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ON THE DATES OF PUBLICATION OF W. DE HAAN'S  
VOLUME ON THE CRUSTACEA OF P. F. VON SIEBOLD'S  
"FAUNA JAPONICA"

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(With a portrait)

BETWEEN 1833 and 1850 P. F. von Siebold published his important *Fauna Japonica*. Though this work was intended to treat of the whole of the Japanese fauna, only the volumes on the Vertebrates and the Crustacea were published. The authors of the Vertebrata volumes were C. J. Temminck and H. Schlegel, while W. de Haan wrote on the Crustacea. In a letter (n. 3/1303) of 17 February 1849 from C. J. Temminck, then director of the Leiden Museum, to the Netherlands Ministry of Internal Affairs, it is stated that J. A. Herklots studied the other invertebrates for the *Fauna Japonica*; no volume by Herklots, however, has been published in this series. Von Siebold was the editor of the *Fauna Japonica* and did not write any of the volumes himself, though he contributed for instance an important introduction to the volume of the Crustacea. The volumes of the *Fauna Japonica* were published in separate fascicles, which appeared at irregular times.

De Haan's volume dealing with the Crustacea of the *Fauna Japonica* is one of the most important early carcinological publications as it contains the descriptions of numerous new genera and species. It is therefore repeatedly consulted by anyone seriously occupied in the study of Decapod and Stomatopod Crustacea. This volume was published in seven fascicles, called "Decades." It is of course of the utmost importance, not in the least for carcinological nomenclature, to know the dates of publication and the exact contents as to text and plates of each separate "Decas." Since 1943 I have been trying to obtain this information, but until very recently I was unsuccessful. In 1947 (Holthuis, *Siboga Exped.*, mon. 39 a 8: 85 (footnote)) I published the dates of publication as far as they were known to me, but because of lack of information my 1947 list is incomplete, contains several errors, and thus should be ignored. In December 1951 and January 1952, however, I had the good fortune to gain possession of such data, that enabled me to give the exact year of publication of each part of the text and of all the plates of De Haan's work. These dates are as shown in the table on p. 37.

The sources from which I obtained my information are discussed below. For convenience's sake these sources are arranged in two groups, viz. those for the text (I) and those for the plates (II), the latter group being divided in group IIa for the plates of decades I-V, and group IIb for the plates of decades VI and VII. Each of these three groups (I, IIa, IIb) is split into two categories: A for the published and B for the unpublished sources. In paragraph III the title-pages, the dedication and the wrappers of the fascicles will be discussed. Paragraph IV deals with the 1934 Tokyo photolith reprint edition of De Haan's work; it is followed by a short biographical note on De Haan.

Year	Decas	Sheet	Pages	Plates
1833	I	{ c, d 1- 6	{ ix-xvi <sup>1</sup> 1- 24	1-8, A, B, circ. 2
1835	II	7-16	25- 64	9-15, 17, C, D
1837	III	17, 18	65- 72	16, 18-24, E, F
1839	IV	19-27	73-108	25-32, G, H
1841	V	28-41	109-164	33-37, 39-42, 47
1844	VI & VII p.p.	—	—	38, 43-46, 48, 51-55, I-N
1849	VI p.p.	42-49	165-196	49, 50, O-Q
1849	VII p.p.	50-61	197-243	
1849	—	a-h	i-xxxi <sup>2</sup>	—
1850	—	A-C	vii-xviii <sup>3</sup>	—

<sup>1</sup> De Haan's "Praemissa" and "Expositio".

<sup>2</sup> De Haan's "Praefatio."

<sup>3</sup> Von Siebold's "Commentatio."

## I. TEXT.

### A. Published Sources

1. *The Crustacea volume of the "Fauna Japonica" itself.* The dates of publication of the text for the larger part are provided by De Haan's work itself. On the first page of each of the decades II to VII, namely, the number of the decas and the year of publication is given. So one finds in the lower right-hand corner of p. 25 the printed indication "Decas Secunda 1835." This at once settles the dates of publication of the text of decades II to VII (pp. 25 to 243). Pages 1 to 24 obviously form decas I and the date of publication of this first decas is found on p. 35, where De Haan remarks: "Post editam primam Decadem anno 1833 . . .," which shows that the first decas was published in 1833. Four introductory notes accompany the Crustacea volume, viz. Von Siebold's "Commentatio physico-historica de Crustaceis Japonicis" (pp. vii-xvii), and De Haan's "Praefatio" (pp. i-xxxi), "Praemissa" (pp. ix, x) and "Expositio dispositionis circularis Crustaceorum" (of which only pp. xi-xvi have been published). The dates of publication of the former two introductions are given in the text: De Haan's "Praefatio" is dated 1849, while Von Siebold's "Commentatio" according to the signature was written in April 1850; it must have been published in that same year, since the publication of the whole volume was finished in 1850.

2. *Sherborn & Jentink's paper, 1895, "On the Dates of the Parts of Siebold's Fauna Japonica and Giebel's Allgemeine Zoologie (first edition)" in Proc. zool. Soc. Lond., 1895: 149, 150.* In this paper the dates of publication of the various parts of the text of all volumes of *Fauna Japonica* are given. The conclusions reached by Sherborn and Jentink for the Crustacea volume agree with those given here. Neither of these two authors, however, seems to have been aware of the existence of De Haan's "Praemissa" and "Expositio," since this part of the text is not mentioned by them.

3. *Reviews of De Haan's work in contemporary abstracting journals.* Erichson (1842, *Arch. Naturgesch.*, 8 (2): 317) gave the years 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839 and 1841 as the respective dates of publication of decades I to V, but the contents of each decas has not been given by him. Peters (1851, *Arch. Naturgesch.*, 17 (2): 393) stated De Haan's Crustacea volume to be complete, and says that decades VI and VII were published in 1849, without giving the contents of

these decades either. In the abstracting part of the journal *Isis*, 1842 : 386-391, it is mentioned that the first four decades of the present work appeared between 1833 and 1839, but the contents of each decas is not indicated ; this abstract is important, however, since it deals rather extensively with De Haan's "Praemissa" and "Expositio," making it thereby clear that these two introductions must have been published between 1833 and 1839 with one of the first four decades. In *Isis*, 1845 : 925, 926, decas V is reviewed, it is stated to consist of pp. 109 to 164 and to have been published in 1841.

From the data found in the published sources it is thus possible to find the exact year of publication of every part of the text of De Haan's work, with the exception of the "Praemissa" and the "Expositio," of which we only know that they were published between 1833 and 1839. These two introductory chapters are wanting in the copy of De Haan's work in the University Library of Leiden, in the library of Teyler's Foundation in Haarlem, and also in one of the two copies in the library of the Zoological Gardens of Amsterdam. It seems obvious that De Haan in 1849, when finishing his book, could no longer support the statements and opinions expressed in his "Praemissa" and "Expositio," and, therefore, instead of finishing the latter, withdrew both and replaced them by his "Praefatio." The only two copies of De Haan's work known to me to contain the "Praemissa" and the "Expositio," are the copy that has been in the possession of the late Dr. J. G. de Man and which now is the property of the library of the Amsterdam Zoological Gardens, and my own copy, which will be more extensively discussed below under paragraph I. B. 1.

#### B. Unpublished sources

1. *J. O. Westwood's copy of the Crustacea volume of "Fauna Japonica."* A very important source of information in my search for the dates of publication of De Haan's work proved to be a copy of this publication which I purchased in December 1951 from Messrs. Blackwell, Oxford. This copy was presented by De Haan to J. O. Westwood and later came into the possession of F. W. Hope. The importance of this copy is due to the fact that the wrappers of the first five decades are retained and bound with the volume. On these wrappers the contents of each decas is indicated in pencil or in ink. On the wrappers of the first four decades the numbers of the sheets of the text and the letters and numbers of the plates contained in them are written in pencil. The wrapper of the fifth decas differs from those of the first four in that the numbers of the plates contained in it are written in ink, though the numbers of the sheets of the text are given in pencil. A comparison of the handwriting of the inscriptions on the wrappers with letters, which are in the archives of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie at Leiden, showed that there is little doubt that the inscriptions in pencil were made by J. O. Westwood, while that in ink was done by W. de Haan. The information given on the wrappers thus may be considered as entirely trustworthy ; it fully agrees with the data given in the above table. On the wrapper of the first decas it is indicated that sheets c and d, containing De Haan's "Praemissa" and his "Expositio," were published with that first decas, thus in 1833. This information fills the last gap in our knowledge concerning the dates of publication of the text.

A pencil inscription in J. O. Westwood's handwriting, made in the lower right-hand corner of p. xvi of the "Expositio" in the Westwood copy of De Haan's work, says : "So far only published of this Introduction." It thus

confirms that of the "Expositio," only pp. xi to xvi were published (the "Expositio" ends abruptly in the middle of a sentence at the end of p. xvi). This agrees well with the remark in *Isis*, 1842 : 388, concerning the "Expositio" : "Hier reisst unser Text ab, nehmlieh mit p. XVI."

2. *De Haan's personal "Memorandum."* The library of the Zoological Gardens of Amsterdam possesses a number of papers in W. de Haan's handwriting, mainly being extracts from scientific publications. These papers were presented to the library by De Haan's widow after his death in 1855. Among them I found a "Memorandum" in which De Haan had noted the most important events of his life between 1807 and December 1843. In this "Memorandum" the years of publication of decades I to V of his *Fauna Japonica* are given, though without any indication as to the contents of these decades. The years of publication mentioned by De Haan agree well with those given here, except that decas IV according to De Haan was published in 1840. This, however, obviously is a mistake.

## IIa. PLATES (Decades I to V).

### A. Published sources

1. *The Crustacea volume of the "Fauna Japonica" itself.* Very little positive information as to the dates of publication of the plates is contained in De Haan's work itself. Some information, however, may be obtained from the fact that the plates generally were published before the corresponding text, and that in several instances De Haan changed his opinion about the correct name for a species after the plate (bearing the incorrect name) was published. Thus we find in his work a number of species for which on the plates a name is employed differing from the name used for the same species in the text. The names used on the plates then are corrected in the erratum, while very often in the text dealing with the species the incorrect name used on the plate is given in parentheses after the reference to this plate. In such cases we generally may assume that the plate was published before the corresponding text, and that it thus appeared with a previous decas. This, however, is no fixed rule, since the possibility exists that the plates of a certain decas were printed before the printing of the text of the same decas was finished, so that there might have been a short space of time in which corrections still could be made in the text, though it was no longer possible to do so in the plates. A good example showing the use of different names for one species in the text and on the plates, and even in different parts of the text, is that of *Cancer setifer*. This species was named by De Haan on p. 18 and on pl. 3 fig. 3 *Cancer (Xantho) setifer*, on p. 50 he gave it the name *Cancer (Pilumnus) setifer*. As p. 18 forms part of decas I, and p. 50 of decas II, it becomes very probable that pl. 3 was published with decas I. On pl. 7 fig. 1 De Haan uses the name *Ocypode (Macrophthalmus) depressa* Rupp., while in the text on p. 54 (Decas II) the name *Ocypode (Macrophthalmus) japonica* is used for the same animal, the latter name also being employed on pl. 15 fig. 2. This makes it probable that pl. 7 was published before decas II, thus with decas I. At the same time it becomes reasonably certain that pl. 15 was published after decas I. On pp. 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97 and 98 of decas IV De Haan in the text for certain species uses names differing from those which he gave to the same species on the pls. 21-24, indicating that pls. 21-24 were published before decas IV. In the same way it can be

shown that pl. 31 probably was published before p. 122 (Decas V). On pl. G the correct names are employed for the species, which were incorrectly named on pls. 21-24, so that pl. G was obviously published after pls. 21-24. However, that one has to be careful in drawing conclusions on the above mentioned data is shown by the fact that on pl. G. two species are named, viz., *Maja* (*Huenia*) *elongata* and *Maja* (*Huenia*) *heraldica*, which in the text on p. 95 (Decas IV) are united and considered to be only the male and female of one species *Maja* (*Huenia*) *proteus*. According to the above method of reasoning pl. G was published before decas IV, but there is conclusive evidence (see paragraph IIa B1) that this plate was published with decas IV. In the same way, on pl. D the name *Grapsus* (*Pachysoma*) *fascicularis* is employed for a species which on p. 60 (Decas II) has been given the name *Grapsus* (*Pachysoma*) *bidens*. Though this information points to pl. D having been published before decas II, it can be proved here too that it actually was published with decas II (see paragraph IIa B1). The solution for this seeming contradiction in the data concerning the two last mentioned instances may be found in the possibility, hinted at in the beginning of the present paragraph, that sometimes corrections may have been made in the text of a certain decas after the plates of that decas had been printed. Also in the arrangement of the species on the plates some indications for the dates of publication may be found. In considering the genera figured on pls. 1 to 17, we find the following sequence: *Portunus* (pls. 1, 2), *Corystes* (pl. 2), *Cancer* (pls. 3-6), *Ocypode* (pl. 7), *Grapsus* (pls. 7, 8), *Portunus* (pls. 9-13), *Corystes* (pl. 13), *Cancer* (pls. 13-15), *Ocypode* (pls. 15, 16), *Grapsus* (pls. 16, 17), *Pinnotheres* (pl. 16) (some small figures of *Ocypode*, *Grapsus* and *Hexapus* which are used to fill some space on pl. 11 are left out of consideration). The series *Portunus-Corystes-Cancer-Ocypode-Grapsus* found in pls. 1-8, is repeated in pls. 9-17. This obviously is due to the fact that, as remarked by De Haan on p. 35 (Decas II), additional material was received from Mr. D. W. Burger (not Bürger) after the publication of Decas I. In this material species were contained which made the preparation of new plates necessary: some of the groups had already been figured. It is thus likely that pls. 1 to 8 were published with decas I, and that pl. 9 is the first plate of decas II. Since the actual descriptive text dealing with the species starts in decas II on p. 37, no discrepancy in this text is caused by the new material sent by Mr. Burger, as the additions and changes still could be made in the manuscript. Decas III, however, starts with an appendix, based on additional material received from Burger after the publication of decas II. The species dealt with in this appendix are figured on pl. 18. This plate thus must have been published after decas II. The information concerning the dates of publication found in De Haan's work itself is rather vague, but it certainly contains valuable indications supporting the correctness of other information.

2. *Reviews of De Haan's publication in contemporary abstracting journals.* In *Isis*, 1842: 386, it is stated that with decades I to IV were published "Tab. 32. 2 et 8"; a remark on p. 387 makes it clear that is meant 32 plates showing the entire animals, 8 plates with the oral parts and 2 circular plates. In *Isis*, 1845: 925, it is said that decas V contains "t. 33-47." From these statements one may conclude that pls. 1-32, A-H, and circ. 1, 2 were published between 1833 and 1839, while pls. 33-47 were issued in 1841. It will be pointed out below, in paragraph IIa B1, that this information is not accurate.

B. *Unpublished sources*1. J. O. Westwood's copy of the Crustacea volume of "*Fauna Japonica*."

The inscriptions on the wrappers of the first five decades, contained in this copy, make the dates of publication of the plates published with these decades perfectly clear. These dates are given in the above table. The information contained in the volume of De Haan's Crustacea itself (see paragraph IIa A 1) on the whole confirms the correctness of these dates and in no case contradicts it. The indications on the wrappers of the Westwood copy also agree rather well with the information given in the 1842 and 1845 volumes of *Isis* (see paragraph IIa A2), though here some discrepancies are noted. For instance, *Isis*, 1842, mentions the existence of two circular plates, while only one actually was published. In my Westwood copy the following remark is written in pencil on circular plate 2: "No "Circul. Tab. 1" appears to have been published." In this sentence the words "appears to have been" are crossed out and replaced by the word "was," while furthermore the remark "teste auct. in litt." is added. We may thus confidently accept the supposition that only one circular table, viz. circ. pl. 2, was published. In *Isis*, 1845, it is stated that pls. 33 to 47 of De Haan's work were published in 1841, while, according to the information found on the wrappers, pls. 38 and 43 to 46, were not published with decas V. In this case as well as in that of the circular plates, the reviewer in *Isis* probably considered his copy of decades V and I as incomplete and he obviously took it for granted that the wanting plates had in fact been published. That the indication on the cover of decas V of my Westwood copy is correct is supported by the condition of the plates of this Westwood copy. One can see that the text and the plates of the first five decades have been bound as a whole without decades VI and VII. The pages and the plates are cut on the upper, lower, and front edges, while the edges are coloured with a reddish marbling. After the publication of the sixth and seventh decades, the first five decades have obviously been taken out of their binding, the pages and the plates of the whole work have been placed in the correct order, and the complete copy has been rebound. With the second binding the pages only have been cut at the upper edge, which is gilded. The other edges of the pages are not cut this time. In this copy, therefore, the pages and the plates of the sixth and seventh decades are distinctly larger in size than those of decades I to V and thereby they may be easily recognised. Pls. 38 and 43 to 46 of my copy are not cut at the front and bottom edges and are distinctly larger than plates 37, 39 to 42, and 47, all of which have three edges cut. Accordingly this shows that plates 38, and 43 to 46 indeed are not published with decas V but with either decades VI or VII. Another argument in favour of the correctness of the indication on the wrapper of decas V is the fact that each of the decades I to V has been published with exactly 10 plates (the circular plate being left out of consideration).

2. *The archives of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden.* In a letter of 24 February 1950, Dr. John S. Garth of the Allan Hancock Foundation, Los Angeles, drew my attention to the fact that De Haan on his pl. G figures the oral parts of a species of crab for which he used the name *Leucippa Ensinae* Audouin. *Leucippa ensinadae*, now, was described for the first time by H. Milne Edwards and Lucas in 1843 (*Orbigny's Voy. Amér. mérid.*, 6 (1): 9) and this seems irreconcilable with the fact that De Haan's pl. G was published in

1839; it would have been far more logical if the latter had been published after 1843. The solution of this problem, provided by data from the archives of the Leiden Museum, proved to be rather simple. In these archives I found, among letters written by V. Audouin to De Haan, a list of "Crustacés Brachyures donnés à Mr. Dehaan par le muséum d'histoire naturelle de Paris. 1838." In this list is named as n. 15: "*Leucippa ensenadae*, Aud. (inédit) Côte du Chili. 1." It thus is obvious that De Haan, who received this specimen of *Leucippa ensenadae* in 1838 from Audouin, had it figured and published in 1839 under the manuscript name *Leucippe Ensinadae* Aud. on his pl. G. At the same time it is now explained why De Haan used the incorrect author's name (Audouin) for this species.

## IIb. PLATES (Decades VI and VII)

### A. Published sources

1. *The Crustacea volume of the "Fauna Japonica" itself.* Since with decades I to V the plates were always published together with the text, it would seem logical to assume that the plates also of decades VI and VII were published with the text of these decades, namely in 1849. In De Haan's work, however, there are some indications which point to the possibility that part of the plates, or all, were published before the text. So on pp. 177, 179, 180, 186, 192, 194, 195 (Decas VI) several specific names used on pls. 45 and 46 are corrected, which is an indication that these plates were published before the text. More important is the remark which De Haan makes in the text under *Squilla oratoria* (p. 224, decas VII) and under *Gonodactylus japonicus* (p. 225, decas VII). Under these two species he states: "Nomen speciei in tabula jam diu edita praevallet". As Stebbing (1908, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.*, 6: 45) already pointed out, this statement by De Haan obviously is meant to defend the names given by him, against *Squilla affinis* Berthold (1846, *Abh. Ges. Wiss. Gött.*, 3: 26) and *Gonodactylus Edwardsii* Berthold (1846, *ibid.*, 3: 30). Berthold's *Squilla affinis* in fact proves to be identical with *Squilla oratoria* De Haan, and *Gonodactylus Edwardsii* Berthold is a synonym of *Gonodactylus japonicus* De Haan, as was already shown by De Haan himself. If De Haan is right, pl. 51, which contains the figures both of *Squilla oratoria* and of *Gonodactylus japonicus* was published before 1846. No other information concerning these plates was found by me in literature.

### B. Unpublished sources

1. *Algemeen Rijksarchief (General State Archives).* In the archives of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie at Leiden, I found the minute of a letter (no. 3/1303) of 17 February 1849, written by C. J. Temminck, the director of the Museum, to the Netherlands Ministry of Internal Affairs, discussing Von Siebold's *Fauna Japonica*. In this letter it is stated that the Netherlands government paid a gratuity of 200 Dutch guilders for every published fascicle of Von Siebold's work. This remark by Temminck caused me to apply to the Algemeen Rijksarchief (General State Archives) in The Hague for further information. Mr. A. R. M. Mommers, Keeper of the Archives, was kind enough to inform me that the Netherlands government not only paid a gratuity but also bought 10 copies of each fascicle of the *Fauna Japonica*; these 10 fascicles were donated by the Government to various libraries in Holland. The dates

on which the various fascicles were distributed were looked up by Mr. Mommers and placed at my disposal. Mr. Mommers found that on 19 March 1844, decades VI and VII of the Crustacea were sent out. That these were not the complete sixth and seventh decades is made clear by a statement saying that on 30 September 1850, 5 plates and 32 sheets of text of decades VI and VII were distributed. Thus this means that in 1844, 16 of the plates of decades VI and VII were published, while in 1849 and 1850 the whole of the text and 5 of the plates of these decades, inclusive of the "Praefatio" by De Haan and the "Commentatio" by Von Siebold, were issued. This fits in very well with the information discussed in paragraph IIb A 1. It has just been stated that all but five of the plates of decades VI and VII have been published in 1844; one might raise objections against this statement, since the only thing we know is that these plates were distributed in 1844, and very well might have been published in 1843. This problem, however, is solved by another unpublished source.

2. *De Haan's personal "Memorandum."* As stated above (paragraph I B 2), De Haan's personal "Memorandum" covers the years 1807 till the end of 1843. In particular the years 1842 and 1843 are detailed. For 1842, only the publication of the "Bijdragen tot de kennis der Orthoptera" is mentioned. For 1843, De Haan states that he did not accomplish any scientific work and that nothing was published in that year. It is thus obvious that the plates of decades VI and VII, which were distributed March 19, 1844, have indeed been published in that same year.

3. *The archives of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden.* The only problem which remains to be solved is to find which were the plates published in 1844, and which plates were issued in 1849. Of the plates of decades VI and VII, thirteen, viz. pls. 38, 45, 46, 51-55, I-N\*, were printed by A. van der Gant et Comp., three plates (pls. 43, 44, 48) bear the indication "Lith. u. gedr. v. Arnz & Co." or "Lith., gedr., und n. d. Natur gez. v. Arnz. & Co.", while the remaining five plates (pls. 49, 50, O, P, Q) bear the inscription "Lith. Inst. A. Arnz & Co." Arnz & Co. of pls. 43, 44 and 48 was an establishment different from A. Arnz & Co. of pls. 49, 50, O, P, and Q. A. Arnz was the son of J. Arnz, the owner of a lithographing establishment in Düsseldorf, Germany. At the suggestion of C. J. Temminck, the son, A. Arnz, came to Holland in 1841 or 1842 to start his own lithographic establishment in Leiden (in the archives of the Leiden Museum there is the minute of a letter, no. 40/979 of 10 May 1841 from Temminck to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in which, on behalf of A. Arnz, freedom of import duties is asked for lithographic material and for furniture which A. Arnz wished to bring with him to Holland). Not only pls. 43, 44, and 48 of decades VI and VII, but also pls. 33, 41, 42, and 47 of decas V (published in 1841) bear the inscription "Lith. u. gedr. v. Arnz & Co." The fact that A. Arnz had not yet established himself in Leiden in 1841 makes it practically certain that pls. 33, 41-44, 47, and 48 were printed by J. Arnz in Düsseldorf. This furthermore is confirmed by the fact that "Lith. gedr., und n. d. Natur gez. v. Arnz & Co." is an abbreviation of the German "Lithographiert, gedruckt, und nach der Natur gezeichnet von Arnz & Co." The only plates in De Haan's volume printed by A. Arnz & Co. thus are pls. 49, 50, O,

\* Pl. I incorrectly bears the letter J (see erratum), so that there seemingly are 2 plates J; no plate K has been published.



P, and Q. From the minute of a letter in the archives of the Leiden Museum (no. 3/1303 of 17 February 1849 from C. J. Temminck to the Ministry of Internal Affairs), we learn that Ph. Fr. von Siebold at first published the *Fauna Japonica* at his own risk, but that he later turned the publishing of this work over to A. Arnz & Co. in Leiden. This change probably occurred in 1842, since on the wrapper of decas V (1841) of De Haan's work Siebold is still indicated as the publisher ("Ex officin. lithogr. auctoris"), while the 1842 title-page of the volume on the birds of the *Fauna Japonica* carries the inscription "Apud A. Arnz et Socios." It is only natural that A. Arnz, after taking over the publication of the *Fauna Japonica*, had the new plates for this work made at his own establishment. Therefore it seems probable that the 16 plates of decades VI and VII, which were printed by other firms (A. van der Gant and J. Arnz), were already finished when A. Arnz took over the publication of the *Fauna Japonica*. It also seems plausible that these 16 plates should be published before any new plates made by A. Arnz himself. This also is confirmed by the fact that on pl. O, printed by A. Arnz, the correct names are used for the species which on pls. 45 and 46 were incorrectly named. Though we cannot irrefutably prove the correctness of our supposition, it still seems safe to accept that pls. 38, 43-46, 48, 51-55, I-N of decades VI and VII were published in 1844, while the five plates printed by A. Arnz himself (pls. 49, 50, O-Q) were published in 1849. Thus the dates of publication of the whole volume of De Haan's work on the Crustacea of the *Fauna Japonica* are now known.

### III. TITLE-PAGES, DEDICATION, AND WRAPPERS.

The main title-page of my Westwood copy is slightly different from that of the copy of the Leiden University library. In both the page shows an intricate pattern, largely consisting of Japanese mythological and animal figures. Over this pattern the following title is printed: "*Fauna Japonica/sive/Descriptio animalium, quae in itinere per Japoniam, jussu et auspiciis/superiorum, qui summum in India Batava Imperium tenent,/suscepto, annis 1823-1830 collegit, notis,/observationibus et adumbrationibus illustravit/Ph. Fr. de Siebold,/conjunctis studiis/C. J. Temminck et H. Schlegel/pro vertebratis/atque/W. de Haan/pro invertebratis/elaborata./Regis Auspiciis edita./Lugduni Batavorum.*" In the Westwood copy, under the words "Lugduni Batavorum," the following inscription is printed: "1833./Apud Auctorem./Amstelodami Apud J. Müller et Co." In the copy in the Leiden University library, we find under the words "Lugduni Batavorum" the inscription: "1850./Apud Arnz et Socios." Furthermore, the name of the artist who made the background figures is indicated on the 1833 title-page, where below the inscription "Apud Auctorem" the indication "Erxleben sc." may be discerned; this indication is wanting on the 1850 title-page. In both copies there is a second title-page as follows: "*Fauna Japonica/auctore/Ph. Fr. de Siebold./Crustacea/elaborante/W. de Haan./Cum Tabulis Lithographicis LXX./Lugduni-Batavorum,/ex officin. lithogr. auctoris et typis J. G. La Lau./1850.*" The following page contains the dedication: "*Viris/excellentibus et illustribus/qui/Summo Indiae Batavae Imperio/praesunt,/Artium Scientiarumque Societati,/quae floret Bataviae,/sacrum.*" This dedication was published with the first decas. The wrapper of the first decas bears the following inscription: "*Fauna Japonica/auctore/Ph. Fr. de Siebold/Crustacea/elaborante/W. de*

Haan/Decas/I/Lugduni Batavorum./Ex officin. lithogr. auctoris." The title of the other wrappers is exactly like that of the first, the numbers of the decades only being different. The back half of the wrapper of decas III is preserved in my copy. It shows in the middle a vignette representing a small table with elevated margins on which the cephalothorax and the abdomen of a *Panulirus* species is seen lying on a piece of paper. Under the vignette the following inscriptions are placed: "Symbolum Longaevae Senectutis" and "Aeternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit. Virg."

#### IV. THE 1934 TOKYO REPRINT EDITION OF DE HAAN'S WORK

In 1934 a photolith reprint edition of the Crustacea volume of Von Siebold's *Fauna Japonica* was published in Tokyo. This well-executed reprint edition is an exact copy of the text and plates of De Haan's work. The title-page is that of 1833. Of the four introductions only De Haan's "Praefatio" and Von Siebold's "Commentatio" are reproduced (in my copy the latter is placed inadvertently between pages 164 and 165 of the descriptive text of the book). De Haan's "Praemissa" and "Expositio" are lacking in the Tokyo edition. The photolith text is followed by an accompanying note by K. Nakazawa, in which the identity of the various species described and figured by De Haan is given in a tabular form. This note consists of one unnumbered page and 9 pages numbered 1 to 9, it is dated 1934. On the back of the volume and on the cardboard cover in which it is sold is printed: Siebold/Fauna/Japonica/1/Crustacea/Lugd Batav/1833-50/Tokyo/1934/.

A curious error has been made in this reprint edition. Instead of p. 1 of the descriptive text, p. iii of the "Praefatio" has been printed, so that we find this p. iii in two places of the book while p. 1 is lacking.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE ON WILHEM DE HAAN

Wilhem de Haan was born in Amsterdam on 7 February 1801. His father, Pieter de Haan (18 July 1757-5 January 1833), was a banker in Amsterdam, who, after having occupied from 1806 till 1809 an important position in the Ministry of Naval and Colonial Affairs in The Hague, settled in 1809 in Leiden, where he became the owner of a cloth manufactory. Pieter de Haan is well known as the author of several important publications on economic problems relating to the Dutch colonies. His wife, Wyna Bierens, who died 11 June 1816, bore him six sons and one daughter.

As a boy, Wilhem de Haan was already much interested in natural history, and this interest guided the choice of his study when he entered Leiden University in 1818. In 1821 De Haan obtained the degree of "Matheseos et Philosophiae Naturalis Candidatus." He finished his study at the university 7 May 1825, when he became "Matheseos Magister" and "Philosophiae Naturalis Doctor." De Haan's early interests were in botany, especially the Cryptogamae, but later he turned his full attention to the invertebrate animals. His thesis was entitled "Monographiae Ammoniteorum et Goniatiteorum Specimen."

After having been appointed "Custos" for the Radiates and the Molluscs of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie at Leiden in December 1822, the

care of all the Invertebrate collections was entrusted to him in September 1823. Finally, in December 1827, he was appointed curator of the Invertebrates of that Museum. He kept this position till July 1846, when he was pensioned because of ill-health.

Though he published a few notes on Coelenterates De Haan's main interest was in the Arthropods. Apart from his fundamental work on the Japanese Crustacea, he worked and published on Papilionidea and Orthoptera from the East Indies, and undertook a study on the metamorphosis of Coleoptera, of which unfortunately only a single part has been published. The excellent quality of his work was generally recognised, as is evident from the fact that apart from being appointed correspondent (1833), extraordinary member (1851) and member (1855) of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences, he was corresponding member of the following foreign societies and Academies: Gesellschaft Correspondirender Botaniker, Regensburg, Germany (1819); Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Frankfurt a/Main, Germany (1825); Academia Labronica, Leghorn, Italy (1828); Société Linnéenne de Normandie, Caen, France (1829); Société d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (1830); Entomological Society, London (honorary member, 1833); Société Entomologique de France, Paris (1834); Societas Caesarea Naturae Curiosorum Mosquensis, Moscow (1835); Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino, Turin, Italy (1842). He undertook several trips in Holland and abroad: Heidelberg (1825), Hamburg, Berlin and Nürnberg (1826), Paris and Caen (1829).

On 11 November 1841, De Haan married Sophia E. van Vollenhoven. No children were born to them.

In October 1842 De Haan's life took a tragic turn. He was attacked by an illness which prevented him from performing his duties at the Museum and which soon resulted in the paralysis of the lower half of his body. This condition lasted till 1849, when it improved somewhat, enabling De Haan to perform slight bodily exercise, but he never entirely recovered. During his illness, De Haan did the few things he still could do for his institute, and from his bed he gave directions as to the arrangement of the collections and even identified some material. Furthermore, he made extracts from scientific publications and had a vivid interest in the various aspects of natural history. In 1847, shortly before his departure from Leiden to Haarlem, he finished the manuscript of his volume for Von Siebold's *Fauna Japonica*, which had been left unfinished since the beginning of his illness. It must have been a great satisfaction for him to know it completed in 1850. During the last years of his life he occupied himself with the study of the nerve pattern in the wings of Lepidoptera, a study that was interrupted by his death in Haarlem on 15 April 1855.

The work De Haan has done for science and for the Leiden Museum is invaluable, and too short has been the time that he could give to both. His illness prevented him from becoming a still more prominent figure in carcinological and entomological circles than he already was, and it is therefore the more remarkable that De Haan accepted his fate so calmly, so patiently, and with so much resignation. As his friend W. Vrolik wrote in his obituary notice of de Haan (1855, *Versl. Meded. K. Nederl. Akad. Wetensch.*, vol. 3: 399-408), he was a first rate example of steadfastness, persistency and patience.



WILHEM DE HAAN  
(1801-1855)

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