

The two 'editions' of Dumeril's *Zoologie analytique*, and the potential confusion caused by Froriep's translation *Analytische Zoologie*.

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ABSTRACT: an 1805 date is confirmed for the '1806' original French work¹; the translated German edition appeared about a year later and should not be cited as the source of new names. A slightly corrected French edition appeared in 1806.

KEYWORDS: *Chelus*, *Chelys*, Chelidae, Dumeril, Froriep, *Zoologie analytique*, *Analytische Zoologie*.

The identification of the sources for correctly dating Dumeril's *Zoologie analytique, ou méthode naturelle de classification des animaux, rendue plus facile à l'aide de tableaux synoptiques* is to be found in a work largely unknown to ornithologists, and others outside of the field of entomology, namely the *Litteratura Taxonomica Dipteriorum (1758-1930)* by Neal Evenhuis (1997). This work includes an extensive bibliography of important works from Linnaeus' *Systema Naturæ* onwards, and remarks upon various important dating issues and editions. On p. 215 Evenhuis discusses Dumeril's *Zoologie analytique*, and observes that while the work has "1806" (actually M. DCCC. VI) printed on the title page, it should be regarded as having been published in 1805, and cites receipt by the *Bibliogr. Fr.* [= *Journal Typographique et Bibliographique*] for the 15 November 1805, and again on 7 December 1805. These bear the French revolutionary dates of 24 *Brumaire an 14*, and 16 *Frimaire an 14* respectively, which have been confirmed as the Gregorian dates cited.

Roger Bour, who was fortuitously asked to referee this paper, has been working for some years on the life and works of Constant Dumeril and, through Dumeril's correspondence, discovered that he reported finishing this work before departing for Spain in July 1805 – where he undertook a medical mission to investigate an epidemic of yellow fever – leaving his cousin, Charles Dumont de Sainte-Croix, to shepherd the work through the press. Lacking were just the final touches to the introduction and dedication, which he must have supplied from Spain. Dumeril returned to Paris on 19 December and apparently, having examined the published work (see Figure 1), provided a list of errata and some suggested changes to the title page, and this explains the discovery by Bour, of what is evidently a second French edition with the same M. DCCC. VI on the title page (see Figure 2) but including changes to the cover and an added list of errata.

On page [1] of the *Journal Typographique et Bibliographique* issue of 15 November 1805, the *Zoologie analytique* is reported briefly in item 124, where the imprint date of 1806 is given, and again at some length on page 58 of the 7 December 1805 issue, in item 183. The *Journal Typographique et Bibliographique* reported actual publication during the week prior to its own

¹ For how to cite dates in such instances see Gardner, A. L. & V. Hayssen (2004).

imprint date, and the date of 15 November 1805 should be accepted. This may be viewed as a 'not later than' date, and should be used unless proof of earlier issue emerges. It should also be noted that, well before Evenhuis, Mathews (1925: 37) simply stated 'published before Dec. 6th, 1805', without referencing any source for his information. It is well established that he drew on the *Bibliographie de la France* and he very likely saw the issue of 16 *Frimaire*, but mistranslated the French revolutionary calendar.

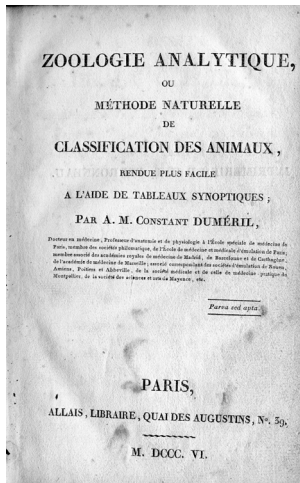


Figure 1. Corrected edition of 1806.

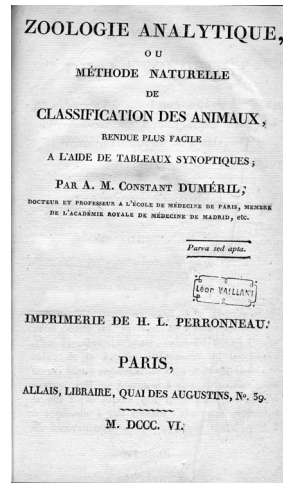


Figure 2. First edition of 1805.

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Mathews *loc. cit.* went on to say 'Translation into German by Froriep, was published next year, 1806, preface Sept. 17th, 1806...' It would appear, however, that not a few people have been under the impression that the German *Analytische Zoologie* was the work by Duméril, citing both '1806' and the variant pagination from Froriep's translation as though from 'Duméril'. An instructive case in point is a paper by Zug (1977: 53-54), 'The Matamata (Testudines: Chelidae) is *Chelus* not *Chelys*!'. In it Zug started by stating: 'In 1806, C. Duméril wrote: "Die Gattungen *Chelys* (*chelus*) enthält nur eine Art..." clearly this is from the Froriep translation, and Zug was immediately wrong-footed by the use of italics for the vernacular name with an initial capital letter, he also cited this from p. 77, whereas the original: 'Le genre CHÉLYS (*chelus*) ne comprend encore qu'une seule espèce...' is from p. 76. He recovered the situation by consulting the German and Latin indices and concluded that *Chelus* was indeed the correct generic name, but remained apparently unaware of the French edition and under the impression that the translation was the original work.

As Froriep's pagination does not correspond directly with that of Duméril, all users of generic names originating with this work should check that the pagination cited is from the 1805 original French edition by Duméril, published by Allais, Paris, and that the name used is the second one of the pair, the first being the vernacular. So it follows that all new names introduced in this work should be dated 1805.

POSTSCRIPT

It should be pointed out that Direction 122 (ICZN 1988) placed *Bubo* Duméril, 1806, and *Surnia* Duméril, 1806 (Aves) on the Official List of Available Names in Zoology, and that the dates used are in need of correction to 1805.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I should like to thank Neal Evenhuis for sight of both the relevant pages from his *Litteratura Taxonomica Dipteriorum (1758-1930)*, and the earlier of the two *Journal Typographique et Bibliographique* issues, not accessible from <http://gallica.bnf.fr> at the time of writing, except by means of a keyword search. To Roger Bour who refereed this paper and made it so much better thanks to his own research go most grateful thanks. Edward C. Dickinson gave valuable advice at various stages during the production of the manuscript.

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