

## The Henrici collection of Bornean mammals at the Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences, with observations on the names *Mustela Henrici* Schinz, 1845 and *Mustela Henricii* Westerman, 1851

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### Abstract

A small assemblage of 44 mammal specimens in the collection of IRScNB/KBIN attributed to the collector 'Henrici', with provenance 'Borneo', includes the mounted skeletons of a Malay tapir *Tapirus indicus* and a Javan rhinoceros *Rhinoceros sondaicus*. No other specimens of these large ungulates have been collected from Borneo, which is outside the present known range of either. Although the 'Henrici' collection was held from 1838-39, the specimens were not entered in the inventory until 1930, when they were registered, among many other specimens, under a single number by the (then) zoological assistant, Serge FRECHKOP, on whom a footnote is appended. Biographical information on the collector identify him as Major H. A. VON HENRICI (1772 or 1773 – 1838), who enlisted in the Austrian army in 1800, transferred to the Netherlands service in 1817, and held posts to the Netherlands East Indies from 1820 until 1838. Documents in the archives of the former Brussels city museum (Musée de Bruxelles) and the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden, the Netherlands, show that a large mixed collection of vertebrates attributed to VON HENRICI was offered, first, to the Leiden museum in March 1838 and subsequently, following rejection by the Dutch authorities, to the Brussels museum which, after complex negotiations, was able to obtain a partial share of the total assemblage. Other shares of the divided collection were allocated to universities or museums at Gent, Leuven, Liège and Tournai, but are no longer extant. Comparison of successive inventories of the collection show that, by the time it reached Brussels towards the end of 1838, it had been enhanced by the addition of the skeletons of Malay tapir and Javan rhinoceros. In the absence of information on the provenance of these two specimens, neither can be attributed with confidence to Borneo. In an ancillary note it is shown that, in his description of *Mustela Henrici*, SCHINZ (1845) may have erroneously located the taxon to the Himalayas, rather than Sumatra: until the holotype has been found, this problem cannot be resolved.

**Key words:** Borneo, Mammals, *Mustela henrici*, *Rhinoceros sondaicus*, *Tapirus indicus*, von Henrici

### Introduction

The Mammal Register of the zoological collections of the former Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle, now the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique / Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen = Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences (in these pages referred to henceforth as 'the Institute'), lists 49 mammal specimens dated 1838-39 and attributed to a collector named as 'Henrici'. For 44 of these specimens, representing 30 species, the Mammal Register gives the provenance 'Borneo' (with a query mark in one case). Most of these mammal species are known members of the extant Bornean fauna, listed by MEDWAY (1977) and PAYNE, FRANCIS & PHILLIPPS (1985). However, mounted skeletons of the Malay tapir *Tapirus indicus* DESMAREST (reg. 1184β) and the Javan rhinoceros *Rhinoceros sondaicus* DESMAREST (reg. 1207), if authenticated, would provide the only certain records of these two large ungulates alive in Borneo in historic times. The existence of the rhinoceros specimen has been noted previously by ROOKMAAKER (1977) and CRANBROOK (1986), but neither author was able to investigate its provenance in detail. The tapir has not previously been noted.

In view of the biogeographical interest of this assemblage, the circumstances of the acquisition of the 'Henrici' collection have been reviewed with particular attention to the origin of the skeletons of rhinoceros and tapir. An excellent documentary trail has been found in the archives of the Institute itself, and of the National Museum of Natural History (Naturalis), the former Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden. It has to be concluded that the provenance of both large ungulate specimens is uncertain, and a Borneo origin is unproven.

### The specimens and their documentation

The Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle, precursor of the Institute, was founded on 31 March, 1846 (VIVÉ & VERSAILLES, 1996). Acquisitions were routinely recorded in a General Inventory, in which information was entered under six heads: (1) a serial number, running in continuous sequence; (2) date of receipt; (3) designation; (4) name of donor or other source; (5) price, and (6) other observations. The Henrici mammals were not entered in this inventory until 26 February 1930, when they were included among many other items under one serial number (9323) with the following designation: 'Lot de mammifères de provenances diverses, non inventoriés et entrés au Musée avant 1930.' Under the heading (4), the words 'Provenances diverses' were repeated. No contemporary entries were made under the headings (5) or (6).

The addition of these specimens to the General Inventory in 1930 was undertaken by Serge FRECHKOP, who was a scientific collaborator at the Institute February 1930 – November 1937, then head of the Vertebrate section until retirement in 1962; he died in 1967 (DALIMIER, 1968). A separate Mammal Register was initiated at the same time. This is a bound volume in which taxa are arranged in a modified systematic order, under sequential numerical indices each providing for up to six subordinate entries (designated by the first six letters of the Greek alphabet:  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\zeta$ ). Cross-headings in the Register relate to the Inventory number, name of the identifier, nature of the specimen, location, collector and date. For all Henrici specimens, over the years 1930 – 1935, FRECHKOP provided the identity and associated data, including provenance (Appendix A).

It is evident that, at the time they were registered by FRECHKOP, the Henrici specimens were in the form of mounted preparations. Six specimens are currently (2006) on display in the exhibition halls. In the mammals gallery are found: 111 $\beta$  *Tupaia tana*, 787 *Nasalis larvatus* ♂, 797 $\beta$  *Helarctos malayanus*, 861 $\gamma$  *Pongo pygmaeus* ♀, and 1010 *Vulpes (vulpes) fulva*; a second orangutan, 861 *Pongo pygmaeus* ♂, is in the temporary "Evolution of man" gallery. The remaining specimens (including the tapir and the rhinoceros) are stored in the Institute's reference collections.

The skeletons of Malay tapir and Javan rhinoceros are mounted on substantial wooden stands which, when seen by one of us (CRANBROOK) in 1985, carried small, painted wooden labels, giving the location ('Borneo') and the collector ('Henrici'). The specimens at present on display in the museum galleries have been removed from their original wooden stands, but

were photographed at the time, and their labels copied and added to the pictures. These labels are still extant, attached to the stands, and are similar to the labels tied to the reference specimens. These labels are not original. On each specimen there is one label evidently provided at the time of Frechkop's determinations; later labels include those attached as part of a digitisation project. Frechkop's labels indicate that the specimen is a member of the Henrici collection, and give provenance and, in some cases, a date (see below). It is probable that FRECHKOP obtained this information from pre-existing labels carrying these minimal details, perhaps of the type formerly present on the stands of the tapir and rhinoceros.

A common feature in the Register for dated specimens is the year '1839', preceded by the words 'Année d'entrée' or 'Entré en'. Since this date precedes the foundation of the Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle, reference has been made to the archives of the older Musée de Bruxelles, from which founding collections of the Institute were received (VIVÉ & VERSAILLES, 1996). The minutes of the Supervisory Committee (Conseil or Commission de Surveillance) of this museum for 1838–39 prove to be a valuable source of information.

Membership of this committee included Vicomte Bernard DU BUS DE GISIGNIES (1807–1874), who later became the first director of the Musée Royal (VIVÉ & VERSAILLES, 1996). Significantly, in the present context, the Vicomte's father, Léonard DU BUS DE GISIGNIES (1780–1849) had served as Governor General of the Netherlands East-Indies, 1826–1830 (VAN DER WIJK, 1866).

In summary, the story unfolds as follows:

6 Aug., 1838 – M. ROBYNS, a member of the committee, having been asked to investigate a collection of natural history specimens offered for sale by M. PAYEN (see below) states that the collection is in Holland, that it contains very valuable specimens from Borneo, and that he has been promised more detailed information shortly.

20 Aug., 1838 – Further details are provided for the committee, namely that the collection contains extremely important items, notably skeletons, mammals and birds, for the most part with Borneo provenance. A member, Dr. D. SAUVEUR, is asked to approach the directors of the Bank to seek financial terms for the likely cost of 20 – 25 000 francs. Other measures proposed include a subscription and an appeal to the munificence of the King.

5 Sep., 1838 – Dr. SAUVEUR informs the committee of his discussion with the Minister of the Interior about a collection of precious items collected in Borneo, Timor and Sumatra. The Minister proposes that the Government pays for the whole collection. Half of this collection is to be owned by the Museum, which has to pay back half of the acquisition amount within two years. The committee agrees to this proposition.

7 Sep., 1838 – Order of the Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs (N° 20.087) concerning the acquisition of a collection of birds, quadrupeds and reptiles from the Sunda Islands and the Moluccas. It is stated that:

1. the collection will be divided in two parts between the Government and the Museum,
2. the specimens that the Museum keeps will become its property only after payment,
3. the division of the collection will be made within 8 days following its arrival in Brussels.

10 Sep., 1838 - The Minister asks MM. SAUVEUR and SYMON to go to Holland to see the collection.

17 Sep., 1838 – MM. SAUVEUR and SYMON have obtained the permits to go to Holland. They will leave next day.

8 Oct., 1838 – MM. SYMON and SAUVEUR announce to their colleagues the imminent arrival of the collection acquired in Holland, and lists are provided of its composition and itemised costs. Two members, MM. VANDEN CORPPUT and SYMON, are delegated to receive the collection and to represent the committee in its division, in accordance with an earlier decision by the Minister of the Interior. The collection listed comprises the following: mammals, 109 (fuller details in Appendix B); birds: from Timor, 54; from Sumatra, 171; from Borneo, 872; mixed objects (reptiles, fish, a pangolin, etc.), 21; anatomical specimens, 39. The total cost amounts to fr. 28 715, a sum much less (the committee is assured) than the open market value.

18 Oct., 1838 – At a full meeting of the committee, members absent on 8 October are apprised of details of the acquisition and the agreed division between the Museum and other institutions nominated by the government to receive shares. This division is arranged as follows: half to the Museum, half to the government. The government's half will be divided as follows: one third for the Universities of Gent and Liège, two thirds for the Universities of Gent, Leuven and Liège, and for the museums of Brussels and Tournai. M. SYMON

adds that the [Brussels] Museum has received an adult orangutan's skeleton and 10 birds of his choice. The committee is assured that its Museum has obtained the superior half-share, including some unique examples and the best of those that are replicated. In view of the publicity that the transaction has received, it is resolved to make a full report to the Council of Regency. It is also decided to raise a subscription to assist towards the cost of acquisition of this and other collections.

10 Dec., 1838 – It is announced that the Municipal Council [of Brussels] has agreed to include in its 1840 budget a sum to cover the Museum's share of the joint purchase (fr. 12 698,41 c.), less the amount raised by subscription and from the sale of duplicates. It is also agreed that, in order to assist the preparator (HAGEMANS) in his current task of carving wooden heads to mount the orangutan skins, cleaning the skeletons etc., a specialist should be sought from Paris, to spend two or three months in Brussels.

28 Jan., 1839 – The committee agrees not to relinquish any of the specimens which have been mounted for the Government, until they have been studied. The bill for 92 francs for 23 days work, submitted by the sculptor of the wooden orangutan heads (M. DEUTEREN), was approved for payment. At the same time, the committee reviewed the work of preparator HAGEMANS, expressed appreciation of his patience and intelligence in the difficult task, and approved a bonus of 300 francs as soon as funding permitted.

4 Feb., 1839 – Final proposals by the Minister of the Interior for payment.

Eventually, on 5 Nov., 1841, an agreement to purchase the scientific collections was concluded between the national Government and the city of Brussels.

Although the 'Sumatran rhinoceros' had been mentioned previously in the lists of specimens, i.e., implying the smaller, two-horned species *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*, the committee minutes of 25 Nov. 1841 record that the acquisitions included, *inter alia*, one mounted skeleton of the Javan rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros sondaicus*. It is plausible to speculate that the specimen may have been obtained in Sumatra, and hence the confusion in vernacular names. On the other hand, it could equally well have been found in western Java, where the species survives to this day, and its true provenance can only remain uncertain.

### Von Henrici and his collections

The life and career of the man to whom this collection is attributed, Henri Albert (Baron) VON HENRICI, can be summarised from various, not always consistent sources, including unpublished research by H. BRINKS:

27 Nov., 1783 – Born in Vienna (according to HAKS & MARIS, 1995; BRINKS gives 1782, in Rome), son of Benedikt Frederik [VON] HENRICI and Maria Emelia DE MEYER.

16 Apr., 1800 – Commissioned Ensign in the Austrian army.

4 Sep., 1805 – Promoted to 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant.

12 Jan., 1817 – Appointed Captain on the staff of the Quartermaster General in the Netherlands.

11 Apr., 1820 – Transferred to General Staff, Netherlands East-Indies.

31 Oct., 1820 – Arrived in East-Indies; subsequently served in Sumatra (Padang) and the Moluccas, rising to the rank of Major on 6 June, 1825.

8 May, 1827 – Major, and local commander at Semarang, Java.

20 Feb., 1828 – Departed on leave to the Netherlands.

26 Jul., 1829 – Returned to Java.

5 Dec., 1829 – Appointed member of the commission to survey the Chinese districts of West Borneo.

25 Aug., 1830 until 15 Sep., 1832: Left Java for Pontianak; surveyed the coastal strip and adjoining hinterland in the area Pontianak – Mempawah (VAN STEENIS-KRUSEMAN, 1950); shipwrecked on return to Java, with the loss of his collections, saving only a 16-leaf topographical map. A contemporary, incomplete narrative by J. HACCOU, one of von Henrici's companions, was later edited and published by VETH (1867).

27 Dec., 1832 – Appointed military Governor of South Borneo.

23 Mar., 1833 – Departed for Banjarmasin. Subsequent travels took HENRICI far up the Barito river, beyond its tributary 'Boboat' (POSEWITZ, 1889, p. 17), i.e., Muara Babuat (114° 14' E, 0° 35' S); he explored the rivers Teweh, Negara and its tributaries, Kapuas and probably Kahayan.

1836 – Returned to Java.

1838 – Returned to Europe, apparently in ill health.

12 Sep., 1838 – Died at Amsterdam, a few days after his arrival in the Netherlands (VETH, 1867, p. 475).

H. A. VON HENRICI, often simply referred to as 'HENRICI', is credited for his work as a collector of plants in the Netherlands East-Indies (VAN

STEENIS-KRUSEMAN, 1950, p. 226) and has also been recognised for his animal specimens obtained during his first sojourn in the Archipelago, mainly in Sumatra, including the yellow-crowned barbet *Megalaima henricii* (TEMMINCK, 1831) that commemorates his name. Sumatran specimens collected by him are present in the collections of the National Museum of Natural History (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie) at Leiden (Note 1, below).

Although he was employed by the government of the Netherlands East-Indies, it appears that – perhaps because they were obtained in an unofficial capacity – von Henrici's specimens were regarded as personal property, for which (at least in some cases) he expected to receive payment. There is reference in the Netherlands State Archives of the Colonies to a collection of mollusc shells offered by him for sale to the Leiden Museum in August 1827 at a price regarded as high (sums of Hfl 2000 or 2500 are both mentioned) (H. BRINKS, unpubl.).

Von Henrici's first tour of Borneo (1830-32), as noted above, ended in a shipwreck from which only maps (his professional responsibility) were saved. These were used in the preparation of a map of the Netherlands East-Indies by Baron VON DERFELDEN VAN HINDERSTEIN. From his second term of service in Borneo, by contrast, the colonial archives for 1837 mention a substantial though unspecified natural history collection (H. BRINKS, unpubl.).

After von Henrici's death in 1838, his unpublished notes and maps from South-east Borneo were handed over by the Minister for the Colonies to Salomon MÜLLER, a member of the Natural Sciences Commission for the Netherlands East Indies (Natuurkundige Commissie voor Nederlandsch Indië) who had returned to the Netherlands in 1837 and was based at the Leiden Museum. MÜLLER and his colleagues P. W. KORTHALS (a botanist) and L. HORNER (a geologist) had, in 1836, been charged with an expedition to South-east Borneo, the principal goal of which was to complete von Henrici's cartographical work in that area. MÜLLER incorporated several of von Henrici's notes into his description of South Borneo, published in 1847 (second edition 1857), with full acknowledgement. The large map in that volume was essentially a reduced copy of von Henrici's maps, with some additions and corrections (MÜLLER, 1847, pp. 323-325; 1857, p. 311). Both VON HENRICI and MÜLLER were gifted artists, and some drawings of Bornean scenes by the former served as a basis for lithographs published in MÜLLER's work (pls 50, 51 showing Dayak hunters with a clouded leopard *Neofelis nebulosa*, 52, 61; pl. 52 was copied in

the 1857 edition).

Plants collected by VON HENRICI were received by the National Herbarium (Rijksherbarium) at Leiden and, in some cases, formed the basis of descriptions by later authors (VAN STEENIS-KRUSEMAN, 1950). Some of his mammal and bird specimens from Borneo may have been available to members of the Commission, but this is not documented. The only Bornean specimen now found in the collections at Leiden is the type of the banded palm civet *Hemigalus derbyanus boiei* (MÜLLER [= MÜLLER], 1838), specifically attributed to VON HENRICI by MÜLLER (1838, p. 144; see also MÜLLER & SCHLEGEL, 1841, 1845a). VON HENRICI had presented this specimen (one of the two he collected in South-east Borneo) to the Zoological Society 'Natura Artis Magistra' in Amsterdam, which in turn had donated it to the Leiden Museum; the date of collection is not documented, nor is the fate of the second animal.

#### Leiden documentation

The identity of the purchaser of the collection subsequently offered to Brussels is apparent from related correspondence in the archives of the Leiden Museum and in the Netherlands National Archive at The Hague (Appendix D). The opening letter was written to the Director of the museum (C. J. TEMMINCK) by Professor C. L. BLUME, Director of the National Herbarium at Leiden. BLUME stated very frankly that he was acting on behalf of a friend, Colonel WINTER, who had bought von Henrici's collection. This may have been A. F. WINTER, who made zoological and botanical collections in Java and whom BLUME later referred to as 'Tribunus militum' (VAN STEENIS-KRUSEMAN, 1950). BLUME gave a provisional list, mentioning about a thousand bird skins, all well preserved, two mounted narrow-beaked crocodiles (i.e., *Tomistoma schlegelii*), the skeleton and skin of a very large snake and other reptiles, amphibians in jars, and a sawfish. Together with these, he listed 116 mammal specimens, as itemised in Appendix C. This collection was to be offered simultaneously to various natural history museums, at a price of 12 000 guilders. 'Taking account of the great rarity of Naturalia from Borneo, I am sure this offer will soon be accepted, but in the interest of our Museum I will postpone this until next week. I do not dare, however, to delay any longer without doing wrong to the commission of a Friend, to whom I am much indebted.' (C. L. BLUME to C. J. TEMMINCK, 19 March 1838, translated by L. B. HOLTHUIS).

TEMMINCK wrote in strong terms to the Ministry of

Interior Affairs, at The Hague, requesting a financial commitment to purchase this important collection (C. J. TEMMINCK, 15/814 dated 20 April 1838; see Appendix D). The Minister DE KOK replied on 3 May 1838 (164/5; Appendix D), asking TEMMINCK to provide an appraisal of the scientific interest of the collection, and its value. TEMMINCK duly carried out a thorough inspection, as a result of which he changed his opinion. While recognising that the collection contained many specimens of interest, he concluded that it was over-priced and advised the Minister to refrain from further negotiations (C. J. TEMMINCK, 28/827, 26 June 1838; Appendix D). Consequently, the Minister notified Professor BLUME that, on the authorisation of His Majesty, his offer was declined, and informed TEMMINCK of this fact (Minister of Interior Affairs, DE KOK, to C. J. TEMMINCK, 230/5, 23 July 1838; Appendix D). In a brief biographical note on [VON] HENRICI, GEBHARDT (1964) has already noted the rejection of his Borneo collection by the Dutch authorities, and the reason: '1838 lehnte die niederl. Regierung den Ankauf der Samml. aus Borneo wegen des zu hohen Preises ab'.

Comparison of the inventories given below reveals the subsequent transactions involving these specimens. With some critical exceptions, there is a high level of commonality between the mammal specimens acquired from VON HENRICI by Winter, as listed by BLUME (Appendix C), those in the first full list of the collection on offer at Leiden, as provided for the Supervisory Committee of the Musée de la Ville de Bruxelles (Appendix B), and those Borneo mammals finally registered under [von] Henrici's name at the Institute almost a century later (Appendix A).

Notable absentees from Blume's list are the Malay tapir and Javan rhinoceros. Single specimens (skeletons) of a tapir and a rhinoceros first appear in the list on offer to the Musée de la Ville de Bruxelles, dated 8 August 1838. In that list the latter was identified as a Sumatran rhinoceros, i.e., the smaller (two-horned) species, and this identification was repeated in the list of specimens allocated to the Musée de la Ville later in the same year (Appendix B). However, the final observation in the minutes of the Supervisory Committee, dated 25 Nov. 1841 (above), confirmed that the specimen ultimately received was in fact a Javan rhinoceros *Rhinoceros sondaicus*, the species registered (correctly) by FRECHKOP in 1930.

## Discussion

### 1. The 'Henrici' collection in the Netherlands and Brussels

Given that the passage from the Netherlands East Indies to the homeland at that time took about three months, it appears that Major von Henrici's collection was acquired by Colonel WINTER (in Java) and shipped to Leiden well before the collector himself set out on his final voyage home. As the dated correspondence (above) shows, BLUME was able to provide an inventory as early as March 1838, and by July of that year TEMMINCK had inspected the collection and recommended its rejection. Negotiations between PAYEN<sup>1</sup> and the Brussels Museum began shortly thereafter and were well advanced by the time that the mortally ill VON HENRICI reached the Netherlands, according to the chronology provided by VETH (1867). He died on 12 September, five days before Messrs. SYMON and SAUVEUR obtained permission to

<sup>1</sup> Evidently, BLUME passed the commission for von Henrici's collection to a Mr PAYEN, after the offer to TEMMINCK failed. This almost certainly is A.A.J. (Antoine) PAYEN, known to have been a friend of BLUME. He was a draughtsman and painter, one of the most important and prolific artists in the Netherlands East Indies. Born in Brussels in 1792, he studied painting at Tournai and Brussels. He went to Java in 1817 and in 1823 was appointed Government Architect in the Netherlands East Indies. He returned to the Netherlands in 1826. Antoine PAYEN worked with the botanist and zoologist C.G.C. REINWARDT, assisting in the design of the botanical garden at Buitenzorg (Bogor). He was very interested in natural history, collected birds and insects, and in 1828 donated a collection of Coleoptera to the Leiden Museum (VETH, 1879: 71). In 1830 he returned to Brussels, but continued working for the Dutch government, so was intermittently in Brussels and The Hague (and no doubt also in Leiden, as he co-operated closely with BLUME, whose publications he illustrated). In January 1839 he took up the position of professor at the Art Academy at Tournai, where he remained until his death in 1853. Payen's art work was "a highlight in 19<sup>th</sup> century Indonesian painting" (HAKS & MARIS, 1995: 206); and: "undoubtedly the most accomplished European artist to work in Indonesia during the nineteenth century" (BASTIN & BROMMER, 1979: 324-325). Several of his drawings provided illustrations in MÜLLER's travel accounts published in the *Verhandelingen* edited by TEMMINCK. His diaries and many paintings and drawings are in the Leiden Museum of Ethnology (Volkenkunde); see SCALLIET (1995) for extensive data. Possibly, Antoine PAYEN's brother Auguste was also involved. He was Town Architect of Brussels since 1830, the year of Belgian independence, and professor of architecture at the Academy of Arts in Brussels from 1835. [C. SMEENK]

travel to Leiden. Clearly, VON HENRICI himself had no personal involvement in the transactions at any stage and, moreover, could not be consulted on the authenticity or composition of the collection that bore his name.

The collector's name is not mentioned in the minutes of the Supervisory Committee of the Musée de la Ville de Bruxelles. Yet it is notable that the news of a large assemblage of predominantly Bornean origin, on offer for sale in Leiden, was first brought to the attention of that Committee in August 1838, shortly after The Hague issued a definitive refusal. The former Governor General, L. DU BUS DE GISIGNIES, would have known VON HENRICI during his service in the Netherlands East Indies (1826-1830), and this connection may have heightened enthusiasm for the purchase in his son, a member of the Supervisory Committee. Similarity is also apparent in the initial valuation at fr. 20 – 25 000. Since, at that time, the exchange rate of the French or Belgian franc and the Dutch guilder was about 2:1, this sum matches Blume's provisional estimation of around Hfl 12 000.

In 1838, at meetings of the Supervisory Committee of the Brussels museum, it was their Borneo origin that aroused interest in the specimens on offer. Many of the mammals now in the 'Henrici' collection, listed in Appendix A, do indeed occur in Borneo. Three Bornean endemics are among them: the proboscis monkey *Nasalis larvatus*, the black-eared pigmy squirrel *Nannosciurus melanotis* and the Bornean black-banded squirrel *Callosciurus orestes*. Other mammal species are characteristic of Borneo, with limited ranges elsewhere in the region: orang-utan *Pongo pygmaeus* (or *P. abelii*)<sup>2</sup>, large treeshrew *Tupaia tana*, lesser treeshrew *Tupaia minor*, giant squirrel *Ratufa affinis*, plantain squirrel *Callosciurus notatus* and Prevost's squirrel *Callosciurus prevostii*. The Bornean subspecies of Prevost's squirrel show distinctive geographical coloration (PAYNE, FRANCIS & PHILLIPPS, 1985), and it is unfortunate that the specimen now consists of a skull only. On the other hand, the little civet *Viverricula indica*, with the doubtful provenance '?Borneo', and the skin labelled '*Herpestes javanica* (? *brachyura*)', evidently dubious at the time of registration, represent species not confirmed as members of the Borneo fauna. Also not accepted as living members of the fauna of Borneo are the Javan rhinoceros and the Malay tapir (PAYNE, FRANCIS & PHILLIPPS, 1985). However, the Javan rhinoceros occurs (or occurred in historic times)

<sup>2</sup> The Bornean orang-utan *P. pygmaeus* is now generally considered a species distinct from the Sumatran *P. abelii*.

within the Netherlands East Indies in Java and Sumatra, and the Malay tapir in Sumatra (CHASEN, 1940). The specimens of three other large mammals in the Henrici collection (siamang, tiger, babirusa) also point to sources elsewhere in the region, from Sumatra to the Moluccas.

A large number of bird skins also finds mention in all documentation. There are no 'Henrici' birds in the collections of the Institute, and enquiry of the other repositories mentioned in the division of the collection (Gent, Leuven, Liège and Tournai) has not found any surviving specimens. The provenance of the birds was not specified by BLUME, but the list provided for the Committee in Brussels included specimens from locations outside Borneo, including Timor (an island not known to have been visited by VON HENRICI). In addition, as ultimately acquired by the Institute, the 'Henrici' collection (Appendix A) also included two other mammals from locations far outside the region (howler monkey, fox). It appears that, like many natural history collectors of the time, VON HENRICI supplemented his personal collections by the addition of specimens obtained elsewhere by others.

## 2. The rhinoceros and tapir in Borneo

In the middle years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was still limited understanding of the occurrence of these large ungulates in Borneo. In the first general account of mammals of the Netherlands East-Indies, Salomon MÜLLER (1839-40) who, during his expedition to Borneo in 1836, had failed to obtain a specimen, inferred the presence of rhinoceroses through hearsay. Uncertain about the specific identity of the animal, in the appended nominal list of species he chose to itemise from Borneo only an unspecified 'Rhinoceros (?)'. He wrote: "Op even onzekere wijze, vernamen wij ook van onderscheidene Maleijers en Dajakkers, dat zich in eenige oorden van Borneo Rhinocerosen zouden ophouden: een berigt, dat insgelijks reeds door vroegere reizigers medegedeeld en ook door den Heer Ritter opgenomen is, hoezeer nergens iets hoegenaamd betrekkelijk den vorm of vermoedelijke soort dezes diers wordt opgegeven. Volgens de ruwe schets van eenen Bejadjoe-Dajakker, welke eens, in zijne jeugd, eenen mannelijken Rhinoceros, aan het bovengedeelte der rivier Kahayan wilde gezien hebben, had dezelve de grootte van een' grooten buffel, terwijl hij slechts met ééne hoorn gewapend was. Al dadelijk doet zich de vraag op, of het ook welligt de Rhinoceros Sondaicus, welke soort ons tot heden alleen van Java bekend is,

zoude kunnen wezen, dan wel, of dat Borneosche dier tot den neushoorn van het vaste land te rangschikken zij, of wel, eene geheel eigene soort uitmaakt" (MÜLLER, 1840, p. 39).

This statement was expanded by MÜLLER & SCHLEGEL (1845b, pp. 183-184) in a later instalment of the same series: "De eerstgenoemde soort [*Rh. sumatranus*] is tot nog toe alleen op Sumatra gevonden ...; de tweede [*Rh. sondaicus*] bewoont Java, veelligt ook Borneo, ofschoon hare aanwezigheid op dit groote eiland nog nadere bevestiging vereischt, vermits de aldaar inheemsche rhinoceros, omtrent welken wij alleen vernamen, dat hij niet meer dan één' hoorn bezit, ook even wel òf eene afzonderlijke soort, òf eenerlei zoude kunnen zijn met den aan *Rh. sondaicus* zoo naauw verwanten *Rh. indicus*, van het vasteland van Indië." This passage accepts the existence of a one-horned rhinoceros in Borneo but, notably, there is no reference to a confirmatory specimen collected by VON HENRICI that would have settled its specific identity beyond doubt.

For the tapir, similarly, MÜLLER himself found no traces, but accepted its presence based on the evidence of Pierre-Médard DIARD, who toured Borneo in 1826 in his capacity as an inspector of agriculture (VAN STEENIS-KRUSEMAN, 1950; SMYTHIES, 1960). DIARD reported that the tapir was common in the interior of Pontianak and that, in those parts, the animal appeared to frequent the forested mountain ranges, some of which extended from the deep interior of the island almost to the seashore. MÜLLER (1840, p. 44) wrote, referring to DIARD and to his own 1836 expedition: "...terwijl wij daarentegen in de uitgebreide vlakke bosschen der zuidkust van Borneo geen spoor van hem ontdekten. De Heer DIARD echter is in de binnenlanden van Pontianak een' tapir magtig geworden. In die streek schijnt dat dier hoofdzakelijk de boschrijke bergketens te volgen, die zich voor een gedeelte, verre uit het binnenste des eilands tot dicht aan het zeestrand uitstrekken". However, MÜLLER had not seen the specimen allegedly collected by DIARD and did not record its whereabouts.

After his return to the Netherlands in 1837, MÜLLER worked in the Leiden Museum until 1850, when he departed for his native Germany. His general overview of the mammals of the Indian Archipelago appeared in 1839-40, and his fuller account of the rhinoceroses, jointly with SCHLEGEL, in 1845. There cannot be any doubt that both MÜLLER and SCHLEGEL (who at the time was the Curator of Vertebrates at the Leiden Museum) had the opportunity to see, or at least were informed about von Henrici's collection when it was inspected by TEMMINCK in 1838. Nonetheless, there is no reference

to a rhino or tapir specimen from Borneo in their publications. Moreover, MÜLLER was in possession of von Henrici's Borneo diaries, which he incorporated into his 1847 travel account. He was therefore well acquainted with the latter's work, and would have known if a rhinoceros or tapir had been collected by him. TEMMINCK himself, who in his letter of 20 April 1838 specifically referred to the value of Müller's Borneo collection, would at once have recognised the importance of such specimens and would probably have been more eager to obtain the material for his own museum. Temminck's lack of interest is consistent with the fact that no rhinoceros and tapir were included in Blume's list and, presumably, were not among the specimens during his own inspection and evaluation of von Henrici's collection.

### 3. Conclusion

The registration details of the 'Henrici' mammals in the Institute's collection were derived from information available to FRECHKOP in 1930, probably in the form of attached original specimen labels. It is ironic that the only specimens retaining (in 1985) what appeared to be original labels, itemising the provenance 'Borneo' and collector 'HENRICI', were the two mounted skeletons of Malay tapir and Javan rhinoceros. FRECHKOP (1951) made passing reference to the Javan rhinoceros as being 'now extinct' in Borneo, thereby reflecting his confidence in the provenance of the specimen that he had registered in the collection of the Institute.

In the light of additional evidence now assembled, however, the conclusion is inescapable: that, after having been rejected by the Dutch government in July 1838, and before extending the offer to Belgian institutions in the following month, the vendor – Winter, or some unknown third party – enriched von Henrici's original collection by the promise of other, potentially attractive items, including the skeletons of a rhinoceros (ultimately the Javan rhinoceros) and a Malay tapir. The documentary trail fails to link these specimens with VON HENRICI. Since there are other islands in the former Netherlands East-Indies in which these two large ungulates occurred or still occur, is it not safe to conclude that Borneo was the source of either specimen. Thus, unfortunately, the history and true origin of the skeletons of Javan rhinoceros (#1207) and Malay tapir (#1184β) in the collection of the Institute must be regarded as unresolved, and will probably remain unascertainable.

### NOTE 1. Observations on the names *Mustela Henrici* SCHINZ, 1845 and *Mustela Henricii* WESTERMAN, 1851

CHASEN (1940) applied the trinomial *Martes flavigula henrici* to the Sumatran form of the yellow-throated marten. SCHINZ (1845, p. 36) was the original author of *Must.[ela] Henrici*, which he assumed to originate from the Himalayas, calling it "Der Himalaya-Marder", and further (p. 36): "Habitat in montibus Himalaicis" and (p. 37): "Bewohnt die Himalaya-Gebirge. (Nach einem Balge des Naturalienhändlers Frank)". SCHINZ did not explain the name *Henrici* but evidently had one specimen before him (the holotype), obtained from the dealer G. A. FRANK, Sr, based in Amsterdam. Frank dealt in zoological specimens from all over the world, including material obtained from Dutch collectors. He had extensive dealings with TEMMINCK, and later SCHLEGEL, of the Leiden Museum, who sold and exchanged 'duplicates'. WESTERMAN (1851, p. 13) again described 'eene nieuwe soort van Marter' ('a new species of Marten') as *Mustela (Martes) Henricii*, without reference to and probably unaware of SCHINZ. His article begins as follows: "Deze nieuwe soort, van welke wij in de gelegenheid waren onlangs eene uit Java aangebrachte huid te onderzoeken, werd reeds vele jaren geleden door de leden der natuurkundige commissie in Nederlandsch Indië ontdekt, verscheidene voorwerpen daarvan op Java, Sumatra en Borneo verzameld en aan 's rijks museum van Natuurlijke Historie gezonden. Dit dier draagt in de galerijen dezer prachtige Instelling den naam van *Mustela Henricii*, TEMMINCK. De Heer S. MÜLLER voert dezen Marter in de *Natuurkundige verhandelingen over de Nederlandsche overzeesche bezittingen (Zoologie, inleiding, bladz. 30)* aan onder den naam van *Mustela Hardwickii*, en schijnt hem derhalve niet van deze soort van het vasteland van Indië te onderscheiden. Intusschen zijn de afwijkingen, welke onze soort aanbieden, standvastig en in het oog loopend, en wij meenen haar daarom, met den Heer TEMMINCK, als eene bijzondere soort of ras te moeten aanvoeren, ondanks de groote overeenkomst, welke zij in alle overige opzigten met *Nustela [lapsus] flavigula* of *Hardwickii* vertoont."

Thus it is plausible that the specimen received from Frank by SCHINZ, possibly through the Leiden Museum, was from Sumatra and already bore Temminck's manuscript name *Mustela Henrici* or *Henricii* (in honour of the collector), but was labelled in such a way by FRANK (whose documentation in many cases left much to be desired) that SCHINZ assumed it to be from the Himalayas. If Schinz's holotype would indeed



prove to be from the Netherlands East-Indies, then *Martes henrici* (SCHINZ, 1845) is the valid name for the Greater Sunda form of *Martes flavigula* (BODDAERT, 1785), type locality erroneously documented as Himalayas, later transferred to Sumatra by CHASEN (1940, p. 90). CHASEN admitted that he himself had not seen Schinz's publication and must therefore have been unaware of the locality given; nor, however, did he refer to WESTERMAN. He may have based his nomenclature on the Leiden specimen collected in Sumatra by VON HENRICI and listed by JENTINK (1887, p. 112; 1892, p. 140) as the type of *Mustela henrici(i)* WESTERMAN. If, however, it could be proved that Schinz's type was indeed from the Himalayas, then *M. henricii* becomes an objective synonym of *Mustela flavigula* (BODDAERT, 1785), and the Greater Sunda form has no valid name.

The whereabouts of Schinz's holotype, if still in existence, is unknown. Until it is traced and examined, the puzzle cannot be resolved. Strangely, although WESTERMAN said that the 'splendid' Leiden Museum had several specimens, there are now only two mounted skins labeled *Mustela henricii* WESTERMAN from Temminck's and Westerman's days, both collected in Padang, Sumatra: one by VON HENRICI (listed as 'type'), the other by MÜLLER; and in addition a skeleton from Borneo collected by DIARD, and a skull from Java collected by MÜLLER. It would seem that several duplicates were sold or given in exchange, no doubt in part to FRANK, though there remains the problem of the time-lapse between SCHINZ (1845) and WESTERMAN (1851).

[C. SMEENK]

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## APPENDIX A

Mammal specimens, all part of the bulk registration #9323, for which 'Henrici' is noted as the collector in the Mammal Register. Species names of Borneo mammals in the Table follow PAYNE, FRANCIS & PHILLIPPS (1985). Provenance as recorded in the Register. Specimen labels are not original; all labels indicate that details, including specific determination,

were entered by S. FRECHKOP. Items crossed out in the Register are struck through; in some cases a note confirms that these specimens have been destroyed. Items in parentheses ( ) cannot now be found and are known or presumed to have been destroyed. The sign √ indicates that the specimen was formerly, or is still mounted ('monté') and/or on display ('exposé'). Other aspects are covered in footnotes.

Reg. no.	Species	Provenance	Date	Specimen	Mount/ Display
111	<i>Tupaia tana</i>	Borneo	-	Skin & skull <sup>1</sup>	√
111 β	" "	Borneo	-	Skin <sup>2</sup>	√
113	<i>Tupaia minor</i>	Borneo	-	Skin & skull	√
113 β	" "	Borneo	-	(Skin)	√
164	<i>Pteropus vampyrus</i>	Borneo	-	(Skin)	√
296	<i>Cynocephalus variegatus</i>	Borneo	-	Skin	-
296 ζ	" "	Borneo	-	Skull <sup>3</sup>	-
299	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Borneo	-	Skin	√
368	<i>Ratufa affinis</i>	Borneo	-	♂ Skin	√
368 β	" "	Borneo	-	Skin & skull <sup>3</sup>	-
371 β	<i>Callosciurus prevostii</i>	Borneo	-	Skull <sup>3</sup>	-
382	<i>Callosciurus notatus</i>	Borneo	-	♀ Skin & skull	√
382 β	" "	Borneo	-	♂ Skin	-
385	<i>Callosciurus orestes</i>	Borneo	-	Skin	√
385 β	" "	Borneo	-	Skull of 385	-
394	<i>Nannosciurus exilis</i>	Borneo	-	Skin <sup>5</sup>	√
395 γ	<i>Nannosciurus melanotis</i>	Borneo	-	(Skin)	√
395 δ	" "	Borneo	-	Skull of 395γ <sup>3</sup>	-
403 β	<i>Hemigalus derbyanus</i>	Borneo	-	Skin	√
597 β	<i>Trichys lipura</i> <sup>4</sup>	Borneo	-	Skin	√
685	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>	Java	-	Skin & skull <sup>3</sup>	√
735 ε	<i>Alouatta fousca</i>	-	1839	Skull	-
751 γ	<i>Tragulus napu</i>	Borneo	-	♀ Skin & skull	√
758 δ	<i>Hylobates syndactylus</i>	Sumatra	1839	Skeleton	-
787	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	Borneo	V, 1839	♂ Skin <sup>2</sup> & Skeleton	√
789 β	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	Borneo	-	Skin	√
796 β	<i>Lutra sumatrana</i>	Borneo	-	Skin	√
797 β	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	Borneo	-	Skin <sup>2</sup>	√
822	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	Borneo	-	Ad ♂ (Skin) <sup>8</sup> & skull	-

Reg. no.	Species	Provenience	Date	Specimen	Mount/ Display
861	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	Borneo	III 1839	♂ Skin <sup>2</sup> & skeleton	√
861 β	" "	Borneo	III 1839	♂ Skin <sup>6</sup> & (skeleton)	√
861 γ	" "	Borneo	-	♀ Skin <sup>2</sup>	√
861 δ	" "	Borneo	-	Ad ♂ Skeleton	√
861 ε	" "	Borneo	-	Ad ♀ Skull	-
861 ζ	" "	Borneo	-	Juv ♂ Skeleton	-
862	" "	Borneo	-	Incomplete ♀ Skel.	-
862 δ	" "	Borneo	1839	♂ Skull	-
923	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	Borneo	-	Skin & skull	√
926 β	<i>Felis planiceps</i>	Borneo	1839	Skull	-
955	<i>Viverra tangalunga</i>	Sumatra	1839	(Skin) & skull	√
960	<i>Viverricula malacensis</i>	Borneo??	1839	Skin & skull	√
975	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	Borneo	-	(Skin) & skull	√
997	<i>Herpestus javanicus (?brachyura)</i>	Borneo	-	Skin	√
1010 α	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	N. America	-	Skin <sup>2</sup> & skull	√
1074	<i>Mustela nudipes</i>	Borneo	-	Skin & skull	-
1074 β	" "	Borneo	-	♀ Skin	√
1116	<i>Aonyx cinerea</i>	Borneo	1839	Skin & skull	√
1184 β	<i>Tapirus indicus</i>	Borneo	-	Skeleton	√
1207	<i>Rhinoceros sondaicus</i>	Borneo	-	Skeleton	√

### Footnotes

1. Rostral part of the skull, only, with separated mandibles; dentition not fully erupted, evidently extracted from the skin.
2. The specimen is still on display in the public gallery (see text for details).
3. Fragmentary.
4. Mistakenly catalogued as *Atherurus macrourus*, the brush-tailed porcupine, not known in Borneo.
5. Note in Register: Skin destroyed in II 1951.
6. A mounted skin, with skull inside.
7. The '?' is written in the Register in these instances.
8. Note in Register: Skin destroyed in XII 1943.

## APPENDIX B

Specimens of mammals in the 'Leyden' collection, abstracted from the lists of specimens (including birds

and reptiles) in the archives of the Musée de la Ville de Bruxelles. Names in cols. 1 & 2, taken from the original documents; in col. 3, systematic identifications are conjectural. Only mammals are shown.

1. Total offer (list of 8 Aug. 1838)		2. Allocation to the Museum (list of 8 Aug. 1838)		3. Putative Identity
No.	Name	No.	Name	Systematic name
7	Orang-outangs	3	Peaux d'Orang-outangs adultesm dont 2 dans l'arrack	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>
5	Nasiques donc 1 j <sup>eu</sup> sans queu	1	- d°. de Nasica " "	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>
4	Gibbons	1	- d°. gibbon à front blanc "	<i>Hylobates</i> sp.
		2	- d°. gibbon	
2	esp <sup>ce</sup> . De Gallitriche	1	- d°. jn. Singe doré	? [possible equivalence]
4	Semnopithèques	3	- d°. Cercopithecus	<i>Macaca fasciolaris</i>
2	Singes à queu de cochons	1	- d°. Singe à queu de cochons	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>
1	Ours de l'Inde	1	- d°. Ours Malais j <sup>eu</sup>	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>
3	Loutres	2	- d°. Loutres	<i>Lutra</i> cf. <i>sumatrana</i>
1	Porc epic	1	- d°. Porc epic	cf. <i>Hystrix</i> ?
1	Echimys ?	1	- d°. esp <sup>ce</sup> . d'Echimys ?N <sup>lle</sup> esp <sup>ce</sup>	cf. <i>Trichys lipura</i>
2	Arctictis gris	2	- d°. d'Arctictis, dont 1 noir	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>
1	Arctictis noir		N <sup>lle</sup> esp <sup>ce</sup>	
12	Tupaja de 3 esp <sup>ces</sup> . différentes	6	- d°. tupaja	<i>Tupaia</i> spp,
4	Paradoxurus	2	- d°. Paradoxurus	<i>Paradoxurus</i>
9	Viverra de plusieurs espèces	2	- d°. Viverra esp <sup>ces</sup> N <sup>lles</sup>	cf. <i>Viverra tangalunga</i> / <i>Viverricula indica</i>
1	Mustela à gorge blanche	1	- d°. Mangouste	<i>Mustela nudipes</i>
1	Mustela Dos Zoné de noir	1	- d°. Viverra Boiei esp <sup>ce</sup> N <sup>lle</sup>	<i>Hemigalus derbyanus</i>
2	Loris paresseux	1	- d°. Loris paresseux	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>
22	Ecureuils de 9 esp <sup>ces</sup> . différentes	9	- d°. Sciurus div esp <sup>ces</sup> . - d°. - d°. - melanotis	<i>Ratufa affinis</i> & <i>Callosciurus</i> spp. <i>Nannosciurus melanotis</i>
8	Felis -- de 3 esp <sup>ces</sup> .	4	- d°. Felis dont 1 Planiceps.	<i>Felis bengalensis</i> <i>Felis planiceps</i>
7	Chevrotains	3	- d°. Chevrotains	cf. <i>Tragulus</i> sp.
5	Chauves Souris Roussettes	3	- d°. Chauves Souris	<i>Pteropus vampyrus</i>
4	Galéopithèques	2	- d°. galéopithèques	<i>Cynocephalus variegatus</i>
1	Potamophilus .... esp <sup>ce</sup> . n <sup>lle</sup> . [Potamophilus?]	1	- d°. Potamophilus genus nouveau	<i>Cynogale bennettii</i>
	[? Inc. qmong Viverra]	1	- d°. Ichneumon	<i>Herpestes</i> sp.

OBJETS DIVERS				
1	Pangolin	1	- d°. Pangolin	<i>Manis javanica</i>
PIECES ANATOMIQUES				
2	Squelette de rhinocéros de Sumatra <sup>1</sup>	1	Squelette Rhinocéros de Sumatra	<i>Dicerorhinus suöatrensis</i>
2	Squelettes de Tapir de l'Inde <sup>2</sup>	1	- d°. Tapir de l'Inde	<i>Tapirus indicus</i>
12	Squelettes d'Ourang Outan <sup>3</sup> & autres singes <sup>4</sup>	1	- d°. Ourang-outang adulte	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>
		1	- d°. - d°. moyen âge	
		1	- d°. - d°. jeune	
		1	- d°. Gibbon syndactyle	<i>Hylobates syndactylus</i>
		1	- d°. - d°. front blanc	<i>Hylobates sp.</i>
		1	- d°. Nasica	<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>
1	Squelette de l'Ours de l'Inde	1	- d°. Ours Malais	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>
4	Crânes ourang outang <sup>5</sup> & Gibbon	2	Crânes ourang outang	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>
1	Crâne tigre	1	- d°.	<i>Panthera tigris</i>
1	Crâne ours malais	1	- d°. Ours Malais	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>
1	Crâne cerf	1	- d°. cerf avec des bois	<i>Cervus or Muntiacus sp.</i>
1	Crâne sanglier	2	- d°. Sanglier & Babaroussa	<i>Sus sp. &amp; Babyroussa</i>
2	Crâne chat-tigre	2	- d°. chat-tigre	<i>Felis sp</i>
1	Crâne chat-sauvage	1	- d°. chat-sauvage	<i>Felis sp.</i>
1	Crâne paresseux/lori	1	- d°. Lori paresseux	<i>Nycticebus coucang</i>
1	Crâne taureau de Java	-		<i>Bos javanicus</i>

**Footnotes:**

1. In the appended schedule of estimated prices, these skeletons cost fr. 1200 each.
2. Priced at fr. 850 each.
3. In the list of prices, 8 orangutan skeletons cost fr. 800 each, and 1 skull fr. 750.
4. The price list includes one skeleton of 'singe nasica' at fr. 300.
5. The different order of items in the second list has been adjusted, in order to provide a match with the first.
6. A white-fronted gibbon, evidently not the siamang *Hylobates (Symphalangus) syndactylus*.

**APPENDIX C (see opposite page)**

Mammals among the collection of vertebrate specimens accumulated by Major VON HENRICI during three years in Borneo, which had become the property of Colonel WINTER. Abstracted from the preliminary inventory given in a letter from C. L. BLUME to C. J. TEMMINCK, dated 19 March 1838.

No°	Item	Blume's observations	Notes
4	Skins of orang-utan	In arrack	i.e., liquid preservation in alcohol
1	' <i>Simia nasica</i> '	In arrack	i.e., Proboscis monkey
1	'Wau-wau'	In arrack	The Malay term for a gibbon
8	Skeletons of orang-utan		
1	--d°. - ' <i>Simia nasica</i> '		
1	--d°. - 'Wau-wau'		
1	--d°. - 'another animal'		
3	Skins of orang-utan	'the largest species'	There were then thought to be 3 species
4	Skins of ' <i>Simia nasica</i> '		
1	--d°. - 'blue-faced monkey'		cf. <i>Presbytes rubicunda</i>
2	--d°. - 'laupongs'		probably another <i>Presbytes</i> species
3	'wau-wau'		
2	'lautangs'		Malay 'lotong' = <i>Presbytes cristata</i>
5	Diverse monkeys		
14	Wild cats	Four species	
3	Otters		
3	Species unknown		
1	Porcupine		
7	Kantjils	Two species	Malay 'kancil' = <i>Tragulus</i>
2	Lorises		i.e., <i>Nycticebus coucang</i>
2	Weasels		
24	Squirrels		
1	Bear		
1	Pangolin		
4	Heads (=skulls) orang-utan		
1	Head (=skulls) of bear		
1	--d°. - tiger		
1	--d°. - deer		
1	--d°. - wild boar		
1	--d°. - babirusa		
1	--d°. - wau-wau		
1	--d°. - kidang		Malay 'kijang' = <i>Muntiacus</i> sp.
1	--d°. - wild cat		

## APPENDIX D

**Correspondence on Major von HENRICI's collection from Borneo, in the archives of the Leiden Museum**

**I: C.J. TEMMINCK, Director of the Leiden Museum, to the Ministry of Interior Affairs, The Hague, 20 April 1838 (draft)**

Nº 15./814.

Aan het Ministerie van Binnenlandsche Zaken te 'S Gravenhage.

Leiden den 20 April 1838.

De materiele belangen van het Museum worden met een onheil bedreigt, hetwelk door mij niet kan worden afgewend, doch door de tusschenkomst van Uwe Excellentie welligt tot deszelfs voordeel zal kunnen worden veranderd.

De Hoogleeraar Blume heeft van den Kolonel Winter van Java eene allerbelangrijkste verzameling naturalien ontvangen, door den Majoor Henrici, gedurende een driejarig verblijf op het eiland Borneo bijeengebragt, en aan den genoemden Kolonel overgedaan, die dezelve aan den Heer Blume heeft toegezonden, om haar op de voordeeligste wijze tot geld te maken.

Het is mij bekend geworden, dat de Heer Blume voornemens is, die verzameling in haar geheel aan onze Regering ten koop aan te bieden; doch dat hij tevens in last heeft, om, bijaldien dat aanbod van deze zijde niet mogt worden aangenomen, den verkoop elders, buiten 's lands te beproeven, en des noods bij kleine gedeelten te doen plaats hebben.

Ik weet hoe weinig kans er is, om het eerste plan verwezentlijkt te zien, en heb maar al te veel reden om te vreezen, dat men in het tweede wèl zal slagen, en er zich veelvuldigde gegadigden tot den aankoop dier collectie buiten 's lands zullen opdoen.

[p. 2]

Heeft dit laatste plaats, dan zijn de nadeelige gevolgen voor het Museum gemakkelijk te berekenen, en de schat, welken wij in de door den Heer Muller, van Borneo medegebragte voorwerpen meenden te bezitten

wordt eensklaps genoegzaam tot nul gebragt; dewijl door deze verbrokkeling Henrici's verzameling door geheel Europa zal worden verspreid, en alzoo aan onzen gewigtigen ruilhandel ten eenenmale den weg zal worden afgesneden.

Dit kwaad, hoe groot ook, is intusschen niet het eenige, dat ons door de ontijdige aankomst van Henrici's verzameling, zal berokkend worden: ook het ontworpen plan der uitgave van een groot natuurkundig werk zal aanmerkelijk door dezelve kunnen lijden. Alles toch, wat van Borneo komt, wordt van het grootste aanbelang geacht, en het mag voor zeker worden gehouden, dat men in Frankrijk, Engeland of Duitschland geen nieuw voorwerp zal in handen krijgen, of hetzelfde zal onverwijld gepubliceerd en ons de prioriteit daardoor ontnomen worden. Het is deze laatste bedenking alleen, die mij heeft weerhouden om met onze voorwerpen van Borneo door den ruil dat voordeel te doen, waartoe dezelve gelegenheid boden, en ook nu nog zoude ik de verbreiding

[p. 3]

van Henrici's verzameling kunnen vooruitloopen; zoo ik niet zeker was, van de eer der vinding daardoor in de waagschaal te stellen en het in beraadslaging genomene plan van uitgave hier te Lande zeer te zullen benadeelen.

Het is in deze omstandigheden, dat ik het dringend noodzakelijk acht, om, met gevaar zelfs van den schijn van voorbarigheid op mij te laden, Uwe Excellentie op de op handen zijnde aanbieding van den Hoogleeraar Blume te moeten voorbereiden, en daarbij tevens met beleefden aandrang te verzoeken, dat die aanbieding om der gevolgen wille toch niet ligtvaardig worde van de hand gewezen. De Nederlandsche Regering in Indien heeft te vele uitgaven gedaan en ook onze Reizigers hebben met te veel ijver gearbeid dan dat er ten slotte niet nog iets zoude worden opgeofferd, om ten minste dit hoogst belangrijke gedeelte van den oogst voor het vaderland te bewaren; waartoe ik eerbiedig de vrijheid neem, de krachtdadige medewerking van Uwe Excellentie in te roepen ten einde deze verzameling van Borneo voor het Museum konde behouden blijven en niet al dadelijk een deel onzer werkzaamheden en bereids vervaardigde teekeningen alle belang verliezen mogen.



**II: The Minister of Interior Affairs to the Director of the Leiden Museum, 3 May 1838**

Nº 164 / 5<sup>e</sup> afdeling

Aan den Heere Directeur van 's rijks Museum [van Natuurl. Historie; ...*bottom of page, missing in photocopy*]

's Gravenhage, den 3 Mei 1838

Ik heb de eer hiernevens aan Uwel Edel Gestreng te doen toekomen het adres van den Hoogleeraar Blume, tot hetwelk reeds betrekking had uw schrijven van den 20<sup>e</sup> April: –

Hoezeer dat schrijven de wenschelijkheid aantoonde dat de in het adres aangeboden verzameling naturalien voor het Museum mogt kunnen worden aangekocht, vermeen ik hetzelfde adres aan Uwel Edel Gestreng te moeten toezenden, bijzonder ook met verzoek om mij uwe gedachten mede te deelen omtrent de voor de verzameling gevraagde somme van f 12000- met verder verzoek om mij te doen weten of bij de aangeboden verzameling zich vele voorwerpen bevinden die

[p.2]

nog niet in 's rijks Museum voorhanden zijn.

Ik mag daarbij niet nalaten Uwel Edel Gestreng te kennen te geven dat, naar ik vreeze, het aankopen der verzameling, waarvoor in allen geval eene aanmerkelijke som zoude dienen te worden besteed, aan zeer groote zwarigheden, ontstaande uit de moeilijkheid om de benoodigde gelden te kunnen aanwijzen, zal onderhevig zijn. –

De Minister van Binnenlandsche Zaken

De Kok

**III: C.J. TEMMINCK to the Ministry of Interior Affairs, 26 June 1838 (draft)**

Nº 28./827.

Aan het Ministerie van Binnenlandsche Zaken te 's Gravenhage.

Leiden den 26 Junij 1838.

Ter beantwoording van Uwer Excell.'s missive, in dato 3 Mei ll. Nº164/5<sup>de</sup> afd. en met terugzending van het bij dezelve gevoegd geweest zijnde adres van den Hoogleeraar Blume, bij hetwelk aan de Nederl. Regering de voorkeur wordt aangeboden der op het eiland Borneo verzamelde naturalien, over welke ik reeds de eer had, Uwe Excell. den 20<sup>sten</sup> April jl te schrijven, is dienende:

dat de bedoelde collectie, welke naauwkeurig door mij in oogenschouw is genomen, ontegenzeggelijk zeer vele voorwerpen bevat, welker bezit en ter vermeerdering van 's Museums verzamelingen en ter bevordering van deszelfs ruilhandel, voor hetzelfde zeer belangrijk zoude zijn. Daar het mij echter voorkomt, dat de prijs, welke voor deze voorwerpen wordt geëischt, aan die betrekkelijke waarde niet geëvenredigd is, en wanneer ik daarbij in aanmerking neem, de moeilijkheid, welke volgens Uwer Excellentie's bovengemelden brief, wordt vooruitgezien, om de fondsen

[p. 2]

tot eenen eenigzins belangrijken aankoop vereischt wordende, te zullen kunnen aanwijzen, dan gevoel ik mij aangespoord, om tot den aankoop der verzameling niet aan te raden, en acht ik mij verplicht Uwe Excell. in overweging te geven, om van alle verdere onderhandeling omtrent dezelve, liever geheel af te zien.

De Directeur enz.

get. C.J. Temminck

**IV: The Minister of Interior Affairs to the Director of the Leiden Museum, 23 July 1838**

Nº 230./5<sup>e</sup> afdeling

[Aan den Heere Directeur... *bottom of page, missing in photocopy*]

's Gravenhage, den 23 Julij 1838

Ik heb de eer Uwel Edel Gestreng te berigten, dat ook als gevolg van uw berigt van den 26<sup>e</sup> Junij jl nº 28/827, door mij, op heden, krachtens eene autorisatie van Zijne Majesteit in dato 15 dezer maand nº 82, aan den

Hoogleeraar C: L: Blume, wordt te kennen gegeven, dat hem wordt dank gezegd voor de gedane aanbieding tot verkoop voor eene somme van f 12000- van eene verzameling voorwerpen van Natuurlijke Historie van Borneo, doch dat daarvan [*omitted: geen*] gebruik zal kunnen worden gemaakt.

De Minister van Binnenlandsche Zaken

De Kok

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