

Herpetology List 1



[1] **Anderson, J.**

Zoology of Egypt: volume first. Reptilia and Batrachia. London, Quaritch, 1898. Large 4to (32.3 x 25.7 cm) [Board size 33.1 x 27.0 cm]. lxx, 371 pp.; 59 plates [seven b/w photographic plates numbered I-VII; 52 lithographed plates, numbered I-L, XXXIIIA and XXXVIIA, of which 42 finely hand-coloured]; one coloured map; 14 text engravings. Original green, grained boards. Spine and front board with gilt lines and title. Patterned endpapers. € 12.500

= One of the finest and rarest works on African herpetology. Published in just one hundred copies of which ninety-five were for sale. Written by the Scottish physician and zoologist John Anderson (1833-1900). "His most comprehensive herpetological work, however, was the Reptilia and Batrachia volume in his 'Zoology of Egypt' series, containing some of the finest color drawings of reptiles ever published, drawn by P. J. Smit and John Green. This volume remains one of the most competent faunal works in herpetology" (Adler). Of the zoological plates, all but ten are coloured. This is as intended - and is the maximum: copies with fewer coloured plates are also known. Nissen either errs in listing 41 coloured plates, or the copy he had seen was not coloured to the maximum. Former owner inscription on the title. In the lower margin of the title page an unobtrusive perforated stamp, and another, small ink stamp on its verso, otherwise clean. Foot of spine professionally restored. A few plates are by H. Grönvold and J. Green. The *Reptilia and Batrachia* is a very rare work; there are only three auction records for it in the past 70 years, and the last one is now (2022) more than 35 years ago. Provenance: this must be the copy which was for sale by Wheldon & Wesley in 1986; it matches exactly in condition, and the former price (verified) of £900 is still noted in pencil on the first flyleaf. An excellent copy, free of any foxing or spotting, uncut on all sides and in its original binding. Adler I, pp. 54-55; Cat. BM(NH) Supplement, p. 22; Nissen ZBI, 110.

[2] **Angel, F.**

Les lézards de Madagascar. Tananarive, Pitot de la Beaujardiére, 1942. Large 4to (28.1 x 22.5 cm). 193 pp.; 21 plates with explanatory text leaves. Original printed wrappers. € 500

= A fine, well-illustrated monograph, written by the French herpetologist Fernand Angel (1881-1950). "His work at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle in Paris began in 1905 as an *assistant préparateur* under Léon Vaillant" (Adler). Subsequently he became curator of the herpetology collection at the Muséum and remained in this position until his death. He specialized in herpetofauna of Madagascar and other French colonies, e.g., in Southeast Asia and Western Africa. The Malagasy herpetofauna is highly endemic, and especially chameleons are well represented. In this work, published in the series *Mémoires de l'Académie Malgache*, as fascicule 36, the herpetofauna of the Comoros, north of Madagascar is included. The plates are partly photographic, but mostly after fine, accurate drawings made by Angel himself. Uncut. With the widest possible margins. A very good copy. Adler I, pp. 106-107; Nissen ZBI, 122. Not in the Crane Library.

[3] **Annandale, [T.] N.**

Zoological results of the Abor Expedition, 1911-12. Calcutta, The Director of the Zoological Survey of India, 1912-1918. Large 8vo (26.0 x 18.0 cm). pp. 1-77, 191-410, 493-621 [of 629] pp., errata leaf; plates I-V, XVI-XXVII, XXXVIII-LIV [of 57] (mostly lithographs and photogravures), several text illustrations. Original, uniform printed wrappers. € 350

= A seldom-seen zoological survey of the Abor Hills, Arunachal Pradesh, a region in the Himalayas close to border with China. The editor, the Scottish zoologist (chiefly malacologist, entomologist and ichthyologist) Thomas Nelson Annandale (1876-1924) is the author of several parts or chapters of this work. Published as *Records of the Indian Museum*, Volume VIII, which - mainly due to WWI - took 11 years to be completed, or, rather, as the editor explains, terminated. Many new species in all different kinds of zoological groups are described and illustrated. The volume includes no fewer than nine separate papers on Mollusca, by such authors as Gude, Preston, Godwin-Austen and others. Reptiles and Batrachia are described by Annandale himself. The second, fifth, sixth and thirteenth (last) part are missing, together with the contributions numbered VIII-XI, XXX-XXXVIII, and L, chiefly containing coleopterological contributions, but also mammals, moths, isopods,

Dermaptera, Diptera and a few small invertebrate groups. The Mollusca, birds, reptiles and amphibians, and fish are *complete*, as are many other groups. Wrappers of the first part torn, several parts with marginal damp-staining more extensive in Part XI, but much less visible on the plates; vague stamp on front wrappers, otherwise a very good, clean set. Neither in Cat. BM(NH) nor in Nissen.

[4] **[Auer, A.]**

Ablagerungshaut einer *Coluber natrix*. [From the ultra-rare Naturselfstdruck Album der K. K. Hof- und Staats-Druckerei Wien] Wien, K. K. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1853. Two folio sized very beautifully nature-printed plates (57.2 x 40.5 cm) with wide margins. € 2400

= The only herpetological parts of an extremely rare nature-printed atlas by Alois Auer (1813-1869), most probably printed in only thirty copies or less, which never came into the trade, and are a superb example of this unique technique. Both very large plates show (different) moults of the skin of the European grass snake or ring snake, now named *Natrix natrix* (Linnaeus, 1758). One is captioned “Ablagerungshaut einer *Coluber natrix*. Naturselfstdruck”; the other is simply captioned “Naturselfstdruck”. According to the world’s leading nature-print collector, Dr Peter Heilmann from Germany, this is one of the best nature-print works ever made: “Das Portefeuille mit den Tafeln in Imperialfolio-Format (57 x 40 cm) wurde sicher nur in sehr kleiner Auflage hergestellt. Es kam wahrscheinlich nicht in den Handel, denn in keiner Veröffentlichung über lieferbare Werke der K.u.K. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei ist es erwähnt. Es wurde die Fürstenhäuser, an hochgestellte Persönlichkeiten und an wenige gelehrte Gesellschaften mit dem Text des Vortrages in english und italienisch - vielleicht auch in deutsch und französisch - versandt. Bisher konnte in keiner öffentlichen Bibliothek eine solche Ausgabe nachgewiesen werden”. Only five copies could be traced in libraries worldwide. Fine copies. Exceedingly rare and of a breathtaking quality. Heilmann, *Die Natur als Drucker*, p. 141. Apparently not known to Fischer, (*Zweihundert Jahre Naturselfstdruck*) as he lists only Auer’s quarto and octavo prints.

[5] **Barboza du Bocage, J. V.**

Herpétologie d’Angola et du Congo. Ouvrage publié sous les auspices du Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies. Lisbonne, Imprimerie Nationale, 1895. Very large 8vo (26.9 x 17.6 cm). xx, 203 pp.; 20 plates (numbered I-XIX, X.A). Near contemporary reptile-skin-patterned half linen over marbled boards. Spine with gilt vignette and title. € 750

= The most important contribution to herpetology by the Portuguese (born on Madeira) zoologist, José Vicente Barbosa du Bocage (1823-1907). After studying medicine and mathematics he finally became director of the Zoological Section of the National Museum of Lisbon which in 1905 was renamed “Museu Bocage” in his honour (see Adler). “From 1863 to 1904 he published 58 herpetological titles.... His most elaborate herpetological work was his book ‘Herpétologie d’Angola et du Congo’ (1895)” (Adler). Several species are new, or illustrated here for the first time. Inscribed in an old hand in the top margin of the first blank. Some rubbing to board and spine edges, a few light pencilled notes in the text, otherwise a very good and clean copy in a great binding. Adler I, pp. 51-52. Neither in Cat. BM(NH) nor in Nissen.

[6] **Belon, P. [Petri Bellonii Cenomani; Pierre Belon du Mans]**

De Aquatilibus. Libro duo, cum eiconibus ad vivam ipsorum effigiem, quoad eius fieri potuit, expressis. Paris, Carolus Stephanus, 1553. Oblong 8vo (11.1 x 17.0 cm). [xxxii (index)], 448 pp.; 187 woodcut illustrations. Contemporary limp vellum; ink title in an old hand, written on the spine. € 5000

= First edition of a very rare book by the French naturalist and explorer Pierre Belon (1517-1564). “...there are three great authors who truly founded modern ichthyology. It is remarkable that their books appeared at almost the same time: Belon in 1553, Rondelet in 1554 and 1555, and Salviani from 1554 to 1558. All three, contrary to the compilers who mainly quoted the old Roman authors, personally saw and examined the fishes they spoke of and saw to it that they were drawn with some exactitude... In his *De Aquatilibus*, Belon provided drawings of 110 species of fishes, including 22 cartilaginous species and 17 freshwater species; and he discussed some 20 other species for which he gives no drawings. Nearly all the marine fishes are Mediterranean, but there are also some species from the Paris fish market.” [Cuvier (Pietsch), p. 42]. The woodcuts show fishes as well as a turtle, hippo, crocodiles, whales and dolphins, and the famous *sea monk*. Bookplate mounted on front pastedown; tiny stamp of former owner ‘Library of Robert(?) Rofen’ in the lower margin of the front free endpaper recto. Old owner’s signature, dated 1555, on the title page. Title page repaired at edges. This is an exceptionally wide-margined copy, which is rarely seen. A very occasional scattered spot, but in all a very clean and nice copy. Dean III, p. 216; Nissen *Schöne Fischbücher*, 13; Nissen ZBI, 302; Pietsch *Cuvier’s History of the Natural Sciences: twenty-four lessons from Antiquity to the Renaissance*; Wood, p. 230.

[7] **Boldt, M.**

Das Rückenschild der *Ceratophrys dorsata* Wied. Inaugural-Dissertation. Königsberg in Ostpreußen, Zoologische Museum der Universität Königsberg, 1911. 8vo (22.9 x 15.8 cm). 28, [i] pp.; one very large, double-folded plate. Original printed wrappers. € 175

= A herpetological thesis, on the ‘skin-skeleton’ in amphibians, in particular the enigmatic, thick-skinned Brazilian horned frog, written and defended by the German zoologist Martin Boldt (b. 1888), supervised by Geheimrat Prof. Dr. M. Braun. Published in the *Zoologische Jahrbücher* 32 (Jena, Gustav Fischer), but this is a repaginated offprint, with its own special printed wrappers. Provenance: a small stamp on the rear wrapper of the Universitäts-Bibliothek Uppsala, dated 15.XII.1913. Light wear to wrapper edges, with short, marginal, closed tear; otherwise excellent, clean. Rare. Not in any major bibliography.

[8] **Bonaparte, C. L.**

Amphibia Europaea ad systema nostrum vertebratorum ordinata. Torino, Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino, 1840. Large 4to (28.8 x 22.0 cm). 72 pp. Marbled wrappers. € 500

= An important contribution to the systematics of reptiles and amphibians by the vertebrate zoologist Charles Lucien [Jules Laurent] Bonaparte (1804-1857), or Carolo Luciano Bonaparte, a nephew of Emperor Napoleon. Bonaparte describes 94 species in 63 genera, 61 subfamilies, 32 families and ten orders, including synonyms, named varieties,

localities and distribution, etc. Many new names are included. Published in the academy's *Memorie*. A very good, clean copy. Rare. Adler I, pp. 29-30.

[9] **Bose, C. and [J.] H. Menz**

Generatio paradoxos in Rana. Conspicua et. sub praesidio Friderici. Menzii disputata a Casparo. Bosio. Die IV. Mart. MDCCXXIV. Lipsiae, Immanuel Titius, 1724. 4to (19.0 x 16.4 cm). Title page, dedication leaf, index and corollaria.; 24 pp.; engraved plate. Without wrappers, as published. € 225

= A seldom-seen early work on frogs and their anatomy, defended as a thesis by the German botanist and zoologist Caspar Bose (the younger) (1703-1733), and dedicated to his father ([1672-1730], a botanist of the same name), and uncle, the jurist Johann Jacob Bose (1678-1741). Bose's supervisor, and, in a northern European tradition, the actual the writer of the work, was the professor of philosophy and - later - physics, Johann Friedrich Menz (1673-1749). Apparently a very early edition, as the title contains an erroneous blank space between the (Greek) o and s in *paradoxos*, corrected in a later edition. The plate a bit shaved, with minimal loss, otherwise a very good, clean copy. We found no auction records. Neither in Nissen nor in Cat. BM(NH).

[10] **Boulenger, G. A.**

A catalogue of the reptiles and batrachians of Celebes with special reference to the collections made by Drs. P. & F. Sarasin in 1893-1896. London, The Zoological Society of London, 1897. 8vo (23.0 x 15.9 cm). 45 pp., ten lithographed plates of which five in full colour. With the issue's printed wrappers. € 300

= Written by the great Belgian herpetologist and ichthyologist George Albert Boulenger (1858-1937). A large paper, certainly if compared to other publications in the Society's *Proceedings*, and, rather unusual for Boulenger, with finely hand-coloured plates. The work deals with the serpents, lizards and frogs of Sulawesi (formerly Celebes), and is of high taxonomical and zoogeographical importance. It includes the description and fine illustrations of many new and poorly known species. Extracted from the Society's *Proceedings*, including the original wrappers. A very good, clean copy. Neither in Cat. BM(NH) nor in Nissen.

[11] **Boulenger, G. A.**

A monograph of the South Asian, Papuan, Melanesian and Australian frogs of the genus *Rana*. Calcutta, The Director of the Zoological Survey of India, 1920. Large 8vo (26.9 x 18.1 cm). 226 pp. Original printed wrappers. € 180

= A seldom-seen, detailed monograph by the Belgian herpetologist and ichthyologist George Albert Boulenger (1858-1937). It deals with 125 species. Three are new, and a replacement name is introduced for one species. Published as *Records of the Indian Museum* volume 20. Wrappers with slight spotting and wear to the edges, otherwise a very good, clean copy. Adler I, pp. 55-56. Not in Cat. BMNH). Not in the Crane Library.

[12] **Boulenger, G. A.**

On the reptiles and batrachians of the Solomon Islands. London, The Zoological Society of London, 1886. Large 4to (32.2 x 25.4 cm). 28 pp. [35-62]; seven very fine lithographed plates, one with a figure (of a snake) hand-

coloured. Original printed front wrapper, and later rear wrapper. € 250

= A seldom-seen, important and detailed contribution to the herpetology of Solomon Islands, an independant island state northeast of New Guinea. Written by the Belgian herpetologist and ichthyologist George Albert Boulenger (1858-1937). "" (Adler). This paper was largely based on material collected by H. B. Guppy on board *HMS Lark*, in 1883-1884. The description includes that of many new species and even a new family, and affinities with the adjacent faunal regions are suggested. The plates are beautiful, with some very large figures. Later - matching - rear wrapper, otherwise a very good, clean copy. Adler I, pp. 55-56. Not in Cat. BM(NH).

[13] **Bourret, R. [L.]**

Les batraciens de l'Indochine. Hanoi, Gouvernement général de l'Indochine, 1942. Large 4to (32.0 x 23.0 cm). x, 547 pp.; 196 (groups of) text illustrations, four full-colour plates with explanatory text leaves. Original printed wrappers. € 1200

= The magnum opus on amphibians, of the French herpetologist René Léon Bourret (1884-1957). Well-illustrated. The young (tadpole) stages of many frogs and toads, are illustrated, too. In total, 171 species of toads, frogs, and salamanders are extensively described and illustrated. This monograph includes chapters on distribution, biology, morphology, a key to the species, an historical review and a comprehensive bibliography. Published as sixth *Mémoire* in the rather obscure series, *Mémoires de l'Institut Oceanographique [sic] de l'Indochine*, edited by Armand Krempf and Pierre Chevey. Uncut. Light wear to spine ends, otherwise very good, clean. Adler I, p. 107; Adler III, p. 353. Not in Nissen.

[14] **Cocteau, J. T. and G. Bibron**

Histoire physique, politique et naturelle de l'Île de Cuba. Reptiles. Atlas. Plate XII. Paris, Arthus Bertrand, 1843. Folio (43.7 x 31.2 cm). One finely engraved and originally hand-coloured plate of the lizard, *Anolis lucius*. € 150

= A fine plate, by the great French natural history artist Jean Gabriel Prêtre (1768-1849), depicting the endemic Cuban lizard *Anolis lucius*. This being the original illustrations of this enigmatic species, described by the French herpetologists Jean-Théodore Cocteau (1798-1838), who died before publication, and Gabriel Bibron (1805-1848). Published in Ramon de la Sagra's *Histoire Physique, Politique et Naturelle de l'Île de Cuba*. Uncut. Edges, therefore, a bit soiled, creased, and chipped; otherwise very good, spotless. Nissen ZBi, 3548.

[15] **d'Orbigny, A. D.**

Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale (le Brésil, la république orientale de l'Uruguay, la république Argentine, la Patagonie, la république du Chili, la république de Bolivie, la république du Pérou). Exécuté dans le cours des années 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832 et 1833. Reptiles. Paris, P. Bertrand; Strasbourg, V. Levrault, 1839. Folio (33.8 x 25.0 cm). Title to the work, title to the part, title page to the atlas of the part; 12 pp.; nine lithographed plates (numbered 1-6, 13-15), all in fine, original hand-colouring. Period-style half calf over marbled boards. Spine with gilt bands and burgundy morocco label with gilt title. € 2800

= A very important, rare, and beautifully illustrated monograph on the natural history of South America, being the

results of years of travel and collecting by one of the foremost French zoologists and palaeontologists, the French explorer, zoologist, botanist and palaeontologist Alcide Charles Victor Marie Dessalines d'Orbigny (1802-1857). This is the complete section of the reptiles and amphibians in Alcide d'Orbigny's magnum opus. A complete set of the scientific results of d'Orbigny's seven years of travel and exploration in South America is a true rarity, and even the individual parts, such as this one, are all very rare because the production of this work, which started two years after his return in 1835, took 15 years before completion. The fine plates are by the best French natural history artists of the period, such as Jean Gabriel Prêtre (1768-1849) and Paul Louis Oudart (1796-1860). Plate numbers 7-12 were not used. Vanzolini mentions only seven plates; Nissen's collation is correct. Most species were described as new by the French herpetologist and malacologist Gabriel Bibron (1805-1848), or d'Orbigny himself, although due to the long period of publication, some were already published elsewhere. The colouring is superb. Only some light, mostly marginal spotting; otherwise a very good, clean copy of the complete herpetology of a fabulous work. Adler III, pp. 94-95; Nissen ZBI, 3021; Sabin 57457; Vanzolini I., p. 68.

[16] **Daudin, F. [M.]**

Histoire naturelle des rainettes, des grenouilles et des crapauds. Paris, Levrault, An XI (1802). 4to (28.7 x 22.2 cm). 108 pp.; 38 finely hand-coloured engraved plates. Early 19th-century polished, gilt-bordered half calf over marbled boards. Spine with five raised, gilt-ornamented vands; compartments with gilt vignettes, and with black morocco label with gilt title. Marbled endpapers.

€9500

= A fine and wide-margined copy of the very scarce coloured issue of this beautifully illustrated work on frogs and toads by François Marie Daudin (1774-1804). It describes 74 species, of which many were named for the first time. The work is superbly illustrated by the best French artists of the period, such as Barraband, Prévost and Audebert. Some of the fine plates are after drawings by Daudin's wife, Adèle, who also died very young, a few months before Daudin himself. This is his rarest work. It was issued in quarto and folio, both hand-coloured or plain, but all versions are very seldom seen. Here on offer is a copy of the quarto edition in an original hand-coloured state. Plates XI and XIII before numbers. A superb copy, not only uncut, thus with the widest possible margins, but also with the pages, entirely clean, except for one small tache de beauté in the lower margin of one plate, however, all the plates unusually bright and with strong, lively and accurate colouring. Adler I, p. 20; Cat. BM(NH) p. 425; Nissen ZBI, 1044.

[17] **Doria, G. and R. Gestro (eds.)**

Esplorazione del Giuba e dei suoi affluenti compiuta dal cap. V. Bottego durante gli anni 1892-93 sotto gli auspicii del Società Geografica Italiana. - Risultati zoologici. Genova, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova, 1895. 8vo (25.5 x 17.0 cm). xviii, 558 pp.; five lithographed plates; one very large, folded map of the Horn of Africa. Original printed wrappers.

€450

= The rare scientific, zoological results of an expedition to Somalia, in particular Juba Land, led by the Italian army captain Vittorio Bottego (1860-1897). A travelogue, by Bottego, titled *L'esplorazione del Giuba. Viaggio di scoperta nel cuore dell'Africa*, and published in 1900, is far

more common. "In his first expedition Bottego concentrated on tracing the channels of the tributaries of the Ganale Doria, that he named after the Italian biologist Giacomo Doria. With Captain Matteo Grixoni, Bottego left Bardera on 30 September 1892, with one hundred and twenty-four men. They reached the Shebeli River at Imi on 7 November. After eight days they crossed the river, entering the country of the Arsi Oromo, who proved hostile to Bottego. He passed through Arkebla and reached the Ganale Guracha ("Black Ganale") on 11 December, along whose banks he led his men upstream for 20 days. Concluding that this was not the main stream of the river, Bottego left the river in a west-south-western direction until he reached the Ganale Doria, or the main fork of the Ganale, on 16 January 1893. Sick with fever, here Bottego was left by Grixoni who marched for the coast on 15 February with 30 men. Four days after Grixoni left, Bottego pushed inland as far as Mount Fakes, but unwilling to encounter raiding parties of the Ethiopians, he returned to the camp where Grixoni had left him. Bottego then crossed the tract separating him from the Dawa, and ascended that river until lack of provisions compelled him to retrace his steps. His party reached the Ganale Doria once more after six forced marches, in the course of which eleven men died of hunger. Two more died in camp from exhaustion, and two were drowned while hunting hippopotamuses. In his second expedition (1895-1897), Bottego ventured into the then unknown region of the upper Juba, Lake Rudolf and the Sobat. He was the first European explorer to follow the course of the lower Omo River to its confluence with Lake Turkana. He reached and first found Lake Abaya ... He then tried to return through Ethiopia, unaware that the country was at war with Italy, let alone that there had been a recent Ethiopian victory at Adwa. He was killed in the Maji range near Jellen when he was attacked by an Oromo tribe. His body was never recovered, and the account of his demise was told years later by two of his companions, Vannutelli and Citerni, who survived but were kept in prison for two years by Menelik II, emperor of Ethiopia" (Wikipedia). Of this zoological volume, which contains numerous new species descriptions, those by G. A. Boulenger on herpetology (with four fine, lithographed plates), and by R. Gestro on Coleoptera (232 pp., several text figures) are among the most important. Other contributions deal with specific groups of beetles, (e.g., Dytiscidae, and Gerinidae, and Curculionidae), with mammals, fish, terrestrial molluscs (by Von Martens), Orthoptera, Diptera, ants, spiders, Acari, etc. Published as the museum's *Annali* 2(XV), being the complete volume. Uncut. Some soiling and light wear to the wrappers, short tear to map margin, otherwise very good, clean. Neither in Cat. BM(NH) nor in Nissen.

[18] **Duméril, A. [H. A.] and M. [F.] Bocourt**

Mission Scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amérique Centrale. Ouvrage publié par ordre du Ministre de l'Instruction Publique. Recherches zoologiques. Troisième partie. Étude sur les reptiles et les batraciens. Livraisons 1-12. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1870-[1890]. Large 4to and matching folio (36.5 x 27.5 cm). General herpetological title; 720 pp.; 72 lithographed plates [numbered 1-23, 25-51; 17bis, 18bis, 20A-G, 21A-C, 22A-J], of which 20 exquisitely hand-coloured. Later uniform grained, burgundy cloth with gilt title on the spines and a blind-stamp on the front boards. Green endpapers. Edges speckled red.

€3200

= In 1864, two years after the start of a military campaign in

Mexico, Napoleon III ordered an additional scientific expedition, modelled after the famous Egyptian scientific expedition initiated by Napoleon I, following the military campaign in that country. In contrast to the latter, the “Mexican expedition” produced only haphazard results, mainly because the French lost interest after the end of the war. Nevertheless, a few superb monographs were among the published results. This includes the very rare part on reptiles, including tortoises, crocodiles, snakes, and lizards. The work forms part four of the *Mission Scientifique*, comprising 13 volumes. Also, they form part three of the *Recherches Zoologiques*. The true amphibians were described in another part of this series. The authors themselves - the ichthyologist and herpetologist Auguste Duméril (1812-1870), and his colleague and artist, Marie Firmin Bocourt (1819-1904) - initiated the *Mission Scientifique* series. The latter combined zoological knowledge with great artistic qualities. This volume is particularly rare, as it was published in instalments over a period of no less than 40 years. This copy lacks the last five instalments and the title to the part. The earlier published general herpetological title is present. Apparently, subscription was terminated after 20 years, but before completion of the volume. According to Vanzolini, and to Flores-Villela & Bour, this is the whole work as published up to 1890, instalment 12. Plate 24 was not published until instalment 14. Plate 39 is the highest-numbered coloured plate. The concluding instalments 16 and 17 were published almost 20 years later, in 1908-1909: “by the last livraison, with plates drawn by F. Angel, the quality of the illustrations is noticeably poorer than Bocourt’s illustrations” (Crane Library, p. 32). “This is one of the most difficult herpetology books to obtain in its complete form” (Adler). Provenance: pictorial bookplate of the Manchester Central Library mounted on the front boards. Some toning and soiling in the top margins, red mark on front free endpapers; one plate with an old repair in the top margin; a few snake plates a bit age-toned; weak blind-stamp (of the Manchester Library) in the top of the last few text leaves, and in the lower margin or top of several plates, a few touching a figure. Otherwise, a very good copy of this extremely rare work. Adler I, pp. 43-44 (for Duméril); Adler II, pp. 87-89 (for Bocourt); Crane Library, AC44, pp. 32-33; Flores-Villela & Bour (2016), *Publication History of the Mission Scientifique au Mexique et dans l’Amérique Centrale, Reptiles and Amphibians*; Nissen ZBI, 1198, 4694; Vanzolini I, pp. 115-116.

[19] **Dumont D’Urville, J. S. C. (ed.)**

Voyage au Pôle Sud et dans l’Océanie sur les corvettes l’Astrolabe et la Zélée. Exécute par ordre du roi pendant les années 1837-1838-1839-1840. Sauriens. Planche 6, Chlamydosaure de King (Gray). Paris, Gide, 1843. One Folio-sized (44.9 x 31.7 cm) engraved plate, in original hand-colouring. € 400

= From one of the most important natural history expeditions, a circumnavigation under command of the French explorer, naval officer and naturalist Jules-Sebastien-Cesar Dumont D’Urville (1790-1842). The *Zoologie* part was written by the French naturalists and physicians Jacques Bertrand Hombron (1798-1852), and Charles Hector Jacquinot (1796-1879), who was also a naval officer, second in command after Dumont d’Urville. The work should be titled *Atlas d’Histoire naturelle, Zoologie*, par MM. Hombron et Jacquinot, chirurgiens de l’expédition. In: *Voyage au pôle sud et dans l’Océanie sur les corvettes l’Astrolabe et la Zélée exécuté par Ordre du Roi pendant les années 1837-1838-1839-1840 sous le Commandement de M. Dumont-D’Urville Capitaine de vais-*

seau publié sous les auspices du Département de la Marine. The present, fine plate was drawn by the great French natural history illustrator Paul Louis Oudart (1796-1860), and engraved by Madame Schmelz. Usually, this work is dated 1846-1854, but Clark and Crosnier show that publication, in instalments, started much earlier, and this plate formed part of the 4th instalment, published in February 1843. A few skilful repairs, two larger, but hardly visible. The colouring bright, strong, and accurate. Clark, F. P. and A. Croisnier, *The zoology of the Voyage au pôle sud et dans l’Océanie... titles, volumes, plates, text, contents, proposed dates and anecdotal history of the publication* In: *Archives of Natural History* 27, p. 431; Nissen ZBI, 1200.

[20] **Fayrer, J.**

The Thanatophidia of India. Being a description of the venomous snakes of the Indian peninsula with an account of the influence of their poison on life and a series of experiments. second edition, revised and enlarged. London, J. and A. Churchill, 1874. Folio (43.7 x 31.8 cm). [Board size 44.5 x 33.0 cm]. xii, 178 pp.; 31 lithographed plates of which 28 in fine chromolithography, of which two double-sized. Contemporary polished half calf over marbled boards. Spine with six raised, gilt-ornamented bands; compartments rich gilt and with red and blue morocco labels with gilt title. Edges speckled red.

€ 7500

= A splendid copy of this beautifully illustrated and scientifically important work written by Joseph Fayrer (1824-1907), an army surgeon with a keen interest in venomous snakes. “[O]ne of the classics on venomous snakes.... The double-page illustration of the king cobra is one of the most imposing drawings of a snake ever published” (Adler). Thanatophidia, a word coined by Fayrer, combines the Greek words for death and snakes, thus aptly summarizing, in a single word, what this work is all about. It is very much reminiscent of Patrick Russell’s equally rare work on venomous Indian snakes published some 80 years earlier, but Fayrer’s illustrations are arguably more natural - and science had made quite some progress, as becomes evident when comparing the experiments both authors described in their respective works. The three uncoloured plates, depicting safe treatment of living snakes, their fangs, and anatomy, are intentionally not coloured. Inscribed by the author, being a hand-written dedication to Dr A. B. Harris, dated 4 July 1905. Harris was probably a fellow physician. A very fine copy without the usual foxing or browning and in a beautiful binding, highly desirable indeed. Adler II, pp. 96-97; Das, I. (2004) *Herpetology of an Antique Land: The History of Herpetological Explorations and Knowledge in India and South Asia*; Nissen ZBI, 1339.

[21] **Fontana, F.**

Treatise on the venom of the viper; on the American poisons, and on the cherry laurel, and some other vegetable poisons, to which are annexed, observations on the primitive structure of the animal body; different experiments on the reproduction of the nerves; and a description of a new canal of the eye. With ten descriptive plates. Translated from the original French of Felix Fontana, naturalist to His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and director of his Cabinet of Natural History, by Joseph Skinner, navy surgeon, and member of the Corporation of Surgeons of London. London, J. Murray, 1787. Two volumes in two. 8vo (21.1 x 12.1 cm). Half-

titles and title pages to both volumes; 861 pp. [Vol. I: xix, 408, xiv; Vol. II: ii-[iv], 395, xxii]; ten folded, engraved plates. Uniform later, period-style polished half calf over marbled boards. Spines with five raised, gilt-bordered bands; compartments with gilt vignettes and red morocco label with gilt title. Edges speckled red. € 750

= First edition of the first English translation of a work by the Italian physicist Felice Fontana (1730-1805), published in the same year as the Italian edition, *Trattato del veleno della vipera de' veleni americani*. Both are based on the first French edition, which was a widely expanded version of the first, 1767, Italian edition. Fontana is credited with launching modern toxicology (Wikipedia). A second English edition was published in 1795. Repaired tear to first half-title; old stamp of the Medical Society Edinburgh on titles, and a smaller stamp of the same on all plate rectos. Otherwise very good. Adler II, pp. 25-26; Cat. BM(NH) p. 590 (French and German editions). Not in Nissen.

[22] **Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, E.**

Description de l'Égypte. Zoologie. Reptiles. Plate 4. Paris, C. L. F. Panckoucke, 1826. Elephant folio (68.2 x 51.1 cm). Finely engraved plate [numbered 4]. € 120

= This spectacular plate with fine, accurate images of reptiles and amphibians from the Nile and Egyptian desert was published as part of the results of the researches of the French scientific expedition to Egypt that was part of Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte's military campaign (1798-1801). The author, the French vertebrate zoologist Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (1772-1844) was "chosen a member of Napoleon's great scientific expedition to Egypt as part of the natural history and physics section of the Institut d'Égypte; 151 scientists and artists participated in the expedition ... On the capitulation of Alexandria in August 1801, he took part in resisting the claim made by the British general to the collections of the expedition, declaring that, were that demand persisted in, history would have to record that he also had burnt a library in Alexandria." (Wikipedia). Edges with minimal fraying; some, mostly marginal, spotting but generally clean and in all a very good, attractive copy. Nissen ZBI, 4608.

[23] **Gottwaldt, C.**

D. Christoph Gottwaldts physikalisch-anatomische Bemerkungen über die Schildkröten. Aus dem Lateinischen übersezt. Mit 10 Kupfertafeln. Nürnberg, Gabriel Nicolaus Raspe, 1781. 4to (24.1 x 19.0 cm). 32 pp.; ten very large, multi-folded engraved plates. Early 19th-century black marbled boards. Spine with gilt bands and red label with gilt title. Speckled edges. € 7500

= Single herpetological contribution - and one of his rarest works - by the German physician and naturalist Christoph Gottwaldt (1633-1700), also famous for his Wunderkammer book, *Musei Gottwaldiani Testaceorum Stellarum Marinarum et Coralliorum...* (1782). Both works were published long after his death, but his illustrations were in accuracy far ahead of his time (see Adler). His collection of natural curiosities was purchased - also long after his death - by Czar Peter the Great of Russia. The illustrations, of turtles and tortoises, are truly excellent. Provenance: with on the front pastedown a fine, pictorial bookplate of the famous German zoologist, Darwinist and Darwin-translator Julius Victor Carus (1823-1903). Small stamp of a Swedish institute on the front free endpaper recto, and another, pictorial stamp of the same institute in the title page margin. Wear to

board edges and spine ends, with small part of spine cover perished; internally very good, clean. While *Gottwaldt's* similar *Physikalisch-anatomische Bemerkungen über den Biber* (1782) is fairly rare, with eight auction records in the last 40 years, we found only a single auction record for this work on turtles. Adler II, pp. 22-23; Nissen ZBI, 1658. Not in Vanzolini.

[24] **Gravenhorst, J. L. C. [C.]**

Reptilia Musei zoologici Vratislaviensis. Recensita et descripta. Fasciculus primus. Continens Chelonios et Batrachia. [OR] Deliciae Musei zoologici Vratislaviensis. Fasciculus primus. Continens Chelonios et Batrachia. Lipsiae [Leipzig], Leopold Voss, 1829. Folio (40.0 x 25.1 cm). Half title, double title page, 106 pp. including dedication page and second half title; 17 finely engraved plates of which 13 delicately hand-coloured. Contemporary style quarter calf over marbled boards. Spine with five raised, gilt-ornamented bands; compartments with intricate gilt-rolled bands and gilt title. Marbled endpapers. Original printed label mounted before half title. € 6500

= A very rare work by the German herpetologist and entomologist Johann Ludwig Christian Carl Gravenhorst (1777-1857). We found only one auction record in this and the previous century. The work was published under two different titles, both present here. The alternate title, "*Deliciae...*" suggests that it was to be part of a larger series. This, however, is all that has been published. Nevertheless, it contains a wealth of information, including the descriptions and illustrations of many new and lesser-known species of amphibians (frogs, toads, salamanders) and turtles from Gravenhorst's private collection, which he donated to the Museum of the University of Breslau (now Wrocław), of which he became the director. The illustrations and descriptions are very detailed. The species dealt with are from various parts of the world; according to Vanzolini, three South American turtles, including at least one new species, are included. Plates I-III and V are not coloured, as always. Uncut. With the widest possible margins (i.e. text slightly larger than plates). Small, skilful paper repair and some light soiling to the last text leaf lower margin; otherwise a carefully bound, unusually clean and unmarked copy. Adler I, p. 28; Nissen ZBI, 1682; Vanzolini I, p. 43.

[25] **Günther A. [C. L. G.]**

Observations on some rare reptiles and a batrachian now or lately living in the Society's Menagerie. London, The Zoological Society of London, 1883. Large 4to (32.1 x 25.4 cm). 8 pp. [numbered 215-222], and five plates (two in fine hand-colouring). Original printed wrappers. € 175

= The plates show *Chelys fimbriata* (Schneid.), *Metopoceros cornutus* (Wagler), *Tejus rufescens*, and *Ceratophrys ornata*. Rare and sought-after work by the German-British herpetologist Albert Carl Ludwig Gotthilf Günther, or Guenter (1830-1914) on species mostly brought from South America to the Society's menagerie. "Günther was a great collection builder and during his tenure as keeper the zoological collections at the British Museum grew from 1.3 to 2.2 million species" (Adler). The coloured plates are large and beautiful. Published in the Society's *Transactions*, Vol. XI, part 10. This part also contains another paper by Günther, on fish new to British waters (2 pp.; one hand-coloured plate), as well as a paper on the California seal (7

pp.; 3 fine plates). Spine reinforced with paper strip; some soiling to the wrappers; otherwise very good, unmarked. Adler I, pp. 45-46; Vanzolini I, p. 139. Not in Cat. BM(NH).

[26] **Helmuth, J. H.**

Gemeinnützige Naturgeschichte des In- und Auslandes. Zweyte Ausgabe. Vierter Band. Beschreibung der Amphibien. Mit 36 Abbildungen. [AND] Fünfter Band. Beschreibung der Insekten. Mit 29 Abbildungen. [AND] Sechster Band. Beschreibung der Würmer. Mit 44 Abbildungen. Leipzig, Gerhard Fleischer dem Jungern, 1808. Three parts in one. 8vo (17.2 x 12.0 cm). Three title pages, 962 pp. [vi, 196; xxx, 466; xxiv, 240]; ten large, folded, engraved plates [0; 5; 5], 36 text illustrations [36; 0; 0]. Early 19th-century half calf over patterned boards. Spine with gilt ornaments and title. € 250

= The complete herpetology, part of the ichthyology (as usual in those days), entomology and malacology of this series, written by the German naturalist Johann Heinrich Helmuth (1732-1813). The first three volumes deal with birds, mammals and more fish; the last three with botany and mineralogy, but those are not included. Slight shelf-wear, some light, mostly marginal toning and spotting. In all a very good copy. Neither in Adler nor in Cat. BM(NH), nor in Nissen.

[27] **Johnston, A. K.**

Zoological geography. Geographical division and distribution of Reptilia (reptiles). Drawn by Augustus Petermann. London, William Blackwood & Sons, 1856. Broadside. Oblong elephant folio (55.5 x 66.4 cm). Lithographed. € 100

= A magnificent chart, subdivided in several maps, views, and scenic illustrations related to reptiles and their geographical distribution. Designed by the Scottish cartographer Alexander Keith Johnston (1804-1871) and the German cartographer Augustus Heinrich Petermann (1822-1878), who promoted thematical maps, such as this one, and founded the leading geographical and cartographical journal of the second half of the 19th century and first decades of the 20th century, titled *Petermann's Geographische Mittheilungen*. This map published in Johnston's *The physical atlas of natural phenomena*. Vertical fold, as always. A few short, marginal tears, with some repairs, otherwise a very good, unmarked copy. Cat. BM(NH) p. 937.

[28] **Jonston, J.**

Historiae naturalis de Insectis libri III. De serpentibus et draconibus, libri II cum aeneis figuris. Heilbronn, Franciscus Josephus Ekebrecht, 1757. Folio (33.8 x 21.0 cm). Engraved title page; letterpress title page in red and black with engraved vignette; [iv], 212 (recte 210), [iv] pp.; letterpress title (to the *Serpentibus*; verso blank); 3-55, [iii] pp.; 40 engraved plates [*Insectibus* 28; *Serpentibus* 12]. Contemporary vellum. Spine with gilt title in gilt ornamental border. Edges red. € 3300

= The complete parts on the 'insects' (including many other invertebrates, such as slugs and echinoderms), and snakes and 'dragons' of John Jonston's famous *Historiae naturalis*. The latter, with fine illustrations of real snakes, as well as both a charming and bewildering variety of little dragons has always been one of the most popular parts. Perhaps that is why the German printer and publisher Frank Joseph Ekebrecht fully reprinted this work in 1757, the year before Linnaeus saw the tenth edition of his *Systema Naturae*

published, a point in time when the existence of real dragons was much in doubt among serious zoologists. This may be the reason for Ekebrecht to shorten the second title from the original *Historiae naturalis de serpentibus et draconibus* to *Historiae naturalis de serpentibus*. Linnaeus, however, based some of his new species on Jonston's descriptions and illustrations. Today, this edition, which was printed on much better, thicker paper, is much rarer than the earlier Frankfurt and Amsterdam *thin paper* editions, and not recorded in the major bibliographies. Page numbers 133-134 not used. Plates bound according to the binder's instructions (i.e. with 14 bound before 13). Old owner's inscription - hardly discernible - on the engraved title; slight staining and wear to the boards; some minor, marginal spotting to several plates, the text almost entirely clean, without the usual toning; all in all a very good copy. This edition is quite uncommon. Adler II, p. 15; Nissen ZBI, 2135 (Amsterdam and Frankfurt editions); Wood, p. 409 (another edition). This edition not in the Crane herpetology library.

[29] **Keimer, L.**

Histoires de serpents dans l'Égypte ancienne et moderne. Le Caire [Cairo], l'Institut d'Égypte, 1947. Large 4to (28.2 x 22.8 cm). xxi, 111 pp.; 35 text illustrations (photos, drawings). Original printed wrappers. € 120

= A well-illustrated monograph on snakes in Egyptian culture from the time of the pharaohs until the 20th century. Written by the French historian and herpetologist Ludwig "Louis" Keimer (1892-1957), quoting numerous authors, including well-known travellers and explorers, and illustrating ancient carvings, statues, inscriptions, as well as snake charmers. Published as the institute's *Mémoires* Volume 50. Uncut. An excellent, unmarked copy. Rare in this state.

[30] **Klein, J. T.**

Tentamen herpetologiae. Cum perpetuo commentario. Accessit J. A. Unzeri *Observatio de taeniis*. Latine reddita, cum dubiis circa eandem. Leidae & Gottigae, Elias Luzac Jun., 1755. 4to (26.2 x 21.0 cm). Title in red and black; [ii], 72 pp.; two large, double-folded engraved plates. Contemporary blind half vellum over marbled boards. Speckled edges. € 3800

= Written by the zoologist Jacob Theodor Klein (1685-1759), who coined the word herpetology, which was used for the first time in this work. Klein included snakes, and leg-less lizards, as well some invertebrates, but not turtles and crocodiles. Provenance: the fine, pictorial bookplate of the American zoologist and marine biologist Charles Atwood Kofoid (1865-1947) mounted on the front pastedown; signed by the American herpetologist Hobart Muir Smith (1912-2013) on the front free endpaper recto, and a pencilled note, presumably by the Swedish herpetologist Richard Wahlgren (1946-2019) "From Kraig Adler 6.II.95 ... xchange with Prince Max + others". "At 100 years of age, [Hobart Muir] Smith continued to be an active and productive herpetologist. Having published more than 1,600 manuscripts, he surpassed all contemporaries and remains the most published herpetologist of all time" (Wikipedia). Richard Wahlgren once had one of the largest - if not the largest - herpetological libraries in Europe. Boards rubbed; a few marginalia in an old hand. Endpapers and a few adjacent leaves mildly foxed, but mostly very clean, and in all a very good, unmarked copy. Rare. Only three auction records in the last 50 years. Adler I, pp. 9-10; Cat. BM(NH) p. 992; Nissen ZBI, 2210.

[31] **Kofod, B. P.**

Om slanger i almindelighed og om de forgiftige Slanger, bibelen berører, tilligemed nogle antiqvariske tilloeg. Kjøbenhavn, Boas & Brünnich, 1799. 8vo (17.3 x 10.5 cm). Title page, [vi], 294, [ii] pp.; one large, folded, engraved plate. Contemporary full tree calf. Spine with gilt bands and vignettes, and red morocco label with gilt title. Boards with gilt dentelles; marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 1250

= A very rare and little-known work on snakes, in 21 chapters, with emphasis on poisonous snakes and in particular those mentioned in the Bible and other ancient texts. The author, Børge Poscholan Kofod (1752-1839) was a Danish priest with a wide interest in nature and human behaviour. Adler, *Contributions to the History of Herpetology*, does not mention him. One of his other works was on the influence of music on man (1804). The fine plate was made by the Danish artist and engraver Georg Fahrenholtz (1758-1816). Spine and endpapers restored, otherwise a very good, clean copy in an attractive binding. OCLC reports only three copies, viz., in the British Museum, and in two Danish libraries. Neither in the Crane library, nor in Nissen ZBI. We found no auction records.

[32] **Kuhn, O.**

Fossilium Catalogus I: Animalia. Editus a F. Westphal. Pars 105. Ornithischia (Supplementum I). 's-Gravenhage, Dr. W. Junk, 1964. 8vo (25.0 x 16.4 cm). 80 pp. Original printed wrappers. € 100

= A seldom-seen part of this famous series, edited by the German palaeontologist Oskar Kuhn (1908-1990). This part deals with ornithischids, including the famous stegosaurs and *Triceratops*. This part updated, corrected, and replacing the earlier *Fossilium Catalogus* Par(t)s 4, 9, and 78. Includes a large bibliography and index. Uncut. A very good - as new - copy.

[33] **Kuhn, O.**

Fossilium Catalogus I: Animalia. Editus a F. Westphal. Pars 107. Testudines. 's-Gravenhage, Dr. W. Junk, 1964. 8vo (25.0 x 16.4 cm). 299 pp. Original printed wrappers. € 100

= A seldom-seen part of this famous series, edited by the German palaeontologist Oskar Kuhn (1908-1990). This part being the only one dealing with (fossil) turtles, and is in fact indispensable to any serious chelonologist. Includes a large bibliography and index. Uncut. A very good, 'as new' copy.

[34] **Lachmund, F.**

Testudo ex suo scuto, ut vulgus putat, exire non potest [AND] Vespertilionem habere caudam, sceleton ejus domonstrat. [Contained in:] *Miscellanea curiosa medico-physica Academiae naturae curiosum sive ephemeridum medico-physicarum germanicarum annus quartus et quintus*. Frankfurt am Main and Leipzig, Johann Fritsch, 1676. Small 4to (20.0 x 16.5 cm). vi, 315, [xvi], [vi], 334, [ii], [ii], 76, 15 pp.; several engraved plates. Contemporary full leather. Spine with four raised bands. € 500

= Two papers by the German zoologist Friedrich Lachmund (1635-1676), both illustrated, on the skeletons of a turtle, and of a bat [pp. 240-242]. A very early examples of such osteological/anatomical studies. The papers by Lachmund

are complete, the whole volume lacks a few plates on unrelated topics. Paper in a few sections toned and with a rather vague, marginal dampstain, otherwise in a good condition. Lachmund not mentioned by Adler (yet). Not in Cat. BM(NH).

[35] **Lammerus, M. and A. J. Ståhl**

Dissertatio de Ranis fossilibus, cujus partem posteriorem consensu ampliss. ord. philosoph. Publico eruditorum examini submitunt praeses Magnus Lammerus philosophiae magister et respondens Andreas Johannes Ståhl. Lund, Berlingian, 1786. 4to (22.0 x 16.5 cm). 24 pp. No wrappers (as issued). € 180

= A seldom-seen thesis on fossil and recent frogs. Written by the Swedish professor Magnus Lammer, or Lamér, Lammerus, and defended by his pupil, Anders Johan Ståhl (1767-1844). A year later, Lammer wrote a *Pars posterior*. This time it was defended by another student, Johan Peter Eckerbom - it is not included. Uncut. Fore and bottom edge therefore a bit irregular. Otherwise an excellent, unmarked copy to Cat. BM(NH) pp. 1051, 1998.

[36] **Lataste, F.**

Les reptiles. Et plus particulièrement ceux d'Europe et de France. Paris, Feuille des Jeunes Naturalistes, 1881. Two parts in two. Large 8vo (26.0 x 18.0 cm). 12 [6; 6] pp. Original uniform printed wrappers. € 100

= A rarely seen work, published in two consecutive issues of the *Feuille des Jeunes Naturalistes* (volume 11, issues 131-132) dealing primarily with its systematics. Written by the French herpetologist Vital-Fernand Lataste (1847-1934). Lataste was mentor of the great Belgian-British herpetologist George Albert Boulenger (see Adler I). In the rear of the issues some unrelated works. Wrappers detached, some small chipping and one stain to the first front wrapper, otherwise very good. Adler I, p. 55; Adler II, pp. 97-98.

[37] **Leydig, F.**

Die in Deutschland lebenden Arten der Saurier. Tübingen, H. Laupp, 1872. 4to (30.6 x 23.3 cm). 270 pp.; 12 lithographed plates of which three partly tinted, each with an explanatory text leaf. Later gilt-bordered grained half calf over buckram boards. Spine with five raised, gilt-lined bands and gilt title. Marbled endpapers. Marbled edges. Original printed wrappers bound in. € 1400

= A seldom-seen, in-depth study on German reptiles with fine illustrations by the author, the versatile and influential German zoologist, cell-biologist and comparative anatomist, Franz [von] Leydig (1821-1908). "Chief among Leydig's discoveries is the interstitial cell ('Leydig cells'), a body enclosed in a smooth endoplasmic reticulum and holding lipid granules and crystals, which occur adjacent to the seminiferous tubules of the testes. The cells produce the male hormone testosterone" (Wikipedia). Unmarked except for a tiny stamp, "antiquarisch" ("antiquarian") and a few small, pencilled annotations on the front wrapper, and a few pencilled annotations and underlinings in the text, especially in a few footnotes. Mostly weak dampstain to top outer margin, a bit stronger on the last plate, but strictly marginal only. Some scattered, mostly light foxing, otherwise very good, clean. Adler II, pp. 77-78; Cat. BM(NH) p. 1107 (states 'col.', but this work is only partly tinted, as noted above); Nissen ZBI, 2493.

[38] **Lier, J. van**

Verhandeling over de slangen en adders die in het Landschap Drenthe gevonden worden. Met byvoeging van eenige aanmerkingen en byzonderheden, tot deze en andere slangsoorten betrekkelijk. *Traité des serpens et des vipères qu'on trouve dans le pays de Drenthe, au quel on a ajouté quelques remarques et quelques particularités relatives a ces espèces de serpens et a d'autres.* Amsterdam, Groningen, Erven Houttuin and L. Huisingsh, 1781. 4to (25.8 x 20.0 cm). Title page explanation, engraved title, printed title, dedication page, 372 pp.; three originally handcoloured plates. Early 19th-century floral-patterned half cloth over marbled boards. Spine with red morocco label with gilt title. € 1500

= Rare and sought after monograph on the snakes, including adders, of Drenthe province in the northeastern part of the Netherlands. Text in two languages, Dutch and French, in parallel columns. Johannes Van Lier (1726-1799) was a Dutch tax-collector who published about natural history, history, and archaeology. He owned a large collection of rocks and minerals. A very good, clean copy on thick paper with wide margins, vivid colouring and crisp contents. Adler III, pp. 43-44; Crane Library, 1147; Nissen ZBI, 2509.

[39] **Mandlik, R. S. V. N.**

Serpent worship in Western India. The Nágapanchamí holiday as it is now observed; Serpent worship, the Nágás and Sarpás. Bombay [Mumbai], Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1870. 8vo (22.7 x 15.2 cm). 32 pp.; six plates, of which several large, multi-folded and/or coloured. Original printed wrappers. € 500

= A seldom-seen work, with highly interesting observations and illustrations, written by the Indian lawyer and historian Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik (1833-1889). Published in the Society's *Journal*, Vol. IX(XXVI), with the *Journal's* wrappers and several, mostly small, unrelated papers. Wrappers and edges a bit soiled; spine cover worn, otherwise very good. Mandlik, N. V. (1896) *Writings and Speeches of the Late Honourable Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik C.S.I. With a Sketch of his Life*, pp. 235-267. Not in Cat. BM(NH).

[40] **McCoy, F.**

Natural history of Victoria. Prodrômus of the zoology of Victoria; figures and descriptions of the living species of all classes of the Victorian indigenous animals. Decade XX. [Complete Decade]. Melbourne, Government Printers, 1890. 4to (27.0 x 18.1 cm). Two title pages; [ii], 47 [numbered 329-375], (xxxiv [indexes]) pp.; ten chromolithographed plates. Original printed wrappers. € 180

= Part of one of the most richly illustrated faunal descriptions of Australia; especially interesting because of the many thoroughly observed and carefully described reptiles, fishes, molluscs, bryozoans, and other animals. Many of these Australian animals are pictured and described for the first time. In total 20 decades were published, each with a mix of species from various phyla. This is the complete twentieth and last decade, with fine illustrations of, for instance, lizards, fish, starfish, and butterflies. It also includes the title page to the part, and to the complete second volume, as well as the alphabetical, systematical and plate indexes. Very rare. The author, Frederick McCoy, was born in Dublin, either in 1817, 1821 or 1823 (see Adler, p. 87), moved to Australia in 1854 and died there in 1899. The *Prodrômus*

consists of 20 decades, published between 1878-1890 with 200 lithographed, often coloured, plates. Rear wrapper detached, edges of the last few leaves brittle; library label on front free endpaper recto, stamps on front wrapper, a few plate versos (not shining through); minor staining in the inner margin of a few leaves due to rusty staples; otherwise very good. Adler II, pp. 86-87; Nissen ZBI, 2828.

[41] **Miranda Ribeiro, A. De**

Notas para servirem ao estudo dos gymnobatrachios (Anura) brasileiros. Con ilustrações coloridas de Paulo Sandig e 108 figuras no texto, do mesmo, de Hilda Barros e Eladio Lima; e photographias de J. Domingues e outros. Rio de Janeiro, Pimente de Mello (for the Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro), 1926. Large 4to. (29.8 x 22.0 cm). 227 pp.; 108 text illustrations, 22 chromolithographed plates. Later half cloth over marbled boards. Gilt (Volume) title on the spine. € 750

= A well-illustrated and detailed monograph on Brazilian frogs. Several species are new. In front a dedication, by the author, to the herpetologists Edward Drinker Cope and George Albert Boulenger, for their contributions to Brazilian herpetology. The author, Alípio de Miranda-Ribeiro (1874-1939) was an important Brazilian herpetologist and ichthyologist. "He studied medicine in Rio de Janeiro, and from 1894 worked as a preparator at the National Museum of Brazil. Here he later served as secretary (from 1899), and director of the department of zoology (from 1929). During his career he explored the Amazon region many times" (Wikipedia). According to Adler, this is "his most monumental herpetological work". Published in the museum's *Archivos*, Volume 27, with several much smaller, unrelated papers in the rear. Small stamp on title; spine sunned, otherwise a very good, clean copy, which is rather unusual as most copies were kept in humid conditions and so they often show damp-staining or even moulding and foxing. Our copy, however, is very good, thus rare in this condition. Adler I. pp. 87-88. Neither in Cat. BM(NH) nor in Nissen ZBI.

[42] **Ouwens, P. A.**

De voornaamste giftslangen van Nederlandsch Oost-Indië. Met een verhandeling over de verschijnselen en over de behandeling van giftigen slangenbeet door Dr. G. W. Kiewiet de Jonge. Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1916. Large 4to (31.6 x 24.9 cm). Half title, title-page, pp. 3-22, [i]; 19 lithographed plates of which 17 in full colour. Contemporary green cloth with original green printed front wrapper mounted on the front board. € 500

= A beautifully illustrated work on the poisonous snakes of present-day Indonesia. Complete copies, especially in this good state, are rare. There are just three auction records - two of which describe poor and incomplete copies, i.e. merely working copies. The fine plates are by R. Soudirman and printed by the famous Dutch lithography firm P. W. M. Trap. The author, Pieter Antonie Ouwens (1849-1922) was a Dutch herpetologist and director of the Java Zoological Museum and Botanical Gardens. He is perhaps best-known for describing the Komodo dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*), the largest lizard on Earth by far, which had escaped the attention of zoologists until 1912. Little is known about Soedirman; the Database of Scientific Illustrators gives his name as Ramden Soedirman, but with an erroneous year of birth. This work deals with 25 species, including six sea snakes. Uncut. A short fold in the last plate outer margin, otherwise a clean, near mint copy. Adler III, p. 200; Cat. BM(NH) Supplement, p. 964; Nissen, ZBI, 3030.

[43] **Rondelet, G.**

Libri de piscibus marinis in quibus verae piscium effigies expressae sunt [including] Universae aquatiliū historiae pars altera cum veris ipsorum imaginibus. Lugduni [Lyon], Matthias Bonhomme, 1554-1555. Two volumes in one. Folio (32.0 x 20.4 cm). Title page with an engraved allegorical vignette, [xiv], 583, [xxii] pp.; second title, [x], 242, [ix] pp., for a total of 880 pp., including two with an engraved (frontispiece) portrait of the author; ca 470 woodcut illustrations, including one mounted (as usual). Embossed vellum dated. Spine with five raised bands and script title. Boards richly blind-tooled, with rolled, floral borders and central oval cartouche with coat of arms dated 1676. Brass clasps. Edges speckled red.

€ 6500

= This is widely regarded as the most important of the three first works on fishes published almost simultaneously in the 16th century. It covers more species than the works of Belon (1553) and Salviani (1554-1557). As indicated by the Latin title, this work deals with real marine fish: the descriptions and illustrations are not fantasies. This mostly true, but the work does also contain some mythological sea creatures. All are represented in nice, detailed woodcuts. Apart from fishes, over a hundred molluscs and several other invertebrates, notably echinoderms and crustaceans are illustrated. A few shells are clearly from other locations, notably the West and East Indies. In the rear there is a section on freshwater fishes and invertebrates, as well as some terrestrial species, mainly amphibians and reptiles. "In his own day Rondelet was almost as well-known as an anatomist as a zoologist. A popular lecturer, Rondelet attracted scholars from all over Europe: ... Gesner and Aldrovandi also studied briefly under him ... For those fish he could inspect on the coast of Languedoc, Rondelet is thorough and usually accurate" (DSB). This work actually consists of two books; the second, which appeared a year later, is titled *Universae aquatiliū historiae pars altera cum veris ipsorum imaginibus*. The second book includes a long poem and - again - Rondelet's portrait. Usually, these two books are found bound together, as in this copy. Here they are bound in reverse order. A replacement woodcut of a fish is mounted on page 238 of the first book (as usual). A fine, complete copy with strong impressions, in an attractive 17th century binding. The spine label is from a later date. Light damp-staining to the lower margin of the last few leaves, stronger on the rear free endpaper; a few, shallow, traces of worming in the inner boards; otherwise, surprisingly clean inside; no foxing and hardly any browning. Skilful repair to the clasps. Excellent for a book that is well over 450 years old. Caprotti I, pp. 18-19; Dean III, p. 309; DSB XI, pp. 527-528; Nissen *Schöne Fischbücher*, 105; Nissen ZBI, 3475.

[44] **Rusconi, M.**

Amours des salamandres aquatiques et developpement du tetard de ces salamandres depuis l'oeuf jusqu'à l'animal parfait. Milan, Paolo Emilio Giusti, 1821. Large 4to (33.5 x 23.3 cm). 73 pp. (including half title, title page); five engraved plates of which four finely hand-coloured. Five blanks in the rear. Contemporary blind boards.

€ 2800

= A fine, uncut copy of an extremely rare, detailed, and well-illustrated work on salamanders by the Italian anatomist Mauro Rusconi (1776-1849). This is the first colour-plate book on newts. Rusconi "...describes the courtship and egg-laying behaviour of newts (*T. carnifex*) and inclu-

des the first illustrations of the behaviors ever published for any salamander" (Adler II, p. 45). "Mauro Rusconi was an Italian embryologist who studied the development of amphibians and fishes. Rusconi was born in Pavia and became a pupil of Spallanzani. In a famous paper, *Del Proteo anguino di Laurenti* (1819), Rusconi demonstrated that the olm (*Proteus*) is an adult animal and not a larval form that maintains gills during development. Some of Rusconi's other research concerned the reproduction of the salamander and the artificial insemination of fish. His most important embryological studies were on the development of the frog's egg, in which he observed and correctly interpreted the process of segmentation, the first divisions of the egg. The Institut de France gave Rusconi a gold medal for science in 1831 (socialarchive virginia edu website). The present papers deal with the ontogeny and behaviour of salamanders, with very precise and detailed illustrations, mostly finely coloured images of living juvenile, subadult and adult specimens. The beauty of these illustrations show that Rusconi was both a fine zoologist and an artist. "He drew and personally hand-coloured the highly detailed plates in each copy" (Adler). The rarity of this and most other works by Rusconi is underscored by Wilhelm Junk in his *Rara*: "...alle, wissenschaftlich so grundgelegten Werke R.'s [sind] von einer solchen Seltenheit...dass sie als unauffindbar gelten können. Keines - mit Ausnahme der ersten - is nämlich (ganz unbegreiflicherweise) in einer höheren Auflage als 100, einzige sogar bloss 25 Exemplaren gedruckt. So ist auch der Preis eines jeden Werkes, wenn wirklich eines einmal auftaucht, trotz des geringen Umfanges 100 bis 200 M[ar]k". Uncut, thus with the widest possible margins. Pictorial bookplate of "HP" mounted on front pastedown. Some scattered, mostly marginal spotting, more so on the half-title and endpapers; the last anatomical plate with slight, marginal foxing, the others, including the three finely hand-coloured plates of the living animals, however, quite clean. In all, very good copy of this very rare work. Adler II, pp. 44-46; Junk *Rara*, p. 156; Cat. BM(NH) p. 1768; Nissen ZBI, 3523. Not in the Crane library.

[45] **Russell, P.**

An account of Indian serpents collected in the coast of Coromandel; containing descriptions and drawings of each species; together with experiments and remarks on their several poisons. [WITH] A continuation of an account of Indian serpents containing descriptions and figures from specimens and drawings transmitted from various parts of India. [Complete]. London, George Nicol, 1796-1801. Two volumes in one. Elephant folio (51.5 x 35.3 cm) (Board size 52.5 x 37.0 cm). Volume I (1796): 91 pp.; Volume II (1801): v, 45, [iv] pp.; Appendix I-III [1804-1809]: pp. 47-53, [iv]; and 91 [46; 42; 3] finely engraved and mostly hand-coloured plates on 87 sheets (first plate 31 and 46, and three *Appendix* plates intentionally uncoloured). Contemporary blind-tooled half calf over marbled boards. Spine with rich gilt bands and morocco label with gilt title.

€ 18.500

= A splendid, rare work including the extremely rare second part (published by G. and W. Nicol) with original hand-colouring. Written by the Scottish physician and naturalist to the British East India Company, Patrick Russell (1726-1805). According to Adler, this work "may well be the most physically imposing book ever written exclusively on a herpetological topic". All species are extensively described, and their local names are added. In several, orthograp-

hic varieties are noted between the name as noted in the descriptive text and the same on the plates. "As a physician as well as a naturalist to the East India Company in the Carnatic he was concerned with the problem of snakebite and made it his aim to find a way for people to identify venomous snakes. He also made a large collection of plants. One of the snakes he identified was Katuka Rekula Poda which he noted was not well known to Europeans but was second only to the cobra in its lethality. Russell attempted to classify the snakes using the nature of scales but his quest was to find an easy way to separate the venomous snakes from the non-venomous. He conducted envenomation experiments on dogs and chicken and described the symptoms. He tested remedies claimed for snakebite" (Wikipedia). Indeed, in this work several experiments with snake venom and possible cures are described. The three appendices contain papers and illustrations published earlier, in a smaller format, in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Provenance: Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Library (their labels on front pastedown and front free endpaper recto, and their small, weak stamp in several text page margins, and unobtrusive and weak blind-stamp on lower plate margins); purchase note on front free endpaper by the Swedish herpetologist Richard Wahlgren. Slight rubbing to board edges. Weak, small library label in the top margin of the last index page; weak, circular dampstain to the lower margin of the portrait frontispiece, some occasional light spotting; pencilled annotation, dated 1852 on Plate 16 of the first part; otherwise an excellent copy. Of copies including the second part, we found only three auction records in the last 50 years. OCLC is vague about the number of complete, originally coloured copies, but the number is probably lower than ten, worldwide. Many copies are not coloured, incomplete, or severely affected by humidity and worming. This copy, however, is in a very good condition, with most plates clean, and the colouring bright. Adler I, pp 16-17; Cat. BM(NH) p. 1770; Crane Library, AC10 (first part only); Nissen ZBI, 3539; Wood, p. 547.

[46] **Sadelin, P. U. and J. J. Alcenius**

Fauna Fennica, sive enumeratio animalium, quae alit Terra Finlandiae insulaeque ei adjacentes. Cujus partem secundam venia ampl. facult. philos. Aboënsis publice ventilandam modeste exhibent mag. Petrus Ulricus Sadelin, ad scholam trivialem Wasensem collega superior. Et Josephus Joachim. Alcenius, stip. publ. Ostrobotnienses. In audit. medico d. XIII Martii MDCCCXIX h. a. m. s. Aboae [Turku], Frenckell, 1819. 8vo (20.7 x 12.5 cm). Printed title, 68 pp. ([ii], 52, [xiv]). Without wrappers (as published). € 150

= A seldom-seen work on Finnish vertebrates, including the complete herpetological and ichthyological section. Written by the professor of zoology Pehr Ulrik Ferdinand Karlsson Sadelin (1788-1848), and Joseph Joachim Alcenius (1798-1853) who defended this work as his thesis. The preliminary pages contain ten propositions, the last 14 pages contain an index and errata list. Sandwiched between pp. 46 and 47 is a title to *Partem Tertiam*, which has Gustaf Henrik Ingman as second author, and is in fact the list of *Addenda et corrigenda in prima Faunae nostrae Fennicae parte* on the unnumbered leaves in the rear. The first part was published in 1810 and dealt with the Finnish mammals and birds. Uncut; fore and bottom edges, therefore, a bit uneven and frayed; otherwise a very good, clean and unmarked copy. Cat. BM(NH) p. 1779.

[47] **Schlegel, H.**

Abbildungen neuer oder unvollständig bekannter Amphibien, nach der natur oder dem Leben entworfen, herausgegeben und mit einem erläuterenden Texte begleitet. [Atlas]. Düsseldorf, Arnz & Co., 1837-1844. Folio (36.5 x 27.1 cm). Engraved title page; 50 finely lithographed plates of which 49 beautifully hand-coloured and (often) heightened with gum arabic, and one plain, as intended. Contemporary style full blue calf. Spine with five raised, gilt-ornamented bands; compartments with gilt floral vignettes and title. Boards with triple-gilt borders, floral corner pieces, gilt dentelles. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 12,500

= A very rare work with "[e]xcellent plates" (Vanzolini) of great taxonomical importance, written by the German-Dutch herpetologist and ornithologist Hermann Schlegel (1804-1884). This was Schlegel's first major work - and his rarest. OCLC reports just nine copies in libraries worldwide (in Australia, Canada, Germany [three copies], Great Britain, USA, and Switzerland) some with either only the text part, which was published in octavo, or only the atlas. We found only two auction records, including a partial (27 plates) atlas. "Schlegel was tutored by the pastor and ornithologist C. L. Brehm, father of Alfred Brehm who authored the 'Thierleben' series. [M]ost of Schlegel's early work was on reptiles. Beginning in 1837 and concluding in 1844, Schlegel issued a series of 50 outstanding folio plates of amphibians and reptiles in his 'Abbildungen', together with a short text, illustrating many new species, particularly from the rich fauna of the Dutch Indies.... [G]enerally unrecognized was Schlegel's discovery and nurturing of three of the century's greatest natural history artists - J. G. Keulemans, Joseph Smit, and Joseph Wolf. Schlegel was one of the most prominent naturalists of his era, concerned with fundamental questions of the definition of species, the relationship of systematics to physical geography, and the biological meaning of variation. It was he who first used trinomial nomenclature" (Adler). Plate 32 is plain, as intended. All others are superbly coloured. Minimal spotting to only a few plates, but generally clean and bright, the colouring accurate and vivid. The binding is very attractive. Adler I, pp. 30-31; Cat. BM(NH) p. 1838; Nissen ZBI, 3680 [recording a wrong number of coloured plates]; Vanzolini I, p. 56.

[48] **Seba, A.**

American frog and American lizard [Plate 76 of Seba's *Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri accurata descriptio* Volume I]. Amsterdam, Jansson-Waesberg, J. Wetsteen and William Smith, 1734. Large folio (55.9 x 49.5 cm). Double-sized engraved plate. € 325

= A fine herpetological plate from one of the largest and most splendid natural history works from the mid-18th century, fully titled: *Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri accurata descriptio et iconibus artificiosissimus expressio per universam physices historiam. Opus, cui, in hoc rerum genere, nullum par exstisit. Ex toto terrarum orbe collegit, digessit, descripsit, et depingendum curavit Albertus Seba, Etzela Oostfrisius, Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino Carolinae Naturae Curiosorum collega xenocratus dictus; Societatis Regiae Anglicanae, et Instituti Bonensis, sodalis*. Seba's *Cabinet of Natural Curiosities*, as it is generally known, is regarded as one of the 18th century's greatest natural history achievements and remains one of the most prized natural history books of all time. Though it was common for men of his profession to collect natural speci-

mens for research purposes, Amsterdam-based pharmacist Albertus Seba (1665-1736), who made a fortune working for the VOC (Dutch East India Company), had a passion that led him far beyond the call of duty. His collection of natural history objects was displayed in four very large volumes, which are now very rare. This plate, numbered LXXVI, of volume I, deals with North American - Atlantic coast - herpetology, showing a frog, *Rana marina Americana* and a lizard, *Lacerta, Virginiana, de Taletec dicta* (see Landwehr, p. 555). Slight fraying and toning to the very outer margins; weak central, vertical fold; the left margin a bit uneven from previous binding; otherwise a very good, clean copy. Adler I, p. 9; Landwehr, 178; Nissen ZBI, 3793.

[49] **Seba, A.**

American lizards [Plate 108 of Seba's *Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri accurata descriptio* Volume I]. Amsterdam, Jansson-Waesberg, J. Wetsteen and William Smith, 1734. Large folio (58.2 x 49.8 cm). Double-sized engraved plate. € 360

= A fine herpetological plate from one of the largest and most splendid natural history works from the mid-18th century, fully titled: *Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri accurata descriptio et iconibus artificiosissimus expressio per universam physices historiam. Opus, cui, in hoc rerum genere, nullum par exstisit. Ex toto terrarum orbe collegit, digessit, descripsit, et depingendum curavit Albertus Seba, Etzela Oostfrisius, Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino Carolinae Naturae Curiosorum collega xenocratus dictus; Societatis Regiae Anglicanae, et Instituti Bonensis, sodalis*. Seba's *Cabinet of Natural Curiosities*, as it is generally known, is regarded as one of the 18th century's greatest natural history achievements and remains one of the most prized natural history books of all time. Though it was common for men of his profession to collect natural specimens for research purposes, Amsterdam-based pharmacist Albertus Seba (1665-1736), who made a fortune working for the VOC (Dutch East India Company), had a passion that led him far beyond the call of duty. His collection of natural history objects was displayed in four very large volumes, which are now very rare. This plate, numbered CVIII, of volume I, deals with gekko's from Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and elsewhere (see Landwehr, p. 525). Slight fraying and a few small spots in the very outer margins; weak central, vertical fold a few weak creases in the lower right corner; the left margin a bit uneven from previous binding; otherwise a very good, clean copy. Adler I, p. 9; Landwehr, 178; Nissen ZBI, 3793.

[50] **Seba, A.**

Frogs and fish, development from egg to adult [Plate 78 of Seba's *Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri accurata descriptio*]. Amsterdam, Jansson-Waesberg, J. Wetsteen and William Smith, 1734. Large folio (59.0 x 49.5 cm). Double-sized engraved plate. € 350

= A fine herpetological plate from one of the most splendid and largest natural history works from the mid-18th century, fully titled: *Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri accurata descriptio et iconibus artificiosissimus expressio per universam physices historiam. Opus, cui, in hoc rerum genere, nullum par exstisit. Ex toto terrarum orbe collegit, digessit, descripsit, et depingendum curavit Albertus Seba, Etzela Oostfrisius, Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino Carolinae Naturae Curiosorum collega xenocratus dictus; Societatis Regiae Anglicanae, et Instituti Bonensis, sodalis*. Seba's *Cabinet of Natural Curiosities*, as it is generally

known, is regarded as one of the 18th century's greatest natural history achievements and remains one of the most prized natural history books of all time. Though it was common for men of his profession to collect natural specimens for research purposes, Amsterdam-based pharmacist Albertus Seba (1665-1736), who made a fortune working for the VOC (Dutch East India Company), had a passion that led him far beyond the call of duty. His collection of natural history objects was displayed in four very large volumes, which are now very rare. This plate shows a the development of frog eggs into tadpoles and then into adult frogs (Figs 1-15), as well as the supposed transition of a frog-like animal into a fish (Figs 16-22) - a curious and interesting mix of accurate scientific observations and of speculative pseudoscience. Slight fraying to the very outer margins; a few small, weak spots; weak central, vertical fold; the left margin a bit uneven from previous binding; otherwise a very good, clean copy. Landwehr, 178; Nissen ZBI, 3793.

[51] **Seba, A.**

Giant lizard [Plate 101 of Seba's *Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri accurata descriptio* I]. Amsterdam, Jansson-Waesberg, J. Wetsteen and William Smith, 1734. Large folio (58.0 x 49.5 cm). Double-sized engraved plate. € 400

= A fine herpetological plate from one of the most splendid and largest natural history works from the mid-18th century, fully titled: *Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri accurata descriptio et iconibus artificiosissimus expressio per universam physices historiam. Opus, cui, in hoc rerum genere, nullum par exstisit. Ex toto terrarum orbe collegit, digessit, descripsit, et depingendum curavit Albertus Seba, Etzela Oostfrisius, Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino Carolinae Naturae Curiosorum collega xenocratus dictus; Societatis Regiae Anglicanae, et Instituti Bonensis, sodalis*. Seba's *Cabinet of Natural Curiosities*, as it is generally known, is regarded as one of the 18th century's greatest natural history achievements and remains one of the most prized natural history books of all time. Though it was common for men of his profession to collect natural specimens for research purposes, Amsterdam-based pharmacist Albertus Seba (1665-1736), who made a fortune working for the VOC (Dutch East India Company), had a passion that led him far beyond the call of duty. His collection of natural history objects was displayed in four very large volumes, which are now very rare. This plate, numbered CI, of Volume I, shows a *Lacerta, Americana, maxima, Cordylus & Caudiverbera*, or, an American lizard (see Landwehr, p. 519), most probably *Dracaena guianensis* Daudin, 1801. Slight fraying and toning to the very outer margins; weak central, vertical fold; the left margin a bit uneven from previous binding; otherwise a very good, clean copy. Adler I, p. 9; Landwehr, 178; Nissen ZBI, 3793.

[52] **Seba, A.**

Giant lizard [Plate 82 of Seba's *Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri accurata descriptio* I]. Amsterdam, Jansson-Waesberg, J. Wetsteen and William Smith, 1734. Large folio (49.5 x 34.0 cm). Engraved plate. € 200

= A fine herpetological plate - dealing exclusively with chameleons - from one of the most splendid and largest natural history works from the mid-18th century, fully titled: *Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri accurata descriptio et iconibus artificiosissimus expressio per universam physices historiam. Opus, cui, in hoc rerum genere, nullum par exstisit. Ex toto terrarum orbe collegit, digessit,*

descripsit, et depingendum curavit Albertus Seba, Etzela Oostfrisius, Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino Carolinae Naturae Curiosorum collega xenocratus dictus; Societatis Regiae Anglicanae, et Instituti Bonensis, sodalis. Seba's *Cabinet of Natural Curiosities*, as it is generally known, is regarded as one of the 18th century's greatest natural history achievements and remains one of the most prized natural history books of all time. Though it was common for men of his profession to collect natural specimens for research purposes, Amsterdam-based pharmacist Albertus Seba (1665-1736), who made a fortune working for the VOC (Dutch East India Company), had a passion that led him far beyond the call of duty. His collection of natural history objects was displayed in four very large volumes, which are now very rare. This plate, numbered LXXXII, of Volume I, shows several species of chameleon, including one skeleton (see Landwehr, p. 521). Slight fraying and toning to the very outer margins; the left margin a bit uneven from previous binding; otherwise a very good, clean copy. Adler I, p. 9; Landwehr, 178; Nissen ZBI, 3793.

[53] **Seba, A.**

Giant snake [Plate 101 of Seba's *Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri accurata descriptio* Volume II]. Amsterdam, Jansson-Waesberg, J. Wetsteen and William Smith, 1735. Large folio (55.9 x 49.5 cm). Double-sized engraved plate. € 400

= A fine herpetological plate from one of the most splendid and largest natural history works from the mid-18th century, fully titled: *Locupletissimi rerum naturalium thesauri accurata descriptio et iconibus artificiosissimus expressio per universam physices historiam. Opus, cui, in hoc rerum genere, nullum par exstisit. Ex toto terrarum orbe collegit, digessit, descripsit, et depingendum curavit Albertus Seba, Etzela Oostfrisius, Academiae Caesareae Leopoldino Carolinae Naturae Curiosorum collega xenocratus dictus; Societatis Regiae Anglicanae, et Instituti Bonensis, sodalis.* Seba's *Cabinet of Natural Curiosities*, as it is generally known, is regarded as one of the 18th century's greatest natural history achievements and remains one of the most prized natural history books of all time. Though it was common for men of his profession to collect natural specimens for research purposes, Amsterdam-based pharmacist Albertus Seba (1665-1736), who made a fortune working for the VOC (Dutch East India Company), had a passion that led him far beyond the call of duty. His collection of natural history objects was displayed in four very large volumes, which are now very rare. This plate, numbered CI, of volume II, shows a *Serpens, blanda, Ceilonica, Pologna*, a snake from Ceylon (Sri Lanka) (see Landwehr, p. 547). Slight fraying and toning to the very outer margins; weak central, vertical fold; the left margin a bit uneven from previous binding; otherwise a very good, clean copy. Adler I, p. 9; Landwehr, 178; Nissen ZBI, 3793.

[54] **Severinus, M. A. [Severino]**

Vipera pythia. Id est, de viperae naturae, veneno, medicina, demonstrationes, & experimenta nova. Padua, Paulus Frambotti, 1651. 4to (24.0 x 17.0 cm). Engraved, pictorial title page and letterpress title page with woodcut vignette; xii, 522, xxiv pp. Contemporary speckled wrappers, under later grey wrappers. € 750

= Marco Aurelio Severino (1580-1656), often Latinized to Marcus Aurelius Severinus, was an Italian surgeon, anatomist, and "an early student of the anatomy of repti-

les" (Adler). As noted by Adler, "Severino's only strictly herpetological book is '*Vipera Pythia*' (1650), reissued with slight modifications in 1651" (this copy). Provenance: "For Peyton Rous from Charles de Kay 12 April 1931", written on the front wrapper verso. "Charles Augustus de Kay, or DeKay (1848-1935) was a linguist, critic, writer of poetry and prose, American Consul General in Berlin, and fencer. "He was an art and literary critic for The New York Times for 18 years" (Wikipedia). His daughter, Marion Eckford de Kay (1896-1985) was married to Francis Peyton Rous (1879-1970), an American Nobel Prize-winning virologist. "Rous was involved in the discovery of the role of viruses in the transmission of certain types of cancer. On October 13, 1966, he was awarded a Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his work. In 1911, as a pathologist, he made his seminal observation that a malignant tumor (specifically, a sarcoma) growing on a domestic chicken could be transferred to another fowl simply by exposing the healthy bird to a cell-free filtrate. This finding, that cancer could be transmitted by a virus (now known as the Rous sarcoma virus, a retrovirus), was widely discredited by most of the field's experts at that time. Since he was a relative newcomer, it was several years before anyone even tried to replicate his prescient results. However, some influential researchers were impressed enough to nominate him to the Nobel Committee as early as 1926 (and in many subsequent years). Rous finally received the award 40 years later at the age of 87; he remains the oldest recipient of the Nobel Prize for Medicine or Physiology" (Wikipedia). Uncut. Spine and shield broken and heavily chipped. Lacking the author's portrait, as often. Rather weak damp-stain in the top margin of a few leaves (apparently from before binding). In all a very good, complete copy. Adler II, pp. 15-16.

[55] **Sicherer, P. F.**

Seps tridactylus. Dissertatio inauguralis quam consensu gratiosi medicorum ordinis praeside Guilielmo Ludov. Rapp. Tubingae [Tübingen], Richter, 1825. 4to (23.8 x 19.7 cm). 16 pp.; one large, folded lithographed plate. Without wrappers (as issued). € 300

= A rare work, the first dealing exclusively with an almost snake-like lizard, with peculiar, rudimentary legs, each bearing three toes, hence the epithet *tridactylus*. This is the thesis of the medical doctor, art benefactor, bibliophile, and herpetologist Philipp Friedrich Sicherer (1803-1861) from Heilbronn, Germany. The inauguration was supervised by the German medical doctor and naturalist Wilhelm Ludwig von Rapp (1774-1868), who had studied with Cuvier in Paris (see Adler). The British Museum Catalogue lists Rapp as author too, but the tradition of professors writing their students' theses had been abandoned years earlier, and the work clearly lists Sicherer as (single) author. The genus name *Seps* has mislead some people into thinking that medical doctor Sicherer's thesis dealt with sepsis! The species discussed and illustrated is *Lacerta chalcides* L., now known as the three-toed lizard, occurring in Northern Africa, Sicily, Sardinia, and parts of continental southern Italy. The synonymous name *tridactylus* was introduced by Laurenti in 1768, and the genus *Seps* by Lacépède, in a non-binominal work. Sicherer provided a correct synonymy, yet preferred the more descriptive name *tridactylus* over the older, valid *chalcides*. Edges a bit frayed; very light damp-stain in the lower margin; fold in the top outer corner of the plate; otherwise, very good, unmarked. Adler III, p. 117; Cat. BM(NH), pp. 1646, 1921. Not in Nissen.

[56] **Siebold, C. T. E., von**

Observationes quaedam de Salamandris et Tritonibus. Berolini [Berlin], August Petch, 1828. 4to (24.9 x 20.6 cm). 30 pp.; one large, folded, lithographed plate. Without wrappers, as published. € 350

= Thesis written by the Würzburger zoologist Carl [or Karl] Theodor Ernst von Siebold (1804-1885), cofounder of the famous, influential *Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie*. "Siebold was one of the great comparative zoologists of his era. ... Siebold's herpetological works are few but significant, beginning with his doctoral dissertation, ... a detailed study of the anatomy and reproductive biology of *Salamandra salamandra*" (Adler). Inscribed on the title in a difficult old hand (dated Aschaffenburg, 26.II. [18]83). Uncut. Edges, especially the title page, a bit frayed and chipped; scattered spotting, mostly marginal and mild; otherwise very good, complete. Very rare. We found only one auction record. Adler III, pp. 88-89; DSB 12, p. 420. Not in Cat. BM(NH).

[57] **Smith, A.**

Illustrations of the zoology of South Africa; consisting chiefly of figures and descriptions of the objects of natural history collected during an expedition into the interior of South Africa, in the years 1834, 1835, and 1836; fitted out by "The Cape of Good Hope Association for Exploring Central Africa". Published under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. Mammalia. Aves. Reptilia. Pisces. Invertebratae. [Complete]. London, Smith, Elder and Co., [1838]-1849. Five volumes in five. Large 4to (31.6 x 26.6 cm). Reptilia: (ii [index], 28 [appendix] pp., errata leaf; 78 plates (75 plates hand-coloured, plates 30, 42, and 48 plain as intended); Mammalia: vii pp. (including index); 52 plates (numbered I-XVII, XIX-XXXVI, XXXVIII-LIII, VIIIbis); 48 hand-coloured, four (8bis, 15, 21, 25, plain, as intended); plates 18 and 37 not published - see Mammalia index list); Pisces: [i] p. (index); 31 hand-coloured plates; Aves: [ii] pp.; 114 hand-coloured plates; Invertebratae: [ii], 75 pp.; four hand-coloured plates, making a total of 279 plates (272 hand-coloured) most by and after George H. Ford, and all with descriptive text on unnumbered leaves. Uniform publisher's green blind-stamped cloth with floral pattern on the boards and gilt title on the spines. Brown endpapers. € 16.500

= This is a rarely seen complete copy, in a fine condition, of this magnificent magnum opus of the British naturalist Sir Andrew Smith (1797-1872), regarded as "the father of South African Zoology" (Adler). All parts on vertebrates were written by Smith, with fine plates, nearly all by George Henry Ford (1808-1876). As member of the expedition he was able to draw each specimen after living or recently dead animals. Included is the often missing complete invertebrate section to which Smith acted as editor only. The text is by William Sharp Mac'Leay (1792-1865). It consists of four parts, viz. *On the Cetoniidae of South Africa* (52 pp., one plate); *On the brachyurous decapod Crustacea brought from the Cape by Dr. Smith* (19 pp., two plates); and *On a new species of Cerapterus* (four pp., one plate). Provenance: The North Devon Athenaeum, Barnstaple (Rock Trust), with their small stamp "bequeathed by H. H. Sharland" (probably the wholesale optician and zoologist Herbert Henry Sharland [d. 1894]), on title page versos and in a few text leaf lower margins. A cancellation letter, writ-

ten by the Athenaeum's Head Librarian, and directed to Wheldon & Wesley, loosely inserted. Minimal shelf-wear, mainly to spine bottom edges. Invertebrate plates mildly foxed, as usual, otherwise only an occasional small spot, and in all a truly excellent set. Adler I, p. 36; Cat. BM(NH) p. 1942; Crane Library, AC24; Horn-Schenkling, 14355 (for Mac'Leay); Nissen ZBI, 3868; Wood, p. 570.

[58] **Smith, A.**

On the snakes of Southern Africa. Edinburgh, Adam Black, 1826. 8vo (22.5 x 14.4 cm). 7 pp. [numbered 248-254]. Original printed wrappers. € 150

= An early paper on South African snakes written by the British naturalist Sir Andrew Smith (1797-1872), regarded as 'the father of South African Zoology' (Adler) and author the famous *Illustrations of the zoology of South Africa*, which includes the illustrations of many snake species. It is a little known fact, however, that he validly named and described several South African snakes much earlier in the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, exhibiting a view of the progressive discoveries and improvements in the Sciences and the Arts, conducted by Professor Jameson July ... October 1826* [this paper]. We offer the whole issue, with 200 pp.. Front wrapper with a small stamp and inscription. Binding weak, spine cover mostly perished, mildly foxed inside, otherwise very good. Adler I, p. 36. Not in Cat. BM(NH).

[59] **Sturm, J.**

Deutschlands Fauna in Abbildungen nach der Natur mit Beschreibungen. III. Abtheilung. Die Amphibien. Mit 61 Kupfertafeln. Nürnberg, J. Sturm, 1797-1828. Small 8vo (12.8 x 8.7 cm). Title page, 45 pp.; one plain plate and 60 finely hand-coloured plates, with 196 unnumbered explanatory text pages (excluding a few blanks). 20th-century dark green pebbled morocco. Boards with gilt border; spine with gilt bands and brown label with gilt title. Marbled endpapers. Marbled edges. € 3000

= A finely illustrated work, originally published in six parts over a very long period. The last issue, combining Parts 5 and 6, was published 23 years after the fourth, and was written by the German zoologist and entomologist Carl Ludwig Koch (1778-1857). Author of the first part was the German naturalist, natural history dealer (see Adler) and illustrator Jacob Sturm (1771-1848); Parts 2-4 were written by the naturalist, herpetologist and malacologist, Johann Wolf (1765-1824). It is not known why Sturm abandoned writing the text, whereas he continued contributing delicate and accurate illustrations. Only modesty could explain the absence of the name of Wolf from the named authors. Provenance: the oval stamp of "Biblioth. Duc Altenburg" on the title page verso; and a pictorial bookplate of "Emslie John Horniman, Garden Corner Chelsea", mounted on the front pastedown. Emslie John Horniman (1863-1932) was a British anthropologist, philanthropist and Liberal Party politician. Very rare (only one auction record in the last 50 years). The binding is modest but carefully done. A few notes in light pencil, one caption added in ink, otherwise a near mint copy. Adler III, pp. 53-54; Cat. BM(NH), p. 2043; Nissen ZBI, 4033. Not in the Crane Library.

[60] **Sturm, J.**

Deutschlands Fauna in Abbildungen nach der Natur mit Beschreibungen. III. Abtheilung. Die Amphibien. 1. - IV. Heft. Nürnberg, J. Sturm, 1797-1805. Small 8vo (13.3 x 9.3 cm). One plain plate and 47 finely hand-coloured plates

[12 plates in each part] with 164 unnumbered explanatory text leaves (32; 40; 64; 28 [including two blanks]). Original uniform printed wrappers. In original plain sleeves. € 950

= The rare start - as issued - of a finely illustrated work, originally published in six parts over a very long period. The present parts were all illustrated by the German naturalist, natural history dealer (see Adler) and illustrator Jacob Sturm (1771-1848). Sturm also wrote the text of the first part (published in 1797), the other three (slowly published in 1799, 1802, and 1805) were written by the German naturalist Johann Wolf (1765-1824). The last issue, combining parts five and six, was published 23 years after the fourth, and was written by Carl Ludwig Koch. It is not included here. It is not known why Sturm abandoned writing the text, whereas he continued contributing delicate and accurate illustrations. Only modesty could explain the absence of the name of Wolf from the named authors. Provenance: the Wahlgren library. Rare, especially with the original printed wrappers included (for a complete copy there is only one auction record in the last 50 years). Wrappers to the third part tattered, a few others partly split at spine. Except for a few, small spots, the text and plates clean, the colouring beautifully detailed and bright. In all a near mint copy. Adler III, pp. 53-54; Nissen ZBI, 4033. Not in the Crane Library.

[61] **Van Denburgh, J.**

The reptiles of western North America. An account of the species known to inhabit California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, British Columbia, Sonora and Lower California. Volume I. Lizards. [AND] Volume II. Snakes and turtles. [Complete]. San Francisco, CA, California Academy of Sciences, 1922. Two volumes in two. Large 8vo (26.5 x 18.0 cm). 1,028 pp.; 128 plain plates. Uniform, near contemporary red buckram. Spines with gilt titles. € 180

= A rare fine, bound set of this important monograph on the reptiles of California and adjacent regions, dealing with a zoogeographical rather than a geopolitical unit. This is the magnum opus of the American herpetologist John Van Denburgh (1872-1924). According to Adler, "As Holbrook's 'North American Herpetology' (1842) did for eastern North America, Van Denburgh's magnum opus 'The Reptiles of Western North America,' in two large volumes (1922), laid the foundation for the present-day herpetological studies in the American West". The illustrations - on glossy paper - and descriptions are excellent, and so are these copies: without any markings whatsoever. Neatly bound, which is rather exceptional. The spines are a bit sunned but that is the only 'defect'. Adler I, pp. 72-73; Cat. BM(NH) Supplement, p. 1355; Crane Library, AC93.

[62] **Weigel, C. E. von [and others]**

Beytrag zur Bestimmung der Schlangenarten [in: Abhandlungen der Hallischen naturforschenden Gesellschaft. Erster Band]. Dessau und Leipzig, Hallische naturforschende Gesellschaft, 1783. 8vo (20.1 x 11.8 cm). xl, [vi], half-title, 380 pp.; two larger, folded, engraved plates. Near contemporary boards. Paper label with script title on the spine. All edges red. € 450

= First volume, with twenty contributions by various naturalists. Includes Christian Ehrenfried von Weigel's *Beytrag zur Bestimmung der Schlangenarten* (54 pp.), as well as the description of a new snake (*Beschreibung einer Schlange* [8 pp.]). One plate shows new Coleoptera by Johann Gottlieb

Schaller (*Neue Insekten*; [112 pp.]; followed by the same author's *Etwas zur Naturgeschichte der sogenannten Sackträger* [5 pp.]); another, by He[i]nrich Julius Tode, dealing with a new fungus. "Weigel was much preoccupied with accurate descriptions, and took pains to define his measurements and scale counts. The paper contains comments on many South American species, and on the works of Linnaeus and Laurenti" (Vanzolini). Small stamp in the top margin of the title page; a few remnants of glue and an old antiquarian's stamp on the front pastedown. Light dampstain in the top margin and gutter of a few gatherings; otherwise a very good, clean copy. Rare. Adler III, p. 465 (Weigel), Vanzolini I, p. 5 (Weigel); Horn-Schenkling, 19057, 19058 (Schaller). Tode not in Volbracht.

[63] **Wied [-Neuwied], [M. A. P. Prinz zu]**

Verzeichniss der Reptilien, welche auf einer Reise im nördlichen America beobachtet wurden. Dresden, E. Blochmann & Sohn, 1865. 4to (29.8 x 23.2 cm). viii, 141, [ii] pp.; seven hand-coloured plates of reptiles of North America (some folding). Later quarter linen over plain boards. Spine with gilt title. € 1250

= A very rare work with fine hand-coloured plates written by the German explorer and herpetologist Prince Alexander Philipp Maximilian zu Wied-Neuwied (1782-1867), discussing reptiles and amphibians from North America, with an emphasis on turtles, but also on salamanders, and on snakes and other reptiles. It includes several new species. "In 1832, his Brazilian adventure completed, Wied embarked on his second exploration, a journey to the United States to compare the Indians and natural history of North America to those of South America...His accounts of the trip are second in importance only to those of the American explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark as a record of the trans-Mississippian region. Wied's report ('Reise in das innere Nord-America,')... was justly renowned and [Carl] Bodmer's watercolors are only today being recognized for their great historical and artistic value...Wied described a number of America's commonest amphibians and reptiles... His major report on the reptiles [this work], illustrated with seven beautifully handcolored plates of turtles and salamanders by Bodmer, was published shortly before the prince's death" (Adler). In the 1980's its rarity led to the publication of a limited-edition reprint edition by Bibliomania, also with hand-colouring. Some foxing to the text, the plates much cleaner. In all a very good copy. Adler I, pp. 22-23; Cat. BM(NH) p. 2316; Nissen ZBI, 4400.

[64] **Wiedersheim, R.**

Die Anatomie der Gymnophionen. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1879. 4to (29.5 x 23.0 cm). 106 pp.; nine tinted lithographed plates. Original printed wrappers. € 100

= An important herpetological contribution by the German comparative anatomist and herpetologist Robert Wiedersheim (1848-1923), author of the influential "*Lehrbuch der vergleichende Anatomie der Wirbeltiere*" (1882) - see Adler. Gymnophiona are more closely related to caecilians than to frogs or salamanders. The name derives from the Greek words γυμνος (gymnos, naked) and οφίς (ophis, snake), as the caecilians were originally thought to be related to snakes. Uncut. Small bookseller's label mounted on the front wrapper; some light, scattered foxing; gradually weakening damp-staining to the text leaves, the plates only with a weak stain in the top margin; otherwise a very good copy. Adler II, pp. 99-100; Cat. BM(NH) p. 2316.

[65] **Wilhelm, G. T.**

Unterhaltungen aus der Naturgeschichte. Die Amphibien. Wien, privately published, 1809. 8vo (18.4 x 11.1 cm). Engraved title page, [xvi], 328 pp., 40 engraved and finely hand-coloured plates. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards. The spine with gilt vignettes, gilt patterned foot, red and green morocco labels the red one with gilt title. Patterned endpapers. € 400

= Part of a series, but the only volume dealing with amphibians and reptiles, including snakes and turtles, by the German dean, father and teacher, Gottlieb Tobias Wilhelm (1758-1811). The vast majority of the beautiful illustrations are well-coloured; a few are merely tinted in one or two colours. According to Nissen, this is the second edition, the first one having been published in Augsburg, in 1794. The Viennese edition was published from 1810 onwards, but this copy is dated 1809 and apparently published by Wilhelm himself during his lifetime. Boards a bit rubbed. A few small wormholes in the hinges, joints reinforced with cloth strip, but in a very nice contemporary binding. Old inscription on first blank. The text and plates very clean and complete. Adler III, pp. 50-51; Nissen ZBI, 4408.

[66] **Williston, S. W.**

The University survey of Kansas. Vol. IV. Paleontology. Part 1. Upper Cretaceous. Topeka, KS, Geological Survey of Kansas, 1898. Large 8vo (26.0 x 19.0 cm). Tissue-guarded frontispiece, 594 pp.; 120 plates. Original blind-stamped cloth with gilt title on the spine and gilt vignette on the front board. € 300

= A surprisingly rare work on the well-preserved Cretaceous faunas of Kansas. Reptiles and molluscs feature prominently, and many species are described as new. The various groups of reptiles were described by the editor, dipterologist, herpetologist and ornithologist Samuel Wendell Williston (1851-1918); the Mollusca were treated by the American palaeontologist William Newton Logan (1869-1941). The imaginative frontispiece shows the ferocious reptiles of the Kansas Cretaceous seas. Bookplate on front pastedown, label on spine foot; front inner joint weak, otherwise a very good, clean copy. Adler II, pp. 125-126 (for Williston); Cat. BM(NH) Supplement, p. 1438. Not in Ward and Carozzi.

[67] **Wolf, J.**

Abbildung und Beschreibung der Kreuzotter. Mit einer illuminirten Kupfertafel. Nürnberg, Riegel und Wießner, 1815. 4to (22.7 x 19.2 cm). Title page, 12 pp.; one finely engraved plate in original hand-colouring. Contemporary marbled wrappers. Paper label with script title mounted on front wrapper. € 450

= A rare work on the morphology, anatomy and history of the European adder, known as *Kreuzotter* in modern German. Written by the German naturalist, ornithologist, and herpetologist Johann Wolf (1765-1824). "In 1815, Wolf authored a small booklet on vipers and other snakes 'Abbildung und Beschreibung der Kreuzotter... In it, Wolf compared *Vipera* to *Natrix*, especially their dentation, and described some viper bites and details about snake reproduction" (Adler, p. 54). The plate is by the famous German herpetologist, naturalist, natural history dealer (see Adler) and engraver Jacob Sturm (1771-1848), who is renowned for his fine, detailed and accurate zoological illustrations. Wolf, in turn, wrote

parts II-IV of Sturm's *Deutschlands Fauna in Abbildungen nach der Natur mit Beschreibungen. III. Abtheilung. Die Amphibien* (1799-1805). Some wear to the wrappers and mild foxing to the text; a marginal note in pencil, and a short inscription in the lower margin of the title, otherwise very good, clean. Adler III, pp. 53-54 (Sturm), 54-55 (Wolf). Not in Nissen. Not in the Crane Library.



[20] Fayer, J.

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