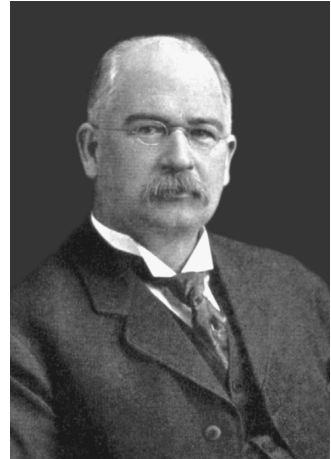


**Casey, Thomas Lincoln.** Casey was born in West Point, New York, USA, on February 19, 1857, the son of General Thomas Lincoln Casey and Emma Weir. He died on February 3, 1925, in Washington, D.C., USA. The microscope Casey used during his long entomological career was buried with him.

Casey graduated with high honors from the United States Military Academy in 1879. His army duties led him to Long Island, Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, California, and South Africa. At all these locations Casey used every opportunity to collect beetles. In addition to the material he collected, he enlarged his collection through generous purchases, so it eventually became one of the most remarkable private collections. At the same time, he kept building his coleopterological library with the idea that it would become self-sufficient. His collection and library were so extensive that Casey had to rent two apartments, one for his collection and library, and the other for his residence.

Coleopterology was not Casey's only scientific activity. In earlier years, as a young lieutenant, he was quite successful in theoretical and applied astronomy. Much has been written (see sources below) about Casey's coleopterological activities and his contribution to the knowledge of the North American beetle fauna. His very keen sense for detailed observations and his philosophy that even slight differences observed on a specimen justified assignment to a different species opened him to plenty of criticism. On the other hand, there is no doubt that Casey contributed enormously to the knowledge of North American Coleoptera, particularly in the family Staphylinidae. Before Casey's work, only a small fraction of North American species had been described, particularly in Aleocharinae, Steninae, etc., and knowledge of the family was seriously lagging behind that of the Palaearctic region. After Casey's work, there was a much better idea about the composition of the Nearctic fauna. Casey's collection of Coleoptera was bequeathed to the National Museum of Natural History (United States National Museum at the time of Casey's death), Washington, D.C. The collection contains almost 117,000 specimens, representing over 19,000 named forms, and over 9,200 holotypes. A sizeable portion of these are holotypes of species belonging to Staphylinidae. Casey published 77 papers between 1884 and 1924. About 20 of them deal at least partially with the Staphylinidae and some are major contributions. He described 1,805 species and 248 genera in Staphylinidae. [A.S.]

SOURCES: • *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society* 9 (1914): 72 [by F. Grinnell]. • *Catalogue of the Coleoptera of America, North of Mexico* (1920): 375–376 [by C. W. Leng, bibliography only]. • *Pan-Pacific Entomologist* 2 (1925): 90–91 [by F. E. Blaisdell]. • *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* 61 (1925): 136 [by G. C. Champion]. • *Entomological News* 36 (1925): 97–100 [by C. W. Leng, with bibliography]. • *Natural History* 25 (1925): 206–207 [by C. W. Leng]. • *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* 27 (1925): 41–43 [by E. A. Schwartz and W. M. Mann, with portrait]. • *Entomological News* 37 (1926): 175–179, 198–202 [by M. H. Hatch, with bibliography]. • *History of Entomology* (1931): 565–567 [by E. O. Essig, with portrait]. • *Fragments of Entomological History* (1931):



*Thomas Lincoln Casey*



*Marcello Cerruti*



*George Charles Champion*

175–176 [by H. Osborn, with portrait]. • *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 94 (1935): 1–15 [by L. L. Buchanan, with bibliography, portrait]. • *Coleopterist's Bulletin* 1 (1941): 67–68 [by R. H. Arnett]. • *Index Litteraturae Entomologicae Serie II* (1963): 445–446 [by W. Derksen and U. Scheiding, with partial bibliography]. • *American Entomologists* (1971): 260–264 [by A. Mallis, with portrait].

**Cerruti, Marcello.** Cerruti was born on October 9, 1908 in Roma, Italy, where he died on August 28, 1978.

Cerruti's keen interest in nature and insects became focused on beetles after the young Cerruti met in 1928 Paolo Luigioni, a well known Italian naturalist of that time, who studied Coleoptera and Hymenoptera. Under his guidance Cerruti started to survey the beetle fauna of the massifs of the Appennines (Italy), and learned the principles of scientific work. Cerruti eventually became fascinated by the mountains and was an active alpinist, and in 1935 a member of the Club Alpino Italiano.

Before and just after the Second World War, Cerruti was actively studying immature stages of beetles, particularly those of Carabidae and Staphylinidae. Later, influenced by his friendship with S. Patrizi, Cerruti became interested in the fauna of caves and eventually also in the palaeontology of man, as demonstrated by his membership in the Istituto Italiano di Paleontologia Umana. Together with Patrizi and his other friend, H. Henrot, he took part in a speleological expedition to Sardinia and summarized some results, as well as the results of other cave explorations, in numerous publications. He also undertook, together with Henrot, fieldwork in Cyprus and, on several occasions, in various areas of Greece. During all his explorations Cerruti also collected Hymenoptera (but he never published on them); his sizeable collection of Hymenoptera is housed at the Istituto di Entomologia dell'Università di Torino. Most of his collection of Coleoptera is deposited at the Istituto Nazionale di Entomologia, Roma.

Cerruti published 42 papers, about 10 of them dealing with Staphylinidae, several of them dealing with the immature stages. He described 5 species in Staphylinidae. [A.S.]

SOURCES: • *Fragmenta Entomologica, Roma* 15 (1979): 1–6 [by E. Colonnelli and A. Vigna Taglianti, with bibliography, portrait]. • *Entomologische Blätter, Krefeld* 78 (1982): 47 [by W. H. Lucht].

**Champion, George Charles.** Champion was born in Walworth (London), England, on April 29, 1859, as son of a clock- and watchmaker. He died on August 8, 1927, in Horsell, Woking, Surrey, England.

Champion became interested in beetles early in his life. While in his late twenties, he became associated with Frederick DuCane Godman and Osbert Salvin, who engaged him to collect for Biologia Centrali-Americana in Central America. Champion eventually also became involved with the series as a contributor and subeditor. His achievements in this area are described in the obituary published in the *Entomological News* and in the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* (see below).

Champion published over 420 papers during his career, but only a few of them were on the Staphylinidae. They dealt with the species collected by his son H.G.C. Champion in India. Most of them were published under the running title "Some Indian Coleoptera" in the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*, of which Champion was an editor from 1891 until the time of his death. There were at least 23 papers in this sequence and about 11 of them included the descriptions of about 84 species and 4 genera of Staphylinidae. [A.S.]

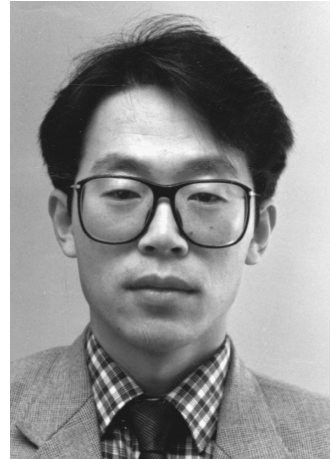
SOURCES: • *Entomologist* 60 (1927): 215–216 [anonymous]. • *Entomological News* 38 (1927): 326–328 [by R. P. Calvert]. • *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London* 2 (1927): 103 [by J. E. Collin]. • *Entomologist's Record and Journal of Variation* 39 (1927): 131 [by H. J. Turner]. • *Nature, London* 120 (1927): 415 [by J. J. Walker]. • *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London* (1927): 111–112 [by J. J. Walker]. • *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* 63 (1927): 197–203 [by J. J. Walker, with portrait]. • *Centennial History of the Entomological Society of London* (1933): 54 [by A. Neave]. • *Fragments of Entomological History* (1937): 146 [by H. Osborn]. • *Index Litteraturae Entomologicae Serie II* (1963): 456–460 [by W. Derksen and U. Scheiding, with partial bibliography].

**Cho, Young Bok.** Cho was born in Korea on August 6, 1959, and became interested in staphylinids through his work with the Silphidae, which he studied as part of his Master's degree program. He has been collecting Korean staphylinids since 1984 and by now has a well-developed collection. He is interested in the Staphylininae and the Paederinae, particularly those in Korea and in Far Eastern Asia. Currently he is working on genera of the Staphylininae of Korea. He has published articles on the Korean species of *Gabronthus*, *Neobisnius*, *Erichsonius*, the Quediini and *Osorius*, and has described six species.

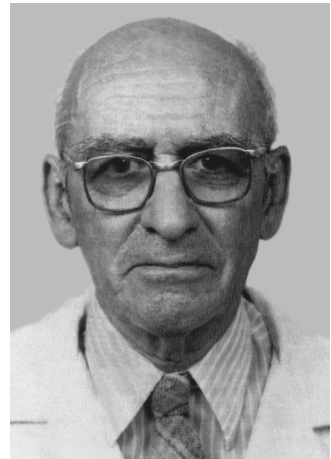
**Ciceroni, Alessandro.** Ciceroni, of Italy, has been publishing on staphylinids since 1990, beginning with an article on *Atracus*. He also published a revision of the Italian *Leptacinus*, co-authored an article on *Megalinus*, and was a contributor to the staphylinid part of the *Checklist delle specie della Fauna Italiana*. He has described one species.

**Coiffait, Henri.** Coiffait was born in Moutiers-au-Perche (Orne), France, on June 28, 1907. He died on May 21, 1989, in Toulouse, France.

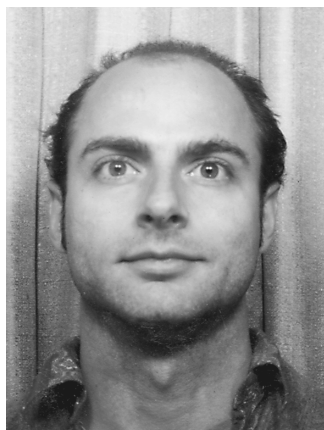
Coiffait developed an interest in coleopterology very early and by 1939 he had already accumulated an important general collection of French beetles. During the war years he became interested in speleology and that eventually became an important part of his scientific career, as documented by the fact that, of his 280 publications, 57 deal with the cavernicolous fauna. After the Second World War he held the post of the *Attaché de Recherches* at the CNRC laboratory at Moulis (Ariège) and after 1958 he was associated with the Faculté des Sciences de Toulouse, eventually as the *Maître de Recherches*. He received the Dolfuss Prize in 1959. He acted as editor of the *Annales de Spéléologie* after the establishment of the journal in 1959. In



Young Bok Cho



Henri Coiffait



*Giulio Cuccodoro*

1970 he founded the journal *Nouvelle Revue d'Entomologie*, and the first issue appeared in 1971. Coiffait's largest and most important contribution, "Coléoptères Staphylinidae de la région paléarctique occidentale", appeared subsequently as several supplements to this journal from 1972 to 1984.

Coiffait made an enormous contribution to the knowledge of Staphylinidae. He was one of the authors whose research, in one way or another, profoundly affected the taxonomy of the family (except for Aleocharinae), particularly in the subfamilies Leptotyphlinae, Paederinae, and Staphylininae. His paper "Monographie des Leptotyphlites", published in 1959, established a solid foundation for the entire school of subsequent authors studying this family of indigenous staphylinids. In his work, Coiffait relied heavily on the structures of the male genitalia, and paid insufficient attention to either previously published works or the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Consequently, many taxa that he established were subsequently criticized and disputed. His most important contributions to the knowledge of Staphylinidae were his papers dealing with the west Palaearctic fauna. Coiffait published 280 papers, in which he described 1,899 species-level taxa, and 178 generic-level taxa of Coleoptera (families Carabidae, Leiodidae, and Staphylinidae), but the vast majority of them in Staphylinidae (1,775 at the species level, 158 at the generic level). Coiffait's collection (containing 799 holotypes, 5,020 paratypes, and 1,907 species) is housed in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, France. A list of type specimens contained in this collection was published in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire naturelle de Toulouse* 125 (1986): 127–142. [A.S.]

SOURCES: • *Bulletin de la Société d'histoire naturelle de Toulouse* 18 (1990): 7 [by P. Cassagnou, with portrait]. • *Nouvelle Revue d'Entomologie* (N.S.) 7 (1990): 5–57 [by J. Orousset, with bibliography, portrait]. • *Mémoires de Biospéléologie* 18 (1991): 307–314 [by C. Juberthie and J. Orousset, with bibliography].

**Cuccodoro, Giulio.** Cuccodoro, of Switzerland, was born on April 12, 1963. He became interested in staphylinid studies due to his association with Ivan Löbl. The groups of major interest to him are the Pselaphinae and the proteinine genus *Megarthritis*; his research includes taxonomic, phylogenetic, biogeographic, and behavioral studies. He has been working on a revision and phylogeny of *Megarthritis* and, as of 1998, had published articles revising the species of the Afrotropical, North American, New Guinean, and Palaearctic regions including Japan. He has also discussed the phenomenon of "water loading" behavior in *Megarthritis* and a few other genera. One goal is an analysis of the taxonomy and phylogeny of the Pselaphinae of the Oriental region. Through 1998 he had described 52 species.

**Curtis (Ruricola), John.** Curtis was born in Norwich, England, on September 3, 1791, and died on October 6, 1862, in London.

Curtis showed an interest in natural objects from his earliest years. He was sent to school at Norwich at the age of four. During his school years he demonstrated unusual talent for draw-

ing, particularly flowers. He also started to collect butterflies, and made some excursions in the vicinity of Norwich with friends. These excursions awoke in him a love for entomology that lasted his entire life. At the age of 16 Curtis started to work in the office of a solicitor, but this employment did not last very long, since he was not interested in pursuing a law career. He met Mr. S. Wilkin, who had a large collection of insects, and for some time he stayed with him as a curator of his collection. Since Mr. Wilkin was often consulted by many eminent naturalists of that time, Curtis soon became acquainted with celebrities such as Kirby, Hooker, Lindley, and others. By that time he had also become quite a competent illustrator.

In 1819 Curtis went to London and was introduced, as a friend of Kirby, to Sir Banks, Leach, and many other leading scientists of the day. His outstanding abilities in the field of scientific illustration soon led to engagements with the Linnean, Horticultural and other societies. At about that time, Curtis started his work on the *British Entomology*, and the first part appeared in 1824. He continued this work without interruption until 1839, when the final part (16) appeared. The 769 color plates illustrating the 16 volumes were considered by the entomological community “unsurpassed by any entomological illustrations in existence”. During his work on *British Entomology*, Curtis also published *A Guide to an Arrangement of British Insects* (1829). Both *British Entomology* and the *Guide* were in direct competition with similar works of Stephens that appeared more or less simultaneously (see under Stephens for details). It comes, therefore, as no surprise that there was a great deal of animosity between these two eminent British entomologists. Fortunately, they were eventually able to settle their differences before Stephens’ death in 1852. In 1841 Curtis became the editor of the entomological part of the journal *Gardener’s Chronicle*. He wrote over 100 popular illustrated articles for this journal, mostly on pest insects. These articles were signed “Ruricola”.

The two Curtis publications mentioned above became important for the taxonomy of Staphylinidae, as well as for many other beetle families, mainly as sources of early type species designations. But they also created some problems and disputes as to the authorship of many genera (Curtis versus Stephens, see above). Curtis described 18 species and 8 genera in Staphylinidae. [A.S.]

SOURCES: There are many biographies/obituaries of Curtis, therefore only selected ones are given here. A detailed listing may be found in Evenhuis (1997). • *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London* (1862): 122–125 [by F. Smith]. • *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London* (1863): XXXV–XLI [anonymous]. • *Annales de la Société Entomologique de France* (4)3 (1863): 525–540 [by J. O. Westwood]. • *Entomological News* 8 (1897): 75 [by V. L. Kellog]. • *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 84 (1930): 44, 207, 218–220, 232, 271 [by L. P. Howard, with portrait]. • *Centennial History of the Entomological Society of London* (1933): 139–140 [by A. Neave]. • *Index Litteraturae Entomologicae* (1928): 224–229; (1929): 1388 [by W. Horn and S. Schenkling, bibliography only]. • *John Curtis and the Pioneering of Pest Control* (1974): 121 pp. [by G. Ordish]. • *Literatura Taxonomica*



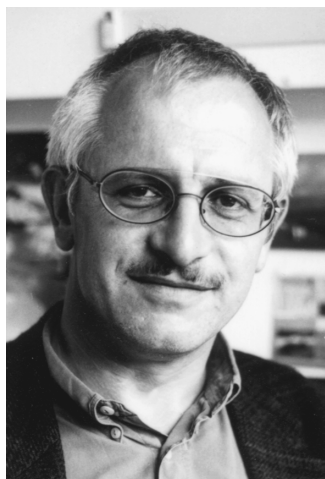
John Curtis (*Ruricola*)



Patrick Dauphin

*Dipterorum* (1997): 164–167 [by N. L. Evenhuis, partial bibliography only].

**Dauphin, Patrick.** Dauphin was born on March 17, 1948, in Bordeaux, France. He decided to study staphylinids because they are so numerous when collecting and because there are so many species. His principal interests include the western Palearctic Proteininae and Steninae and some genera of the Aleocharinae. At the moment he is working on the *Phloeopora*. He has published a number of articles on the staphylinids of France and has reported on the taxonomy and distribution of such genera as *Proteinus*, *Metopsia*, *Stenus*, *Phloeopora*, *Autalia*, and *Lispinus*. He has described three species.



Konrad Dettner

**Dettner, Konrad.** Dettner, of Germany, was born on December 22, 1951. He became interested in staphylinids as a schoolboy, when he made excursions with beetle specialists. He noted that staphylinids were rarely collected by his companions. Later he became interested in the bionomics and chemistry of staphylinids. He currently studies the defensive chemistry of staphylinid beetles (and other beetles), particularly species of the Oxytelinae, Piestinae, Omaliinae, Staphylininae, and Paederinae (especially *Paederus*). His publications on defensive secretions include morphology of the glands that produce the chemicals and the chemistry and activity of the secretions, the use of chemicals and glandular data for taxonomy, the evolution of chemical defense, the hemolymph toxins in *Paederus*, and the biosynthesis of defensive secretions. Among his long-range plans are the elucidation of the process by which maternal hemolymph toxin is transferred to the offspring in *Paederus* and the process of iridoid biosynthesis in staphylinids.

As an interesting aside, in a letter Dettner pointed out that Linné noted chemical defense behavior by species of Staphylinina in a diary notation dated June 5, 1732, and may have been the first to so record the phenomenon.



Didier Drugmand

**Drugmand, Didier.** Drugmand, of Belgium, was born on August 30, 1961. As a young student, Drugmand was interested in soil mites, but was lured away by an agronomist who showed him a collection of thousands of undetermined beetles and invited him to study them instead. These beetles turned out to be staphylinids. Soon thereafter he prepared and identified a collection of Belgian Staphylinidae. His taxonomic interests include the Leptotyphlinae, Staphylininae, and the Cryptobiina of the Paederinae; his primary geographical interests lie in the Palearctic and Afrotropical regions. He has published a series of articles revising the classification of the Afrotropical species of the paederine subtribe Cryptobiina and presenting a phylogenetic and biogeographic analysis of the group. Drugmand has also published a number of articles on the Belgian and/or western Palearctic species of Staphylininae (*Heterothops*, *Quedius*, *Philonthus*, *Xantholinus*, *Gabrius*, *Neobisnius*, and *Ocypus*), an *Atlas des Staphylinini* . . . of Belgium and Luxembourg, and a list of the Belgian Paederinae with notes on their distribution, habitat, and phenology. He has developed a web-site for the Staphylinidae, and plans to study the Cryptobiina of Asia, prepare

a book on the natural history of the family, study the historical biogeography of the endemic Staphylinidae of western Europe, and write a fauna of the European Staphylinini to be presented as a CD-ROM. He has named 27 species and 5 genera.

**Dvořák, Miroslav.** Dvořák, of the Czech Republic, was born on January 4, 1926. He became involved in the Staphylinidae through his interest in myrmecophilous faunas. The groups of particular importance to him are the Zyrrasini of the world and the Palaearctic Staphylinini. He has published articles on both groups and has described 12 species.

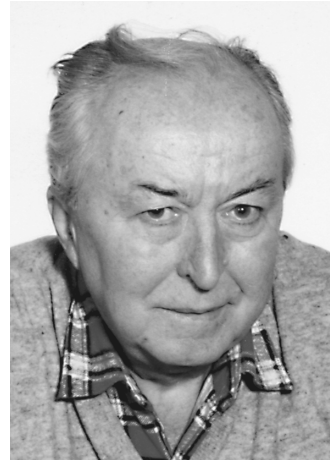
**Eichelbaum, Felix.** Biographical data for Eichelbaum seem to be entirely missing. Eichelbaum was a medical doctor by profession. His papers on Staphylinidae dealt mostly with adult morphology (particularly mouth parts, terminal abdominal segments, etc.), as well as with larval morphology within his studies of beetle larvae. Nevertheless, he described 63 species and 15 genera in Staphylinidae. In 1909 he published a catalog of the genera of Staphylinidae that included the references, synonyms, number of species, and geographical distribution for each genus, as well as references to the immature stages, if known. His collection of Staphylinidae, some insects from “East-Africa” and his collection of beetle larvae went to the Zoological Museum in Hamburg in 1919. [A.S.]

SOURCE: • *Abhandlungen und Verhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins in Hamburg, Supplement 9* (1967): 263 [anonymous].

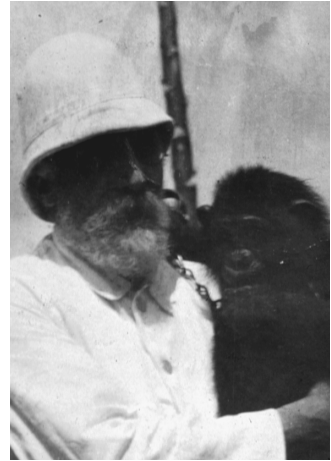
**Eppelsheim, Eduard.** Eppelsheim was born in Dürkheim (Pfalz), Germany, on May 19, 1837. He died on June 6, 1896, in Germersheim (Pfalz), Germany.

Eppelsheim graduated from the *gymnasium* in Speyer in 1855, and went to the universities in Würzburg and Tübingen, where he obtained his medical degree in 1861. He practiced family medicine in several German towns. During the 1871–1872 war, Eppelsheim was named head of a military hospital in Königsbach and received several valuable military decorations for his performance.

Eppelsheim was keenly interested in natural sciences from his early years and he soon focused on Coleoptera, particularly on the family Staphylinidae. He became, along with Kraatz and Fauvel, one of the best experts. In addition to the staphylinids, Eppelsheim studied and published on other small beetles, such as the curculionid genera *Apion* and *Gymnetron*. Eppelsheim’s main contribution to the knowledge of Staphylinidae concerns the Palaearctic fauna, including that of the eastern portion of this zoogeographical region. Toward the end of his career, he also studied and published on staphylinids of India, particularly those of the mountains of northern India (the Himalaya). Eppelsheim published almost 60 articles on the Staphylinidae and Curculionidae. He described 485 species and one genus in Staphylinidae. After Eppelsheim’s death his collection was bought by the Naturwissenschaftliches Museum in Vienna and is still housed there. It contains the types of most staphylinid taxa Eppelsheim described. [A.S.]



*Miroslav Dvořák*



*Felix Eichelbaum*



*Eduard Eppelsheim*



Wilhelm (Guillaume)  
Ferdinand Erichson

SOURCES: • *Entomological News* 7 (1896): 256 [anonymous]. • *Insektenbörse* 13 (1896): 165 [anonymous]. • *Wiener Entomologische Zeitung* 15 (1896): 208 [anonymous]. • *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* (1897): 366–367 [by L. Heyden, with portrait]. • *Index Litteraturae Entomologicae Serie II* (1963): 686–687 [by W. Derksen and U. Scheiding, with bibliography].

**Erichson, Wilhelm (Guillaume) Ferdinand.** Erichson was born on November 26, 1809, in Stralsund, Germany, the son of Senator Erichson. He died on November 18, 1849, in Berlin, Germany.

Erichson graduated from the *gymnasium* in Stralsund. In October 1828 he entered the university in Berlin and after four years he obtained on December 7, 1832, the title *Doktor der Medizin und Chirurgie*. Two years later, on April 14, 1834, he was licenced as a “practitioning physician and wound healer”. Erichson became deeply involved in entomological studies during his university years. His first two entomological papers (“*Monographia generis Meloes*” [with J. F. Brant], 1831, and “*Genera Dyticeorum*”, 1832) were published while he was still studying medicine. In 1837 Erichson obtained the degree “*Doctor der Philosophie*” from the University in Jena. In May, 1838 he obtained the title *Privatdocent* from the philosophical faculty of the University in Berlin, and in 1842 he was named adjunct professor. His lectures concentrated on entomology and helminthology.

There is no doubt in my mind that Erichson was a genius and one of the most important, if not the most important, entomologists of all times. I cannot but compare his scientific impact, and to a great extent also his fate, to that of Mozart in music. They both made an enormous impact in their respective fields, but they both died very young. We are left to guess what would have happened had they both lived longer lives. Erichson’s achievements during his short life (he died when not quite 40 years old!) were quite exceptional, as was the way he was immediately recognized and respected by the scientific community. His entomological achievements include, in addition to work on many families of Coleoptera, work on Hymenoptera, Neuroptera, Hemiptera, Strepsiptera, Thysanoptera, Thysanura, Siphonaptera, as well as on Arachnida and Myriapoda. His contributions are summarized in his obituary by F. Klug (see below). Erichson also participated in Agassiz’s *Nomenclator zoologicus* and started the series *Naturgeschichte der Insecten Deutschlands*, which was later continued by Schaum, Kraatz, and Kiesenwetter. One of Erichson’s most important works, one that greatly contributed to his recognition, was his monograph *Genera et Species Staphylinorum Insectorum Coleopterorum Familiae*, which clearly showed his genius. In it he treated 1,573 species and elaborated a classification of the family (divided into 11 “Tribes”: Aleocharini, Tachyporini, Staphylinini, Paederini, Pinophilini, Stenini, Oxytelini, Piestini, Phloeocharini, Omaliini, and Proteinini). His divisions have withstood the test of time with flying colors and are generally still valid today. His was the first higher group classification to include all the known species. Even the great Kraatz, in his



treatment of Staphylinidae in the series *Naturgeschichte der Insecten Deutschlands* (1856), fully accepted Erichson's classification and characterized it as follows: "Die Classification der Staphylinen durch Erichson hat alle übrigen vor ihm gemachten Versuche so weit hinter sich zurückgelassen, dass eine nähere Besprechung der letzteren hier um so weniger am Orte ist, als sich eine ausführliche Darstellung derselben in den *Genera et Species* (pp. 22–26) findet, auf welche noch einmal zurückzukommen kein Grund vorhanden ist."

Erichson published about 45 papers (many of them substantial), of which "Die Käfer der Mark Brandenburg" and the "Genera et Species Staphylinorum" represent substantial improvements of the knowledge of the family Staphylinidae. Erichson described 908 species and 46 genera in Staphylinidae. His collection of Staphylinidae, containing the types of most taxa he described, is deposited at the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany. [A.S.]

SOURCES: • *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* 11 (1850): 33–36 [by I.C.F. Klug]. • *Stettiner Entomologische Zeitung* 17 (1856): 61–62 [by C. A. Dohrn, with portrait]. • *Forstwissenschaftliches Schriftsteller-Lexicon* 1 (1874): 165–167 [by J.T.C. Ratzeburg]. • *L'Abeille* (Les entomologistes et leurs écrits) 20 (1882): 43–45 [by S. A. Marseul]. • *Index Litteraturae Entomologicae* (1928): 322–325 [by W. Horn and S. Schenkling, with bibliography]. • *Bibliography of Australian Entomology 1775–1930* (1932): 82–83 [by A. Musgrave]. • *Essays on the History of Neotropical Dipterology* 1 (1971): 110 [by N. Papavero].

**Fabricius, Johann Christian.** Fabricius was born in Tondern, Denmark, on January 7, 1745, as the son of a Danish physician. He died on March 3, 1808, in Kiel, Germany.

Fabricius was educated at the Universities of Copenhagen, Denmark, and Uppsala, Sweden. He was a student of Linné at the latter university.

Fabricius made his living as a professor at the universities in Copenhagen, Denmark, and in Kiel, Germany. His professorships at both Copenhagen and Kiel had the title Professor in Natural History, Economy and Finance. It is interesting to learn that natural history was at that time justifiable only in connection with economy! Fabricius' real love and interest was in the study of insects, particularly insect systematics, for which he obtained a solid foundation while he was a student of Linné in Uppsala. Fabricius went far beyond Linné's system by basing his genera on natural rather than artificial characters. As explained in his book *Philosophia entomologica*, artificial characters are useful only to determine species, whereas natural characters help to show relationships. This idea, along with the almost 10,000 species of insects that he added to the 3,000 named by Linné, and his use of mouthparts for the first time to distinguish the "classes" of insects, are undoubtedly his most important contributions to insect systematics. Little wonder he was sometimes called the "Linnaeus of Insects" (see Tuxen, 1967 in sources below).

Forced by unfavorable circumstances at the two above-mentioned universities, Fabricius became a great traveler throughout



*Johann Christian Fabricius*

his life, mostly to study the collections of other entomologists. This enabled him to become acquainted with most of the naturalists and to study all the important collections of that time. He traveled extensively throughout Europe, including several trips to London, England, and Paris, France. In 1778 he went to Norway (and published a book on his travels there: *Reise nach Norwegen*, Hamburg, 1779), and in 1786 to St. Petersburg, Russia.

Extensive literature discusses the writings of Fabricius and I refer the reader to the references given below. Relevant to the present essay is Fabricius' contribution to the advancement of the knowledge of the Staphylinidae. While Linné, in his *Systema Naturae* in 1758, established the genus *Staphylinus* (containing 19 species) that later gave rise to the family name Staphylinidae, Fabricius split off two genera: *Oxyporus* and *Paederus*. Fabricius' act was the beginning of the break-up of *Staphylinus* and the recognition and separation of clusters of related species of rove beetles.

Fabricius described 77 species and 2 genera in Staphylinidae. The most important collection on which Fabricius based his descriptions was made by O. R. Sehested and N. T. Lund, two of his students in Copenhagen. That collection, containing about a third of the Fabrician types, is deposited in the Zoological Museum in Copenhagen. In the 1830s some duplicates were exchanged with other museums (e.g., London and Berlin). After his death, Fabricius' own collection went to the Zoological Museum in Kiel, Germany. In 1950, it was transferred to the Zoological Museum in Copenhagen, where it is kept on permanent loan. Zimsen's book, *The Type Material of J. C. Fabricius* (Copenhagen, 1964), is indispensable for anybody who needs to deal with the types of Fabricius. [A.S.]

SOURCES: Only selected biographies and obituaries for Fabricius are included here, because so many have been published. Extensive listings can be found in Gilbert (1977) and in Evenhuis (1997). • *Annales de la Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Paris* 11 (1808): 393–404 [by P. A. Latreille]. • *Kieler Blättern* 1 (1819): 88–117 [autobiography]. • *Transactions of the Entomological Society of London* 4 (1845): I–XVI [by T. W. Hope, with portrait (English translation of the 1819 autobiography published in Danish)]. • *Index Litteraturae Entomologicae* (1928, 1929): 334–336, 1395 [by W. Horn and S. Schenkling, bibliography only]. • *History of Entomology* (1931): 623–625 [by E. O. Essig]. • *Zoologischer Anzeiger* 136: 344–350 [by S. L. Tuxen]. • *Annual Review of Entomology* 12 (1967): 1–14 [by S. L. Tuxen, with portrait]. • *Litteratura taxonomica Dipteroorum (1758–1930)* (1997): 242–250 [by N. L. Evenhuis, with partial bibliography, portrait].

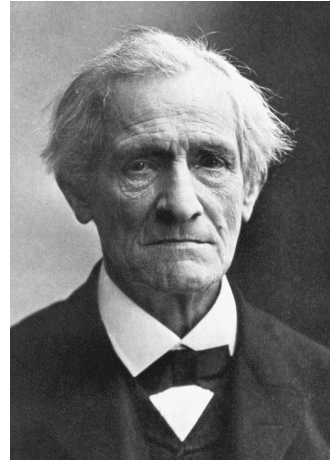
**Fagel, Gaston.** Fagel died in July, 1973, in Brussels, Belgium. No other biographical data seem to be available.

Fagel was originally a shoe salesman (personal communication by the late Rey DeRuelle, a technician at the former Entomology Research Institute, Ottawa, Canada, who knew Fagel personally while living in Belgium). Fagel eventually became associated with the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique in Brussels and published many substantial papers on the

Afro-Tropical Staphylinidae, particularly on those belonging to the subfamilies Paederinae and Osoriinae.

Fagel started to publish papers dealing with the beetles of Belgium in 1934 under a serial title *Contribution à la connaissance des Coléoptères de Belgique*. The first papers were on Histeridae and Carabidae, but later on many of them dealt with Staphylinidae. In 1950, by that time interested only in Staphylinidae, he started another series of papers under the running title *Contribution à la connaissance des Staphylinidae*. The last paper (to the best of my knowledge) was contribution 116, published posthumously in 1976 dealing with the species of *Geodromicus* from Anatolia. Fagel described 1,255 species and 80 genera in Staphylinidae. [A.S.]

SOURCES: • *Entomologische Blätter, Krefeld* 71 (1975): 177 [by G. Schmidt]. • *Annales de la Musée royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Serie in-8, Sciences Zoologiques*, No. 219 (1977): 1–2 [by P. Basilewsky].



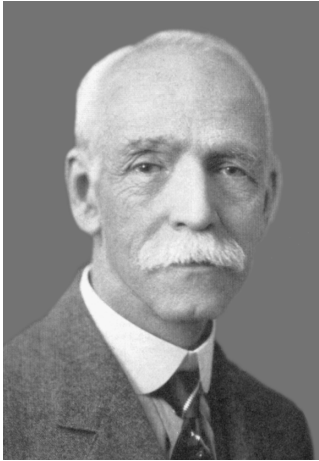
Léon Fairmaire

**Fairmaire, Léon.** Fairmaire was born in Paris, France, on June 20, 1820, in a family of English origin and died there on April 1, 1906.

Fairmaire received an education in law. The 1848 war ruined his family and Fairmaire therefore entered public service to secure financial support. He retired in 1878 as the Director of the Saint-Louis hospital in Paris.

Fairmaire was an active member of the Société Entomologique de France and served as an adjunct treasurer, as the president, and eventually as the honorary president from 1893 until his death. The majority of Fairmaire's papers contain isolated descriptions of taxa. One of his few analytical publications was the treatment of Coleoptera in *Faune Entomologique Française*, published in 1854 (together with Laboulbène). Unfortunately, only the first volume was published, but it contains the Staphylinidae with descriptions of new species. Quite a few of these ultimately turned out to be junior synonyms. Fairmaire also collaborated with Jacquelin du Val on the work *Genera des Coléoptères d'Europe* and with Germain on the beetle fauna of Chile. Fairmaire published slightly over 450 papers, most of them on Coleoptera, and quite a few dealing with faunas of distant exotic areas, such as Polynesia, Madagascar, Chile, Australia, and so on. Fairmaire described 183 species and 9 genera in Staphylinidae. His collection is deposited at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. [A.S.]

SOURCES: • *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* (1906): 11 [anonymous]. • *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* 42 (1906): 141 [anonymous]. • *Insektenbörse* 23 (1906): 117 [anonymous]. • *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* (1906): 11 [by W. Horn]. • *Bulletin de la Société entomologique de France* (1906): 73–74 [by P. Lesne]. • *Annales de la Société entomologique de France* 76 (1907): 529–558 [by A. Leveille, with bibliography, portrait]. • *Revue Russe d'Entomologie* 6 (1907): 384 [by A. P. Semenov]. • *Münchener koleopterologische Zeitschrift* 3 (1908): 393 [by K. Daniel]. • *Index Litteraturae Entomologicae* (1928): 337–340 [by W. Horn and S. Schenkling, bibliography only, to 1863]. • *Bibliography of Australian Entomology 1775–1930* (1932): 88–89 [by A. Musgrave]. • *Index Litteraturae Entomo-*



Henry Clinton Fall

*logicae Serie II* (1965): 3–11 [by W. Derksen and U. Scheiding-Göllner, bibliography only, to 1900].

**Fall, Henry Clinton.** Fall was born in Farmington, New Hampshire, USA, on December 25, 1862, son of Orin Tenney Fall and Mary Ann Hayes. He died on November 14, 1939, in Tyngsboro, Massachusetts.

Fall received his education in public schools in Dover and at Dartmouth College, Massachusetts. He taught mathematics and physics in Chicago until 1889. Due to health problems, he moved to California, and eventually resumed teaching there, first in Pomona and then at the Pasadena High School. He retired in 1917 and went back to Massachusetts, making his home in Tyngsboro, in a house in which his old friend and mentor, F. Blanchard, had lived.

Fall became interested in natural history early in his life and his interest turned to Coleoptera when he was about 15 years old. He started to build his Coleoptera collection and soon began to publish on beetles. His first paper appeared in 1893; the complete list of his papers on Coleoptera contains 144 titles.

Fall's collection, combined with the Liebeck Collection, which came to Fall in the 1930s, contained almost a quarter of a million specimens (including some Lepidoptera and other insects). Included were almost 15,000 identified species of Coleoptera from America north of Mexico. Fall left his entire collection and related materials to the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is kept there in the LeConte-Fall room; in recognition of the importance of Fall and his collection, a new department was established, to be presided over by a Fall Curator of Coleoptera (P. J. Darlington, Jr. was the first one). Fall was one of the most eminent and recognized North American coleopterists. He was in contact with practically all coleopterists of his time, and kept encouraging and helping the younger adepts of coleopterology, some of whom later became recognized experts (e.g., Fenyés and Darlington, Jr.). His importance was widely acknowledged: he was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1927) and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Science (1930), and in 1929 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Dartmouth College.

Fall described 1,484 species of beetles during his life, most of them in families other than Staphylinidae. Nevertheless, the number of species he described in Staphylinidae stands at 67 and he described 1 genus. [A.S.]

SOURCES: • *History of Entomology* (1931): 625–627 [by E. O. Essig, with bibliography and photograph]. • *Fragments of Entomological History* (1937): 234 [by H. Osborn, with portrait]. • *The Leng Catalogue of Coleoptera of America North of Mexico, Fourth Supplement* (1939): 72 [by R. E. Blackwelder]. • *Science* 90 (1939): 609 [by T.D.A. Cockerell]. • *Entomological News* 51 (1940): 51 and 106 [both anonymous]. • *Psyche* 47 (1940): 45–54 [by P. J. Darlington, Jr., with bibliography, portrait]. • *Pan-Pacific Entomologist* 16 (1940): 1–3 [by E. G. Linsley]. • *Annals of the Entomological Society of America* 33 (1940): 217–218 [by C. E. Mickell]. • *Journal of the New York Entomological Society* 48 (1940): 33–36 [by J. D. Sherman]. •

*Great Basin Naturalist* 1 (1940): 62 [by V. M. Tanner]. • *Časopis Československé Společnosti Entomologické* 43 (1946): 89 [by K. Kult]. • *Fragments of Entomological History, Part II* (1946): 81–82 [by H. Osborn, with portrait]. • *Index Litteraturae Entomologicae Serie II* (1965): 12 [by W. Derksen and U. Schiding-Göllner, with bibliography until 1900]. • *American Entomologists* (1971): 266–269 [by A. Mallis, with portrait].

**Fauvel, Charles Adolphe Albert.** Fauvel was born in Caen, France, on October 14, 1840, and died there on January 4, 1921. Other biographical data do not seem to be available.

Fauvel was an advocate by profession, but he must have dedicated most of his time to entomology, since his output of papers was enormous and included a great number of larger monographic works and catalogs. He was considered by many one of the great naturalists and preeminent entomologists of his era. He was the reigning world expert on the family Staphylinidae, but he also had a profound knowledge of the Palaearctic Coleoptera and was interested in any other aspects of entomology. By the year 1900, he had published at least 246 papers, mostly on Coleoptera, particularly Staphylinidae, but some dealt with other orders, such as Lepidoptera. One of his major works, still frequently used, is his *Faune gallo-rhénane* (unfortunately unfinished). Other major works are the five editions of the *Catalogue des Staphylinides de la Barbarie, Les Staphylinides de l'Australie et de la Polynésie* (1877), *Les Staphylinides de Moluques et de la Nouvelle Guinée* (1879–1880), and *Faune Analytique des Coléoptères de la Nouvelle-Calédonie* (1903–1907). In 1882 Fauvel founded, in Caen, the journal *Revue d'Entomologie* and edited it through 28 volumes until 1910. In 1910, without warning the subscribers or contributing authors, he abruptly stopped publication of his journal, discontinued all connections, withdrew entirely from scientific and public life, and stayed in seclusion until his death in 1921. One can only speculate what kind of dramatic event or tragedy compelled him to ruin his scientific career and entire life.

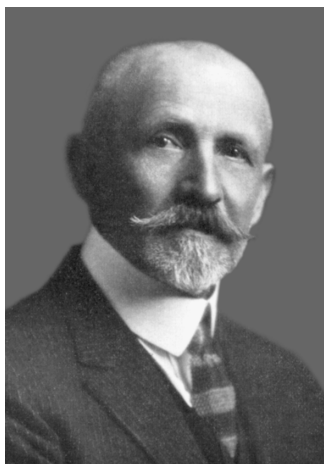
Fauvel was apparently a difficult person, judging from the comment by Peyerimhoff (see below): “Comme il arrive souvent, la brusque indifférence qu’il avait marquée—ou qui l’avait atteint—pour la vie et les relations scientifiques. . . .” This is obviously also the reason why his death was only briefly announced in a few entomological journals and his enormous contribution to entomology in general, and to the knowledge of Staphylinidae in particular, was never honored the way it should have been.

Fauvel described 1,851 species and 96 genera in Staphylinidae. His collection of Staphylinidae is housed at the Institut Royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels. In this context, a curious note can be found on page 115 in *Collections Entomologicae* (see below): “Insekten an Frl. Blanche Rancin/Caen”. I was unable to find any follow up or explanation of this note. [A.S.]

SOURCES: • *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* 57 (1921): 161 [anonymous]. • *Bulletin de la Société entomologique de France* (1921): 57–58 [by J. Sourcouf]. • *Bulletin de la Société Normande de Entomologie, Caen* 1 (1925): 1–22 [by H. Buysson,



Charles Adolphe Albert Fauvel



*Adalbert Fenyés*

with incomplete bibliography]. • *Index Litteraturae Entomologicae* (1928): 347 [by W. Horn and S. Schenkling, bibliography only, until 1863]. • *Société entomologique de France, Livre du Centenaire* (1932): 57 [by P. M. Peyerimhoff]. • *Index Litteraturae Entomologicae Serie II* (1965): 23–28 [bibliography until 1900 only]. • *Les entomologistes français 1750–1950* (1987): 80–82 [by J. Lhoste]. • *Collectiones entomologicae* (1990): 115 [by G. Friese and R. Gaedike].

**Fenyés, Adalbert.** Fenyés was born in Arad, Rumania (in Hungary at that time), on November 17, 1863, a son of Carolus Fenyés, an attorney. He died on February 22, 1937, in Pasadena, California, USA.

Fenyés earned his medical degree with honors from the university in Vienna, Austria. As a physician, he was at the Court of Emperor Franz Josef in the Army Reserve. In 1893 he went to Cairo, Egypt, where he practiced medicine for several years. While in Egypt, he met his first wife, originally from New York, whom he married in Florence, Italy. While making a world tour with her, they stopped in Pasadena, and as it sometimes goes, they never left.

Fenyés was always interested in nature, and during his early years his main interest was ornithology. But even before coming to North America, he already had some entomological experience. Fenyés started to collect beetles, both in the USA and abroad (Mexico), and managed to put together a large general beetle collection as well as an impressive library; both were housed in a fireproof building erected for this purpose.

Around 1905, Fenyés started his study of the subfamily Aleocharinae of Staphylinidae, and within 10 years he was a recognized authority on the group. He was asked to prepare a manuscript on the group for Wytzman's *Genera Insectorum* that eventually was published between 1918 and 1921. While working on this manuscript, Fenyés also published 15 shorter papers on the group. He completed the manuscript for a monograph of the North American Aleocharinae, containing 766 colored figures, but, perhaps because it was so large, it was never published. In the late 1920s, Fenyés left the field of entomology and concentrated on his practice as a physician and on other hobbies. It is interesting that Fenyés was the first physician in Pasadena to use an X-ray machine in his office.

Fenyés' large collection of Coleoptera and his library and all manuscripts were purchased after his death by The California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; they are still housed there. The specialized collection of Aleocharinae contains 19,000 specimens representing some 1,800 species. Fenyés described 64 species and 13 genera in Staphylinidae. [A.S.]

SOURCES: • *Pan-Pacific Entomologist* 13 (1937): 145–147 [by H. C. Fall, with photograph]. • *Arbeiten über morphologische und taxonomische Entomologie* 4 (1937): 352 [by W. Horn]. • *The Leng Catalogue of Coleoptera of America North of Mexico, Fourth Supplement* (1939): 72 [by R. E. Blackwelder]. • *Pan-Pacific Entomologist* 18 (1942): 17–22 [by R. E. Blackwelder, with bibliography]. • *Index Litteraturae Entomologicae Series II* (1965): 33 [by W. Derksen and U. Scheiding-Göllner, with bibliography].