

Dr C. Beets (1916-1995) and the 'Rijksmuseum van Geologie en Mineralogie'

C.F. Winkler Prins

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Dr Cornelis Beets, internationally renowned specialist of Indonesian Cainozoic molluscs, died on the 28th of July 1995. Born April 25, 1916, he read geology at Leiden University and obtained his PhD in 1941 on a geological study of the Turin Hills (Italy). When working on his PhD, he had already started studying the large collections of Cainozoic molluscs brought together by Professor K. Martin, the first director of the National Museum of Geology and Mineralogy at Leiden and his preceptor as far as the molluscs were concerned. He used the wartime years to study the Plio-Pleistocene molluscs from The Netherlands, whilst employed by the Dutch National Coalmines.

After World War II he started to work for the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, which brought him to many places, especially in Africa and the Americas. Although he could no longer pursue his mollusc studies, he kept a keen interest in them and spent part of his spare time in collecting as can be seen from his 1953 publications on material from Egypt.

When he expressed the wish to finish his career with the Royal Dutch/Shell for personal reasons, he was invited by the Board of Leiden University to become director of the National Museum of Geology and Mineralogy, which he accepted after making definite agreements about future improvements. Although he was keen on renewing his studies of the Indonesian collections, here at hand, his task as director, which he took very seriously, prevented this. He took a keen interest in the research projects of the staff, and originated the investigation of the interesting Miocene island fauna of Gargano (Italy). Collection management had his full attention and he hired a curator to develop a computer-based registration system. He also designed a special system to store microfossils. In the meantime the exhibits had to be renewed.

It was only after his early retirement, due to a disagreement with the Board of the University, that he could dedicate himself to the Indonesian Cainozoic molluscs again, which led to several important publications on the subject. Failing eye-sight due to a stroke compelled him to give up his systematic studies, a fate he found difficult to bear. He intended to give a general review of the Indonesian Cainozoic molluscs using open nomenclature for the many new species he was now unable to describe. His final illness and demise made it impossible for him to finish this project, only a set of manuscript notes being left.

At the end of this paper a complete list of Beets' publications is given, as well as a list of eponyms and taxa described by him as new.

Dr Cornelis Beets, een internationaal bekend specialist op het gebied van de Indonesische Kenzoïsche mollusken, overleed op 28 juli 1995. Hij was geboren op 25 april 1916 te Klatèn (Java, in het huidige Indonesië). Hij studeerde geologie in Leiden, waar hij in 1941 promoveerde bij Prof. Dr B.G. Escher op een structureel-geologisch onderwerp gebaseerd op veldwerk in het Turijnse Heuvelland. In zijn proefschrift beschreef hij o.a. afzettingen van troebelingsstromen en afglijdingsstructuren, toen nog weinig bekende fenomenen. Zijn belangstelling ging echter voornamelijk uit naar de paleontologie, vooral naar de Kenzoïsche mollusken (gastropoden en bivalven). Materiaal uit zijn geboorteland, waarvan door Prof. Dr K. Martin een grote collectie in het Rijksmuseum van Geologie en Mineralogie (RGM) bijeengebracht was, had daarbij zijn voorkeur. Gedurende de oorlog maakte hij van de

nood een deugd door in dienst van de Staatsmijnen de Plio-Pleistocene mollusken van ons land te revideren, waarbij hij vooral de collecties van de Geologische Stichting (nu: Rijks Geologische Dienst) te Haarlem bestudeerde. Daarnaast publiceerde hij ook over Indo-Pacificische mollusken, vooral uit de collecties van het RGM te Leiden.

Na de oorlog werkte hij gedurende enige tijd voor de Teylers Stichting, waarna hij in dienst trad bij de Koninklijke/Shell Groep (BIPM). Hij begon, na de gebruikelijke inwerkperiode, in Egypte en Libië met vooral stratigrafisch onderzoek, waarbij zijn brede paleontologische belangstelling (o.a. ook Tertiaire foraminiferen) hem goed van pas kwam. Na een korte periode in de VS kwam hij als subsurface-geoloog in Venezuela te werken. Daarna ging hij weer terug naar Afrika, naar het Rode Zee/Golf van Aden gebied. Terug op het hoofdkantoor in Den Haag werd zijn taak gebieden te evalueren op hun potentieel voor olie en gas, waarvoor hij o.a. veldwerk deed in Midden-Amerika en Zuid-Afrika. Zijn verblijf in het buitenland benutte hij waar mogelijk ook voor het verzamelen van fossielen en Recente mollusken, zoals b.v. van het Groot Bitter Meer (Egypte).

In 1963 kreeg zijn leven een heel andere wending, toen hij besloot het aanbod om directeur van het RGM te worden te aanvaarden. Er waren een aantal belangrijke problemen, die hij voortvarend aanpakte. Allereerst moesten de plannen voor de verhuizing naar het "Heilige Geest Weeshuis" aan de Hooglandse Kerkgracht gerealiseerd worden, die in 1966 voltooid werd. Daarnaast had hij zich tot taak gesteld het museum tot een waarlijk nationaal museum te maken, daar het algemeen beschouwd werd als het museum van het Leidse geologisch instituut, wat niet onlogisch was, daar het bij de Universiteit als sluitstuk op de begroting van het Geologisch & Mineralogisch Instituut (GMI) beschouwd werd. Beets wist gedaan te krijgen, dat het RGM een eigen budget kreeg en een uitbreiding van de wetenschappelijke staf werd in het vooruitzicht gesteld, die noodzakelijk was om de conservatoren voldoende gelegenheid te geven onderzoek te verrichten. Zo kwam ik zelf in 1968 na mijn promotie bij het RGM in dienst. Uiteraard kwamen met de nieuwe stafleden nieuwe onderzoeksprojecten in verschillende gebieden, waarbij naast Nederland (Noordzee-gebied) de nadruk viel op het Mediterraïne gebied, het Caraïbisch gebied en Indonesië. Hij was zeer geïnteresseerd in het onderzoek van de staf en was de initiator van een project om de interessante Miocene eiland-fauna van Gargano (Italië) te bestuderen, wat tot een serie publicaties in 'Scripta Geologica' leidde en welk onderzoek nog steeds doorgaat, al is het veldwerk allang afgesloten. De bewuste keuze om eerst de wetenschappelijke staf uit te breiden en daarna pas geleidelijk de technische staf leidde tot problemen toen de uitbreiding voortijdig werd stop gezet.

Daar de bibliotheek en het tijdschrift van het RGM door het GMI waren overgenomen, ontstond er na de afscheiding van het GMI, zowel organisatorisch als fysiek, mede door de koele verhouding tussen beide instellingen, de behoefte aan een eigen bibliotheek en eigen tijdschrift. Het probleem werd energetiek opgelost, wat o.a. resulteerde in het tijdschrift "Scripta Geologica". Naast het onderzoek had ook het beheer van de collecties zijn volle aandacht, waarbij hij stappen ondernam om tot een geautomatiseerd registratiesysteem te komen, wat uiteindelijk door dr M. Freudenthal op poten gezet is. Daarnaast ontwikkelde hij een opbergssysteem voor microfossielen (slides en trays). Ook het derde facet van het museum, de tentoonstelling, had zijn volle belangstelling en de verschillende zalen, zoals die van de Garenmarkt overgekomen waren, werden stuk voor stuk gemoderniseerd, waarbij ook nieuwe zalen ontworpen werden. Al met al is hij de motor geweest voor de vernieuwing van het RGM in de zestiger jaren. Het is daarom des te meer te betreuren, dat onenigheid met het Universiteitsbestuur in 1972 tot de schorsing van Beets als directeur leidde en uiteindelijk tot zijn aftreden in 1977.

Hij ging niet bij de pakken neer zitten, maar wijdde zich weer vol enthousiasme aan zijn oude liefde, de Tertiaire mollusken uit Indonesië. Voor dit onderzoek had hij bij het RMNH een onderkomen gevonden. Hoewel hij veel werk verzet heeft, waarvan de verschillende nummers van "Scripta Geologica" getuigen, was het een grote teleurstelling voor hem, dat hij het geplande werk niet kon afmaken, doordat zijn gezichtsvermogen zodanig verminderde, dat hij niet meer kon mikroskoperen.

Hoewel eind vorig jaar de artsen hem weinig hoop meer konden geven, weigerde hij, vechter als hij was, dat te accepteren en leefde hij nog vol goede moed door tot hij op 28 juli j.l. thuis te Wassenaar in zijn slaap overleed. De begrafenis aldaar heeft volgens zijn wens in stilte plaatsgevonden.

Aan het slot van dit artikel is een complete lijst van Beets' publicaties opgenomen, evenals van de naar hem vernoemde en door hem nieuw beschreven taxa.



Dr C. Beets as Director of the 'Rijksmuseum van Geologie en Mineralogie' (photograph taken in the early seventies; see also Winkler Prins, 1996, fig. 1).

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His youth in the former Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia)

Cornelis Beets was born on April 25, 1916, at Klatèn (on Java), where his father was the head of an agricultural research station. He had fond memories of his youth there, where he and his brother could roam the dessahs (villages) and play with Indonesian boys. It formed the foundation for his love for nature, both for geology and biology. He and his brother didn't attend school, but their mother tutored them, apparently successfully, since they had no problems when they went to Secondary School upon their return to The Netherlands. From my conversations with Beets, I got the impression that his parents were very nice, caring people with modern views – one could almost say anti-authoritarian –, but very strict as far as duty was concerned. Whether inherited or through his education, he himself showed little respect for authority if not backed up by personality and achievement, and he was also uncompromising with regard to what he thought was right or wrong.

Secondary education and studies in The Netherlands

When the family came to Haarlem (The Netherlands) he was amazed by the hostile treatment they got from other boys of their age because of their differing clothing – their parents had bought knickerbockers for them in England, which he liked to wear but which was considered out of fashion and therefore odd by other Dutch youngsters. They settled in Heemstede close to the Haarlemmer Hout (a well-known park). He soon fitted in and enjoyed school and especially all kinds of sports. He was an enthusiastic football player with the old and at that time still famous HFC (Haarlem Football Club; now Royal HFC).

After finishing school in 1933, he started studying geology (Fig. 1) under Professor B.G. Escher, a man whom he held in high esteem both for his outstanding moral and his profound geological knowledge. He took an active part in student life and was during one year abactis (secretary) of the club of geology students of Leiden University, the 'Leidsche Geologische Vereeniging', a club that also included former students and staff (see Beets, 1938). He carried out fieldwork in Italy under the guidance of Dr L.U. de Sitter, in the Hills of Monferrato, part of the Turin Hills near Casalborgone (Fig. 2; see Beets, 1939, 1941). After completing his geological studies



Fig. 1. Beets (second row, left of pole) during a field trip to the Ardennes (Belgium) in 1934 (from *De Leidsche Geoloog*, 2, 2, p. 1).

in 1938, he broadened his research in the Piemonte area with its interesting Tertiary stratigraphy and tectono-sedimentary history. He studied the fossil molluscs, a life-long passion of his, to unravel the complex stratigraphy and noticed interesting sedimentary structures indicating slumping. These studies led to a PhD degree, obtained during the war on August 19, 1941. Although Leiden University was closed down on November 27, 1940, after protest lectures because the Jewish colleagues had been relieved from their posts by the German authorities (the lecture by Professor R.P. Cleveringa is still commemorated every year) and because of a student strike for the same reason, there was a period during 1941 – from April 30 until November 20 – when it became possible to take examinations, be it that only a few relatives could be present at the ceremonies (Idenburg, 1978, pp. 146, 162-164).

In 1946 he published a separate paper on the slump structures of these Tertiary turbidites in the Turin Hills, praised by Kuenen (1949, p. 376) as containing the most complete bibliography on the subject of slumping.

Early malacological studies

Even before finishing his studies, Professor I.M. van der Vlerk in 1937 entrusted

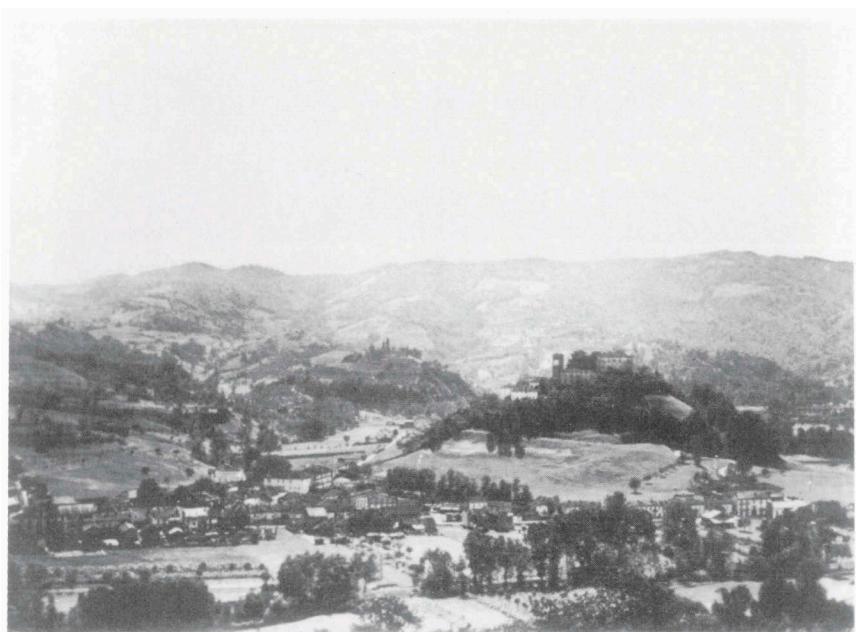


Fig. 2. Photograph taken by Beets of Casalborgona in his fieldwork area (from De Leidsche Geoloog, 6, 4, p. 1; see also Beets, 1946, fig. 3b).

him with the Tertiary molluscs collected by Dr W. Leupold at Mangkahilat (Kalimantan, Indonesia). This started his life-long interest in the Indonesian Cainozoic molluscs, bivalves and gastropods in particular. It was small wonder that a student of Leiden University was given material from the collections of the 'Rijksmuseum van Geologie en Mineralogie' (National Museum of Geology and Mineralogy), since the Geological Institute was closely connected with the Museum, and the Professor of Geology was at the same time Director of the Museum (see Escher, 1931; Kuenen, 1931; de Groot, 1981, p. 11). His first monographic publication (1941) was dedicated to that fauna and he continued to publish on the Indonesian material of the Museum during the war and shortly after. The first director of the Museum, Professor K. Martin, had brought together a large collection of Indonesian Cainozoic molluscs (Gerth, 1944) and had thus made the Museum an international centre for these studies.

After completing his PhD studies at Leiden, like many other young geologist who could not go abroad for work, Beets was employed by the 'Staatsmijnen' (the Netherlands Coal Mines), thus avoiding the 'Arbeitseinsatz' (forced labour) in Germany. They used his talents to revise the collections of Cainozoic molluscs belonging to the 'Geologische Stichting' (Geological Foundation, i.e. the Geological Survey of The Netherlands), notably the Pliocene and Early Pleistocene gastropods on which he published a monograph in 1946. After the liberation, he worked for a short period with the Teylers Foundation in Haarlem, a famous museum of curiosities from the 17th century that has hardly been altered and that contains a.o. precious geological collections (van Regteren Altena, 1958).

His career with the Royal Dutch (BIPM)

Shortly after the war, he started to work for the 'Bataafse Internationale Petroleum Maatschappij' of the Royal Dutch/Shell group. After the customary training period he was sent to Egypt. Here he could make full use of his palaeontological training to unravel the stratigraphic problems. Although the molluscs were of some use, the larger foraminifera, a specialty of one of his teachers, Dr I.M. van der Vlerk, provided most of the relevant information. He enjoyed the adventurous work in the desert and took an active part in the social life of the foreign community in Egypt. He was, for example, a member of the Dutch hockey team. His second wife was at first very impressed when he told her that he had played for the Dutch team but less so when he explained that it was the Dutch team in Egypt, where any Dutchman could join who could hold a stick. He did also fieldwork in Libya, an area later abandoned by Shell, presumably for political reasons. In his spare time he collected fossil and extant molluscs. The latter, e.g. from the Bitter Lakes, he presented to the 'Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie' at Leiden (Beets, 1953).

After a short but stimulating period in the USA, Beets was sent to Venezuela to act as a subsurface geologist in 1954. He felt very much at home in the tropical atmosphere, enjoyed living there, and found the geological problems stimulating.

A few years later he was sent for a short period to Africa again, to the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Back at the Head Office in The Hague it became his task to evaluate large areas for their hydrocarbon potential. For this purpose he carried out fieldwork in the jungles of Central America (Fig. 3) and in South Africa. In the latter country he was appalled by the 'apartheid' policy and if during a field trip the (black) driver was not allowed to enter a restaurant Beets would take his meal outside to eat with him, since team spirit was of the utmost importance to him.

He was a dedicated Shell employee and had a brilliant career coming when he became assistant of the Director. The sudden death of his wife, Margot A.A. Beets née Paardekooper Overman, forced him to reconsider his priorities and he decided



Fig. 3. Beets in the field in Costa Rica during his stay in 1957 as head of operations for Central America of the BIPM.

to spend more time with his children and to stay in The Netherlands. He therefore decided to leave Shell and to accept in 1963 the offer to become Director of the Rijksmuseum van Geologie en Mineralogie (RGM: National Museum of Geology and Mineralogy) at Leiden.

Beets and the RGM

When he took over the directorship of the RGM, it was hardly worthy the name of national museum. In fact, it formed part of the Geology Department of the Faculty of Sciences of Leiden University and was the closing entry of the Department's budget. One of Beets' conditions to accept the directorship of the Museum was that it would become independent of the Faculty with a budget of its own. This suited the President Curator (Chairman of the Governors) of Leiden University, Dr E.H. Reerink, since he had plans to combine the three natural history institutions, i.e. the 'Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie', the 'Rijksmuseum van Geologie en Mineralogie' and the 'Rijksherbarium' into one big national museum of natural history under the directorship of Beets. These plans were only partly realised when in 1988 the first two museums were reunited after more than a century to form the 'Nationale Natuurhistorisch Museum' (National Museum of Natural History). Another condition of his was that he should get the possibility to expand the staff considerably so that there would be room for research.

In 1964 he remarried, joining with Joke A.D. Cornelissen, who gave him yet another son (he had three sons with his former wife). She proved to be an excellent stepmother and provided a happy family life, which enabled him to dedicate himself to the exacting task of rebuilding the Museum and to give it the place it deserved. He enjoyed taking his family out sailing in his boat on the Kaag Lakes (Fig. 4).

The first problem to tackle was the removal of the collections and exhibits to 'new' premises at the Hooglandse Kerkgracht, the 17th century 'Heilige Geest Weeshuis' (Holy Spirit Orphanage). His predecessor and former teacher, Professor I.M. van der Vlerk, had already planned this removal in 1959, because of lack of space for the collections and because the growing Geological Institute needed more space, which would then become available. The orphanage building proved to be in worse conditions than expected and the necessary repairs took so long that van der Vlerk retired (in 1961 just before reaching the age of seventy) long before possession could be taken of the building (de Groot, 1978, p. 19). Dr P.C. Zwaan was appointed acting Director awaiting the appointment of a new Director. Packing of the collections had started in 1961 and it became necessary to close part of the exhibition for storage and working space. Finally, in 1964, the exhibition was closed completely, not to be reopened until 1969 when the removal had been completed and part of the exhibits had been organised (van der Wilk, 1978, p. 30).

After the collections had been moved to the new premises in 1966 and offices had been created, he started to look for candidates to expand the staff and so to create a research institute of international standing. I myself was the second one he hired (in 1968 after getting my PhD degree) and I was put in charge of the brachiopod collections, thus far entrusted to Dr G.E. de Groot with all the other fossil invertebrates. We were allowed to expand our research, or to start new projects as the case might

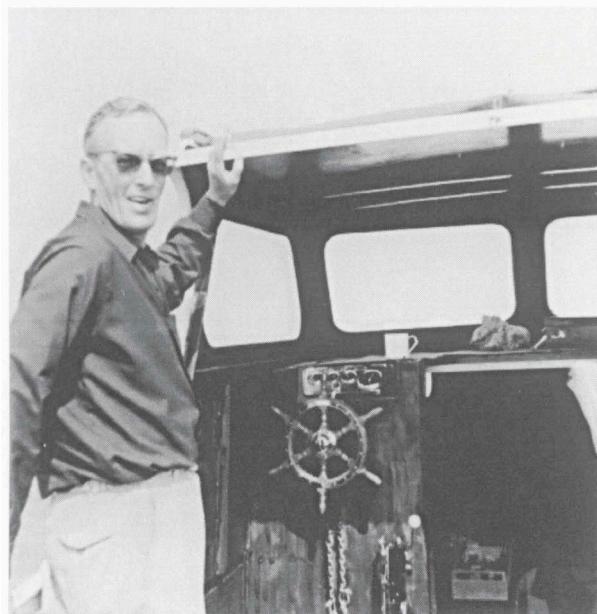


Fig. 4. Beets' pride: a motor boat (photograph taken on the Kaag Lakes in 1966).

be, and I was already out in the field even before I got the documents of my appointment. In a few years the staff had trebled (Brongersma, 1978, pp. 63-64) thus allowing a wide spectrum of active research, mainly in the Mediterranean area but also in The Netherlands and including the investigation of foraminifera from Indonesia and the Caribbean. A drawback was that the planned expansion of the technical assistance never materialised due to a personnel stop caused by changes in University policies. Research projects of the staff were of great importance to Beets. He not only encouraged us in this respect but also initiated new projects, such as fieldwork on the Gargano Peninsula which started in 1969 (Fig. 5; see Freudenthal, 1971) and provided a rich and interesting Miocene Island fauna from fissure fillings. Although several of the often bizarre animals have been described in various issues of *Scripta Geologica* (see for example Freudenthal, 1972, 1985; Leinders, 1984), they are still the subject of study by specialists. Work in The Netherlands was stimulated, particularly at Winterswijk (van den Bosch et al., 1975) and Tegelen (Freudenthal et al., 1976).

Beets showed a lively interest in our work and our personal problems, although he remained rather formal, so typical for the Dutch pre-War generation. He would often come to my office at the end of the day for an hour or so to talk about my work and telling stories about his experiences with Shell and his youth in the former Dutch East Indies. I found those talks most stimulating and my wife soon became accustomed to the fact that I would be late for dinner once a week.

The organisational and physical separation of the Museum from the Geological Institute caused some problems, the more so since the mutual relations were rather cool. To carry out research a good library is essential. Since the Institute had taken over the library, which originally belonged to the Museum, a new library was set up



Fig. 5. Beets in the field with Dr M. Freudenthal in Gargano in 1969.

and an arrangement was made that the older literature — so essential for palaeontological research — was transferred to the Museum and that the staff of the Museum could freely loan from the Institute library and vice versa. In order to have an outlet of its research and to start an exchange of its own, Beets took the initiative to create a journal, 'Scripta Geologica', since the original Museum journal ('Sammlungen des Geologischen Reichs-Museums in Leiden', later renamed 'Leidsche Geologische Mededeelingen') had also been taken over by the Institute. The new journal soon flourished and so did the library. Scientific research expanded but Beets himself was too occupied as Director of the Museum to carry out serious research of his own and the Cainozoic molluscs from Indonesia had to wait.

Collection management was another important subject which had Beets' full attention. He hired a geologist-computer specialist (Dr J.H. Germeraad) in 1971 to develop a computerised registration system for the collections. The initial plans proved unsuccessful, but eventually Dr M. Freudenthal developed a system that was able to manage and store the large amount of data (Germeraad et al., 1972; Freudenthal, 1975), thus making the Museum a pioneer in this field. The system proved quite successful and hundreds of thousands of objects were registered by the Museum staff. Beets also developed a special storage system for microfossils consisting of a rotor slide and trays, which can also be used for thin sections (Beets, 1984).

Beets also made a programme for the renewal of exhibits, which was gradually



Fig. 6. Beets studying a map during a holiday in France (photograph taken in 1979).

carried out. He had modern views, and I remember working with a team on the room 'Geological processes', the result of which proved to be quite similar to the exhibition 'The story of the Earth' at the Geological Museum in London, which was prepared at the same time, but with a considerably larger budget.

One can truly say that Beets was the motor behind the renewals at the Museum in the late sixties and early seventies. It was therefore a severe blow when he was suspended as Director of the Museum in 1972 by the Board of Leiden University due to a dispute with two of the curators of the RGM about their functioning. Although one had the impression that the incident was used to dismiss him, the inquiry turned out to his advantage, with the net result that he resigned and was honourably discharged in 1977.

Indonesian molluscs again

This affair made him quite bitter, but he tried to dismiss it from his mind and took up his research on the Indonesian Cainozoic molluscs again (see also Winkler Prins, 1996) for which he had now ample time (Fig. 6). As part of the agreement concerning his discharge, he was provided with working space at the 'Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie', where he got those parts of the collection he wanted to work on and the literature he needed. He started work with great enthusiasm and the results were published in *Scripta Geologica*, the journal he had created. As editor, I discussed his work with him and also his plans for the future. He intended to revise

a large part of the collections and to give an overview of the Cainozoic molluscs from Indonesia. Failing eyesight, the result of a stroke he suffered, prevented him to carry this out, since it had become impossible for him to work with a microscope. This blow made him downhearted and he stopped his research altogether.

However, after some time he started to arrange his notes and planned to write up the overview using in part open nomenclature for the new species he had intended to publish. This was not to be. A severe illness undermined his strength. By the end of 1994 the physicians had given him up. But fighter as he was, he didn't accept that, kept cheerful and recuperated to some extent. He passed away in his sleep at the age of 79 on July 28, 1995 at his home in Wassenaar.

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- 1944a Die Gattung *Buccinulum* im Altmiozän der Insel Madura (O.-I.). — Geol. Mijnb., N.S., 6, 1-2: 14-16.
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Table 1. Alphabetical list of fossil taxa dedicated to Dr C. Beets.

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- Aseptella beetsi* Winkler Prins & Martínez Chacón, in press (nom. nud.; Carboniferous brachiopod)
Gibbula beetsi van Regteren Altena, 1954 (Cainozoic gastropod)
Hattomys beetsi Freudenthal, 1985 (Cainozoic mammal)
Streptodictyon gottschei forma *beetsi* Cadée & Janssen, 1994 (Cainozoic gastropod).
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Table 2. Fossil taxa described by Dr C. Beets, listed alphabetically according to the major catagories.

-
- Arthropoda (Decapoda)
gselli Beets, 1950, *Pariphiculus*
madurensis Beets, 1950, *Raninellopsis*
- Brachiopoda (Articulata)
magineplicata Beets, 1943, *Waisiuthyrina*
Waisiuthyrina Beets, 1943
- Mollusca (Bivalvia)
alberdinae Beets, 1942, *Waisiuconcha*
altenai Beets, 1987, *Arcopsis* (*Arcopsis*)
antjamensis Beets, 1987, *Linga* (*Bellucina*)
apiapiensis Beets, 1987, *Spondylus* (*Spondylus*)
asphaltodes Beets, 1942, *Arca* (*Bentharca*)
austrina Beets, 1942, *Ledella*
berauensis Beets, 1950, *Venus*
bruneiana Beets, 1941, *Cardilia*
bruneiana Beets, 1942, *Nucula* (*Acila*)
butonensis Beets, 1942, *Limopsis*
butonensis Beets, 1942, *Lucina* (*Myrtea*)
caputavisensis Beets, 1987, *Arcopsis* (*Arcopsis*)
caputavisensis Beets, 1987, *Carditella* (*Carditellona*)
caputavisensis Beets, 1987, *Glycymeris* (*Glycymeris*)
carolimartini Beets, 1985, *Acanthocardia* ?
carolimartini Beets, 1985, *Portlandia* (*Portlandia*)
denticostulatum Beets, 1941, *Cardium* (*Acanthocardia*)
indrai Beets, 1941, *Phacooides* (*Linga*)
laticardo van Regteren Altena & Beets, 1945, *Glycymeris* (*Pectunculus*)
mandulana Beets, 1985, *Paphia* (*Protapes*) *sinuosa*
mangkalihatensis Beets, 1941, *Arca* (*Arca*)
margotae Beets, 1953, *Vesicomya* (*Waisiuconcha*)
menkrawitensis Beets, 1941, *Arca* (*Arcopsis*)
menkrawitensis Beets, 1941, *Pecten* (*Chlamys*)
oostinghi Beets, 1941, *Arca* (*Barbatia*)
oostinghi Beets, 1987, *Cardiocardita* (*Cardiocardita*)
oostinghi van Regteren Altena & Beets, 1945, *Nucula* (*Nucula*)
palembangensis Beets, 1941, *Cardilia*
perinusitata Beets, 1942, *Arca* (*Bathyarca*)
prianganensis van Regteren Altena & Beets, 1945, *Glycymeris* (*Glycymeris*)
provincta Beets, 1942, *Ledella*
rutteni Beets, 1983, *Laevicardium* (*Discors*)
sawitrae Beets, 1941, *Cyprimeria*
sorongensis Beets, 1987, 'Barbatia'
sundaica van Regteren Altena & Beets, 1945, *Cardilia*

tengaronensis Beets, 1950, *Crassatella*
teschi van Regteren Altena & Beets, 1945, *Glycymeris (Pectunculus)*
venustulus Beets, 1942, *Brechites (Brechites)*
Waisiuconcha Beets, 1942
waisiuensis Beets, 1942, *Limopsis*
weberi Beets, 1953, *Corculum (Ctenocardia)*
witkampi Beets, 1983, *Carditella*

Mollusca (Gastropoda)
acutispinosum Beets, 1941, *Campanile*
altenai Beets, 1942, *Neptunea (Sipho ?)*
altenai Beets, 1987, *Olivancillaria (Olivancillaria)*
altenai Beets, 1942, *Rissoina (Leaella)*
ardjunoi Beets, 1942, *Angaria (Nudangularita)*
ardjunoi Beets, 1941, *Mitra (Chrysame)*
ardjunoi Beets, 1941, *Murex (Phyllonotus)*
ardjunoi Beets, 1942, *Protoma (Protoma)*
ardjunoi Beets, 1941, *Pusia (Pusia ?)*
ardjunoi Beets, 1941, *Terebra (Strioterebrum)*
aridus Beets, 1987, *Volutocoonus hargreavesi*
asphaltodes Beets, 1942, *Alvania*
asphaltodes Beets, 1942, *Ancilla*
asphaltodes Beets, 1942, *Architectonica (Solatisonax ?)*
asphaltodes Beets, 1942, *Clio*
asphaltodes Beets, 1942, *Conus (Leptoconus)*
asphaltodes Beets, 1942, *Cylindromitra*
asphaltodes Beets, 1942, *Neptunea (Eosipho)*
batavus Beets, 1946, *Acteon (Acteon)*
batukuensis Beets, 1950, *Turritella krooni*
bayeri Beets, 1941, *Cerithium*
bayeri Beets, 1941, *Mitra (Chrysame)*
(Beraua) Beets, 1941, *Cantharidus*
berauensis Beets, 1950, *Cantharidus (Cantharidus)*
berauensis Beets, 1950, *Clavatula*
berauensis Beets, 1941, *Globularia (Megatylotus)*
berauensis Beets, 1950, *Marginella (Volvarina ?)*
berauensis Beets, 1981, *Triphora (Inella) javana*
berauensis Beets, 1942, *Typhis (Typhinellus)*
bituminata Beets, 1942, *Cavolina*
bituminata Beets, 1942, *Scissurella (Scissurella)*
bituminata Beets, 1942, *Skenea*
bituminatus Beets, 1942, *Polinices*
bituminatus Beets, 1942, *Surculites (Clinura)*
boytonensis Beets, 1946, *Nassarius*
brabantensis Beets, 1946, *Nassarius*
butonana Beets, 1942, *Skenea*
butonensis Beets, 1942, *Alvania*
butonensis Beets, 1942, *Ancilla (Ancilla)*
butonensis Beets, 1942, *Cylichna*
butonensis Beets, 1950, *Natica*
Butonina Beets, 1942
callosalabiata Beets, 1941, *Menkrawia*
capeduncula Beets, 1942, *Ancilla*

- caputavisensis* Beets, 1987, *Zoila*
commendabile Beets, 1942, *Ancilla* (*Ancilla*)
carolimartini Beets, 1943, *Galeodea*
carolimartini Beets, 1950, *Lyria*
cranioides Beets, 1942, *Cavolina* (*Gamopleura*)
damarwulani Beets, 1941, *Turritella*
(*Dentallopoma*) Beets, 1942, *Turbo*
denticolumellaris Beets, 1942, *Turbo* (*Dentallopoma*)
deroeveri Beets, 1942, *Melanella*
dingleanus Beets, 1985, *Conus*
durgae Beets, 1941, *Cylchna* (*Cylichnella*)
durgae Beets, 1941, *Drillia* (*Austrodrillia* ?)
erinaceus Beets, 1941, *Cantharidus* (*Beraua*)
errabunda Beets, 1943, *Galeodea*
escheri Beets, 1941, *Pusia* (*Pusiolina*)
excellentoides Beets, 1942, *Pareuchelus*
fragileplicata Beets, 1941, *Melania* (*Melanoides*)
gelingsehense Beets, 1987, *Strioterebrum*
gelingsehensis Beets, 1987, *Hinia* (*Uzita*)
gelingsehensis Beets, 1987, *Smaragdia* (*Smaragdia*)
gelriana Beets, 1946, *Gibbula* (*Steromphala*)
gerthi Beets, 1942, *Cerithium*
gerthi van Regteren Altena & Beets, 1945, *Oliva* (*Oliva*)
gloriamaris Beets, 1950, *Trochocerithium*
graciliratus Beets, 1942, *Acteon* (*Acteon*)
gugurensis van Regteren Altena & Beets, 1945, *Conus* (*Asprella*) *socialis*
harmeri Beets, 1946, *Bellaspira*
ickeae Beets, 1987, *Architectonica* (*Nipteraxis*)
ickeae Beets, 1983, *Mitra* (*Mitra*)
ickeae Beets, 1987, *Strombus* (*Canarium*)
indoceratooides Beets, 1942, *Atlanta* (*Atlanta*)
indrai Beets, 1941, *Marginella* (*Canalispira* ?)
indrai Beets, 1941, *Rissoina* (*Schwartzziella*)
indrai Beets, 1941, *Terebra* (*Strioterebrum*)
indrai Beets, 1941, *Triphora* (*Inella*)
inopinata Beets, 1942, *Norrisella*
insulindae Beets, 1942, *Skenea*
inusitata Beets, 1946, *Hydrobia* (*Hydrobia* ?)
inusitata Beets, 1946, *Vanikoro*
jucunda Beets, 1942, *Isanda* (*Waisiolia*)
juttingae van Regteren Altena & Beets, 1945, *Acteocina*
juttingae Beets, 1941, *Chicoreus*
juttingae Beets, 1941, *Murex* (*Chicoreus*)
kabungkaensis Beets, 1942, *Norrisella*
kalimantanensis Beets, 1983, *Hinia* (*Uzita*)
kalosiensis Beets, 1950, *Turritella krooni*
kamai Beets, 1941, *Erronea* (*Adusta*)
kipasiformis Beets, 1942, *Diacra*
kobunense Beets, 1983, *Cerithium* (*Gourmya*)
konkajensis van Regteren Altena & Beets, 1945, *Pyrene* (*Mitrella*)
kostejana Beets, 1950, *Raphitoma*
kutaiana Beets, 1985, *Clathrodrillia*
kutaiana Beets, 1983, *Erosaria* (*Erosaria*)

- kutaiensis* Beets, 1983, *Conus*
kuteiana Beets, 1942, *Gegania*
kuteiana Beets, 1942, *Leucorhynchia*
leupoldi Beets, 1941, *Cerithium (Proclava)*
leupoldi Beets, 1941, *Gibbula (Colliculus)*
levilabiosa van Regteren Altena & Beets, 1945, *Rimella (Dientomochilus) cancellata*
limatula Beets, 1942, *Carolina*
luzonensis Beets, 1942, *Atopodonta*
maduparensis Beets, 1987, *Rissoina (Rissolina)*
madurensis Beets, 1944, *Buccinulum*
maharatai Beets, 1941, *Triphora (Inella)*
mandulana Beets, 1985, *Lodderia*
major van Regteren Altena & Beets, 1945, *Oxygyrus*
mangkalahatense Beets, 1941, *Cerithium*
mangkalahatensis Beets, 1941, *Nassarius (Uzita)*
mangkalahatensis Beets, 1941, *Terebra (Strioterebrum)*
manoharae Beets, 1942, *Atopodonta*
manoharae Beets, 1942, *Natica (Pliconacca)*
martini Beets, 1941, *Ampullospira*
martini Beets, 1941, *Cassis ? (Mangkalia)*
martini Beets, 1941, *Peristernia*
Menkrawia Beets, 1941
menkrawitense Beets, 1941, *Cerithium*
menkrawitense Beets, 1941, *Phalium (Phalium)*
menkrawitensis Beets, 1941, *Charonia (Sassia)*
menkrawitensis Beets, 1941, *Conus*
menkrawitensis Beets, 1987, *Gibberulina (Gibberulina)*
menkrawitensis Beets, 1941, *Mitra (Cancilla)*
menkrawitensis Beets, 1941, *Mitra (Tiara)*
menkrawitensis Beets, 1941, *Oliva (Galeola)*
menkrawitensis Beets, 1941, *Potamides*
menkrawitensis Beets, 1941, *Pusia (Pusiolina)*
mitrai Beets, 1941, *Mitra (Chrysame)*
mitrai Beets, 1941, *Torinia (Torinia)*
mollicula Beets, 1942, *Globularia (Deshayesia)*
neerlandica Beets, 1946, *Moniliopsis*
neerlandica Beets, 1946, *Seila (Seila)*
nellensteini Beets, 1942, *Raphitoma*
niasensis Beets, 1985, *Taurasia*
(*Nudangularita*) Beets, 1942, *Angaria*
nudata Beets, 1942, *Butonina*
oostinghi Beets, 1942, *Clavatula*
orangense Beets, 1942, *Buccinulum*
orangensis Beets, 1942, *Barycyprea*
orangensis Beets, 1983, *Polinices ? (Conuber ?)*
orangensis Beets, 1983, *Terebralia ?*
orangensis Beets, 1942, *Zoila (Barycyprea) caputviperae*
overmanae Beets, 1942, *Buccinulum*
overmanae Beets, 1942, *Lyria (Harpelia)*
papuana Beets, 1943, *Galeodea*
pendopoense Beets, 1987, *Buccinulum (Euthria)*
pendopoensis Beets, 1985, *Taurasia*
perflanda Beets, 1942, *Leucorhynchia*

perinusitatus Beets, 1942, *Fusinus (Butonius)*
perliberalis Beets, 1985, *Apollon (Biplex)*
persolida Beets, 1987, *Melo (Melocorona)*
petrolei Beets, 1942, *Trochus (Trochus)*
prianganensis van Regteren Altena & Beets, 1945, *Nassarius (Alectrion)*
provecta Beets, 1942, *Bullia (Adinus)*
provecta Beets, 1942, *Woodwardia (Woodwardia)*
ramai Beets, 1941, *Rissoina?* (*Rissolina?*)
rutteni Beets, 1950, *Murex (Phyllonotus)*
rutteni Beets, 1942, *Norrisella*
rutteni Beets, 1942, *Turbo (Marmorostoma)*
(Samudra) Beets, 1987, *Buccinulum*
sawitrae Beets, 1941, *Cerithium (Proclava?)*
sawitrae Beets, 1941, *Cythara (Cythara)*
sawitrae Beets, 1942, *Jujubinus (Strigosella)*
schmidti Beets, 1985, *Ancilla (Baryspira)*
sedanense Beets, 1987, *Buccinulum (Euthria) walleri*
semari Beets, 1941, *Cerithium (Hemicerithium)*
semari Beets, 1941, *Mitra (Chrysame)*
semari Beets, 1941, *Rissoina (Rissolina)*
semari Beets, 1941, *Smaragdia*
seriaensis Beets, 1987, *Ringicula*
sokkohensis Beets, 1941, *Mitra (Cancilla)*
spastica Beets, 1946, *Gibbula*
spinulosa Beets, 1941, *Lyria (Harpella) jugosa*
stupaformis Beets, 1942, *Ancilla (Ancilla)*
sumatrense Beets, 1987, *Buccinulum (Euthria)*
suryai Beets, 1941, *Fasciolaria (Fasciolaria)*
suryai Beets, 1942, *Isanda (Vanitrochus)*
suryai Beets, 1942, *Pareuchelus*
suryai Beets, 1941, *Perrinia*
suryai Beets, 1942, *Zoila (Barycyprea)*
suttonensis Beets, 1946, *Turritella*
tenuirugosa Beets, 1985, *Proterato (Eratoena)*
teschi Beets, 1944, *Buccinulum*
teschi van Regteren Altena & Beets, 1945, *Persicula (Gibberula) dijki*
thoeenesi Beets, 1942, *Latirus (Latirulus)*
tomlini Beets, 1941, *Plesiotrochus*
vandervlerki Beets, 1941, *Mitra (Cancilla)*
vandervlerki Beets, 1941, *Turris*
veneranda Beets, 1946, *Admete (Babylonella)*
verecunda Beets, 1942, *Raphitoma*
visenda Beets, 1985, *Eunaticina (Eunaticina)*
vultuosa Beets, 1985, *Marginella (Eratoidea)*
waibui Beets, 1942, *Borsonia*
(Waisiolia) Beets, 1942, *Isanda*
waisiuensis Beets, 1942, *Alvania*
waisuensis Beets, 1942, *Skenea*
witkampi Beets, 1983, *Nihonia*
witkampi Beets, 1950, *Pyrazus*
witkampi Beets, 1983, *Turridrupa?*
zelandica Beets, 1946, *Seila (Seila)*
zothecula Beets, 1985, *Cythara (Cythara)*

Mollusca (Polyplacophora)

menkrawitensis Beets, 1941, *Cryptoplax*

Mollusca (Scaphopoda)

asphaltodes Beets, 1942, *Dentalium (Dentalium)*

tutongense Beets, 1985, *Dentalium (Dentalium) javanum*

waisiuense Beets, 1942, *Dentalium (Dentalium)*
