Some bibliographic findings on "Muséum d'Histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas. - Revue méthodique et critique des collections déposées dans cet établissement" (1862-1881) edited by Hermann Schlegel
Dickinson, E.C.; Pieters, F.F.J.M.

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Some bibliographic findings on “Muséum d’Histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas. – Revue méthodique et critique des collections déposées dans cet établissement” (1862-1881) edited by Hermann Schlegel.

Edward C. Dickinson & Florence F. J. M. Pieters

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ABSTRACT: This incomplete catalogue of the Leiden collection, initiated by Hermann Schlegel in 1862, was made up of monographs, most of them on birds, treating Schlegel’s systematic apportionment of bird species to what today we would call orders or families. These monographs were grouped for issue several at a time to make up a numbered ‘Livraison’ (or part). The wrappers of the early Livraisons seem not to bear actual dates of publication and internal dates are not publication dates. We have assembled archival evidence, from Schlegel’s official reports to the Curators of Leiden University, from the archives of the Royal Library, and similar sources to provide a table of dates comparing wrapper dates with this archival information thus achieving more accuracy. Originally the monographs were collected in wrappers printed for the Livraisons which listed their contents. The individual monographs were later subordinated to a changed, systematic order for binding as definitive volumes (‘Tomes’)5. We indicate that sequence. The published series in the period up to Schlegel’s death included one monograph on monkeys but otherwise dealt with the bird collection – although this was not completely catalogued. Of these monographs only one, ‘Buccones’ by A. Goffin, was not by Schlegel himself. The early volumes were indexed in 1881 by Fredericus A. Jentink – who succeeded Schlegel as director of the museum in 1884. The indices form part of the set.

KEYWORDS: dates of publication, monograph series, catalogues, birds, monkeys, Livraisons, volumes, archives, Schlegel, Jentink, bibliography.

INTRODUCTION

In 2005 we were involved in publishing two papers dealing mainly with the dates of publication of 19th century Dutch journals of natural history. Together we dealt with the Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor de Dierkunde (Pieters & Dickinson, 2005) and one of us, with help from the late Professor Holthuis, reported on the Notes from the Leyden Museum (Dickinson, 2005). Two other Dutch journals need attention: the Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indië and the Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde but so too does the work that we deal with here which is almost a periodical but is more accurately a series of authored monographic parts of a catalogue or book.

These different works have in common, apart from the period and provenance, the fact that dating information has been misunderstood or difficult to substantiate, making

5 Schlegel’s publication is in French and the French word Tome is naturally used for volume. In this paper we replace it with volume except here.
decisions on issues of priority tentative. In each case all may not be as it seems. In reporting on the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift* we reported dates from a full set of wrappers and on the discovery that one had been cancelled and reissued. As regards the *Notes from the Leyden Museum* the evidence showed that tables of contents provided more reliable information than the wrappers, and, specifically, that later dates than had been on the wrappers sometimes appeared in the annual tables of contents. The later date in such cases is that which must be used unless there is evidence to the contrary.

The collection of notes in *Muséum d’Histoire naturelle des Pays Bas. – Revue méthodique et critique des collections déposées dans cet établissement* make up the museum’s first serious attempt to publish a catalogue of its holdings. Schlegel wrote to the Curators of the University in May 1861, and apparently earlier, proposing that the government should subscribe to 60 copies by paying 300 guilders per year for 5 years, and eventually, in July 1862, he received approval of this plan (Holtius, 1995: 69). The term ‘revue’ should not be understood to imply a periodical; rather the translation of the initial part of this subtitle is quite simply ‘methodical and critical review’. It was published by E. J. Brill, and became less important when, no earlier than 1879, descriptions of novelties started to appear in the *Notes from the Leyden Museum*. The details that appeared were very largely about the collection of birds and emphasis was placed on the fact that Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte had made extensive use of the Leiden material for his *Conspectus Generum Avium* (1850, 1857). In fact, following Schlegel’s death in January 1884, the report on the bird collection was never completed. The non-passerines which Schlegel focussed on were not completed; the woodpeckers, for example, do not appear. Of what we now consider passerine birds Schlegel only treated a few groups within his ‘Coraces’ and the pittas. Schlegel’s systematic treatment was idiosyncratic and contemporary reviewers thought his approach outdated, see for example the reviews in *The Ibis* by Sclater (1863a, b, 1864 a, b). However his systematic sequence was not finalised until volume contents were designated years later. Subsequent issues by Fredericus Anna Jentink were focussed on the mammal collection, which Schlegel had begun with a monograph on monkeys.

The monographs were completed individually and each includes a date of completion on its first page, but they were actually published in groups, each group making a Livraison. Their content is summarised in Table I, which also indicates the volume to which each monograph was eventually assigned. We discuss this and introduce that table later.

In the first of these Livraisons there was a special title page for the “division Oiseaux”, but every livraison seems to have a paper wrapper which included a list of the monographs (Figure 1) and the first had its own printed title page (Figure 2).

Until after 1875, when new single monographs/livraisons (11 and 12) were considered as volumes, all the monographs lacked a title page – because the wrappers sufficed – and opened with the title’s first page of text (Figure 3). Such sets are entirely distinct from assembled volumes, which came later arranged in a deliberate systematic sequence. We assume that the monographs were stitched within the wrappers as Livraisons by the publishers, but we have not been able to explore this in the archives of E. J. Brill, the publishers. These are now in the University of Amsterdam, but this period is very incompletely represented. Some Livraison wrappers were later used to serve as cover titles for volumes, pasted onto the cloth and board bindings with, for example, ‘Tome II’ handwritten on a wrapper for Livraison 3 (e.g. in copies held by Koninklijke Bibliotheek).

It is the dates of completion of each monograph that have come into use as dates of publication, no doubt partly because the individual Livraison wrappers and title pages did
not all carry a date. However, whole Livraisons were published at one time and their dates must be used. Completion dates within monographs should be ignored and they would anyway precede the dates of publication. It is possible that Schlegel distributed copies of his proof sheets\(^6\), but we have not located any substantive evidence for this, and a search of the Archiv für Naturgeschichte for the period 1862 to 1864 does not reflect any such circulation.

**LIVRAISONS AND THEIR DATES**

To determine the Livraison dates we have focussed our research on finding wrappers and on the information on the printing and publication of the Livraisons, using the archives of: the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (Royal Library) [KB], the Dutch Nationaal Archief [NA] including letters and communications in minutes by Schlegel, and his annual reports of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden (now the Nederlands Centrum voor Biodiversiteit Naturalis) to the ‘curators’ of Leiden University\(^7\), as well as drafts of the same reports by Schlegel in that museum’s archives [NCBN\(^8\)]. We use these acronyms later to link our information to its sources.

We have been able to examine the complete wrapper back and front of Livraison 10 which is dated 1873, the full front of the wrappers of 3, 4, 5, 7 (all undated – the first three of these having a decorated frame, with this decoration in 7 and 10 slightly changed and reduced in size) and 11 and 12 (decorated as 7; these are dated respectively 1874 and 1876), and labels cut from these wrappers giving the contents of the Livraisons concerned. All appear to have soon become very brittle. These cut labels (Figure 4), are known to us only from a set in the Nederlands Centrum voor Biodiversiteit Naturalis, Leiden which once belonged to F. E. Blaauw; these are bound in volumes that are non-standard as each one groups three original livraisons, and in each volume on a fly-leaf just after the front end paper inserted by the binder three labels are pasted. The wrapper for Livraison 13 probably only exists in the form of a volume wrapper (volume VIII) as by 1880 volumes had been created and this was treated as a volume in itself; it shows just the ‘Tinami’ (ignoring the inclusion of the ‘Megapodii’) and makes no mention of a Livraison number.

A correctly structured set of volumes in the Koninklijke Bibliotheek in Den Haag has a marbled paper binding with the front of the original Livraison wrappers, not all seen by us, pasted on the front of the binding.

Our archival evidence for dating these will be found in Table II. For Livraisons 1, 5 and 10 the archives prove a date of publication with reasonable precision, and for all other Livraisons dates that can show them to have been in existence as published works can be given, which, in two cases – Livraisons 6 and 11 – suggest publication may have come after the year end, and as the issues themselves did not include publication dates these later dates must be recommended until evidence of earlier availability is discovered.

An early ‘Avis de l’Editeur’, on the outside back of the livraison wrappers (Figure 1), explained the intent of this catalogue. This was later reissued with the title pages of the first six volumes. The limit set on what might be printed each year (initially 25 printed sheets) is mentioned in this notice. The actual output from year to year varied but we believe that this

\(^6\) Coues (1879: 746) referring to the monograph on the ‘Oti’ said “Article dated Dec., 1862, and possibly out that year in loose sheets, but the whole livr. not published till 1863”. This may be true but firm evidence of prepublication, here defined as earlier than a whole Livraison, is lacking.

\(^7\) Who represented Schlegel to the government.

\(^8\) Also, and almost always until now, cited as RMNH from its historic name.
limit, the basis for Schlegel’s calculated request for funding from the government, was intended to be of sheets cut and folded to yield 16 pages, corresponding with the octavo format used. The few initial pages of the ‘Scolopaces’ in Livraison 5, and the curious addenda in certain Livraisons which added just a few pages to what had appeared in previous Livraisons (e.g. in Livraison 3 for the completion of the ‘Buccones’, and in Livraison 4 for the completion of the ‘Merops’) may suggest that the limit was tight, or that Schlegel’s text was only ready in part.

The gap in publication from 1867 to 1873 appears to have been due to Schlegel’s personal circumstances at the time. His health problems – Schlegel developed diabetes and suffered from impaired sight – came later, nearer to 1880. At this point funding may have been an issue although Schlegel had secured a significant subsidy in the early years and some years after the gap, when seeking funding for Notes from the Leyden Museum which was begun in 1879, Schlegel referred to available funding for this catalogue which he had not drawn upon.

The most complete report on the catalogue known to us is that of Zimmer (1926: 526-527); however, he listed the contents by volume and not by Livraison number, and did not include the monograph numbers. His allocations to volumes do not explain the relationship with the issued Livraisons and a useful citation needs to include the monograph number, the date of the Livraison in which that appeared and, preferably, the Livraison number.

THE ISSUE OF VOLUMES AND THEIR DATES

About 1876 Brill began to issue the earlier monographs assembled as six bound numbered volumes, arranged systematically. We have seen the original paper covers for volumes I to VI (Figure 5) (back and front, the front being decorated in the same style as the livraison wrappers and the back carrying similar advertisements for other Brill publications). These are all undated and list the volume contents in sequence. Volumes VII (of which we have seen the front of the wrapper only) and VIII mirror the previous ones; here, with volume VII, monographs become volumes in their own right. The original volume IX (the Table Alphabétique) had a plainer wrapper, without the decorations in the corners of the frame and is dated 1881.

For all volumes, I to VIII, we have seen the inside title pages. We also noted that some later volume wrappers or covers listed the full set of volumes in this series on the back (Figure 6).

We have not drawn on the information on the backs of these to cross-check publication dates due to the quality and extent of the archival material and because publishers’ advertisements often appeared before the books they advertised so that such evidence is best not relied upon – except occasionally as evidence of delay beyond an imprint date.

THE COMPOSITION AND CONTENT OF THE WORK AS PUBLISHED

There were 15 Livraisons between 1862 and 1881 and these delivered 41 monographs and two Tables Alphabétiques or indexes: one index was for Schlegel’s monograph of the ‘Simiae’ (Monograph 40, Livraison 12, which comprised volume VII), and the other for volumes I-VIII (Livraisons 1 to 11 and 13); these indexes each with a title page, in addition to that for the volume, initially were considered to be volume IX. They appeared on separate dates – so we consider them two Livraisons.
Of the forty avian monographs all were by Schlegel except for Goffin’s monograph on the ‘Buccones’. The last avian monograph to appear, No. 41, dealt with the tinamous (the ‘Tinami’) and, inconspicuously and unmentioned on the cover, the megapodes (‘Megapodii’) the first page of text being printed on the verso of the last text on the tinamous with the pagination running on.

Some families were revisited in 1873 and 1874 and complementary monographs resulted with titles beginning “Revue”. Two unnumbered ‘rémumés’ also appeared and a Preface dated 30 October 1862.

A date appears on the first page of each monograph, usually after the title and the author’s name, but our evidence substantiates the view of Zimmer (1926: 527) that these are either dates of completion by the author or, perhaps, planned printing dates. Publication must be dated from when each Livraison was despatched. As Zimmer (1926) did not know whether the *Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie* had published the dates of despatch he concluded, logically, that the date of the youngest monograph included should be taken as the date for the whole of the contents of the Livraison.

The bound volumes as issued by Brill all have their own undated title pages; they list the contents and it is from these and other sources that we know of the allocation of monographs to volumes. We believe that volumes I to VII were issued in 1876 as the title pages are mentioned in, and were sent with, a letter from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the KB dated 29 August 1876.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livr. No.</th>
<th>Mono. No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Pagination</th>
<th>Date on page 1*</th>
<th>To be bound in volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>i-viii</td>
<td>Oct. 30, 1862</td>
<td>I (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Buceros</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-22</td>
<td>Aug. 1862</td>
<td>II (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Falcons</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-36 [38]</td>
<td>Aug. 1862</td>
<td>II (h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aquilae</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-24</td>
<td>Sept. 1862</td>
<td>II (f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>1-57</td>
<td>Sept. 1862</td>
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<td>Sept. 1862</td>
<td>II (d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Buteones (part)</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>Aug. 1862</td>
<td>II (g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Buteones (suite)</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>5-30 [Aug. 1862]</td>
<td>II (g)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Milvi</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Polybori</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>Nov. 1862</td>
<td>II (k)</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Vultures</td>
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<td>1-12</td>
<td>Nov. 1862</td>
<td>II (l)</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>1-30</td>
<td>Dec. 1862</td>
<td>II (a)</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-45</td>
<td>Dec. 1862</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Circi</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pitta</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-16</td>
<td>Jan. 1863</td>
<td>III (g)</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Buccones (part)</td>
<td>Goffin</td>
<td>1-66 a</td>
<td>Jan. 1863</td>
<td>I (b)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 In the foldout called “Aves Rapaces. Résumé général” Schlegel called these “dates de l’impression” and there is one change: the date given for the Buteones is “Sept. 1862”.

Table 2. The composition of the 40 avian monographs, the dates within each, and the volume assignments. Dates we show in bold, one per Livraison, must be seen as the earliest dates of issue because all monographs in a Livraison appeared together. In the right-hand column the volume numbers are here supplemented with the official sequence for binding each monograph within the volume; this allows one to understand Schlegel’s revised sequence.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livr.</th>
<th>Mono. No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Pagination</th>
<th>Date on page 1 *</th>
<th>To be bound in volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>n/a</td>
<td>Rapaces: Résumé Général</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>Unnumbered foldout</td>
<td>Dec. 31, 1862</td>
<td>II (o) 10</td>
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<tr>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>Goffin</td>
<td>67-98</td>
<td>[Jan. 1863]</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Ardeae</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-64</td>
<td>Apr. 1863</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Alcedines</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-52</td>
<td>May 1863</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Merops (part)</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-12</td>
<td>June 1863</td>
<td></td>
<td>III (c)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Merops (suite)</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>13-14</td>
<td>[June 1863]</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Momotus</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
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<td>July 1863</td>
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<td>1-44</td>
<td>July 1863</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>1-40</td>
<td>July 1863</td>
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<td>VI (b)</td>
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<td>Aug. 1863</td>
<td></td>
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<td>1-44</td>
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<td>1-166</td>
<td>Aug. 1864</td>
<td></td>
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<td>[Nov. 1864]</td>
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<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>109-122</td>
<td>[May 1866]</td>
<td>VI (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Coraces</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-149</td>
<td>Feb. 1867</td>
<td></td>
<td>I (d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Urinatores 11</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-52</td>
<td>Apr. 1867</td>
<td></td>
<td>VI (e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Struthiones</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-14</td>
<td>Mar. 1873</td>
<td>IV (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Columbae</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-180</td>
<td>Mar. 1873</td>
<td></td>
<td>IV (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Revue des Ois. de Proie (a)</td>
<td>Aves Noctuae</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-32</td>
<td>July 1873</td>
<td>II (m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) Aves Accipitres</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>32-138</td>
<td>July 1873</td>
<td>II (m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Aves Vultures</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>138-141</td>
<td>July 1873</td>
<td>II (m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Résumé</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>142-156</td>
<td>July 1873</td>
<td>II (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Revue des Brèves</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-19</td>
<td>Apr. 1874</td>
<td>III (h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Revue des Perroquets</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-84</td>
<td>May 1874</td>
<td></td>
<td>III (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Revue des Alcedines</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-47</td>
<td>June 1874</td>
<td></td>
<td>III (f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Simiae</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-356</td>
<td>Mar. 1876</td>
<td>VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[13]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Tinami</td>
<td>Schlegel</td>
<td>1-51</td>
<td>Mar. 1880</td>
<td>VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jentink</td>
<td>1-19</td>
<td>1881</td>
<td>IX 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 The 'correct place' for this cannot be deduced from the volume wrapper or title page. This is a single folded page, folded to fit. It almost certainly exists in two states. The first with just the first of its two tables and for this the date of December 1862 is no doubt correct. The second must be that we have seen, in several copies, with the list of species and specimens ‘obtenu depuis l’impression’ [added since printing] and may date from 1873 or 1876. Its most logical place for binding is before or after the nocturnal and diurnal birds of prey and the "II (o)", which we show, signals placement after them.

11 Misspelled Urinatores on both the title page and the cover.
Livr. | Mono. No. | Subject | Author | Pagination | Date on page | To be bound in volume
---|---|---|---|---|---|---

Notes: a) Plus a foldout page, unnumbered, which is the Résumé général: Rapaces, apparently issued with and placed after p. 66 of the Buccones, but with a footnote indicating that it should be bound according to the author’s system; b) The index gives volume numbers but neither monograph nor Livraison numbers.

Volume VIII contains all the remaining birds and dates from 1880. Eventually the indices were also assigned to volume VIII, despite their original title pages saying IX. All these appeared during the years of Schlegel’s direction of the museum, although from about 1876 he was much assisted by Jentink especially when completing the ‘Simiae’.

**SOME COMMENTS ON ZIMMER’S FINDINGS**

The set of this work in the Ayer Library, Field Museum of Natural History, on which Zimmer (1926) reported, is bound in the final volume format, but in most cases the volume title pages are lacking. This set is limited to the 9 volumes, made up of the what Zimmer said were “14 Livraisons (excluding Vol. X)”. As this is an ornithological library and these contain all the birds this is no surprise. A similar set is held by the Rothschild Library of the Natural History Museum, Tring. Zimmer’s dates given in his list of the contents of each Livraison, where he did not include the monograph numbers, include the dates when Livraisons 2 and 7 were reviewed in *The Ibis*. In listing the ‘Revue … des Oiseaux de Proie’ Zimmer did not set out the four constituent parts.

**WHAT ARE THE DIFFICULTIES?**

Coues (1879: 1060) wrote “… until it is finished with its parts rearranged, and furnished with title pages, it cannot easily be cited in any usual bibliographic manner”.

Previous authors, since Coues, lacking the keys to one or another of the volume numbers, the monograph numbers or the Livraison numbers gave just one or two of the three. As an example here are four citations, for the name *Astur mirandololii*, by much-cited authorities:

Mus. Pays-Bas, 2, 1862, Astures, p. 27 [from Peters, 1931: 277]. A volume number; no Livraison or monograph number.
Mus. Pays-Bas, Astures, p. 27 (after Sept., 1862) [from Hellmayr & Conover, 1949: 247]. None of the three possible numbers.

---

12 The set in Wageningen University Library includes an overall buff-coloured wrapper as well as blue wrappers for each of the two indices. Brill later combined the indexes with Monograph 41 in Volume VIII and re-used volume number IX (see Fig. 6).
All four, writing after Zimmer (1926), at least got the date right. Sadly the dates of other monographs too often are taken from the page and not from Zimmer’s analysis.

Van den Hoek Ostende et al. (1997) always gave the volume number but called it the Livraison number, had problems with the citation of pagination in the cases of monographs 18, 27, 30 and 31, and used dates for monographs 7, 11, 12 and 24 that do not agree with Zimmer’s suggestions. There are similar errors in the volumes of Peters’ Check-list of Birds of the World and elsewhere.

This paper is intended to clarify all the elements necessary for citation, and it is hoped that the corrected dates herein will be applied in a coming revision of the Leiden type catalogue. In Appendix I we provide a recommended citation for every one of the monographs – and afterwards, in parentheses, note the relevant volume; although this may potentially confuse since the volumes rearranged the original elements of publication, the volume number is used in the indexes and may therefore be helpful.

Table 3. The dates of the Livraisons based on the youngest monograph in each and the dates obtained from archival sources.

Dates in bold type emphasize that they are from the next year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livr. No.</th>
<th>Date of youngest monograph</th>
<th>Dates from the archives</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Publication dates based on stocks received</td>
<td>Dates of existence as a published work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ix.1862</td>
<td>2.xii.1862</td>
<td>NA 1862, No. 93 (40 copies of Livr. 1 received); KB 2411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>i.1863</td>
<td>30.vi.1863</td>
<td>Handwritten annual report by Schlegel, copy in NCBN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>vi.1863</td>
<td>21.viii.1863</td>
<td>NA 1863, No. 78. Evidence shows decision to send 1 copy of first three Livraisons to the Minister for the Colonies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>viii.1863</td>
<td>18.i.1864</td>
<td>NA 1863, No. 7. Letter regarding delivery of 5 more copies of the first four Livr. [“more copies”: thus does not prove delay]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>xi.1864</td>
<td>5.xii.1864</td>
<td>NA 1864, No. 118. 45 copies of Livr. 5 received with letter from Ministry stating Brill will supply future Livraisons direct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>n/a (xi.1864)</td>
<td>9.ii.1865</td>
<td>NA 1865, No. 16. Schlegel presents 1 copy of Livr. 6 and proposes to send 3 more copies to people in the East Indies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>iv.1865</td>
<td>16.viii.1865</td>
<td>NA 1865, No. 74. Schlegel presents Livr. 7 (between 25 Jul. and 16 Aug. when copy sent to the Minister). Directors Annual Report of 30 June 1865 implied this had appeared (NCBN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livr. No.</td>
<td>Date of youngest monograph</td>
<td>Dates from the archives</td>
<td>Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>v.1866</td>
<td>27.viii.1866</td>
<td>NA 1866, No. 68. Schlegel presents Livr. 8 and 1 copy sent to the Minister. Directors Annual Report of 18 July 1866 implied this had appeared (NCBN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>iv.1867</td>
<td>26.vi.1867</td>
<td>KB 4049 of 31 Jan. 1874¹. Ahead of Schlegel’s presentation of Livr. 9 to the Minister on 11 July 1867 (NA 1867, No. 50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>vii.1873</td>
<td>9.xii.1873</td>
<td>NA 1873, No. 57. Letter from Brill with 44 copies of Livr. 10. Not received by KB until 31.01.1874 (letter 4223)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>vi.1874</td>
<td>23.iii.1875</td>
<td>KB 4223; also mentioned in Annual Report dated 15 July 1875 (NCBN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>iii.1876</td>
<td>29.viii.1876</td>
<td>KB 4474; at start of new academic year, thus missing 1876 Annual Report but in next dated 9 July 1877 (NCBN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>iii.1880</td>
<td>4.x.1880</td>
<td>KB 5695; Annual Report of 15 July 1880 said ‘partially printed’ (NCBN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.ii.1881</td>
<td>KB 5839 Index (presumably pt. I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>27.viii.1881</td>
<td>KB 6003 Index (no doubt pt. II)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zimmer (1926) understandably used the Preface date of October 30, 1862, for Livraison 1 and the label for that Livraison shows this to have been included; it is later than the date of the youngest monograph shown in column 2 above.

**FURTHER RESEARCH REQUIRED**

Our study reveals that assigning priority between birds that Schlegel described in here and in the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor de Dierkunde* is not as simple as has been assumed. For example, Schlegel (1862: 23) named *Falco Boschii* in the Falcons section of this work (Fig. 7), for which we have a validated publication date in December 1862, but the description given here is preceded by citation to an apparently earlier publication in the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift* vol. 1, p. 123 (Figures 8, 9 and 10). That is the generally accepted original description, cited for example in the Leiden type list (Van den Hoek Ostende et al., 1997: 43), with the date 1863. There is a slight spelling difference as in the *Tijdschrift* the name is spelled *Bosschii*. The dates of publication of the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift* have been examined by Pieters & Dickinson (2005) and they dated all volume 1 from 1863. Hartlaub (1863, 1864) listed this name from the *Tijdschrift* from both 1862 and 1863, which suggests that Schlegel may have sent a proof or a preprint to Hartlaub. However, there are other possible explanations and

---

¹ Which had Livraison 10 with it, but which contains a reference to a letter of 26 June 1867 with which the previous Livraison had been sent.
the matter will be reviewed. While this puzzle needs to be resolved it does not affect the dates we present here for the parts of the *Muséum d’Histoire naturelle des Pays Bas*.

CONCLUSIONS

The dating of the parts of this series has often been wrong, and almost always accompanied by incomplete, and sometimes misleading citations, and citation requires special care. Knowing the page number is essential as some monographs were spread over two or even three Livraisons.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We should like to thank the following institutions and against each we mention those who have helped us: Groningen University Library, Special Collections Section (T.E. Musschenga and J.H. Noordam-Noorman); Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague, Special Collections Section (Mariëke van Delft); Nederlands Centrum voor Biodiversiteit Naturalis, previously the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (René Dekker, Tom Gilissen, Chris Smeenk and Marian van der Wal); Teylers Museum Library, Haarlem (Marijn van Hoorn); The Natural History Museum, Tring, U.K. (Alison Harding); University Library, University of Amsterdam, Special Collections Section (Anton A. Bruins, Nico H. Kool and Paul Dijstelberge); Wageningen University Library, Special Collections Section (Liesbeth Missel, Onno Kasteelen and photographer Guy Ackermans). This paper was refereed by Hein van Grou whom we thank for his corrections and comments.

REFERENCES


Hellmayr, C. E. & H. B. Conover, 1949. Catalogue of birds of the Americas and the adjacent Islands in the Field Museum of Natural History including all species and subspecies known to occur in North America, Mexico, Central America, South America, the West Indies, and islands of the Caribbean Sea, the Galapagos Archipelago, and other islands which may be included on account of their faunal affinities. No. 4. Cathartidae, Accipitridae, Pandionidae, Falconidae. – *Field Museum of Natural History. Zoology*, 13 (1): iii-vi, 1-358.


*Addresses*: Edward C. Dickinson, c/o The Trust for Oriental Ornithology, Flat 3, Bolsover Court, 19 Bolsover Road, Eastbourne, BN20 7JG, U.K., e-mail: edward@asiaorn.org. Florence F. J. M. Pieters, c/o Artis Library, University of Amsterdam, Plantage Middenlaan 45, 1018 DC Amsterdam, The Netherlands, e-mail: F.F.J.M.Pieters@uva.nl.
APPENDIX I.

THE APPROPRIATE CITATIONS TO USE FOR THE PARTS

Note: in listing the work which is our subject we have used the abbreviated title from the livraison wrappers. Citing these monographs to a volume tends to lead to incorrect dating. Thus we have given the volume numbers, into which each monograph was later placed, in square brackets at the end.


Schlegel, H., 1863 (June). *Muséum d’Histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas*. Monograph 8, Pernes, livr. 2, pp. 1-10 (‘Nov. 1862’). [Vol. II.]


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14 Although dated 31 December 1862 this foldout has been added to at a later date (and may thus have been printed in two states, the first state perhaps not a foldout). It is sometimes found attached after the Buccones pages which are dated 1863, but logically it should be, and often, is bound in Vol. II.


Schlegel, H., 1866 (July or August). *Muséum d’Histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas*. Monograph 31, Anseres (part), livr. 8, pp. 1-108 (‘May 1866’). [Vol. VI.]


Schlegel, H., 1880 (July or later). *Muséum d’Histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas*. Monograph 40 (part), Megapodii, livr. 13, pp. 52-86 (‘Mar. 1880’). [Vol. VIII.]
Figure 1. A typical Livraison wrapper showing the ‘Avis de l’Éditeur’ on the verso (Photographed by Guy Ackermans and reproduced with permission of Wageningen University Library).
Figure 2 (top). The 1862 title page from Livraison 1 (Reproduced with permission from the Nederlands Centrum voor Biodiversiteit Naturalis under Creative Commons Licence BY 3.0).

Figure 3 (bottom). The opening page of Monograph 2 (Reproduced with permission from the Nederlands Centrum voor Biodiversiteit Naturalis under Creative Commons Licence BY 3.0).
**Figure 4.** Cut outs from the Livraison wrappers as used for pasting into the fly-leaves in the set of bound Livraisons once owned by F.E. Blaauw. (Reproduced with permission from the Nederlands Centrum voor Biodiversiteit Naturalis under Creative Commons Licence BY 3.0).
Figure 5 (top). The wrapper of Volume VI showing the front and the spine (Reproduced with permission of the Amsterdam University Library).

Figure 6 (bottom). The back of the wrapper of Volume XIII 'Catalogue systématique des Mollusques, troisième partie par R. Horst & M.M. Schepman' (1908) showing the list of all the volumes up to volume XIV with IX no longer the indices (Photographed by Paul Dijstelberge and reproduced with permission of the Amsterdam University Library).
Figure 7 (top). The beginning of the description of Falco Boschii in the Falcones monograph. (Reproduced with permission from the Nederlands Centrum voor Biodiversiteit Naturalis under Creative Commons Licence BY 3.0).

Figure 8 (bottom). The title page of the first volume of the Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor de Dierkunde. (Reproduced with permission from the Nederlands Centrum voor Biodiversiteit Naturalis under Creative Commons Licence BY 3.0).
Figure 9 (top). The first page of Schlegel’s article in the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor de Dierkunde* describing *Falco Bosschii* [sic]. (Reproduced with permission from the Nederlands Centrum voor Biodiversiteit Naturalis under Creative Commons Licence BY 3.0).

Figure 10 (bottom). The illustration accompanying Schlegel’s article in the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor de Dierkunde* describing *Falco Bosschii* [sic]. (Reproduced with permission from the Nederlands Centrum voor Biodiversiteit Naturalis under Creative Commons Licence BY 3.0).
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