

IN MEMORIAM  
PROFESSOR DR. LIEVEN FERDINAND DE BEAUFORT

*H. Engel*

After a short illness, Professor de Beaufort died at the age of 89 years at Amersfoort, near his country-home "De Hooze Kley" at Leusden.

Born on the 23rd March 1879 at Leusden, Lieven Ferdinand de Beaufort was the son of the historian and statesman W. H. de Beaufort. Growing up on the beautiful estate "Den Treek", the country-seat of his father, Lieven Ferdinand de Beaufort showed a great interest in nature from his earliest years. After completing his time at the Secondary School (Hogere Burger School) at Amersfoort and gaining additional qualifications in Latin and Greek, in 1899 he became a student at the University of Amsterdam where Max Weber and C. Ph. Sluiter taught zoology, Hugo de Vries and Ed. Verschaffelt botany, and Eug. Dubois geology and palaeontology. Among his fellow students were Ihle, de Bussy, Weevers, Versluys, Cramer, van Kampen, Docters van Leeuwen, and Johanna Westerdijk, all of them to be well-known in biological sciences in later years.

Having passed the "candidaats" (bachelor's) examination, his outstanding ability in the sciences of the field led to his appointment as zoologist to take part in the 1st Netherlands New-Guinea Expedition of 1903 under the leadership of Professor Dr. A. Wichmann. This expedition involved a journey through a somewhat unknown country and for a young biologist provided rich experiences and many adventures. Among the most exciting of the latter was that of being the target for the arrows of the savage Papuans. Rich also were the scientific collections brought home by the Expedition as may be seen in the reports published in "Nova Guinea". In part 5 of this scientific series de Beaufort reported on the birds collected.

His greatest interest always lay in the study of birds as is shown by the article by Professor Voous in this journal on de Beaufort as a bird man. His first publications dealt with birds with and he maintained a life-long interest in them.

Soon, however, under the influence of Max Weber, he became much interested in fishes, an interest which also occupied him for the rest of his life. Immediately after his return from New Guinea, he became Weber's collaborator and was appointed a curator at the Zoological Museum of the University of Amsterdam. Here he made the necessary studies for his thesis on the swimbladder of malacopterygial fish („De zwemblaas der Malacopterygii") for which he was awarded his doctor's degree on July 9th, 1908.

In 1907 he married Cathérina Joséphina Boissevain and with her he travelled in the eastern part of the East-Indian Archipelago during the years 1909—1910. The object of this trip was to study the fauna of the islands of Waigeu and Ceram and the results were published in part 19 of the „Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde".

As Professor Max Weber had taken up his residence in the village of Eer-

beek in order to be able to work more quietly in his private laboratory and library on his researches into fishes and mammals, Dr. de Beaufort also settled there and co-operated in the preliminary studies for their extensive work on the fishes which was to determine their fame throughout the world as ichthyologists. In 1911 the first part of "The Fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago" appeared, a treatise on the taxonomy of the ichthyofauna of the East Indies. Together with his venerated master he published seven parts of this work. After the death of Max Weber in 1937 Dr. de Beaufort continued the publication with unabating vigour, notwithstanding his busy life as a professor and a director of the Amsterdam Zoological Museum. The last part of this "magnum opus", Volume XI, was published in 1962 in collaboration with J. C. Briggs.

After he had settled at Eerbeek, the results of the preliminary studies for this great work and studies on fishes collected by others in the eastern Indian Ocean were published in a large series of papers. He also studied birds and mammals from this same region and contributed to the well-known "Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch-Indië" (1916—1919).

In 1918 the family de Beaufort moved first to "Den Treek" at Leusden and then in 1922 to "De Hooze Kley" in the same village. But the collaboration between Max Weber and his honorary curator continued.

When in 1919 the "Staatscommissie voor de Visscherij-Inspectie" was instituted, Dr. de Beaufort was appointed as its honorary secretary and in 1922 he was created a Knight of the Order of Oranje-Nassau in recognition of his work. When the College of Fisheries took over the work of the Commission he was nominated a member and for many years acted as its President.

On the resignation of Max Weber in 1922, Dr. de Beaufort succeeded him as Director of the Amsterdam Zoological Museum and the present author together with Miss Tera van Benthem Jutting enjoyed the privilege of being his assistants from then on. Just about this time, death robbed him of his wife who had been for many years the comrade of his life and work. He was left alone with four children, a girl and three boys, one of whom was to perish in a sailing accident a few years later. In spite of these sad blows, Dr. de Beaufort applied himself with great zeal to his new work. In 1929 he was appointed a Professor of Zoogeography and in this same year he had the good fortune to find another devoted wife in Johanna van Raamsdonk. At "De Hooze Kley", the beautiful country house with a wide view of the Guelders Valley, life became once more happy and agreeable and for de Beaufort, the lover of nature, the beautiful surroundings were a compensation for the necessary daily journey to Amsterdam.

The first world war brought to a standstill all plans for building a new Zoological Museum which Weber had envisaged in the nineties. However, Dr. de Beaufort managed to acquire more room for the growing collections. The Zoological Laboratory was moved to a building in the Zoo so that the Museum could make use of the accommodation which had become now available. With marvellous energy de Beaufort directed the rebuilding of the old rooms and buildings, rearranging the scientific collections and devoting much

time and energy to the organisation of the collections open to the public. Since the Zoological Museum belonged partly to the Zoological Gardens and was also accommodated in buildings belonging to the Gardens, the show collections had always been considered as a necessary contribution by the Museum to the instruction of the public.

De Beaufort was an able painter and draughtsman as also an accomplished musician, abilities which his unpretentious nature concealed even from many of his friends and he often used his talents in arranging the exhibitions in the Museum. With his assistant, Mr. P. L. Steenhuizen, a wellknown bird watcher and a man skilled in the art of mounting birds and mammals, de Beaufort helped in arranging the Heimans Diorama, representing a Dutch dune landscape.

After various removals, Dr. de Beaufort managed to find accommodation for the Entomology Department under the curatorship of J. B. Corporaal, in an old school not far from the Museum where the ever growing collections of insects could be arranged more effectively. The administration of the Museum buildings and collections, the supplying of collecting equipment for expeditions, the correspondence (without the help of a secretary), the supervision of the personnel, which starting from two staff members and one servant, grew to seven scientific assistants and more than twenty technical staff members, occupied much of his time, but Dr. de Beaufort continued to work assiduously on his scientific investigations and still found the time to prepare his much appreciated lectures for the students of zoogeography. At first there was the regular co-operation with Max Weber who, moreover, at times came to Amsterdam and met his old pupils at the zoological lunch table in the Zoo where scientists visiting the Museum often joined the party. Later on de Beaufort became the nestor of these gatherings which still take place.

Many were the activities which devolved on him as a prominent zoologist and Director of the Museum. He organized the survey of the fauna of the Naardermeer for the Society for Nature Preservation (*Jaarboek Vereniging tot Behoud van Natuurmonumenten in Nederland* 1923—1928).

As a young scientist he had already taken part in the investigation of the fauna of the brackish Zuiderzee and when the Netherlands Zoological Society decided to examine the changes in the fauna of this area as a consequence of the planned reclamation and conversion of this brackish inland sea into a fresh water lake, it was de Beaufort who organized the investigation. The results were published in two large monographs. For a long time he remained a member of the Zuiderzee Council instituted by the Government.

The "Maatschappij ter Bevordering van het Natuurkundig Onderzoek der Nederlandsche Koloniën" made him a member of its Advisory Board. He was Secretary and in 1924 became President of the Netherlands Ornithological Society. As such he wrote many obituaries of Dutch ornithologists. On his resignation in 1949, he was made an Honorary Member. He was the first President of the Netherlands Ornithological Union (1957—1959). For many years he was the Honorary Treasurer of the "Nederlandse Dierkundige Vereniging" (Netherlands Zoological Society). He also served on the Board of

the Netherlands Geographic Society and here again his cheerful and judicious tact made him an ideal President from 1945—1949. He afterwards was elected an Honorary Member of this Society.

He was a member of the Board of the Museum Association, of the Zoological Fund for Insulinde of the Royal Dutch Academy, of the Organisation for Applied Natural Sciences (T.N.O.) and from 1947 was an Advisory Member of the Colonial Institute (now Instituut voor de Tropen) as also a member of a Commission for combating the caterpillar pest in Amsterdam. He was President of the Entomological Society from 1951—1955 and was also appointed President of the Municipal Commission established to publicize knowledge on the Antiquities and Beauties of Amsterdam (Heemkennis Commissie) and was Editor in chief of its periodical "Ons Amsterdam".

From 1928 till 1960 he was Secretary of the Royal Zoological Association "Natura Artis Magistra", the Amsterdam Zoo, and after his resignation was appointed an Honorary Member of the Board. He was honoured with the membership of the Hollandsche Maatschappij der Wetenschappen and other old scientific Societies such as those in Zeeland, Rotterdam and Utrecht. After his retirement the Government expressed its appreciation in the conferment by Queen Juliana of Knighthood in the Order of "De Nederlandsche Leeuw".

Professor de Beaufort also served his country and science in the international sphere. In 1929 he was sent as a Representative of the Government to the Pacific Science Congress in Java. As an appreciation of his work on the Fishes of the Indian Ocean he was invited in December 1937 to India to attend the Indian Science Congress. For the same reason in 1946 he was awarded the Golden Joy Gobind Law Memorial Medal for Asiatic Researches in Zoology of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. Having organized with great success in 1930 the Seventh International Ornithological Congress in Amsterdam, he was made "Ehrenmitglied des Bundes der Ungarischen Ornithologen" and of the "Ornithologische Gesellschaft in Bayern". He was made a Corresponding Member of the Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch-Indië in 1930, and of the London Zoological Society in 1938, in the same year Honorary Silver Jubilee Member of the Indian Science Congress Association, in 1946 Honorary Foreign Member of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists. In 1948 he was made Honorary Fellow of "'s Lands Plantentuin te Buitenzorg" and Foreign Member of the Royal Flemish Academy of Sciences, Letters and Arts of Belgium.

Meanwhile he lectured for an hour weekly to the students, discoursing on zoogeography or on the taxonomy of birds or fishes. He also organized zoological excursions for the students e.g. to the Ornithological Station at Rositten on the Kurische Nehrung and to the Belgian Hydrobiological Station at Buzenol. These excursions have remained pleasant memories for the participants mainly owing to the good relationships induced through the influence of the Professor. In later years Professor de Beaufort also lectured on pharmaceutical zoology and participated in the courses for geographical students. Anyone who is familiar with his textbooks on zoogeography - "Zoögeographie van den Indischen Archipel" 1926, "Zoögeographie" 1943,

“Zoogeography of the land and inland waters” 1951, can understand how his clear and synoptic lectures were appreciated by his pupils. To them he was a reasonable and humane examiner. As a teacher he also contributed the articles on fishes and on mammals in the Dutch Textbook of Special Zoology (*Leerboek der Bijzondere Dierkunde*) edited by Ihle and Nierstrasz. After the death of Weber, de Beaufort edited the further results of the Siboga Expedition.

As the list of his publications shows, his broad scientific interest led him to follow researches in the most diverse zoological subjects, especially in the field of the vertebrates, recent as well as fossil, and also in the field of zoogeography. His sober and critical mind made him refrain from one-sided views or hypotheses, his interest always comprised the whole and living animal. Hence he could not be a dry taxonomist. The collection of museum specimens to him was only an archive, an illustration of living nature, which he loved with all the warmth of his noble heart and of his rich and many-sided interest. Anyone who had the privilege of strolling with him on an excursion or only near his home learned to admire his love for the animal world and his keen power of observation. Many travellers sought his advice before setting out on expeditions and as a result the Museum collections were enriched by the zoological collections of the Netherlands Karakorum Expedition, those of Professor Kleiweg de Zwaan from the East Indies, of Dr. van der Horst and of Dr. Wagenaar Hummelinck from the West Indies and of many others.

In 1938 de Beaufort had at last completed plans for the building of a new Museum but the outbreak of the Second World War put an end to this project before even the first stone had been laid. Though an optimist this was a great disappointment to the Museum Director who had dealt with the difficulties of inadequate accommodation with so much inventiveness and enthusiasm.

His warm interest and enthusiasm enabled him to find solutions for the many problems submitted to him and it was a privilege and joy to work under his guidance. He hated rigid consulting hours and had time and interest for everything and everyone. He managed to evoke in all, even in the lowest servant, a spirit of co-operation and devotion to the work of “our Museum” and when necessary would step into the breach for everyone. Thanks to him no-one was carried off to Germany during the war and the spirit of co-operation reigning in the Zoological Museum which was so apparent to visitor and personnel alike was due to his wisdom and unselfishness. Unselfishness was one of his characteristic virtues, he never spoke nor complained of his own difficulties though these have been many. One of his sons was executed by the Germans for engaging in the underground resistance during the war. He always listened mildly, humanely and sympathetically to all problems brought to him. Thus he was loved and revered by all and he knew how to inspire everyone in the Museum to do his utmost to instill the love of nature in the minds of the public and to feel the responsibility and privilege of being able to co-operate in the pursuit of a science which is truly called the Science of Life.

Professor de Beaufort retired at the age of 70 on 1st September 1949 but as is evident from the list of his publications continued many of his scientific

pursuits, functions and activities until after his 89th birthday. It was always a joy to see him at "our Museum" and have his advice and encouragement on many questions. His last visit was when he was present at the author's (his successor's) 70th anniversary at which in robust health, he made a witty and cordial speech. His last publication in the *Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde* shows the man in all his kindness and warmth. It was intended to be presented at the author's farewell to Amsterdam University but shortly after his 89th anniversary, Professor de Beaufort fell ill unexpectedly and after some weeks in hospital died there on the 11th May 1968, leaving behind him the memory of an intelligent, benevolent and noble man.

L. F. DE BEAUFORT : ORNITHOLOGIST

K. H. Voous

According to De Beaufort himself ornithology was and always has remained his *scientia amabilis*. With some exaggeration one could as well say of him that he was ichthyologist by profession and ornithologist by preference.

De Beaufort has played a major role in the development of ornithology in the Netherlands. He was the last of the founding members of the "Nederlandsche Ornithologische Vereeniging" (Netherlands Ornithological Society) (1901) to survive and has acted on the board of that society uninterruptedly from 1919 to 1956, first as a secretary and member of the editorial committee, then as a president from 1924 onwards. He was also the first president (1957—1959) of the Netherlands Ornithological Union, which was the happy re-union of all Dutch ornithologists after the unfortunate "ideological schism" in 1911 of the scientific collectors on one side and the more conservation minded ornithologists on the other side. De Beaufort, though a scientific collector himself, chose for the last named group and did not join the leaving president of the Society Dr. R. C. E. G. J. Baron Snouckaert van Schauburg to found a new society, the "Club van Nederlandsche Vogelkundigen". Now, after more than half a century, we can hardly understand, even less appreciate the contradictory feelings that once separated so deeply the minds and aims of our ornithologists. De Beaufort, like always, took a moderate position in this unhappy situation and gave an interesting historical review of it in his presidential address on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Netherlands Ornithological Society in 1951 (*Ardea*, **41**, 1953 : 350—353).

In his courses on ornithology as an extraordinary professor of zoogeography at the University of Amsterdam De Beaufort proved himself a scholar following the line of Fürbringer, Gadow and Newton. Birds as well as fresh water fishes, mammals, reptiles and fresh water and land molluscs were regularly referred to in his lectures on historical and ecological zoogeography, from which referent has profited abundantly. Most of De Beaufort's publications on ornithology were on the systematics and faunistics of the birds of the East Indies, including New Guinea to which last named island he joined

one of the first Dutch scientific expeditions under Prof. A. Wichmann in 1902—1903 when he was still an under-graduate student. His report on the birds collected by himself and his local assistants is a noteworthy contribution to the knowledge of the avifauna of this interesting tropical island which is still imperfectly explored (Nova Guinea, 5, 1908: 389—420). Together with his friend Prof. Dr. L. P. le Cosquino de Bussy he reported on a collection of birds from N.E. Sumatra (Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde, 21, 1919: 229—276). In spite of several other small notes on the birds of Sumatra (e.g., Ardea, 10, 1921: 171—174), De Beaufort never decided to compile a check-list of the birds of Sumatra, which has remained a desideratum of the ornithological literature still.

De Beaufort acted as secretary-general of the Seventh International Ornithological Congress in Amsterdam (1930), of which he edited the Proceedings (1931). He later served on the International Committee for Ornithological Nomenclature, but never really became interested in the labyrinthical ways of zoological nomenclature which he considered a necessary tool rather than an aim in itself.

De Beaufort had a wide interest in ornithology, joining the field excursions of the Netherlands Ornithological Society with great regularity and admirable faithfulness. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Foundation "Vogeltrekstation Texel" which sponsored the important research work on migration executed by van Dobben, Lucas Tinbergen, Klomp, Perdeck, and others.

He had a great delight in observing birds in and around his garden in Leusden, where one could also watch the roe-deer from the house and where he felt it necessary to scare them from his roses, at the same time attracting them at a most romantic feeding station which he could watch from his window the year round. His description of a Siberian Nutcracker, called "Iwan" left stranded after the invasion of 1944, and of which he proved that it was unable to open hazelnuts as the European members of that species can, makes delightful reading (Ardea, 35, 1947: 226—230).

De Beaufort was an old, but never an old-fashioned ornithologist, enjoying the pleasures of any simple personal observation and bit of research, both in the museum and in the field.

AN APPRAISAL OF DR. L. F. DE BEAUFORT (1879-1968)  
AS AN ICHTHYOLOGIST

*Carl L. Hubbs*

Dr. Lieven Ferdinand de Beaufort's call to fame rests firmly on several foundations, for he was an outstanding member of the tribe — now unhappily growing scarce — of general naturalists. As others are pointing out, he was a devoted and accomplished ornithologist, concerned at times with mammals, a biological explorer, an able zoogeographer, a conservationist, and one willing to participate generously, both as scientist and citizen, in environmental

problems of public concern. Throughout his long life he was an inspired and inspiring student of nature in general, an able and effective museum director, an enthusiastic teacher and counsellor, and withal a highly cultured, charming, and beloved gentleman.

It was as an ichthyologist, however, that de Beaufort made his greatest contribution to science. As collaborator with and successor to Max Weber (1852—1937), another distinguished Dutch naturalist, he followed in the footsteps of another countryman, the prodigiously productive Pieter Bleeker (1819—1878), by centering his attention largely on the fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago (de Beaufort was born in the year following Bleeker's death; in scientific career Weber overlapped both). The monographic treatment of the enormously rich and varied fish fauna of the area was the main task of de Beaufort for more than a half century: the publication of the eleven volumes of "The Fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago" spanned the years 1911—1962. This *magnum opus* has been and will long continue to be the main — in fact indispensable — current source of reference on the "great mother fish fauna of the world", which has been made known so largely through the researches of Dutch ichthyologists.

Researches on the vertebrates of the Indo-Australian Archipelago, where Wallace, Weber, and others nurtured the discipline of zoogeography, naturally led de Beaufort into this area of science. In his general zoogeographical researches and excellent summaries he accorded thoughtful and due, but not preponderant, attention to the distribution of fishes, paying particular attention to freshwater forms and most specifically those of the islands connecting the Asiatic and Australian mainlands.

The ichthyological researches of de Beaufort, in addition to those of zoogeographical concern, were largely systematic, in the classical, descriptive sense. His work was thorough and rather tersely presented, and rather cautious and conservative. He was one of an increasing number of vertebrate systematists who vigorously opposed what he regarded as an unwarranted trend toward the extensive splitting of genera.

Although a large proportion of his ichthyological effort was devoted to the monumental treatise mentioned above, de Beaufort by no means confined himself to the description of taxa and keys for their identification. Beginning with his doctoral dissertation on the gas bladder of malacopterygian fishes he ventured into several morphological and phylogenetic researches. One such study dealt with the unique marine genus *Kurtus*, another with the peculiar freshwater atherines of the subfamily Melanotaeniinae. Several other studies dealt with fossil fishes.

Dr. de Beaufort's eminence as a biologist won him many honors in his home country, throughout Europe, and in southern Asia. He was held in high regard in America, and in 1946 was chosen as one of the ten Honorary Foreign Members in ichthyology of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists. He and his charming wife favored this society by attending its Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting in Vancouver, in 1963. For me, it was a great pleasure and privilege to greet him, not only in Vancouver and La Jolla

in 1963, but also in Java in 1929 and at Amsterdam in 1953. These meetings, supplementing a half-century of exchanging publications and ideas, instilled in me a very high regard for L. F. de Beaufort, as a gracious man and a distinguished ichthyological colleague.

# LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF L. F. DE BEAUFORT

*compiled by W. S. S. van der Feen-van Benthem Jutting & H. Engel*

- 1904 Opmerkingen over de vogel-fauna van Nieuw Guinea. — Versl. Meded. Nederl. ornith. Ver., 1 : 56—64.
- 1905 Inlandsche vogels. — De Gids, (4) 23 : 353—355 (review Jac. P. Thijsse, Het Vogeljaar).
- 1908a Een kleine opmerking over ondersoorten in de ornithologie. — Versl. Meded. Nederl. ornith. Ver., 5 : 6—8.
- 1908b Birds from Dutch New Guinea. — Nova Guinea, 5 (Zool.): 389—420.
- 1908c Over de communicatie tusschen gehoororgaan en zwemblaas bij Clupeiden en verwanten. — Tijdschr. Nederl. dierk. Ver., (2) 11 : III.
- 1908d De zwemblaas der Malacopterygii: I—VIII, 1—133, 1 pl. (Thesis, Univ. of Amsterdam; Brill, Leiden).
- 1908e Pyrotrogon vidua Grant aus Sumatra. — Ornith. Monatsber., 16 : 190.
- 1909a Die Schwimmblase der Malacopterygii. — Morphol. Jahrb., 39 : 526—644.
- 1909b Eenige mammologische mededeelingen. — Tijdschr. Nederl. dierk. Ver., (2) 11 : XLV.
- 1909c Twee vogelverzamelingen van Sumatra. Versl. Meded. Nederl. ornith. Ver., 6 : 8—15.
- 1910 Weitere Bestätigung einer zoogeographischen Prophezeiung. — Zool. Anz., 36 : 249—252.
- 1911a De Zoögeographie van het oostelijk deel van den Indo-Australischen Archipel. — Hand. Ned. nat. geneesk. Congr., 13 : 242—248.
- 1911b Over Sliphodon elegans. — Tijdschr. Ned. dierk. Ver., (2) 12 : XXXV—XXXVI.
- 1911c Plankton-onderzoek van de Gerritsflesch. — Tijdschr. Ned. dierk. Ver., (2) 12 : XLVIII.
- 1911d Die Säugetiere der Aru- und Kei Inseln. In: H. MERTON, Erg. zool. Forsch. Reise S.O. Molukken II. — Abh. Senckenb. naturf. Ges., 34 : 101—115, figs. 1—5.
- 1911e In cooperation with M. WEBER : The fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago, 1 : I—XI, 1—410. (Brill, Leiden).
- 1912a In cooperation with M. WEBER : Contributions to the knowledge of Indo-Australian Fishes. — Verh. kon. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam, (2) 17 (3): 1—21, 1 fig.
- 1912b Laemargus microcephalus (borealis Ihle) aan onze kust gevangen. — Tijdschr. Ned. dierk. Ver., (2) 12 : LXVIII.
- 1912c On some new Gobiidae from Ceram and Waigeu. — Zool. Anz., 39 : 136—143.
- 1912d Over de verspreiding van het korhoen (Lyrurus tetrix L.) in Nederland. — Ardea, 1 : 50—54.
- 1912e In cooperation with M. WEBER : On the freshwater fishes of Timor and Babber. — Proc. kon. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam, 15 : 235—240.
- 1912f Säugetiere. In: Alfred MAASS, Durch Zentral Sumatra, 1 : 1. (Marschner, Berlin).
- 1912g Vögel. In: Alfred MAASS, Durch Zentral Sumatra, 1 : 1—3. (Marschner, Berlin).
- 1912h In cooperation with M. WEBER : Die Fische. In: A. MAASS, Durch Zentral Sumatra, 2 : 522—541, 1 pl. (Marschner, Berlin).
- 1921i In cooperation with M. WEBER : Tabulae neglectae pertinentes ad opusculum. Fische. In: Alfred MAASS, Durch Zentral Sumatra, 2. (Marschner, Berlin).

- 1912j In cooperation with M. WEBER : Over de zoetwater vissen van Timor en Babber. — Versl. kon. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam, **21** : 133—138.
- 1913a *Praeda itineris a L. F. de Beaufort in Archipelago indico facti, annis 1909—1910.* — Bijdr. Dierk., **19** : 3—5. 1 chart.
- 1913b Fishes of the eastern part of the Indo-Australian Archipelago, with remarks on its zoogeography. — Bijdr. Dierk., **19** : 93—164, 2 pls.
- 1913c Rapport omtrent een onderzoek van door Dr. J. J. van Loghem in 1911 op Java verzamelde ratten. — Meded. burg. geneesk. Dienst Ned. Indië, **2** : 5—14.
- 1913d In cooperation with M. WEBER : The fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago, **2** : I—XX, 1—404, 151 figs. (Brill, Leiden).
- 1913c In cooperation with M. WEBER : Ueber neue Fische von Neu-Kaledonien gesammelt durch die Herren Dr. F. Sarasin und J. Roux. — Zool. Anz., **42** (4): 172—174.
- 1914a Verslag der ornithologische waarnemingen door de correspondenten der „Centrale Commissie voor de belangen van vogelstudie en vogelbescherming” gedaan in 1913. — Ardea, **3** : 49—57.
- 1914b Het verzamelen en conserveeren van muizen : 1—2 (Eerbeck).
- 1914c Die Anatomie und systematische Stellung des Genus Kurtus Bloch. — Morph. Jahrb., **48** : 391—410, 3 figs., pl. 12.
- 1914d Vogelschetsen van Saonek. — Ardea, **3** : 89—93.
- 1914e In cooperation with M. WEBER : Les Poissons d'eau douce de la Nouvelle Calédonie. In: F. SARASIN & J. ROUX, Nova Caledonia, **2** : 17—41. (Wiesbaden).
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- 1915a Naschrift op het artikel van den Heer Blaauw over het baden van den Wielewaal. — Ardea, **4** : 129.
- 1915b Ornithologische waarnemingen gedaan door correspondenten van de „Centrale Commissie” in 1914. — Ardea, **4** : 99—103.
- 1915c In cooperation with M. WEBER : Fische aus dem Süßwasser von Nias. In : J. P. KLEIWEDE DE ZWAAN, Die Insel Nias bei Sumatra, Zool. Res., **3** : 269—276. (Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage).
- 1916a Een morgen te Tosari (Oost Java). — Ardea, **5** : 24—26.
- 1916b In cooperation with M. WEBER : The fishes of the Indo-Australian Archipelago, **3** : I—XV, 1—455, 14 figs. (Brill, Leiden).
- 1916c Over de Rodentia van Notogaea. — Werk. Gen. Bev. Nat. Geneesk. Heelk. Amsterdam, (2) **8** : 299—305.
- 1916d Articles in : Encyclopaedie van Nederl. Oost-Indië, **1**.
- 1918 Ibidem in **2**.
- 1919a Ibidem in **3**.
- 1919b In cooperation with L. P. DE BUSSY : Vogels van de Oostkust van Sumatra. — Bijdr. Dierk., **21** : 229—276, 1 map.
- 1920 Fossils of cretaceous age in those deposits. In: G. A. F. MOLENGRAAFF, On manganese modules in Mesozoic deposits of Dutch Timor. — Proc. kon. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam, **23** : 997—112.
- 1921a Fossielen van cretaceïschen ouderdom in die afzettingen. In: G. A. F. MOLENGRAAFF, Manganaknollen in mesozoische diepzee-afzettingen van Nederlandsch Timor. — Versl. gew. Verg. Afd. Wis- Natuurk. kon. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam, **29** : 689—690.
- 1921b Further additions to the knowledge of the avifauna of East Sumatra. — Ardea, **10** : 171—174.
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