

Ferenc Rákóczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian Institute

**CONTRIBUTION OF AMATEUR
NATURALISTS INTO BIOLOGICAL
DIVERSITY STUDIES**

Proceedings

of International Scientific Conference
devoted to the 200th anniversary
of Lajos Vágner's birthday
(2015, May 14-16, Beregszász, Ukraine)

**Beregszász
2015**

CONTRIBUTION OF AMATEUR NATURALISTS INTO BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY STUDIES: Proceedings of International Scientific Conference devoted to the 200th anniversary of Lajos Vágner's birthday (2015, May 14-16, Beregszász, Ukraine – Uzhhorod, 2015. – 676 p.

The book presents materials devoted to the life path, scientific heritage and different aspects of creative work of nature researchers – both professional scientists and amateur naturalists, history of studies of different plant and animal groups, exploration of natural complexes, establishing of protected areas, arboreta, as well as history of making and forming collection funds of herbaria, botanical gardens, forest-parks etc. For experts in biology, history of biological science and nature protection, school teachers, higher school students, as well as students of local lore, history and economy.

Recommended to publication by the Scientific Council of Ferenc Rákóczi II. Transcarpathian Hungarian Institute, record № 1 from February 23, 2015

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ISBN 978-966-2303-13-1

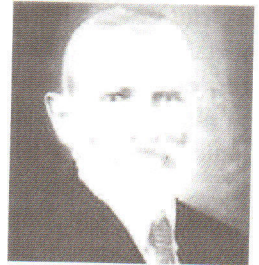
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JAN KALINOWSKI - OUTSTANDING NATURALIST OF FAR EAST AND SOUTH AMERICA

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Jan Kalinowski was born on 17 May, 1857 in the town of Okuniew (25 km east of Warsaw). Jan's father was a forester who instilled in him the love for nature. In particular he was interested in zoological and botanical objects of flora and fauna and travelled to study them. This is how he became famous traveler and collector of birds, mammals and invertebrates.



In spring 1879 Jan Kalinowski began his active study of remote areas of Siberia. Vladislav Tachanovskyy (Władysław Taczanowski), at that time a curator of the Zoological Cabinet of Main School in Warsaw, sent him as a hunter and anatomist of zoological specimens to accompany Benedict Dybowski to Kamchatka. Jan carried these responsibilities perfectly. He was so fond of nature of the North that after B. Dybowski return to Europe in 1883, he remained to explore Kamchatka, Far East (Lake Hanka, Ussuri region and Sidemi peninsula), Japan and Korea for six more years. In particular, he managed to reach Korea (Siutu outskirts) until the end of 1885. From November to March 1887 J. Kalinowski assembled the collection that consisted of 107 bird species, including 14 species and subspecies was first discovered from Eastern Siberia, Kamchatka and the Commander Islands. In addition, he also gathered an interesting entomological collection (Taczanowski, 1887). It was examined by famous entomologist General O.I. Radoshkovskyy (O. I. Radoszkowski), who found all representatives of Hymenoptera to be new species for science. Similar thing happened with his collection of butterflies. There was a significant number of unknown species among them. These specimens Jan sent to Warsaw on the ship "Kostroma" but for unknown reasons the parcel got on the ship "Yaroslav", which brought it to Odessa. A ship "Kostroma", as it became known later, suffered a crash near the coast of Sakhalin...

In 1888, J. Kalinowski was request by Vladislav Tachanovskyy back to Warsaw. At that time Zoological Cabinet was holding significant collection. Specimens were purchased by brothers Branitskiy. Severin Branitskiy (Ksawerij Branicki) - son of Constantine, founded private Museum of Natural History in Warsaw named after Branitskiy in 1887 for the purpose that his collection were not taken to Moscow or St. Petersburg.

In 1888 Vladislav Tachanovskyy, the director of the Warsaw Zoological Cabinet, knowing the natural riches of Peru suggested Jan Kalinowski to lead a new expedition to enrich the museum by new specimens from South America (Тачановский, 1890?).

In September of that year Kalinowski went to Peru where he collected biological specimens from the northern region of Kamanti, deep into the jungle, to the east of Cuzco and to Bolivia.

In the beginning he settled in La Konvenson (La Convención, Quillabamba) and then moved to Kvintsemil (Quincemil), which belonged to the administrative department of Cusco. Later he moved to Markapata, about 100 miles southeast of Cusco. On his very own farm he created and equipped the taxidermy laboratory, called «Cadena». He studied the fauna of the jungle in remote areas, accompanied by local natives who were impressed by the number and variety of wildlife. In 1891 he discovered a passage between river systems which initiated forest exploration in Manu.

During the trip to the former capital of Inca, J. Kalinowski met and soon married Mary Villamonte who bore him 18 children. Among them was Celestine who is well known as biologist and taxidermists.

True to his views, J. Kalinowski kept studying the flora and fauna of his new home and was sending zoological specimens to the best museums in Europe and America. He collected about 500 species of birds, including many new to science. A new species of rodents was named in his honor - *Dasyprocta kalinowskii*.

Most samples collected by J. Kalinowski are stored now in the Museum and Institute of Zoology of Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw (Mlíkovský J., 2007a, 2007b, 2009, 2010). However, an unknown number of samples were exchanged with other museums and collectors, and later lost due to historical reasons. Some of birds collected in Korea and Peru preserved to this day in the Zoological Museum of Lviv University, e.g. paralektotype of *Podiceps taczanowskii* (Шидловський, 2003, 2012; Шидловський, Затушевський, 2010).

Brothers Branitskiy were sponsors of expeditions of Jan Kalinowski, including the trips to the Ussuri region and Lake Hanka in 1883-1885, to Korea and Japan in 1885-1888 (Chris Katscher..., Taczanowski, 1887), to Peru in 1888-1902.

This outstanding naturalist died in June 1941 in Kadena (Peru).

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