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ON THE TYPE OF ANTILOPE LEUCOPHAEA PALLAS, 1766, PRESERVED IN THE COLLECTION OF THE RIJKSMUSEUM VAN NATUURLIJKE HISTORIE, LEIDEN

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With 6 plates

One of the important features of the mammal collection of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie is its wealth in old types. This is mainly due to the fact that the first director of the Museum, Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778-1858), was one of the foremost mammalogists of his time, and during the entire period of his directorship (1820-1858) was very active in improving the mammal collection. He himself described numerous species based on material in the possession of the Museum, but he also acquired type specimens of species described by other zoologists, either through exchange or purchase, or as a gift. Temminck very well realized the importance of types, even though he did not attach to them the great value that we do now. At that time it was not unusual for a museum to exchange or sell type material.

The present note deals with one of the oldest mammalian type specimens present in the Leiden Museum, namely that of *Antilope leucophaea*, described by Pallas (1766: 4) and based by him on skins from South Africa. As far as known to us, Temminck (1853: 192, footnote) is the first author who explicitly mentioned that the specimen of *Antilope leucophaea* preserved in the Leiden Museum is the type of Pallas' species. Temminck's statement has been accepted by later authors, e.g. Jentink (1892: 166), Sclater & Thomas (1899: 7) and Lydekker (1914: 133). Recently, however, Mohr (1967) casted doubt on the authenticity of this type specimen. In a highly readable and most interesting monograph of the Blaauwbok (or Blue-buck)

she discussed the only four existing mounted specimens of the species, viz., those in the Museums of Stockholm, Paris, Vienna, and Leiden. In her paper (pp. 32-37, figs. 16-18) the Leiden specimen is extensively dealt with and some illustrations are given. Mohr remarked that this specimen has always been claimed to be Pallas's type, but without sufficient ground. She based her presumption that the Leiden specimen is not the type on remarks by [M.] H. [C.] Lichtenstein. These remarks (Lichtenstein, 1811, 1814) are rather confusing, however. In his 1811 book, which is a narrative of his travels in South Africa between 1803 and 1806, Lichtenstein (1811: 265) stated that he did not see any Blaauwbok, as this species at that time was already extinct; the last specimen had been shot in 1800 and its skin was "jetzt in Leyden aufbewahrt". Lichtenstein did not specify whether he had seen the skin or that his information was hearsay evidence. Of course it is possible that he actually saw the skin in Leiden, either before or after his stay in South Africa, but no positive information on this subject can be obtained from his book. In 1814 Lichtenstein gave a revision of the genus *Antilope*, and when dealing with *Antilope leucophaea* (1814: 159-160) he remarked: "Das Fell, nach welchem ich beschreibe, war leider das letzte, das gesehen worden ist. Man hat seit 1799, wo dieses Thier geschossen ward, keins wieder angetroffen". In this paper Lichtenstein did not give any indication as to what specimen he had before him and he certainly did not say that it came from a Leiden collection, or whether it was the same as the specimen that he referred to in his 1811 book. Of course it might well be the same specimen and the fact that in 1811 he referred to it as having been shot in 1800 and in his 1814 paper, in 1799, may have been due to an inaccuracy. However, nothing positive about this can be found in Lichtenstein's publications.

If we accept that the last living Blaauwbok was shot in 1799 or 1800 and was sent to Leiden, then it almost certainly must have formed part of the collection of the Leiden University, which at that time was the best known collection in that town. The Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie did not yet exist then, it being founded in 1820. The collection of the Leiden University, the so-called "Kabinet der Leidsche Hoogeschool" or "Academisch Kabinet", was first placed on a sound basis in 1751 by J. N. S. Allamand (1716-1787), the first actual zoology professor at Leiden. He brought the existing scattered collections of the University together and added considerably to it. His successor, S. J. Brugmans (1763-1819), was more interested in comparative anatomy, and due to the uncertain political conditions (the French revolution and the Napoleonic era), the collection suffered considerably. In 1820, with the foundation of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, the collection

of the Leiden University was incorporated in the new museum. The archives of the Leiden Museum contain a list, dated 1 May 1834, giving all the material from the "Academisch Kabinet" then still present. Neither among the mounted specimens nor among the skeletons enumerated in this list a Blaauwbok is mentioned. Therefore, either Lichtenstein made a mistake, or the Blaauwbok which he mentioned disappeared sometime between 1811 and 1834. Temminck was too well aware of the value and interest of any Blaauwbok material (the species at that time already being extinct) to part with a unique specimen, even if in poor condition. Therefore it is likely that if the University of Leiden ever possessed a Blaauwbok skin, it got lost before 1820. The possibility exists, however, that the Leiden University never owned a Blaauwbok. However this may be, the Blaauwbok (or Blaauwboks) mentioned by Lichtenstein in 1811 and 1814, and shot in 1799 or/and 1800, clearly cannot be the type of *Antilope leucophaea* Pallas, 1766, as Mohr (1967: 33) correctly pointed out. However, this specimen (or these specimens) can neither be identical with the Blaauwbok at present in the collection of the Leiden Museum, since the mounted male specimen of the Museum is of an entirely different origin. Therefore Mohr's arguments that Lichtenstein's specimen is not Pallas's type do not hold for the present Leiden specimen. It is most surprising that Mohr did not realise this herself, as she very ingeniously unravelled part of the history of the present Leiden male Blaauwbok (pp. 33-37 of her paper), thereby flatly contradicting her statements made on pp. 32 and 33.

Mohr, namely, pointed to the close resemblance (see plates 2 and 3 of the present paper) in shape between the present Leiden specimen and the figure of a Blaauwbok given by Allamand (1778: 151-153, 1 pl.) in supplement 4 of the new (Amsterdam) edition of Buffon's *Histoire naturelle*, which figure can also be found in vol. 15 of Buffon's Dutch edition (1784: 206-208, pl. 55). Mohr (1967: 35) stated: "Der Leidener Blaubock (Abb. 16) hat mit dem ursprünglichen Bild bei Buffon 1778 — und *nur* mit diesem — derart viele Ähnlichkeiten, dass sie sich gegenseitig beeinflusst haben müssen. Am wahrscheinlichsten ist, dass die Tafel nach dem bereits montierten Stück entstand, die dann allerdings einige Übertreibungen gemildert hätte". The history of this specimen was cited by Mohr from Allamand's (1778) account. This Blaauwbok was first in the possession of a Dr. J. C. Klöckner (this name also being sometimes spelled Klockner, or Clöckner, or Glöckner or Klökner), who according to Bierens de Haan (1941: 22, footnote) first was a physician on the ships to the East Indies and later settled in Amsterdam and became well known for the excellent way in which he mounted animals. According to Allamand, Klöckner discovered the skin of the Blaauwbok

“dans la boutique d'un marchand”. He mounted the specimen, which afterwards came into the possession of Mr. J. C. Sylvius van Lennep, a young patrician of Haarlem. Jacob Cornelis Sylvius van Lennep was born in Haarlem 3 May 1746 as son of David van Lennep and Margaretha Sylvius. Already at an early age he obtained the influential position of councillor and alderman of the town of Haarlem. Also he was a director of the *Hollandsche Maatschappij der Wetenschappen* (Holland Society of Sciences), which had, and still has, its seat in Haarlem. When Sylvius van Lennep died on 17 December 1776, only 30 years old, he had already amassed an extensive private natural history collection; the “opgezette vogels, viervoetige dieren, benevens zijn gedierten in liquor” (mounted birds, quadrupeds and animals in spirit) were bequeathed by him to the *Hollandsche Maatschappij der Wetenschappen* (see also Bierens de Haan, 1941: 27). Thereby, as confirmed by Allamand, the *Blaauwbok* figured in Buffon's supplement 4 came into the possession of the *Maatschappij*. In part II of the catalogue of the collection of the *Maatschappij* published in 1803, “*Antilope Leucophaea*” is mentioned (see Mohr, 1967: 34).

So far Mohr's account of the history of the Leiden *Blaauwbok* is accurate and confirmed by the facts. She did not know how and when the specimen went from Haarlem to Leiden and surmised that this happened in 1866, when the *Hollandsche Maatschappij der Wetenschappen* discontinued its zoological collection. That this cannot be correct is shown by the fact that Temminck (1853: 192, footnote) already indicated the presence of this specimen in the Leiden Museum. Furthermore, Bierens de Haan (1941: 77) in his history of the Haarlem collection indicated that in 1866 the *Hollandsche Maatschappij* decided “de verzameling insecten, lagere dieren, schelpen, vischen en amphibieën (over de zoogdieren en vogels werd niet meer gesproken!) voor f 600,— aan Artis af te staan” (to turn over the collection of insects, lower animals, shells, fishes and amphibians (mammals and birds were not mentioned anymore) to the Amsterdam Zoo for 600 guilders). The *Blaauwbok* must have gone to Leiden before 1853.

We owe to Mr. P. Tuyn, at the time of writing librarian of the Amsterdam Zoological Gardens, the last link in the history of the Leiden *Blaauwbok*. Mr. Tuyn kindly drew our attention to an advertisement in the “*Opregte Haarlemsche Courant*” of 5 April 1842 announcing the auction of part of the collection of the *Hollandsche Maatschappij*. As Bierens de Haan (1941: 61) pointed out, the *Maatschappij* moved in the end of 1841 and the beginning of 1842 to a new building. The natural history cabinet at this occasion was reorganized and it was decided to sell a number of mammals and foreign birds. The text (see plate 5) of the above mentioned advertisement an-

nouncing the auction runs as follows (in translation): "A. Engesmet [the auctioneer] intends to hold an auction at Haarlem, in the Grootte Houtstraat in the house registered as Wijk 3 no. 622, on Friday 15 April 1842 at exactly 11 a.m., in order to sell an excellent collection of mounted foreign mammals and birds. Among these are rare species, e.g., among the mammals: *Simia Satyrus* (orang outang), a very well preserved specimen of *Felis Leo*, *Felis Concolor*, *Felis Pardalus*, *Didelphis Gigantea* (kangaroo), *Cervus Farandus*, a very large and clean specimen of *Antilope Strepsicheros* (the kudu), a similar one of *Antilope Leucophas* (the blaauwbok); and among the birds: *Vultur Papa*, *Upupa Major*, many species of *Troglodytes* and *Chertidae*, *Ramphastis Tucanus* and other species of this genus; *Cancroma Cochlearia*, *Ardea Egretta* (excellent specimen), *Phaenicopterus Antiquorum*, *Struthio Camelus* and *Casuarius* and many others. The whole being on view on Wednesday 13 and Thursday 14 April from 10 to 3 o'clock".

With this important lead it was possible for us to find the concluding evidence that the Blaauwbok was then bought for the Leiden Museum. In the archives of the Museum is the concept of a letter dated 31 May 1842 to the Ministry of Internal Affairs asking payment for the usual minor expenses of the Museum for the past few months. To the concept a number of bills is fastened, mostly dealing with repairs, etc., but one little bundle of four slips held together by a pin proved to be of special interest (see pl. 4). The uppermost slip carries only the words: "Antilope leucophaea" and "- Grimmia", written one below the other. Another is a quittance stating (in translation): "Received from Mr. Schlegel the amount of forty seven guilders ten cents for two lots of mammals. Haarlem 18 April 1842 signed A. Engesmet". The reverse of the quittance reads in Temminck's handwriting "Aankoop te Haarlem" (purchase at Haarlem). The third slip is also a quittance saying: "Received from Mr. J. A. Susanna [the administrator of the Leiden Museum] the amount of 10 guilders, being the money advanced to the Rijksmuseum for the purchase of objects at Haarlem. 21 April 1842 [signed] H. Schlegel". Finally the fourth slip contains a few scribbles, probably in the handwriting of Susanna, saying (in translation): "For transportation: for the towbarge f 2.—, for the Antelope f. 0.60. For delivery f. 0.85. For consumptions f. 0.75. Quittance Antelopes f. 47.10 Total f. 51.30". There can therefore be little doubt that Dr. H. Schlegel, then curator of vertebrates of the Leiden Museum, went to Haarlem and bought two Antelopes at the auction of the Hollandsche Maatschappij der Wetenschappen, one of these being the present Blaauwbok. The history of this specimen thus is entirely accounted for from 1776 to the present time. Before 1776 it was in the possession of Mr. Sylvius van Lennep and before

that in that of Dr. Klöckner, who discovered it in a shop, presumably in Amsterdam. As stated by Allamand (1778: 152; 1784: 207) its origin at the time of Klöckner's discovery was not known but there were indications that it came from South Africa („mais la manière dont elle étoit empaquetée, & quelques autres circonstances lui [i.e. Klöckner] firent juger qu'elle venoit du Cap"). It is not known when Klöckner obtained the specimen, but this may well be before 1766. From the Municipal Archives of Amsterdam we obtained the following information about Klöckner for which we wish to express here our deepest gratitude. Jacob Christoph Klöckner (this being the way he wrote his own name) was born in 1726 or early 1727 in Strasburg, province of Brandenburg (present day Mecklenburg, E. Germany). He obtained his doctor's degree on 23 Juli 1764 at the University of Harderwijk, Holland, and became citizen of Amsterdam on 7 August 1764. He lived on "het Singel" and married 20 March 1765 Anna Elisabeth Geertruij Lücken. His wife died 18 March 1778. It is not known when Klöckner himself died, but his collection was auctioned in 1783 (see Engel, 1939: 286).

We know now for certain that the Leiden specimen was in existence in 1776 and that it had two owners before that. It is quite well possible that Klöckner discovered the skin in Amsterdam between 1764 (when he settled in that town) and 1766 when Pallas described it. As Klöckner was famous for the excellent way in which he mounted specimens, it seems quite likely that Pallas saw his collection. There is therefore not the slightest indication that the present Leiden specimen was not available to Pallas in 1766. Petrus Simon Pallas (1741-1811) visited Holland twice, once as a student in 1760-1761 when he obtained his doctor's degree at Leiden University and later 1763-1767 when he produced most of his early scientific publications (Stresemann, 1951: 67; Mohr, 1967: 11). During his second stay Pallas visited many Dutch private collections and described specimens from these in his "Miscellanea Zoologica" (see Pallas, 1766: x, xi; Boddaert, 1767: vii; Stresemann, 1951: 67). Also the "plurimas pelles" to which Pallas refers in the original description of the Blaauwbok given in that work, evidently were seen by him in Dutch private collections. In our opinion, therefore, there is no good reason not to accept that Pallas has seen the Leiden Blaauwbok either in the collection of Klöckner at Amsterdam or in that of Sylvius van Lennep at Haarlem. We cannot find the slightest indication justifying doubt of Temminck's (1853: 192, footnote) categorical statement: "Le mâle adulte du musée est l'individu type de la description fournie par Pallas". Temminck must have known the history of the specimen much better than we do now more than a century later. We have also to consider that the patricians at that time were a closely knit group, and it is far from impossible

that the Temmincks and the Van Lenneps knew each other quite well. Temminck's father started the famous Temminck cabinet around 1770 and also for that reason must have had contacts with both Klöckner and Sylvius van Lennep. It is difficult to understand why Mohr (1967: 33) expressed the opinion that "Temminck drückt sich delphisch aus". There is nothing "delphisch" in Temminck's clear statement that the adult male (the mounted specimen) is Pallas's type. Also Mohr's (1967: 42) remark: "Auch geht keineswegs einwandfrei daraus [i.e. from Temminck's above cited 1853 statement] hervor, ob er die beiden aufgeführten Objekte als von der Guinea-küste bezeichnen wollte", is entirely incomprehensible. Temminck (1853: 188) clearly says that the "tableau" given on pp. 189 to 196 of his paper is an "exposé succinct" of the "Antilopidées". Also the fact that in this exposé species are mentioned from E. and S. Africa, Asia, etc. shows its true nature, namely an enumeration of all the species known to Temminck at that moment, and not only of West African forms.

Another far-fetched and incorrect observation of Mohr's (1967: 33) is that, in her opinion, the fact that Pallas (1766: 4) wrote that he has seen several skins of the Blaauwbok means that "er also, wie es früher üblich war, überhaupt kein eigentliches Type-Exemplar im heutigen Sinne hatte". Pallas had, it is true, more than one type specimen, but these syntypes are, even "im heutigen Sinne", as good types as any modern syntype.

None of the evidence brought forward by Mohr or found by ourselves is inconsistent with Temminck's remark that the Leiden specimen is a type of *Antilope leucophaea* Pallas, 1766. Of course one never can prove irrefutably that a specimen is a type, as even in modern material there always remain possibilities that labels are interchanged or erroneous. Therefore one has to accept the correctness of a type indication, unless one can prove it false. Therefore, we accept the Leiden specimen to be a syntype of *Antilope leucophaea* Pallas, 1766, and select it to be the lectotype of that species. This specimen is mentioned by Jentink (1892: 166) in his catalogue of the Leiden Museum as number *a* of "*Aegocerus leucophaeus* Pallas"; its present registered number is Mammalia 20681. In the original description of *Antilope leucophaea* Pallas (1766: 4) stated: "Hujus plurimas vidi pelles Promontoriae bonae Spei missas" (I have seen many skins sent from the Cape of Good Hope), while in his *Spicilegia Zoologica* (1767: 6) Pallas remarked: "Ex pellibus maxime Promontorio bonae spei missis mihi nota" (It is known to me from skins sent principally from the Cape of Good Hope; in our opinion the German translation of this sentence as given by Mohr (1967: 12) is not quite correct, because it suggests that the skins were sent to Pallas privately). The type locality of the Blaauwbok is Cape of Good Hope.

According to many authors the species was living in a rather limited area, known as Swellendam District; we design now definitely the Swellendam District as the restricted type locality of *Antilope leucophaea* Pallas.

Renshaw (1901: 446-447) gave a list of all specimens of the Blaauwbok known to him. From the above mentioned data it is clear that Renshaw's numbers 1 (Pallas's type specimen), 2 (the Haarlem specimen) and 16 (the Leiden Blaauwbok) are the same specimen. For his numbers 10 and 11 ("Some" shot in 1800, and sent to Leyden in skin (Lichtenstein). The last of their race") see page 148 of the present paper. Under number 8 Renshaw referred to the Amsterdam specimen mentioned by Le Vaillant (see Mohr, 1967: 25, 37-38). According to Stresemann (1951: 90, 91) Le Vaillant visited Amsterdam in 1780 and later in 1784. Le Vaillant (1791: 116) stated that he saw there a Blaauwbok which had been preserved for more than 15 years. This specimen cannot be identical with that prepared by Klöckner (see page 152 of the present paper) since the latter was in Haarlem from at least 1776. On the other hand it is quite possible that Le Vaillant's Amsterdam specimen has been seen by Pallas and was one of the "plurimas pelles" mentioned in the original description of *Antilope leucophaea*, and thus formed part of the type series.

According to Mohr (1967: 74-77) Renshaw (1901: pl. 3) is the first author who published a photograph of the Leiden Museum Blaauwbok. This photograph (see pl. 6) shows the animal from the left side and was made by Renshaw himself (1901: 447) during a visit to Leiden. From a historical point of view it is interesting to note that in 1905 a stereoscopic photograph (see pl. 6) of the Blaauwbok was made for the visitors of the Leiden Museum (Jentink, 1905: 7). In April 1905, namely, the new building of the Leiden Museum was about half completed and Dr. F. A. Jentink, director of the Museum, decided to transfer the rare specimens of mammals and birds from the old building to the new. Consequently these specimens were no longer available to the visitors of the old building and therefore he asked the preparator J. C. Wäkerlin to make a series of 30 stereoscopic photographs of that valuable material. These pictures were shown to the public in a stereoscope. The series of photographs is still present in the Leiden Museum; the stereoscope, however, since 1966 forms part of the collections of the Prentenkabinet (Printroom) of the Leiden University, where in 1953 the section History of Photography was created. This section of the Prentenkabinet is now known as the National Collection of Photography in the Netherlands. Van Bruggen (1959: 199, fig. 3) published a new photograph of the Leiden Blaauwbok. This photograph, made by H. F. Roman (at that time photographer of the Leiden Museum), has been also

published by Dolan (1964: fig. 1) and by Mohr (1967: fig. 16). Plate 2 of the present paper shows a recent photograph of the Leiden specimen from the left side, which may serve for comparison with the figure published by Buffon (1778: opposite p. 152; 1784: pl. 55), which is reproduced here as pl. 3.

Finally, it may be noted that the skeleton mentioned by Temminck (1853: 192, footnote) and identified by him as *Antilope leucophaea*, was listed by Jentink (1887: 135) under *Aegocerus leucophaeus* no. *a*. After examination of the skull we find that its measurements all fall within the variation of *Hippotragus equinus* (Desmarest) given by Mohr (1967: table 5), and consequently should be brought to that species. Also most other skeleton material mentioned by Jentink (1887: 135) under *Aegocerus leucophaeus* belongs to *Hippotragus equinus*, namely that given under *c*, *d*, *e* and *f*. This has also been correctly pointed out by Mohr (1967: 22). It is strange, however, that although Mohr (1967: 22, 33) indicated on two occasions that skull *b*, according to the locality ("Cap"), might be the Blaauwbok, she evidently did not examine the specimen and did not mention it in her chapter "Gehörne und Schädel". Under number *b* Jentink noted: "Crâne d'un individu adulte. Cap". Since Jentink usually very accurately indicated when a skull was incomplete or consisted of fragments only, he suggested here that the skull no. *b* is complete. After examination of the actual specimen, however, it appeared that this skull consists of the most anterior part of the mandible with the eight incisives and of the praemaxillae of the upper jaw. Under the board on which these fragments are mounted, is written with black ink: *Antilope leucophaea/v: sp: A./Cap*. This means that these fragments belong to specimen *a* of *Antilope leucophaea*, mentioned in Jentink's 1892 catalogue of the skins and mounted specimens, thus to the type of the Blaauwbok. It is curious to note that Jentink in his 1892 catalogue did not point to these skull fragments, as it usually was his custom in that catalogue to refer to the 1887 catalogue dealing with the skulls and skeletons. After a careful examination of the mounted type specimen of the Blaauwbok we found that the hollow horns are supported by the horn-cores. This points to the fact that at least a part of the dorsal portion of the skull is still inside the head of the mounted specimen. It is impossible without strongly damaging the skin of the head to examine which part or parts of the skull are inside. In our opinion the following explanation of this more or less puzzling affair seems possible. Jentink, when writing his 1887 catalogue, intended to remove the skull of the Leiden Blaauwbok from its skin and prematurely mentioned the skull in his catalogue. The technicians of the Leiden Museum, however, came to the conclusion that

it was impossible to remove the skull without damaging the skin and took out only the fragments mentioned before. When writing his 1892 catalogue Jentink overlooked these fragments, probably supposing that the entire skull was still inside the skin. The above mentioned fragments, figured on plate 1 of the present paper, bear now the same registered number as the mounted type specimen, viz. 20681. As far as known to us these skull fragments form the only skeletal remains of the type material of Pallas' *Antilope leucophaea*.

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Fragments of the skull of *Antelope leucophaea* Pallas, lectotype (see pl. 2).
Photo: C. Hoorn.



Photograph of the lectotype of *Antilope leucophaea* Pallas in the possession of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie; reg. no. 20681. Photo: C. Hoorn.



Antelope leucophaea Pallas. Reproduction of the figure of "Le Tzeiran" published by Allamand (1778).

•• A. ENGESMET zal verkoopen, te Haarlem, in de Grooten Houtstraat, in het Huis geteekend Wijk 3, No. 622, op Vrijdag den 15den April 1842, des voormiddags ten 11 ure precies, eene uitmuntende verzameling opgezette buitenlandse ZOOGDIEREN en VOGELN, waaronder zeldzaam voorkomende soorten, als onder de Zoogdieren: *Simia Satyrus* (orang outang), een zeer goed geconserveerd exemplaar van *Felis Leo*, *Felis Concolor*, *Felis Pardalus*, *Didelphis Gigantea* (kangaroo), *Cervus Farnandus*, een zeer groot en zuiver exemplaar van *Antilope Strepsicheros* (de koudou), een dito van *Antilope Leucophas* (de blaauwbok); en onder de Vogelen: *Vultur Papa*, *Upupa Major*, vele soorten van *Trocluli* en *Chertia*, *Ramphastis Tucanus* en andere soorten van dit geslacht; *Cancroma Cochlearia*, *Ardea Egretta* (uitmuntend exemplaar), *Phaenicopterus Antiquorum*, *Strathio Camelus* en *Casuaris* en vele anderen. Zijnde alles Woensdag den 13den en Donderdag den 14den April van 10 tot 3 uur te bezigtigen.

•• Men is van meening ten overstaan van Mr. W. B.

Reproduction of the advertisement in the "Opregte Haarlemsche Courant" of 5 April 1842 announcing the auction of part of the collection of the Hollandsche Maatschappij der Wetenschappen at Haarlem. The first lines are badly printed; they read: "A. Engesmet zal verkoopen, te Haarlem, in de Grooten Houtstraat, in het Huis...".

Photo: Stichting Museum Enschedé, Haarlem.



Lectotype of *Antilope leucophaea* Pallas. Above, photograph made and published by Renshaw (1901); below, photograph (one of a stereoscopic set) made by J. C. Wäkerlin, Leiden, in 1905.