in the Museu Bocage Collection, Lisbon, when it was destroyed. Bivar de Sousa (1983) designated a lectotype [neotype] (male) from among the paratypes in his personal collection.
Female described by Bouyer, 2005b.
Distribution: Angola (Cuanza Sul).
Specific localities:
Angola – Roça Chitonde-Jungo-Novo Redondo (TL). Seles (Bouyer, 2005b).
Habitat: Gallery forest (Bouyer, 2005b).
Habits: Very localised. Found at around 1000m on the western escarpment of the Angolan plateau (Bouyer, 2005b).

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) nerminae* Koçak, 1983
São Tomé Malachite

Papilio bromius furvus Joicey & Talbot, 1926. [Invalid; homonym]
Papilio chrapkowskii nerminae Koçak, 1983. *Priamus* **2**: 165 (**2**: 164-166). **nom. nov.**
Princeps (Druryia) bromius furvus (Joicey & Talbot). Hancock, 1984.
Princeps (Druryia) chrapkowskoides nerminae (Koçak). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) bromius nerminae Koçak, 1983. Ackery *et al*., 1995.
Papilio bromius furvus Joicey & Talbot. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio furvus Joicey & Talbot, 1926. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz, 1997. **new status**
Papilio (Princeps) chrapkowskoides nerminae Koçak, 1983. Larsen, 2005a.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *nerminae*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Rio Grande, São Tomé. March 1992. S.C. Collins.
Images J. Dobson ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *nerminae*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
São Tomé. April 1980. Dr Canu.
Images J. Dobson ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Sao Thome and Principe: "Island of Sao Thomé, West Africa".
Note: Omitted from Condamine *et al.*, 2023, who treat it as a subspecies of *P. chrapkowskoides,* following Hancock (Cotton, pers. comm., Apr. 2026).
Distribution: São Tomé & Principe (São Tomé).
Specific localities:
São Tomé & Principe – São Tomé (Roça Monte Café) (Hancock, 1984).

furvus Joicey & Talbot, 1926 (as ssp. of *Papilio bromius*). *Entomologist* **59**: 220 (220-226). Sao Thome & Principe: "Island of Sao Thomé, West Africa". [Invalid; junior primary homonym of *Papilio furvus* Goeze, 1779 [Pieridae].]

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) interjectana* Vane-Wright, 1995
Bold Malachite

Papilio interjecta van Someren, 1960. [Invalid; homonym]
Papilio interjecta van Someren, 1960. Larsen, 1991c.
Princeps (Druryia) interjecta (van Someren). Hancock, 1984.
Princeps (Druryia) interjecta (van Someren). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) interjectana Vane-Wright, 1995 *in*: Ackery *et al*., 1995: 150. **nom. nov.**
Papilio interjectana Vane-Wright, 1995. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *interjectana* Vane-Wright, 1995. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *interjectana*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Kakamega Forest, Kenya. 13 June 1996.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *interjectana*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Kakamega Forest, Kenya. 16 June 1996.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Kenya: "Kaimosi Forest".
Diagnosis: The male of *interjectana* differs from that of *P. chrapkowskii* in that the dorsal hindwing green band "is continued all the way out to the anal angle" and the ventral surface is matte (lacking the silvery marbling of *chrapkowskii*) (Larsen, 1991c).
Distribution: Uganda, Kenya (west).
Specific localities:
Uganda – Entebbe; Katera; Kalinzu; Tororo Forest; Jinja (Hancock, 1984).
Kenya – Kaimosi Forest (TL). Kabras; Kakamega; N. Kavirondo (Hancock, 1984). Mount Elgon; South Kavirondo (Larsen, 1991c).
Habitat: Forest. Only undisturbed forest in good condition is inhabited.
Habits: A common species in western Kenyan forests. Specimens appear to spend most of the time in the forest canopy, only coming down to drink from damp patches (Larsen, 1991c).
Early stages:
Congdon *et al*., 2017 [final instar larva].
Larval food:
Zanthoxylum asiatica (L.) Lam. (Rutaceae) [Congdon *et al*., 2017; Kakamega, Kenya].

interjecta van Someren, 1960 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Boletim de Sociedade de Estudos (da Colónia) de Moçambique* **29** (No. 123): 70 (61-93). Kenya: "Kaimosi Forest". [Invalid; junior primary homonym of *Papilio leucothoe* var. *interjectus* Honrath, 1892 [Papilionidae].]

P. hesperus group

******Papilio (Nireopapilio) hesperus* Westwood, [1843]
Imperial Bush Kite



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *hesperus hesperus.* Male. Uganda.
Image courtesy Raimund Schutte.

Papilio hesperus Westwood, [1843] *in*: Westwood, [1842-1843]. *Arcana Entomologica; or illustrations of new, rare, and interesting species* **1**: 189 (192 pp.).
[Primary junior homonym of *Papilio hesperus* Fabricius, 1793 [Nymphalidae] [suppressed; see ICZN (2013), Opinion 2319.].]
Papilio hesperus Westw., 1843. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio hesperus Westw. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio hesperus Westwood, 1843. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio hesperus Westwood, 1843. Berger, 1981.
Papilio hesperus Westwood, 1843. Kielland, 1990d.
Princeps (Princeps) hesperus (Westwood). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) hesperus Westwood, [1843]. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio hesperus Westwood, 1843. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) hesperus Westwood, 1843. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio hesperus Westwood, 1843. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *hesperus* Westwood, 1843. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *hesperus hesperus*. Male (Wingspan: 120 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 14 June 2009. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *hesperus hesperus*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nyangombe, NW. Province, Zambia. 25 April 2004.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Ghana: "Gold Coast" [False locality]. Larsen (2003b) states that the type locality must be in Cameroon.
Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Angola, Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Uganda, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia.
Habitat: Submontane forest. Scarce in West Africa. In Nigeria/Cameroon at 1400 m (Larsen, 2005a). Forest and heavy woodland, at altitudes up to 1700 m (near Mt. Sitebi) in Tanzania (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Flies high up, often visiting flowers in the forest canopy. Specimens have been seen feeding on the flowers of *Mussaenda* species (Larsen, 2005a). Males frequently mud-puddle on river banks, single specimens often joining aggregations of other butterflies (Kielland, 1990d; Larsen, 2005a). Larsen (2005a) has also seen males on decomposing fish. Females oviposit on low plants in the forest understorey (Larsen, 2005a).
Early stages:
Thiery & Vingerhoedt, 1991 [larva and pupa; Burundi].
Larval food:
Beilschmiedia ugandensis Rendle (Lauraceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316 (as *Tylostemon ugandensis*); Kielland, 1990d: 40 (as *Tylostemon ugandensis*); Thiery & Vingerhoedt, 1991: 178; Burundi].
Beilschmiedia species (Lauraceae) [Lees, 1989; Korup, Nigeria].

Papilio (Nireopapilio) hesperus hesperus Westwood, [1843]
Imperial Bush Kite

Papilio hesperus Westwood, [1843] *in*: Westwood, [1842-1843]. *Arcana Entomologica; or illustrations of new, rare, and interesting species* **1**: 189 (192 pp.).



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *hesperus hesperus*. Male (Wingspan: 120 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 14 June 2009. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *hesperus hesperus*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nyangombe, NW. Province, Zambia. 25 April 2004.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Ghana: "Gold Coast" [False locality]. Larsen (2005a) states that the type locality is Cameroon.
Distribution: Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (mainland), Gabon, Angola (north), Congo, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Burundi, Tanzania (north-west), Zambia (north).
Specific localities:
Nigeria – Isubu (Distant, 1879). Cross River Loop; Agege near Lagos (Larsen, 2005a). Bashu (Brattstrom, 2008).
Cameroon – Ndian (TL of *maculatissimus*). Duala (Strand, 1914). Korup (Larsen, 2005a).
Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998). Bangui.
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Between Louébo and Loangué Rivers (TL of *kassaiensis*). Luluabourg (Le Cerf, 1924). Lomela, Gombe; Longatshimo; Punia (Dufrane, 1946). Muana River (Dufrane, 1953). Ituri Forest; Semuliki Valley; Central Forest Block; Mitumba Mts.; Blue Mts. (Ducarme, 2018).
Uganda – Mabira Forest (Stoneham, 1944). Jinja; Kampala; Entebbe; Mubende; Kayonza; Kalinzu; Sango Bay; Budongo (Carcasson, 1960). Maramogambo Forest, Queen Elizabeth N.P. (Tumuhimbise *et al*., 2001). Semuliki N.P. (S. Forbes, pers. comm., 2017).
Tanzania – Bukoba (Strand, 1913). Mpanda District; Kigoma District (Kielland, 1990d).
Zambia – Ikelenge; Mwinilunga; Shiwa Ngandu; Kalungwishi River; Lofu (Lofubu) River; Mpika (Heath *et al*., 2002).

calabaricus Distant, 1879 (as var. of *Papilio horribilis*). *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1879**: 649 (647-649). Nigeria: "Isubu, Mongo-ma-lobah". Treated as a syn. of *hesperus* by Aurivillius, 1899.

maculatissimus Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio hesperus*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 95 (12-107). Cameroon: "Nordwest Camerun, Ndian". Treated as an ab. of *hesperus* by Aurivillius, 1908 [spelled as *maculatissima*].

additionis Strand, 1913 (as f. of *Papilio hesperus*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **79** (A.2.): 175 (171-175). [Tanzania]: "Bukoba".

bukoba Richelmann, 1913 (as f. of *Papilio hesperus*). *Internationale Entomologische Zeitschrift* **7**: 106 (105-106). [Tanzania]: "Bei Bukoba am Viktoria-See".

dualana Strand, 1914 (as ab.? of *Papilio hesperus*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **80** (A.2.): 160 (139-161). Cameroon: "Duala, Kamerun".

kassaiensis Moreau, 1917 (as var. of *Papilio hesperus*). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **1917**: 126 (126). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge, district de Kassai, entre les rivières Louébo et Loangué". Treated as a syn. of *hesperus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

embodinus Ehrmann, 1921 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Lepidoptera, Forest Hills* **5**: 18 (17-19). [Uganda]: "E. Africa". Treated as a syn. of *hesperus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

insolitus Le Cerf, 1924 (as f. indiv. of *Papilio hesperus*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 384 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge, Luluabourg, Kassai".

rufopuncta Stoneham, 1944 (as male f. of *Papilio hesperus*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (48): [3] ([3 pp.]). Uganda: "Uganda Protectorate, Mabira Forest".

lagai Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio hesperus hesperus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 103 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Bord de la Lomela environs de Gombé".

blariauxi Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio hesperus hesperus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 103 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Longatshimo, 85 km. de Tshikapa, Kasai".

cuvelieri Dufrane, 1946 (as ab. of *Papilio hesperus hesperus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **82**: 103 (101-122). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Congo Belge, Punia, Kivu".

mariae Dufrane, 1953 (as f. of *Papilio hesperus hesperus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **89**: 43 (41-57). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Kivu, rivière Muana".

punctata Dufrane, 1953 (as f. of *Papilio hesperus hesperus*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **89**: 43 (41-57). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Kivu, rivière Muana".

Papilio (Nireopapilio) hesperus sudana Gabriel, 1945
Sudanese Imperial Bush Kite

Papilio hesperus sudana Gabriel, 1945. *Entomologist* **78**: 151 (151-152).

Type data: [South Sudan]: "Lotti Forest".
Distribution: South Sudan.
Specific localities:
South Sudan – Lotti Forest (TL).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) hesperus feae Storace, 1963
Bioko Imperial Bush Kite

Papilio hesperus feae Storace, 1963. *Memorie della Società Entomologica Italiana* **42**: 99 (98-101).

Type data: Equatorial Guinea: "Punta Frailes".
Distribution: Equatorial Guinea (Bioko).
Specific localities:
Equatorial Guinea – Punta Frailes, Bioko (TL). Luba (San Carlos) (Schultze *et al*., 1917-1923). Malabo (Sta. Isabel) (Spearman *et al*., 2000).

****Papilio (Nireopapilio) euphranor*** Trimen, 1868
Soaring Bush Kite (#)



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *euphranor*. Left: male. Right: female.
Images courtesy Steve Woodhall.

Papilio euphranor Trimen, 1868. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1868**: 70 (69-96).
Papilio euphranor Trimen, 1868. Trimen & Bowker, 1889.
Papilio euphranor Trimen, 1868. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio euphranor Trim. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio euphranor Trimen. Swanepoel, 1953a.
Papilio euphranor Trimen, 1868. Dickson & Kroon, 1978.
Princeps (Princeps) euphranor (Trimen). Hancock, 1993.

Papilio euphranor Trimen, 1868. Pringle *et al*., 1994: 302.
Papilio (Princeps) euphranor Trimen, 1868. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio euphranor Trimen, 1868. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *euphranor* Trimen, 1868. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *euphranor*. Male (Wingspan: 90 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Linwood Forest, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 16 February 2008. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *euphranor*. Female (Wingspan: 100 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Linwood Forest, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. 13 February 2005. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.

Type data: [South Africa]: "Kaffraria Proper, Boolo Forest, near Tsomo, a tributary of the Kei.".
Distribution: South Africa (Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape Province), Eswatini.
Specific localities:
South Africa –
Limpopo Province – Woodbush; Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve ("Malta Forest") (Van Son, 1949). Duiwelskloof; Soutpansberg; Entabeni Forest (Swanepoel, 1953).
Mpumalanga – Barberton District; Mariepskop (Van Son, 1949). Sabie; Graskop (Swanepoel, 1953).
KwaZulu-Natal – Impetenyeni Forest (Le Cerf, 1924). Tunjumbili, Tugela River; Karkloof; Town Bush, Pietermaritzburg (Van Son, 1949). Oribi Gorge; Balgowan (Swanepoel, 1953). Worlds View, Pietermaritzburg (Williams).
Eastern Cape Province – Boolo Forest, near Tsomo River (TL). Tsomo River; Port St. Johns; Kokstad; Ngele Forest (Swanepoel, 1953). Stutterheim (Pringle *et al*., 1994).
Habitat: Temperate evergreen forest.
Habits: Males defend territories in clearings between tall forest trees, sometimes day after day. They glide around, high up in these clearings, and the floating flight has given rise to their common name. Short periods are spent resting on a leaf, high up, at the edge of the clearing. Both sexes feed from flowers, with a particular preference for those with red blooms. A small, red-flowered, forest tree that is commonly utilized is *Burchellia bubalina* (L.f.) Sims (wild pomegranate), which belongs to the gardenia family (Rubiaceae) (Williams, unpublished). Besides red flowers, *euphranor* is also attracted to anything else that is red, such as a red hat or even a red motor vehicle (Pringle *et al*., 1994). Females are often found flying on forest edges, or along forest paths, where they feed from flowers.
Flight period: August to May, with peak emergences in September and October, and February to April (Pringle *et al*., 1994).

Early stages:

Trimen & Bowker, 1889: 236 [Eastern Cape].

"A living specimen of the pupa was forwarded to me, but the perfect insect emerged on the journey, so that only the pupal skin reached me. Colonel Bowker describes its colouring as "bright green beneath and pale green with bright spots above." In shape it somewhat resembles the pupa of *P. Nireus* (L.), but is more attenuated anteriorly (with the cephalic prominences much shorter, and scarcely bent outwardly at all), and very much broader abdominally; the superior part of abdominal margin not angulated, but prominently convex."

Wells, 1957: 117.

"*Egg*: spherical, smooth, pale yellow when laid, turning later to pale green, oviposited on underside of leaf. [egg stage 10 days]. *1st Instar*: larva black save for three transverse white patches on dorsal portions of head and the 4th, 6th, 7th, 10th and 11th segments. Protuberances in pairs from all segments, black except when from white patches in which case they are yellow. Processes are hairy. The 1st instar lasts 6 days, the larva remaining entirely on underside of the leaf. *2nd Instar*: larva colouration dark brown instead of black, white patches as in 1st instar, processes spiny, not hairy. Duration of instar 4 days. *3rd Instar*: colouration and processes as for 2nd instar. *4th Instar*: complete change in colouration to entirely bluish-green, no white patches. One red and one black spot on each side of 3rd segment. Processes in pairs on each segment, black. Larva in this instar remains always on the upper side of the leaf which tones well with the blue-green colour. Duration of instar 3 days. *5th Instar*: General colour change to velvety olive green. No protuberances save anal pair, which are short, black. Row of small circular markings at forward edge of 3rd segment. These markings are black rings save for orange-red spots, one on each side. Between 3rd and 4th segments a transverse row of orange-red spots, five or six in number backed by a cream strip. White line running from 3rd segment longitudinally at junction of claspers with body and passing across top of anal segment. Duration of instar 12 days. *Pupa*: Pupal stage begun on 24th November after quiescent period of 3 days suspended by single thread and cremaster attachment from underside of leaf. Upper side deep green to tone with upper side of *C. latifolia* and better still with that of *C. woodii*. Underside light green as in leaf. Pupa widest across middle and tapering markedly towards each end. Thoracic portion raised, two short protuberances anteriorly. Two white dots on upper side of thorax matched by two reddish brown dots on underside. Underside has also line of reddish-brown dots arranged longitudinally and centrally on last five segments. Pupa outline margined with thin reddish-brown line. *Imago*: Emerged 18th December. Total period from hatching of larva to appearance of imago 71 days."

Clark, *in*: Pringle *et al.*, 1994: 402; pl. 32.

"The eggs, laid singly on the leaves of the foodplant, are a very pale yellowish green at first, later developing a central ring of salmon-brown spots with scattered spots on the dorsal half and a cluster of spots around the micropyle. They are 1,3 mm in diameter and 1,1 mm high. When it emerges the larva eats some of the discarded shell. The young larva eats the edges of the leaves or bites a hole in the leaf. The osmeterium in the 3rd instar is watery yellow and in the final instar becomes tinged with pale green. The final instar larva is a green colour which reduces to pale green at the ridge; later, the dorsum darkens with sooty patches on each segment. The white stripe of the fourth segment turns a dull yellow and the decorative colours are almost obliterated by the sooty patches. Legs two to four are particularly heavily sooted. The white stripe on the 12th segment is touched with reddish-brown blotches. Later, the larva turns dull yellow over the dorsum and is paler towards the spiracles where it changes to pale green. The sooty markings become brown. Egg duration six to 10 days. Larva: 1st instar 3,0 mm, growing to 6,0 mm in five days; 2nd instar growing to 11,0 mm in four days; 3rd instar growing to 16,0 mm in four days; 4th instar growing to 25,0 mm in six days; 5th instar growing to 42,0 mm in nine days. Pupa 27,5 mm, hatching after 22 days. The pupa is attached, head upwards, by the cremastral hooks and a silken girdle around the middle."

Henning *et al.*, 1997: 211 [early instar larva and final instar larva].

Larval food:

Cryptocarya latifolia (Lauraceae) [Wells, 1957].

Cryptocarya woodii Engl. (Lauraceae) [Wells, 1957].

moratus Le Cerf, 1924 (as ssp. of *Papilio euphranor*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 381 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). South Africa: "Natal, Alfred District, Impetenyeni Forest, 3000 ft.". Treated as a syn. of *euphranor* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) horribilis* Butler, 1872
Majestic Bush Kite

Papilio horribilis Butler, 1872 *in*: Butler, 1869-1874. *Lepidoptera Exotica, or Descriptions and Illustrations of Exotic Lepidoptera*: 88 (190 pp.).
Papilio var. (ab?) *horribilis* Butler, 1872. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio hesperus horribilis Btlr. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio horribilis Butler, 1872. Fox *et al.*, 1965.
Princeps (Princeps) horribilis (Butler). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) horribilis Butler, 1874. Ackery *et al.*, 1995. [year of publication erroneous]
Papilio horribilis Butler, 1874. D'Abrera, 1997. [year of publication erroneous]
Papilio (Princeps) horribilis Butler, 1874. Larsen, 2005a. [year of publication erroneous]
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *horribilis* Butler, [1872]. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *horribilis*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mount Dotroh, Putu Range, Liberia. April 2011. S. Safian & Stausz. (ABRI 2018-5007).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *horribilis*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Banco Forest, Ivory Coast. J. Bouche. (ABRI 2018-5008).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Ghana: "Cape Coast, Fantee".
Diagnosis: Differs from *P. hesperus* in that there are four large round cream submarginal spots on the hindwing (only three in *P. hesperus*) (Larsen, 2005a). There are small differences between the genitalia (Condamin & Roy, 1963).
Distribution: Guinea (south), Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana.
Recorded, in error, from east of Ghana by Fox, 1965 (Larsen, 2005a).
Specific localities:
Guinea – Wangazi range; Nimba region (Fox *et al.*, 1965). Near Conakry; Fouta Djalon (Larsen, 2003b). Ziama (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Liberia – Cavally Forest (TL of *hermes*). Wanau Forest; Pata (Fox *et al.*, 1965). Wologizi (Safian *et al*., 2020).
Ghana – Fantee (TL). Kakum National Park (Larsen, 2005a).
Habitat: Wetter forest in good condition (Larsen, 2005a).
Habits: Not rare in suitable habitat. Flight fast and winding. Males dive down from the forest canopy with the wings held still and open at an angle of about 40 degrees. They readily move between the canopy and

ground level, often visiting flowers such as those of *Mussaenda*. They may also roost low down. They are therefore not as closely linked to the canopy as *P. hesperus*. Males float high up in forest clearings, chasing rival males, between 10:00 and 12:00 (Larsen, 2005a).

Larval food:

Probably *Beilschmiedia manni* (Meisn.) Benth. & Hook.f. (Lauraceae) [Larsen, 2005a; Kakum, Ghana].

hermes Boullet & Le Cerf, 1912 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **1912**: 142 (141-143). [Liberia]: "Haut Cavally, hinterland franco-liberién, Mission franco-liberiénne"; Sierra Leone. Treated as a syn. of *horribilis* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

pellax Boullet & Le Cerf, 1912 (as var. of *Papilio hermes*). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **1912**: 142 (141-143). [Liberia]: "Haut Cavally, hinterland franco-liberién, Mission franco-liberiénne". Treated as a syn. of *horribilis* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) mackinnoni* Sharpe, 1891

Lofty Swallowtail

Papilio mackinnoni Sharpe, 1891. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1891**: 187 (187-194).
Papilio Mackinnoni Em. Sharpe, 1891. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio mackinnoni Em. Sharpe. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio mackinnoni Sharpe, 1891. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio mackinnoni Sharpe, 1891. Berger, 1981.
Princeps (Druryia) mackinnoni (Sharpe). Hancock, 1984.
Papilio mackinnoni Sharpe, 1891. Kielland, 1990d.
Papilio mackinnoni Sharpe, 1891. Larsen, 1991c.
Princeps (Druryia) mackinnoni (Sharpe). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) mackinnoni Sharpe, 1891. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio mackinnoni Sharpe, 1891. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *mackinnoni* Sharpe, 1891. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *mackinnoni mackinnoni*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Gatamayu Forest, Kenya. 15 May 2002.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *mackinnoni mackinnoni*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Gatamayu Forest, Kenya. March 2002.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Kenya]: “Between Sotik and Kavirondo, Kikuyu”.
Distribution: South Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Angola.
Habitat: Montane and Gallery Forest above 1500m (Berger, 1981). It prefers dense forest and is often found near water (Larsen, 1991c).
Habits: The flight is fast and weaving and males often patrol a 10 to 20 metre section of forest road or rivulet (Larsen, 1991c). It usually flies high up but frequently descends to feed from flowers low down. It may be quite common in the localities in which it is found. Specimens of subspecies *reductofascia* have been observed flying on Mount Longido even in misty weather, frequently settling on vegetation low down. The usual patrolling flight was not noted in the Longido population. Males at both Mount Longido and the Meto Hills have been found mudpuddling on riverbanks on the lower slopes. Specimens of subspecies *mpwapwana* were found feeding from the flowers of bushes some distance from the forest (Kielland, 1990d).
Early stages:
Congdon *et al*., 2017 [final instar larva].
Larval food:
Citrus species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 112].
Clausena species (Rutaceae) [Congdon, *vide* Kielland, 1990d: 41].
Clausena anisata (Willd.) Hook f. ex Benth. (Rutaceae) [Congdon *et al*., 2017; Loliondo, Tanzania].
Vepris nobilis (Delile) Mziray (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316; as *Teclea nobilis* Delile].
Vepris simplicifolia (Engl.) Mziray (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316; as *Teclea simplicifolia* Verdoorn].
Vepris trichocarpa (Engl.) Mziray (Rutaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316; as *Teclea tricocarpa* Engler].
Zanthoxylum species (Rutaceae) [Larsen, 1991c: 112].

Papilio (Nireopapilio) mackinnoni mackinnoni Sharpe, 1891
Lofty Swallowtail

Papilio mackinnoni Sharpe, 1891. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1891**: 187 (187-194).



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *mackinnoni mackinnoni*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Gatamayu Forest, Kenya. 15 May 2002.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *mackinnoni mackinnoni*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Gatamayu Forest, Kenya. March 2002.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Kenya]: "Between Sotik and Kavirondo, Kikuyu".
Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo (north-east), Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania (north-east).
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Muana River (Dufrane, 1953). Semuliki Valley; Mitumba Mts.; Blue Mts. (Ducarme, 2018).
Uganda – Fort Portal; Kayonza (Carcasson, 1960). Mafuga Forest; Kilenzu, Lake George; Tororo Forest (Hancock, 9184). Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996). Maramogambo Forest, Queen Elizabeth N.P. (Tumuhimbise *et al*., 2001). Mount Elgon; Kadam; Napak (Turlin & Lequeux, 2010).
Rwanda – Cyamudongo Forest (Uwizelimana *et al*., 2021).
Kenya – Between Sotik and Kavirondo (TL). Mount Elgon (TL of *elgonia*). Kitale; Nyeri; Tiriki; Meru; Mt. Kenya; Nairobi; Gil Gil; Thomson's Falls; Rumuruti; Kakamega; Subukia; Kericho (Carcasson, 1960). Suam; Lunbwa; West Mau Forest Reserve; Nandi (Hancock, 1984). Aberdare Mountains; Ngong Forest (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Loliando, NW of Lake Natron (Hancock, 1984). Bukoba Region; Moshi (Kielland, 1990d).

immaculatus Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio mackinnoni*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 96 (12-107). [Tanzania]: "Hinterlande von Usambara". Treated as an ab. of *mackinnoni* by Aurivillius, 1908.

bimaculatus Suffert, 1904 (as ssp. of *Papilio mackinnoni*). *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift, Iris* **17**: 96 (12-107). [Tanzania]: "Hinterlande von Usambara". Treated as an ab. of *mackinnoni* by Aurivillius, 1908.

unimaculatus Le Cerf, 1924 (as f. indiv. of *Papilio mackinnoni*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 384 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). [Tanzania]: "Usambara hinterland".

elgonia Bryk, 1926 (as var. of *Papilio mackinnnoni* [sic]). *Journal of the East Africa and Uganda Natural History Society* (25): 89 (89). Kenya/Uganda: "Mt. Elgon, 8300 ft.". Treated as a syn. of *mackinnoni* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

ampliusmaculata Krüger, 1928 (as ab. of *Papilio mackinnoni*). *Internationale Entomologische Zeitschrift* **22**: 255 (255). Kenya/Uganda: "Mt. Elgon Gebiet".

addenda Dufrane, 1953 (as f. of *Papilio mackinnoni mackinnoni*). *Bulletin et Annales de la Société Royale Entomologique de Belgique* **89**: 43 (41-57). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Kivu, rivière Muana".

Papilio (Nireopapilio) mackinnoni benguellae Jordan, 1908
Angolan Lofty Swallowtail

Papilio mackinnoni benguellae Jordan, 1908. *Novitates Zoologicae* **15**: 253 (253-258).

Type data: Angola: "Cuval River, Benguella".
Diagnosis: The forewing features broad bands and two large subapical spots (Hancock, 1984).
Distribution: Angola (central highlands).
Known only from the type locality (Hancock, 1984).
Specific localities:
Angola – Cuval River (TL).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) mackinnoni theodori Riley, 1921
Double-spot Lofty Swallowtail

Papilio mackinnoni theodori Riley, 1921. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **1921**: 234 (234-259).



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *mackinnoni theodori*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nyangombe, N.W. Province, Zambia. 25 April 2004.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Zambia]: "N.W. Rhodesia, Solwezi".
Diagnosis: The dorsal yellow markings are twice as large as in the nominate subspecies (Berger, 1981).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo (south), Zambia (north-west).
Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Upemba N.P.; Katentania (Berger, 1981).
Zambia – Solwezi (TL). Isombo R.; Lake Kashiba (Hancock, 1984). Ikelenge; Mwinilunga; Kasangezhi; Kamapanda; St. Anthony's Mission (near Mpongwe); Upper Kafue River (Heath *et al*., 2002). Lake Kashiba, Mpongwe (Williams).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) mackinnoni isokae (Hancock, 1984)
Wide-striped Lofty Swallowtail

Princeps (Druryia) mackinnoni isokae Hancock, 1984. *Arnoldia. Zimbabwe* **9**: 187 (181-215).



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *mackinnoni isokae*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nyika, Malawi. 6 November 2014.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *mackinnoni isokae*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Nyika, Malawi. 6 November 2014.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: Zambia: "Chowa Forest, Nyika Plateau, 2300 m". Holotype (male) in the National Museum Collection, Bulawayo.
Etymology: Derived from the Zambian district of Isoka in which the Makutu and Mafinga Mountains are located.
Diagnosis: Differs from the nominate subspecies on the forewing upperside where the discal band is much wider (Kielland, 1990d).
Distribution: Tanzania (west), Malawi (north), Zambia (north-east).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Mbeya (Haldane, 1956). Njombe District: near Iboma Forest; Mpanda District: Mweze; Wanzizi; Kampisa; Sitebi Mountain (Kielland, 1990d).
Malawi – Jembya Forest Reserve; Mafinga Mts. (Hancock, 1984). Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).
Zambia – Chowo Forest, Nyika Plateau (TL); Makutu Mts.; Mafinga Mts. (Hancock, 1984).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) mackinnoni reductofascia Kielland, 1990
Thin-striped Lofty Swallowtail

Papilio mackinnoni reductofascia Kielland, 1990. *Butterflies of Tanzania*: 41 (363 pp.).



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *mackinnoni reductofascia*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Loliondo Forest, Arusha, Tanzania. April 1999.
Images Aljosha Daele ex Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden.

Type data: Tanzania: "Arusha, Longido, 2600 m". Holotype (male) in the NHMUK, London**.**
Diagnosis: The yellow bands are very narrow, with the forewing band being narrower than the hindwing band in both sexes (Kielland, 1990d).
Description: "Male. The postdiscal band of yellow f.w. spots very narrow, narrower than the h.w. post discal row of yellow spots (in ssp. *mackinnoni* the f.w. spots are equal in width or wider than the h.w. spots); the spots comprising the band being discrete; f.w. in most specimens without any trace of spots on the proximal side of the band, in a few specimens just a trace of a diffuse dot beyond cell (in the nominate race this spot is prominent and there is often a smaller dot just below it); margins as in the nominate race. H.w. row of yellow twin spots in spaces 2, 3, 4 and 5 are usually more or less conjoined; tail long and curved, less spatulate than in ssp. *mackinnoni*. Underside h.w. discal pale yellow spots wider than in ssp. *mackinnoni*. Length of f.w., Longido Mt: 52-58 mm, average 56 mm; specimens from Metu Hills are on average smaller. Female. Upperside yellow markings larger than in the male, but the proportions of the discal band are the same; there is one small yellow spot beyond cell (in ssp. *mackinnoni* from one to two, and often also with a spot just inside the cell end). Underside markings as in the nominate race. Length of f.w. 53-61 mm."
Distribution: Kenya (south), Tanzania (north).
Specific localities:
Kenya – Oldoinyo Orok (Kielland, 1990d).
Tanzania – Mount Longido (TL); Meto Hills (Kielland, 1990d).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) mackinnoni mpwapwana Kielland, 1990
Rubeho Lofty Swallowtail

Papilio mackinnoni mpwapwana Kielland, 1990. *Butterflies of Tanzania*: 42 (363 pp.).

Type data: Tanzania: "Mpwapwa, Rubeho Mts., Mangalisa Mt., 2200 m". Holotype (male) in the NHMUK, London.
Diagnosis: Compared to the nominate subspecies the forewing upperside discal row of yellow spots is slightly wider (Kielland, 1990d).
Description: "Closest to ssp *mackinnoni*. Male. Upperside f.w. discal row of yellow spots slightly wider than in the nominate race; a small yellow spot beyond end of cell near costa, sometimes another, smaller one just below it; the discal spot in space 1b smaller than those in 2, 3 and 4 (in *mackinnoni* this spot is usually the largest); in the h.w. the lower discal spot in space 5 is very narrow and greatly elongated distally and the spot in 4 to a lesser degree; the band looks more serrated than in *mackinnoni*; tail longer and narrower. Underside close to that of the nominate race, but h.w. discal yellow band narrower. Length of f.w. 51-54. Female. Upperside a little paler than the male, discal yellow band much wider, a little wider and more ochreous than in *mackinnoni*; spots of h.w. band wider than those of the f.w. band. Underside similar to that of *mackinnoni*. Length of f.w. 52-56 mm."
Distribution: Tanzania (east – Rubeho Mountains of Mpwapwa and Kilosa Districts).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Mangalisa Forest (TL); Mount Chugu; Mafwemiru Forest Reserve; Wotta Forest; east of Mbugu Mission; Ukwiwa Forest (probable) (Kielland, 1990d).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) mackinnoni equatoriana Turlin & Lequeux, 2010
Northern Lofty Swallowtail

Papilio mackinnoni equatoriana Turlin & Lequeux, 2010. *Lepidopteres (Paris)* **19** (47): 117 (116-124).

Type data: Uganda: "Agoro-Agu Forest, Kitgum district, northern Uganda, altitude 1500/2000 m, January 2001, 3°52'N; 33°E, J.P. Lequeux leg". Holotype (male) and allotype (female) in the MNHN Collection, Paris.
Distribution: South Sudan, Uganda (north).
Specific localities:
South Sudan – Imatong Mountains (Turlin & Lequeux, 2010).
Uganda – Agoro-Agu Forest (TL).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) mackinnoni karamojae Turlin & Lequeux, 2010
Kidepo Lofty Swallowtail

Papilio mackinnoni karamojae Turlin & Lequeux, 2010. *Lepidopteres (Paris)* **19** (47): 118 (116-124).

Type data: Uganda: "Mount Morungole, Kaabong district, south-east Kidepo National Park, north-east Uganda (3°49'N; 34°02'E), altitude 1500/2000 m, March 2009, J.P. Lequeux, leg.". Holotype (male) and allotype (female) in the MNHN Collection, Paris.
Distribution: Uganda (north-east).
Specific localities:
Uganda – Mount Morungole (TL); Zulia Forest, Kaabong district (Turlin & Lequeux, 2010).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) mackinnoni chiwomana Turlin & Lequeux, 2010
Chiwoma Lofty Swallowtail

Papilio mackinnoni chiwomana Turlin & Lequeux, 2010. *Lepidopteres (Paris)* **19** (47): 123 (116-124).

Type data: Zambia: "Chiwoma Forest, 1350 m, north-west Zambia, 28 October 2004, T.C.E. Congdon leg". Holotype (male) and allotype (female) in the ABRI Collection.
Distribution: Zambia (north-west).
Specific localities:
Zambia – Chiwoma Forest (TL).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) pringlei Sharpe, 1894
Noble Swallowtail

Papilio nobilis Rogenhofer, 1891. [Invalid; homonym]
Papilio pringlei Sharpe, 1894. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1894**: 352 (334-353).
Papilio nobilis Rogenhofer, 1891. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio nobilis Rog. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio nobilis Rogenhofer, 1891. Carcasson, 1960.
Papilio nobilis Rogenhofer. Berger, 1981.
Papilio pringlei Sharpe, 1894. Koçak, 1983b. **stat. n.** [replacement name]
Papilio nobilis Rogenhofer. Kielland, 1990d.
Papilio nobilis Rogenhofer, 1891. Larsen, 1991c.
Princeps (Princeps) pringlei (Sharpe). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) nobilis Rogenhofer, 1891. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio nobilis Rogenhofer, 1891. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *nobilis* Rogenhofer, 1891. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.
Papilio pringlei Sharpe, 1894. Lamas & Cotton, 2026: 506.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *pringlei pringlei*. Male (Wingspan: 89 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 2 December 2007. P. Ward.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *pringlei pringlei*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lososansu, Masai Plain, Kenya. March 1987. J. Kielland (ABRI 2018-5006).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Kenya: "Kikuyu to Victoria Nyanza via Sotik".
Note: *Papilio nobilis* Rogenhofer, 1891 is a junior primary homonym of *Papilio nobilis* Cramer, 1777 [Hesperiidae], and therefore strictly an invalid name. This issue was addressed by Koçak (1983b) who recognized *Papilio pringlei* Sharpe, 1894 as the oldest available name for the species. Subsequent authors, with Hancock (1993) as the sole exception, have continued to use the name *nobilis* Rogenhofer, 1891 despite its unavailability. Ackery *et al.* (1995) acknowledge the situation stating:

> *The name* Papilio nobilis *Rogenhofer has been in widespread use since its establishment. We propose to make a case to the I.C.Z.N. to here set aside the principle of priority, in order to maintain stability by conserving* Papilio nobilis *Rogenhofer as a valid nominal taxon. If replacement is ultimately considered necessary,* P. pringlei *Sharpe, 1894, is the senior available (subjective) synonym.*

To our knowledge, no such case has been submitted to the ICZN. Furthermore, Lamas & Cotton (2026: 506) point out that Koçak (1983)'s usage of *pringlei* "rendered the name *Papilio nobilis* Rogenhofer, 1891 permanently invalid regardless of subsequent usage (Art. 57.2 of the Code [ICZN] 1999)"(Desloges).
Distribution: South Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania.
Habitat: Montane forest. Also common in riverine forest, such as the Masai Mara (Larsen, 1991c). In Tanzania specimens of the nominate subspecies have been noted at 2100 m. Subspecies *mpanda* inhabits riparian forest at altitudes of 1300 to 1800 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Flies several metres above the ground. Both sexes feed from flowers. Females are apparently uncommon, most often being seen in the early morning when feeding from flowers. Males are sometimes attracted to the urine and dung of elephants (Kielland, 1990d). They apparently have quite strong powers of dispersal and may be found, on occasion, far from their forest habitats (Larsen, 1991c).
Early stages:



Papilio pringlei pringlei. Third instar larva. Nairobi.
Image courtesy S. Woodhall.

Larval food:
Warburgia ugandensis Sprague (Canellaceae) [Van Someren, 1974: 316].

Papilio (Nireopapilio) pringlei pringlei Sharpe, 1894
Noble Swallowtail

Papilio pringlei Sharpe, 1894. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1894**: 352 (334-353).



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *pringlei pringlei*. Male (Wingspan: 89 mm). Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mabira Forest, Uganda. 2 December 2007. P. Ward.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *pringlei pringlei*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Lososansu, Masai Plain, Kenya. March 1987. J. Kielland. (ABRI 2018-5006).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Kenya: "Kikuyu to Victoria Nyanza via Sotik".
Distribution: Uganda (east), Kenya (central highlands & south-west), Tanzania (north-west).
Specific localities:
Kenya – Trans-Nzoia; Thomson's Falls; Nyeri; Nanyuki; Aberdares; Nairobi; Kikuyu Escarpment; Katamayo; Kakamega (Carcasson, 1960). Mount Kenya; Masai Mara; Ngong Forest (Larsen, 1991c).
Tanzania – Pare Mts. (TL of *nobilis*). Mount Lossoganeu, south of Arusha; Usambara Mountains; Kahe Forest, south of Moshi (Kielland, 1990d).

nobilis Rogenhofer, 1891 (as sp. of *Papilio*). *Verhandlungen der Zoologisch-Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien* **42**: 563 (571-575). [Tanzania]: "Africa Orientalis, Pare". [Invalid; junior primary homonym of *Papilio nobilis* Cramer, [1777] [= *Myscelus nobilis* (Cramer, [1777]) [Hesperiidae].]

mariabonaparte Bryk, 1929 (as f. of *Papilio nobilis*). *Societas Entomologica* **44**: 22 (22-23). [Tanzania]: "Deutsch-Ostafrika".

nobilissima Bryk, 1929 (as f. of *Papilio nobilis*). *Societas Entomologica* **44**: 22 (22-23). [Uganda]: "Zentral-Afrika".

pallidus Stoneham, 1931 (as ssp. of *Papilio nobilis*). *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (1): 1 ([1 p.]). Kenya: "Kenya Colony, Tranz-Nzoia District". Treated as a syn. of *nobilis* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

josetta Smart, 1976 (as female ab. of *Papilio nobilis*). *The illustrated encyclopedia of the butterfly world* 274 (277 pp.). Uganda: "Ugan".

Papilio (Nireopapilio) pringlei didingensis Carpenter, 1928
Didinga Noble Swallowtail

Papilio nobilis didingensis Carpenter, 1928. *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* **76**: 30 (25-54).

Type data: [South Sudan]: "Didinga".
Distribution: South Sudan.
Specific localities:
South Sudan – Didinga (TL).

Papilio (Nireopapilio) pringeli crippsianus Stoneham, 1936
Ghostly Noble Swallowtail

Papilio nobilis crippsianus Stoneham, 1936. *Bulletin of the Stoneham Museum* (30): 2 ([2 pp.]).



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *pringlei crippsianus*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Uganda. May 2013.
Images M.C. Williams ex J. Lawrence Collection.

Type data: Uganda: "Western Uganda Protectorate, Kalinzu Forest".
Diagnosis: In this subspecies the brown apical markings in the forewing of the nominate subspecies are replaced by cream (Larsen, 1991c).
Distribution: Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kivu), Uganda (west).

Larsen (1991c) states that *crippsianus* "occurs in some parts of the Kenya/Uganda border, but only in occasional female specimens." Kielland (1990) states that a few specimens were observed in north-west Tanzania that could belong to *crippsianus*.

Specific localities:
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Rutshuru (TL of *leroyi*). Ruwenzori (Berger, 1981). Semuliki Valley; Mitumba Mts. (Ducarme, 2018).
Uganda – Kalinzu Forest (TL). Mitano Gorge; Fort Portal (Carcasson, 1960). Semuliki N.P. (Davenport & Howard, 1996). Maramogambo Forest, Queen Elizabeth N.P. (Tumuhimbise *et al*., 2001).

leroyi Berger, 1950 (as ssp. of *Papilio nobilis*). *Annales du Musée Royal du Congo Belge. C-Zoologie* (3) **8** (1): 20 (102 pp.). [Democratic Republic of the Congo]: "Kivu, Rutshuru". Holotype and allotype in the MRAC, Tervuren. Synonymized with *crippsianus* by Ackery *et al.*, 1995.

Papilio (Nireopapilio) pringlei mpanda Kielland, 1990
Mpanda Noble Swallowtail

Papilio nobilis mpanda Kielland, 1990. *Butterflies of Tanzania*: 43 (363 pp.).

Type data: Tanzania: "Mpanda, Kampisa River, 1500 m".
Diagnosis: Dorsally, the male is paler yellow than the nominate subspecies with, on the forewing, more extensive brown marginal and apical markings, so that the two small yellow apical spots are well enclosed. The basal half of the forewing costa is outlined in brown which forms a distinct club end in the cell (in the nominate this marking is more diffuse) (Kielland, 1990d).
Distribution: Tanzania (west – Mpanda district).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Kampisa River (TL); Mkulya River in the Mweze Highlands; Katuma River; Ntakatta Forest (Kielland, 1990d).

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) pelodurus* Butler, 1896
Crowned Bush Kite

Papilio pelodurus Butler, 1896. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1895** (4): 720 (720-721).
Papilio pelodurus Butler, 1896. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio pelodurus Btlr. Aurivillius, 1908.
Papilio pelodurus Butler, 1895. Carcasson, 1960. [year of publication erroneous]
Papilio pelodurus Butler, 1895. Kielland, 1990d. [year of publication erroneous]
Princeps (Princeps) pelodurus (Butler). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) pelodurus Butler, 1896. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio pelodurus Butler, 1895. D'Abrera, 1997. [year of publication erroneous]
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *pelodurus* Butler, [1896]. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *pelodurus vesper*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mzuzu, Malawi. November 1992. R. Stephen. (ABRI 2018-5009).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *pelodurus pelodurus*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Zomba Plateau, Malawi. 25 September 1975.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Malawi]: "Nyasaland, Zomba".
Diagnosis: Similar to *P. hesperus* but the hindwing upperside row of yellow postdiscal spots is entire (Kielland, 1990d).
Distribution: Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique.
Habitat: Forest. In Tanzania, subspecies *vesper* occurs at altitudes from 300 to 2 000 m (Kielland, 1990d).
Habits: Observed flying at forest canopy level on Mt Namuli and along riverine courses within forest on Mt Mabu. Specimens have been noted mud-puddling (Bayliss *et al*., 2018). Both sexes are frequently found feeding from flowers in forest glades as well as in the forest canopy (Kielland, 1990d).
Larval food:
Cryptocarya liebertiana Engl. (Lauraceae) [Kielland, 1990d: 44].
Ocotea usambarensis Engl. (Lauraceae) [Congdon & Bampton, unpublished 2003; Bundali Hills, Tanzania].

Papilio (Nireopapilio) pelodurus pelodurus Butler, [1896]
Crowned Bush Kite

Papilio pelodurus Butler, [1896]. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* **1895**: 720 (720-721).



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *pelodurus pelodurus*. Female. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Zomba Plateau, Malawi. 25 September 1975.
Images M.C. Williams ex Gardiner Collection.

Type data: [Malawi]: "Nyasaland, Zomba".
Diagnosis: Differentiated from the other subspecies by the presence of a distinct white spot at the end of the ventral hindwing cell, and dorsally, the spot in space 4 of the forewing is connected to the discal band. (Hancock, 1987a).
Distribution: Malawi (south), Mozambique.
Specific localities:
Malawi – Zomba Mountain (TL). Mt. Mulanje (Le Cerf, 1924).
Mozambique – Likwenu (Hancock, 1987a).

lyrus Le Cerf, 1924 (as f. indiv. of *Papilio pelodurus-pelodurus*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 382 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). [Malawi]: "Nyasaland, Mlanje".

extensus Le Cerf, 1924 (as f. indiv. of *Papilio pelodurus pelodurus*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 382 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). [Malawi]: "Nyasaland, Zomba".

Papilio (Nireopapilio) pelodurus vesper Le Cerf, 1924
Broken Crowned Bush Kite

Papilio pelodurus vesper Le Cerf, 1924. *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 383 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584).



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *pelodurus vesper*. Male. Left – upperside; right – underside.
Mzuzu, Malawi. November 1992. R. Stephen. (ABRI 2018-5009).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: [Tanzania]: "German East Africa".

Diagnosis: Compared to the nominate subspecies, the dorsal forewing spot in space 4 is separated from the discal band (or absent) and it lacks the ventral hindwing white post-cellular spot (Hancock, 1987a).
Distribution: Tanzania (east & south), Malawi (north), Zambia (north-east).
Records for Lindi, Tanzania (south-east coast) are erroneous (Takano *et al*., 2021).
Specific localities:
Tanzania – Tanga (Boullet & Le Cerf, 1912). Lushoto; Amani; Mufindi (Carcasson, 1960). Mt. Bondwa, Morogoro (Hancock, 1987a). Kitesa Forest west of Songea; Usambara Mountains; Uluguru Mountains; Uzungwa Range; Sanje; Mwanihana Forest (Kielland, 1990d). Bundali Hills (Congdon & Bampton, unpub. 2003).
Malawi – Nyamkowa, Mt. Nyika; Matipa Forest, Misuku Mts. (Hancock, 1987a). Nyika N.P. (J. Timberlake, pers. comm., 2019).
Zambia – Nyika (Heath *et al*., 2002).

histricus Boullet & Le Cerf, 1912 (as ab. of *Papilio pelodurus*). *Bulletin de la Société Entomologique de France* **1912**: 142 (141-143). [Tanzania]: "Afrique orientale allemande, Tanga".

excedens Le Cerf, 1924 (as f. indiv. of *Papilio pelodurus vesper*). *Bulletin of the Hill Museum, Witley* **1**: 383 (369-399, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584). [Tanzania]: "German east Africa".

Papilio (Nireopapilio) pelodurus allani Bayliss, Congdon & Collins, 2018
Mozambican Crowned Bush Kite

Papilio pelodurus allani Bayliss, Congdon & Collins, 2018. *Metamorphosis* **29**: 134 (132-136).

Type data: Mozambique: "Mt Namuli, Malama Valley, 1200m, 15°23′S 37°02′E, NE Mozambique. 26.xi.2007. ABRI: 2018–4666.". Holotype (male) in the ABRI Collection.
Etymology: Named for Allan Bayliss, whose participation and assistance on the Mt Namuli expedition in 2008 resulted in the collection of the new subspecies and inspired in his son an appreciation and love of the natural world (Bayliss *et al*., 2018).
Diagnosis: Differentiated from the other subspecies by the dorsal forewing band which is continuous (not interrupted in space 4) (Bayliss *et al*., 2018).
Distribution: Mozambique (north).
Specific localities:
Mozambique – Mt. Namuli (TL); Mt. Mabu; Mt. Inago (Bayliss *et al*., 2018).

P. zalmoxis group

**Papilio (Nireopapilio) zalmoxis* Hewitson, [1864]
Blue Giant



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *zalmoxis*. Males. Cameroon.
Images courtesy Jeremy Dobson.

Papilio zalmoxis Hewitson, [1864] *in*: Hewitson, [1851-1877]. *Illustrations of new species of exotic butterflies* **1**: [12] (124 pp.).
Papilio zalmoxis Hewitson, 1864. Aurivillius, 1899.
Papilio zalmoxis Hew. Aurivillius, 1908.

Papilio zalmoxis Hewitson, 1864. Fox *et al.*, 1965.
Papilio zalmoxis Hewitson, 1864. Berger, 1981.
Princeps (Druryia) zalmoxis (Hewitson). Hancock, 1993.
Papilio (Princeps) zalmoxis Hewitson, 1864. Ackery *et al.*, 1995.
Papilio zalmoxis Hewitson, 1864. D'Abrera, 1997.
Papilio (Princeps) zalmoxis Hewitson, 1864. Larsen, 2005a.
Papilio zalmoxis Hewitson, 1864. Vande weghe, 2010.
Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *zalmoxis* Hewitson, [1864]. Condamine *et al.*, 2023.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *zalmoxis*. Male. Upperside.
Lobeke, Cameroon. 4 May 2019. J. Dobson.
Images M.C. Williams ex Dobson collection.



Papilio (*Nireopapilio*) *zalmoxis*. Female. Upperside.
Lobaye River, Central African Republic. September 1987. (ABRI 2018-5001).
Images M.C. Williams ex ABRI Collection.

Type data: Nigeria: "Calabar".
Distribution: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, ?Togo, Nigeria (south), Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Angola (north), Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Uganda (west).
Specific localities:
Liberia – Nimba range (Fox *et al.*, 1965).
Ivory Coast – Tai National Park (Larsen, 2005a).
Ghana – Bia National Park (Larsen, 2005a).
Nigeria – Calabar (TL). Oni Creek, 100 km east of Lagos; Cross River Loop; Okwangwo (Larsen, 2005a). Bashu (Brattstrom, 2008).
Cameroon – Mundame on the Mango River (Schultze, 1913).
Gabon – Monts de Cristal (Alen Nkoma; Kinguélé; Tchimbélé); Rabi; Waka; Bitam; Camp Nouna; Bakouaka; Franceville; Batéké Plateau; Lopé N.P.; Ivindo N.P.; Abeilles Forest (Vande weghe, 2010).
Central African Republic – Dzanga (Noss, 1998).
Democratic Republic of the Congo – Kafakumba (Berger, 1981); Ituri Forest; Central Forest Block (Ducarme, 2018).
Habitat: Primary forest.
Habits: This is the second largest Afrotropical butterfly. It is rare west of the Dahomey Gap. Both sexes fly in the forest canopy, but males are known to mud-puddle. Like the males of *P. antimachus* they do not join

the large communal mud-puddling assemblages (Larsen, 2005a). Males are attracted to blue items (D'Abrera, 1997). The males are quite frequent along tracks, in small villages, along rivers, and in large forest clearings. They are attracted to the droppings and urine of dogs in forest villages. In the Langoué Baï they are often observed flying between the legs of elephants, attracted there by the urine of large mammals and the high concentrations of mineral salts. Females rarely leave the forest canopy (Vande weghe, 2010). **Flight period**: December (Larsen, 2005a).

sufferti Röber, 1898 (as f. of *Icarus zalmoxis*). *Entomologische Nachrichten. Dresden* **24**: 186 (185-187). No locality given.

ripponi Röber, 1898 (as f. of *Icarus zalmoxis*). *Entomologische Nachrichten. Dresden* **24**: 186 (185-187). Nigeria, etc.: "Calabar, Congo, etc.". Treated as an ab. of *zalmoxis* by Aurivillius, 1899. Aurivillius (1908) states it is an unnatural discolouration.

cinereus Schultze, 1913 (as ab. of *Papilio zalmoxis*). *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* **79** (A.7.): 4 (4-5). Cameroon: "Nordwestkamerun, Mundame am Mangofluss".