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100 Years Coleopterological Review (Koleopterologische Rundschau) – Happy Birthday

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Abstract

The history of the “Koleopterologische Rundschau” (“Coleopterological Review”, CR), an exclusively coleopterological journal is reviewed. It was founded by a Viennese insect dealer towards the end of the “Golden Age of Viennese Coleopterology”. The first fascicle appeared in December 1911, but the first complete volume was actually published in 1912. The “Rundschau” managed to survive both World Wars. After a modest period of prosperity in the 1930s, it lead a rather shadowy existence until 1989. In 1990 the journal was restyled completely. Since then, its contents, layout and quality of printing have improved continuously.

All owners, editors, publishers, and editors-in-chief of the CR are listed in chronological order. The relations between the CR, the Vienna Coleopterists Society (WCV) and the Austrian Zoological-Botanical Society (ÖZBG) are described.

In a tabulated overview all volumes and fascicles printed since 1911, including information on their correct publication date are listed. Information on the numbers of pages, as well as the number of newly described genera and species, itemized according to biogeographic regions and families is also provided.

Key words: Koleopterologische Rundschau, Coleopterological Review, Wiener Entomologische Zeitung, history, entomology, Coleoptera, coleopterology, journal, Wiener Coleopterologen-Verein, Vienna Coleopterists Society, Zoologisch-Botanische Gesellschaft in Österreich, Austrian Zoological-Botanical Society, Vienna, Austria.

Introduction

Vienna, 1912 – with two million inhabitants, the Danube metropolis is the fourth largest city in the world. Furthermore it is the primary capital of an enormous multicultural empire, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, one of the world’s great powers at that time, which is, at about 676,000 km², the second largest country in Europe after the Russian Empire, comprising modern-day Austria, Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovakia, Slovenia, most of the Czech Republic, large parts of Serbia and Romania and smaller parts of Italy, Montenegro, Poland, and the Ukraine.

Technological change, industrialization and urbanization, especially during the so-called Gründerzeit (literally: the “Founder Epoch”) accelerated the cultural development of the citizens. The economic upswing generated a self-determined, increasingly wealthy middle class, being capable to enjoy leisure time and, even more, to found amateur societies to propel their private hobbies.

But how to spend free time at the beginning of the 20th century? TV, cell phones, computers, etc. were utopian at that time, although they are among the most important present-day “time devourers”. Travel was still limited. What to do? Could the high nobility serve as an example? Yes, and in this respect Austria took a unique position. Since generations, members of the Austrian imperial family were dedicated naturalists.

Francis I (German: Franz Stephan von Lothringen, 1708–1765), husband of the famous Maria Theresa (German: Maria Theresia, archduchess of Austria), built up an enormous natural history collection, probably the largest one world-wide at his time. Later, this collection formed the basis of the Vienna Natural History Museum (NMW).

In 1755, Francis I sent an expedition to the West Indies, Venezuela and Colombia to collect plants, animals and minerals. This was probably the first European overseas expedition which had no other aim than the exploration of the biodiversity. Among countless discoveries, the expedition leader, Nikolaus von Jacquin, found the Mahogany genus, which he named *Swietenia*¹ in 1760, one year after his return. For his scientific work, Jacquin was knighted in 1774.

Francis II (German: Franz II, Erwählter Römischer Kaiser) (1768–1835), grandson of Francis I, was the last Holy Roman Emperor, ruling until 1806, when he dissolved the Holy Roman Empire after the disastrous defeat of the Third Coalition by Napoleon at the Battle of Austerlitz. He was interested in breeding roses and he organised comprehensive natural history expeditions to Brazil², where his daughter Maria Leopoldina of Austria (Portuguese: Maria Leopoldina de Áustria; German: Maria Leopoldine von Österreich) was Brazil’s first empress consort. The Neotropical palm tree genus *Leopoldinia* was named for her. In Vienna she encouraged the foundation of the Brazil Museum (1821–1836).

The brother of the most important 19th century Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph I (German: Franz Joseph I., 1830–1916), the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph Maria von Österreich (1832–1867) was a passionate naturalist too. He authorised the spectacular Novara Expedition, which was the first large-scale scientific, around-the-world mission of the Austrian Imperial war navy. It lasted two years and three months, from 30 April 1857 until 30 August 1859 visiting Gibraltar, Madeira, Brazil, South Africa, St. Paul Island, Sri Lanka, India, Nicobar Islands, Singapore, Java, Philippines, Hong Kong, China, Solomon Islands, Micronesia, Australia, New Zealand, Tahiti, and Chile. Seven scientists were aboard. The collections of botanical, zoological (26,000 preparations), and cultural material brought back enriched the Austrian museums. The geomagnetic observations made throughout the expedition significantly increased the scientific knowledge in this field. Finally, the expedition’s introduction of coca plant leaves made it possible to isolate cocaine in its pure form for the first time in 1860. In April 1864, the SMS Novara had the important task of carrying Ferdinand Maximilian and his wife Charlotte to Vera Cruz (Mexico), for their establishment as the new Emperor (Maximilian I) and Empress of Mexico during the Second Mexican Empire. Over three years later, upon the capture and execution of Maximilian I of Mexico, by the revolutionary Mexican government (of Benito

¹ Gerard van Swieten, a Dutch by birth, was a renowned Austrian scientist, and personal physician of Maria Theresa. In the year 1755 Gerard van Swieten was sent by Maria Theresa to Moravia to investigate the situation relating to vampires. His report, “Discourse on the Existence of Ghosts”, offered an entirely natural explanation for the wide-spread belief in vampires. It is thought, that Bram Stoker, in his novel “Dracula” used a Dutch name for the vampire hunter (Van Helsing) to commemorate the achievement of Van Swieten.

² The Austrian Expedition to Brazil (1817–1835) was largely led by Johann Baptist Natterer (1787–1843), who discovered for instance the red-bellied piranha (*Pygocentrus nattereri*).

Juárez) near Querétaro, Admiral Wilhelm von Tegetthoff was sent with the Novara to bring Maximilian's body home to Austria.

A cousin of Emperor Francis Joseph I, Archduke Ludwig Salvator of Austria (1847–1915), was known for his extreme love for the natural history of the Mediterranean. He settled on Majorca, buying up wild areas in order to preserve them, in an era when the term “conservation” meant nothing. His main home of Son Marroig, near the village of Deià is now a museum. His monograph on the fauna, flora, meteorology, history, etc. of the Balearic Islands (“Die Balearen. In Wort und Bild geschildert”) comprises 6,000 (!) pages.

The highly sensitive Rudolf (1858–1889), archduke and crown prince of Austria, Hungary and Bohemia, son of Francis Joseph I and famous “Sissi” (Elisabeth of Austria, 1837–1898), broke under the incompatibility of royal duty and passion for natural sciences. Being a pupil of the famous German zoologist, natural history illustrator and writer, Alfred Edmund Brehm (1829–1884) he undertook numerous expeditions, collected beetles and published scientific reports, sometimes even anonymously. He was an enthusiastic ornithologist. The magnificent Blue Bird of Paradise, *Paradisaea rudolphi*, described by Otto Finsch in 1885 was dedicated to Rudolf of Austria. The East African Lake Turkana, regarded by many anthropologists to be the cradle of humankind was originally named Lake Rudolf (in honor of Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria) by two Austro-Hungarian explorers, who were the first Europeans to have recorded visiting the lake after a long safari across East Africa in 1888. On January 30, 1889 Rudolf committed suicide at his hunting lodge Mayerling. A few months later, his father Francis Joseph I inaugurated the Imperial Natural History Museum in Vienna (August 10). The building, which is now part of the Vienna Natural History Museum, is a masterpiece, an impressive palace in the style of a Renaissance cathedral. Its elaborate architecture, including ornament and sculptural decoration is without equal among the natural history museums world-wide.

The crown prince Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este (1863–1914), nephew of Francis Joseph I, was mainly a trophy hunter and collector. Between 1882 and 1883 he carried out a scientific expedition to India, Indonesia, Australia, Japan, Canada and North America (“Tagebuch meiner Reise um die Erde”. Wien, Alfred Hölder, 1895). For his exponates, which also included lots of beetles, he built his own museum in Vienna (Beatrixgasse). His assassination in Sarajevo 1914 is widely believed to be the main trigger for the outbreak of World War I.

Entomology and especially coleopterology flourished at the beginning of the 20th century. There were probably hundreds of amateur entomologists living in Vienna at that time. Collecting beetles was a favourite hobby for old and young. The fin de siècle can justifiably be regarded as the “Golden Age of Viennese Coleopterology”. Roy A. Crowson (1914–1999), one of the most important coleopterists of the 20th century referred to Vienna as the “world capital of scientific coleopterology” (see also JÄCH 2000). The profession of a museum curator was highly esteemed. A Viennese street, the Redtenbachergasse (in Ottakring and Hernals) was named for the museum coleopterist Ludwig Redtenbacher (1814–1876) in 1894 – unimaginable in our days! However, to our comfort, this street has not been renamed since, the Redtenbachergasse still exists.

Long-distance travel was unaffordable for most of the amateurs. Unlike other great powers Austria did not possess any overseas colonies. But this drawback was offset by the possession of marvellous crownlands, e.g. Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, where plenty of undiscovered species occurred. Hordes of coleopterists went there for collecting. Of particular importance was the rise of a developed railway system. The first fascicles of the Kolopterologische Rundschau (e.g. vol. 3 (4), 1914: inside back cover) printed even schedules of the southern railway.

Coleopterological societies arose. On October 29, 1896 the Austrian Zoological-Botanical Society (Zoologisch-Botanische Gesellschaft in Österreich³, ÖZBG, <http://www.univie.ac.at/zoobot/>), founded a “Section of Coleopterology”, initiated by Ludwig Ganglbauer (1856–1912), who, since 1893, was curator of the zoological collection at the NMW. This section still does exist and therefore it is probably the oldest coleopterological association of the world.

Nine years later, on January, 24, 1906, a group of middle-class amateurs met in a Viennese beer bar (the “Olmützer Bierhalle”) and incorporated the Vienna Coleopterists Society (“Wiener Coleopterologen-Verein”, WCV, <http://www.coleoptera.at>). For the aristocratic and academic ÖZBG, which was founded in 1851 and whose first president was Richard Maria Johann Basil Khevenhüller-Metsch (1813–1877), the 5th Prince (Fürst) zu Khevenhüller-Metsch, the WCV was a thorn in the flesh as they regarded the beer drinking beetle lovers simply as unprofessional. Six months after the foundation of the WCV some members made an application for the dissolution of the WCV and to take it over by the ÖZBG. However, this application was rejected and both organisations continued to exist until today. Furthermore, both organisations played a most fundamental role in the history of the Coleopterological Review (“Koleopterologische Rundschau”, CR), the first complete volume of which appeared exactly 100 years ago.

“Koleopterologische Rundschau” (“Coleopterological Review”, CR)

(History, Contents, Statistics, Sales & Distribution, etc.)

In a committee meeting of the WCV on September, 27, 1911, the Viennese insect dealer Adolf Hoffmann († 1945) reports that he has founded a new journal, the “Coleopterologische Rundschau” (original spelling).

Based on an application by Otto Scheerpeltz (1888–1957)⁴, the General Assembly of the WCV on November 24, 1911, declares the “Coleopterologische Rundschau” as publication organ of the WCV, and it rules, that the membership dues of the WCV will be increased from 60 Heller to one Krone (see JÄCH et al. 2007: Fig. 3).

The “Coleopterologische Rundschau” was founded as a “special organ, which exclusively serves coleopterological goals” (“Spezialorgan, das ausschließlich nur coleopterologischen Zwecken dienen sollte”) (ANON. [HOFFMANN] 1911a: p. 1).

The very first fascicle (20 pages) appears in December 1911, which is introduced as number 1, 1. year's issue (“Nummer 1, 1. Jahrgang”). In January 1912 another “first” fascicle (see Fig. 1) appeared as number 1, 1. year's issue (“Nummer 1, 1. Jahrgang”), but with different content. ANON. [HOFFMANN] (1911b: 16) declared this one as the “true number one” (“eigentliche Erstnummer”). On the volume front page all 13 fascicles (1911–1912) are cited as first year's issue (“1. Jahrgang”), although the paging of fascicle 1, 1912 starts again with page one. This is somewhat confusing, because there exist in fact two different fascicles 1 of vol. 1, although with a different year of publication (1911 and 1912).

The volume numbers of the CR were handled differently during its history. The very first volume is denoted as “1. Jahrgang” (1. year's issue) on the volume front cover and title page.

³ The name of the society has changed several times during its long history. Originally it was named “Zoologisch-botanischer Verein zu Wien”.

⁴ Otto Scheerpeltz published his first paper in vol. 1, 1912 of CR. Many others should follow. During his life he described a total of 1,400 species and 81 genera of coleoptera. From 1948–1953 he was head of the coleoptera section of the NMW.

The volume numbers of the following volumes are written in Roman numerals (“II–VI. Jahrgang”) (see Fig. 2). In 1918, for the first time the name “Band” (volume) is used; the volume number is indicated as a Roman numeral on the volume front cover and title page, but as an Arabic numeral in the footer inside. In 1922, “Band 10” is written on the fascicle front cover available in the WCV archive (Fig. 5)⁵, whereas the volume title page says “X. Band”. In this article we use Arabic numerals and the standardised term “volume” (“Band”) throughout.

I. History

I.1. The Hoffmann era: the end of the “Golden Age of Viennese Coleopterology” (1911–1917):

Owner, editor, publisher and editor-in-chief: Adolf Hoffmann

Price 1912: 6 Kronen; 1914: 7.2 Kronen / 6 Mark

Title: “Coleopterologische Rundschau”

Subtitles: “Spezialfachschrift [vol. 1: ‘Spezial=Fachschrift’] rein coleopterologischer Interessen”; “Zentralblatt der gesamten Coleopterologie”; “Publikations = Organ des Wiener Coleopterologen = Vereines” (see also JÄCH et al. 2007 for details)

According to the original plans of Adolf Hoffmann one fascicle should appear at the beginning of each month. However, there is not a single volume with 12 separate fascicles, because even in 1912 several fascicles were combined (see Tab. 1).

Besides descriptions of new taxa CR serves as a kind of communication forum of the WCV in these years. There are for instance lengthy reports about WCV club meetings and each new member is listed. There are several narrative reports about collecting trips, often containing little scientific information (e.g. NETOLITZKY 1912, HOFFMANN 1915). Some members even announce their collecting trips in advance: “Professor Jan Roubal (Příbram) is planning to enhance the coleopterological knowledge about the Caucasus in the months of May and June” (“Professor Jan Roubal (Příbram) wird in den Monaten Mai und Juni den ‘Caucasus’ coleopterologisch forcieren”).

Hoffmann, who is owner, editor, publisher and editor-in-chief brazenly uses CR for self-promotion. Furthermore, 50 % of the membership dues of the WCV are incashed by Hoffmann.

From our present point of view the numerous advertisements of insect dealers, insect price lists and offers for beetle sales are amusing: “Dirt-cheap duplicates” (“Spottbillige Doubletten”) (vol. 3 (4), 1914). “For 30 Kronen I recommend a couple of the rare, almost extinct *Anophthalmus Mariae*” (“Gegen bar K 30.– empfehle ich ein Pärchen des seltenen, im Aussterben begriffenen *Anophthalmus Mariae*”) (vol. 3 (6–7), 1914). Especially the fascicle covers were inside densely imprinted with this kind of advertisements (Figs. 3–4).

Despite that, the quality of the scientific articles of the first CR volumes must be regarded as good. The descriptions of new taxa are, at least sometimes, comprehensive, often include illustrations (even of genitals, MINCK 1914) and sometimes excellent habitus photographs (ABSOLON 1915). Geographically, the papers are focussed on the Palearctic Region, but occasionally exotic beetles are treated (e.g. BERNHAUER 1917a, b; see also Tabs. 1–2).

⁵ Only few fascicle covers of the 1920s are left today, because the fascicles were usually bound to volumes, and thereby the fascicle covers were discarded.

Authors receive 30–40 reprints.

On the last page of vol. 3, 1914, Hoffmann announces that the CR will continue despite the outbreak of the war. Although World War I did not appear to threaten the existence of the CR, it changed radically after this period. Whatever the reasons were remains enigmatic. Was it the still existing conflict between WCV and ÖZBG, the harsh criticism expressed by certain coleopterists (ANON. [HEIKERTINGER] 1918), or the fact that the journal was not profitable in the eyes of Hoffmann (MADER 1956)? As a matter of fact, Adolf Hoffmann sells his CR in 1917 for 1,500 Kronen (see JÄCH et al. 2007: Fig. 4). Immediately afterwards several renowned Viennese coleopterists join the WCV (society archive, report on the WCV committee meeting, November 27, 1917).

Hoffmann instead founds two other journals, named “Entomologischer Anzeiger: Spezialzeitschrift für entomologischen Handel, Verkehr und Literatur” (1921–1936), which is virtually spiked with advertisements, and the “Lepidopterologische Rundschau” (1927–1928), of which only two volumes appear.

I.2. The Heikertinger era: modest prosperity, World War II, and post-war period (1918–1953):

Owner: 1918–1928: ownership unclear; 1929–1974: ÖZBG, Section of Coleopterology

Editors: 1918–1921: WCV & ÖZBG (Section of Coleopterology); 1922–1974: ÖZBG (Section of Coleopterology)

Publishers: 1918–1925: [Albert] Winkler & [Fritz] Wagner, Wien; 1926–1928: Winkler; 1929–1974: ÖZBG (Section of Coleopterology)

Editor-in-chief: 1918–1953: Franz Heikertinger

Price 1925: 96,000 Kronen; 1937: 16 Schilling; 1938: 12 Reichsmark; 1950: 30 Schilling

Full title: 1918–1933: “Koleopterologische Rundschau”; 1934–...: “Koleopterologische Rundschau vereinigt mit der Wiener Entomologischen Zeitung”

The revival of the CR manifests itself also in the new spelling of the title.

The journal still appears in fascicles (4–12 per year), which are often combined (as many as six in one).

It is not exactly known, why the WCV withdrew from co-editorship in 1921. In any case the old conflict between WCV and ÖZBG, between the “coleopterophiles” and the “coleopterologists” was still extant.

The new editor-in-chief, Franz Heikertinger (1876–1953), an employee of the post office savings bank fulfills his duties exemplarily. The quality of the journal improves significantly under his care. Numerous comprehensive revisions, keys, or even phylogenetic attempts (NETOLITZKY 1927) are published now, among others by Heikertinger himself, who is an excellent specialist of Alticinae. However, illustrations are still rare; some of the comprehensive monographs do not include any figures; among the few exceptions are: KRECKICH-STRESSOLD (1929), GEBHARD (1931), SCHEERPELTZ (1936), WINGELMÜLLER (1937) und HEIKERTINGER (1948a).

The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature is printed in vol. 16 (1–2), 1930: pp. 1–15. An annex to vols. 7–9, 1918–1921 each contains a summerized annual list of the Palearctic beetle literature, incl. author and taxa index.

The death of Edmund Reitter (1845–1920), the doyen of Central European coleopterology, indirectly influenced the CR, because Heikertinger replaced Reitter as editor-in-chief of the “Wiener Entomologische Zeitung”, founded in 1882. For the following 13 years Heikertinger had two journals under his care. In 1934 Heikertinger decided to unite both journals (HEIKERTINGER 1934) and therefore the “Wiener Entomologische Zeitung” meanwhile looks back to a history of 130 years, therefore being one of the oldest entomological journals of the world.

It is certainly Franz Heikertinger’s credit, that CR did survive World War II and the following years, which were an economic disaster in Austria. Unbelievably, in the first six years during the war (1939–1944) all six volumes (25–30) were printed! In 1940 even one supplement volume (“Buchbeigabe”) was published by Albert Winkler (SCHEERPELTZ 1940). After 1944, the cultural and scientific life in Austria paused. Vol. 31 appears in 1948 (fasc. 1–3) and 1950 (fasc. 4–6). Vol. 31 is the last of 25 volumes (incl. more than 5,000 pages) under Franz Heikertinger. He dies on July 7, 1953, at the age of 77. A total of 36 years, almost half of his life, he had devoted to the CR (see also ANON. [MANDL] 1954). His words about the immensely diverse beetles, published at the beginning of his career as editor-in-chief of CR will never be forgotten (HEIKERTINGER 1919): “We realize, deeply impressed, that we know nothing about the origin of the shapes, colors, maculations. We are left helpless, admiring, in view of the overwhelming wealth” (“Wir erkennen, tief erstaunend, daß wir nichts wissen über die Herkunft der Gestalten, Färbungen, Zeichnungen. Wir stehen hilflos, bewundernd vor der überwältigenden Fülle”).

An aerial bomb hit the club house of the ÖZBG (Wien III., Botanischer Garten, “Altes Museum”) on February 13, 1945. Fire broke out in the invaluable library, destroying also several CR volumes (GICKLHORN 1951). Some charred books, which are now stored in the WCV archive (see JÄCH et al. 2007: Fig. 5) still remind of that momentous event.

I.3. Shadowy existence (1954–1989):

Owners, editors & publishers: 1951–1974: ÖZBG (Section of Coleopterology); 1975–1989: ÖZBG (Section of Coleopterology) & Federal Forest Research Centre (“Forstliche Bundesversuchsanstalt”, FB)

Editors-in-chief: 1953–1967: Karl Mandl; 1968–1972: Fritz Janczyk; 1973–1989: Günther Wewalka; since 1988: Manfred A. Jäch

Price 1954–1957: 50 Schilling; 1989: 300 Schilling

Full title: “Koleopterologische Rundschau vereinigt mit der Wiener Entomologischen Zeitung“.

After 1950 the economic situation in Austria was still dismal. Furthermore, HEIKERTINGER (1948b) complains that the spirit of the nazi regime had negatively effected entomology. Collecting beetles was regarded as kind of unmanly, making it difficult to find young talents.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that in the four decades between 1950 and 1990 CR could not manage to tie with earlier success. Viewed in this light, we should show the greatest respect to those editors-in-chief who followed close upon Heikertinger. Lack of manuscripts, lack of money, and lack of encouraging support were the main reasons why CR lead a shadowy existence for many years.

All manuscripts in vol. 34, 1957 were written by the editor-in-chief, Karl Mandl (1891–1989), himself. On page three of this volume the names of three persons are listed: Josef Breit, Ernst Fuchs, Karl Mandl. They agreed to donate 500 Schilling, to compensate for backlogs of payment of printing costs for the last two years.



Figs. 9-12: Various CR fascicle front covers (9-10) and volume front covers (11-12) (1945-1989): 9) fasc. 1-3, vol. 31, 1945; 10) fasc. 4-6, vol. 32, 1954; 11), vol. 48, 1970; 12) vol. 59, 1989.

With vol. 33, 1955, CR for the first time publishes a “Festschrift”. This volume is dedicated to Guisepp/Josef Müller of Trieste (Italy) on occasion of his 75th birthday.

In the 1960s four volumes (37/38, 40/41, 43/44, 46/47) are edited as double issues, with continuous pagination. Volume 39, 1961 is the last one issued in fascicles.

With only 41 pages, vol. 42, 1965 (see JÄCH et al. 2007: Fig. 6) is the thinnest one in the history of CR. On the other hand it includes an important novelty which provides real hope for change in that time of trouble: the first color plate (see MANDL 1965). It would, however, last another three decades until color plates finally make a breakthrough in CR.

Vol. 45, 1967 is also remarkable, since it includes only a single paper (HELLRIGL 1967). In the same year, Karl Mandl, who is meanwhile 76 years old, resigns as editor-in-chief of CR (MANDL 1967).

His successor, Fritz Janczyk (1929–1985), curator of the coleoptera section at the NMW, is the first professional coleopterist in the position of an editor-in-chief of CR. However, after only four years the sensitive Janczyk hands off his duty in 1972. He never publishes in CR again and dies at a rather young age in February 1985.

Again, an amateur takes over, Günther Wewalka, assistant at the Institute for Hygiene at the Medical University of Vienna, bacteriologist and dytiscid specialist. To reduce printing costs, he makes an arrangement with the Federal Forest Research Centre (“Forstliche Bundesversuchsanstalt”, FB)⁶ at Schönbrunn. This federal agency possesses an in-house printing office set up with an offset machine and bookbinding facilities.

Vol. 52, 1975 to vol. 59, 1989 are printed at the FB, which, during this period appears as owner, editor and publisher together with the ÖZBG. Under Wewalka’s editorship CR appears every 2–3 years.

At the end of the 1980s Wewalka declares to step down, job-related⁷. In May 1988 the general assembly of the ÖZBG decides to entrust Manfred A. Jäch, since 1985 curator of aquatic coleoptera at the NMW, with the task of the editor-in-chief of CR. In autumn of the same year, Wewalka and Jäch, both highly motivated, proceed to the FB in order to discuss improvements concerning layout and regularity in appearance with Mr. Friedrich R., responsible for printing in his institute. They succeed to rout out Friedrich R. in the cellar, playing cards with other staff members. Wewalka and Jäch feel that they do not receive the attention that they think they should have deserved. They leave soon. Jäch has other plans, radical plans.

Wewalka and Jäch together edit vol. 59, the last one that was printed at the FB. It appears in March 1989. It is the last one in the old-fashioned style of scientific journals.

There was obviously an unwritten rule, that the layout of scientific journals should be pure and simple. Their appearance should be mousy, probably in order to ray out sobriety and practicality. A cover made of cheap and rude grey cardboard seemed to be obligatory for respectable periodicals (Figs. 5–12). Commercial standards, appealing layout and colorfulness were a taboo. In 1989, the grey-brown-green cover, which had adorned CR in numerous variations of grammage and shading was finally out of stock. This fact triggered tremendous perspectives to the new editor-in-chief. He was now able to present a new layout and to work out a completely new management concept offside all dusty conventions, in order to awake CR to a new life.

⁶ Today: The Federal Research and Training Centre for Forests, Natural Hazards and Landscape (BFW).

⁷ Günther Wewalka is head of the Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES) until his retirement in November 2012.

I.4. The real heyday (1990–...):

Owner, editor & publisher: since 1990: ÖZBG (Section of Coleopterology) & WCV

Editor-in-chief: since 1988 (effectively since 1989): Manfred A. Jäch

Supplementary editors: 1992–1995: Herbert Zettel; 1993–2011: Heiner Schönmann; 1996–2009: Martin Donabauer; since 2002: Harald Schillhammer; since 2012: Michaela Brojer

Price 1990: 300 Schilling (subscription), 500 Schilling (non-members); 1997–2001: 400 Schilling (subscription), 700 Schilling (non-members); 2002–2006: 30/413 Euro/Schilling (subscription), 50/688 Euro/Schilling (non-members); 2007–2012: 35 Euro (subscription), 55 (non-members); 2013–...: 40 Euro (subscription), 60 (non-members)

Full title: “Koleopterologische Rundschau vereinigt mit der Wiener Entomologischen Zeitung“.

Subtitle: since 1997: “Coleopterological Review”.

I.4.1. Struggle for renewal: For the execution of his comprehensive plans Jäch wins a congenial partner, his colleague Heinrich Schönmann, head of the coleoptera section at the NMW. Schönmann’s enormous know-how in accounting and society matters, and especially his reliability and sociable character (see also JÄCH 2011) are most essential in the course of the restructuring of CR. In fact, Jäch is in dire need of every kind of support, because the implementation of his plans proves to be much more difficult than expected...

The standard of living in Austria had increased rapidly since the 1960s, resulting in a new type of society and new perspectives for coleopterists, amateurs as well as professionals. Technological developments suddenly enabled long-distance travels unthinkable just a few years before. In the wake of mass tourism collecting trips suddenly became affordable for every coleopterist. Thanks to the new jet age, travels to foreign continents lasted just a few hours. Nepal, for instance was one of the most popular target areas. Several Viennese coleopterists (e.g. Lebisch, Probst, Wewalka) head to the Himalayas in the 1980s to obtain numerous spectacular new beetle species. Export regulations for insects do not yet exist in those days. Manfred Jäch is even able to travel to Asia in the course of his thesis, where he studies water beetles in the mountain streams of Sri Lanka and Nepal in 1980/81.

Furthermore, the contacts between Czechoslovakian and Austrian coleopterists improve visibly in the 1980s. The Iron Curtain crumbles. Prague in these days is definitely the new insect capital of the world. Visiting the insect fair in Prague is obligatory for every dedicated Viennese entomologist.

Very slowly a new Viennese community of dynamic coleopterists, including also several young persons, emerges. Around 1983 the so-called “beetle circle”⁸ (“Käferrunde”) establishes itself. Every Monday they meet either in the NMW or in one of the restaurants near the NMW, e.g. Gasthaus Krügerl (Opernring), Gasthaus Rippel (Neustiftgasse), Gasthaus zum Spatzennest (Ulrichsplatz). Quite often they discuss until dawn after having moved from one pub to another. Among other beetle lovers, Wolfgang Barries, Peter Cate, Alexander Dostal, Manfred Fischhuber, Manfred Jäch, Erich Kirschenhofer, Johann Probst, Peter Reiser, Harald Schillhammer, Herbert Schmid, Manfred Schmid, Heiner Schönmann, Wolfgang Suppanschitsch and Petr Zabransky add to the general good mood and – quite automatically – to a gradual reawakening of the coleopterological self-awareness in Vienna.

Although the WCV had also survived World War II and the following years, it was sunken into insignificance. In 1989 the society had 22 members, some of which had not paid their dues for

⁸ The beetle circle still meets on the first Wednesday of each month at a restaurant in Wien VII (Zieglergasse).

several years. The WCV is more or less an appendix of the Austrian Entomologists' Association ("Arbeitsgemeinschaft Österreichischer Entomologen", AÖE, founded in 1949). WCV and AÖE share the same society home at the community college ("Volkshochschule") Ottakring (Wien XVI) until 1997. Since the WCV had ceded editorship of CR in 1921 the number of members had declined more or less continuously (see Fig. 17).

Jäch's ambitious plan includes the revival of the WCV with the help of the Viennese beetle circle, hoping to establish a new financial basis for CR. Though this plan was simple, it was a challenge, a kind of experiment.

Jäch and Schönmann present their plan to the board of the ÖZBG. They agree and confirm that ÖZBG will continue to provide financial support and to act as co-editor.

The president and the treasurer of the WCV, Franz Legorsky and Rudolf Krügler, are – despite an initial period of scepticism due to the very modest financial reserves – also excited by the idea to revive the WCV, particularly because many members of the beetle circle joined the society⁹ immediately in order to demonstrate their good intentions. However, it occurs quite often that processes, which appear to be straightforward and logical, suddenly face obstacles hardly anyone had calculated. In the background, resistance is forming, at first secretly, then openly. Opponents try to prevent the ambitious scheme by all means.

During an extraordinary WCV meeting on March 16, 1990, the society members discuss about the proposal to edit and publish CR (conjointly with ÖZBG). Behind closed doors in a room at the community college Ottakring the fight for a common future of WCV and CR threatens to escalate. Fortunately, the aggressions during the heated debate remain restricted to clenched fists and battles of words. Jäch and Schönmann are speechless in view of the violent-tempered crowd. It must be credited to Alexander Dostal who spontaneously proposes the far-seeing idea of creating a "liability committee". This earns wide recognition, especially by undecided members, and several attendants immediately declare to take financial responsibility for any losses and debts that would be caused by the takeover of the journal. The vote itself is very close, fortunately in favour of the proposal. Eventually, Schönmann becomes the new treasurer of the WCV.

In summer 1990, after a break of 69 years, WCV and ÖZBG conjointly publish a new volume of CR. It receives generous subsidies from the "Friends of the Vienna Natural History Museum" ("Freunde des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien"), the "Federal Ministry of Science and Research" ("Bundesministerium für Wissenschaft und Forschung"), and the competent departments of the Provincial Governments of Lower Austria and Burgenland.

In the following years the number of members of the WCV increases tenfold (see Fig. 17), CR is given a completely new appearance (see Figs. 13–16) and mutates from a wall-flower to one of the most prominent coleopterological journals of the world. For a synopsis of the coleopterological journals and newsletters of the world see JÄCH et al. (2007) (PDF for free download: www.landmuseum.at/pdf_frei.../ENTAU_0014_0231-0271.pdf).

I.4.2. The digital revolution: From our present point of view it seems unbelievable that in 1989 all manuscripts, many of which were handwritten, have been typed on typewriter by a secretary paid by the WCV. Her ultra-modern huge electric typewriter had a memory capacity of five lines. The typed paragraphs were cut out by the editor-in-chief and glued together on a new page with the figures pasted in between. Page numbers and corrections were arduously affixed on these pages just before printing.

⁹ Before 1989, only few members of the beetle circle (e.g. Erich Kirschenhofer and Manfred Schmid) were in fact registered in the WCV.

Although at the end of the 1980s personal computers (PC) are widely used, the programs (Wordstar, Text4) available at that time are still based on DOS (Disk Operating System) and do not at all allow to produce camera-ready copies. The typewriter still outclasses the PC, which is extremely expensive at that time. Desktop publishing (DTP), being common practice nowadays, in 1989 exists at most in the eyes of the most spirited visionaries. Hardly anyone could imagine how fast the development of electronic data processing would proceed in the following years.

1990: A new word processor, MS Word5, conquers the world. Although this very simple DOS based program does not allow to compile manuscripts in the layout mode on the screen, formatting of paragraphs can be carried out by means of special format keys, for which the help of software specialists was frequently necessary. Laser printers, which are able to produce camera-ready copies, do exist, but in 1990 they are unaffordable, even for wealthy institutes. The editor-in-chief of CR knew them only by hearsay. At the entomology department of the NMW you could still hear the nasty rattling of the 24-pin matrix printers, loaded with perforated continuous paper.

The camera-ready (i.e. the text with spaces left for the figures) for the CR was in fact printed from a 3.5-inch floppy disk (memory capacity: 1.4 MB) on a huge printer in one of the print and copy shops in Vienna ("Partners"), at a quite proud price of nine Schilling (0.65 Euro) per page. However, the character set of DOS is very limited: gender symbols (σ/φ) cannot be printed because in the American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) they function as print control characters. Instead, different sizes of these gender symbols are typed on paper using a typewriter with a specially designed (!) printwheel. Then they are cut out with scissors and glued onto the A4 laser printouts. This time-consuming procedure looks archaic today, but in 1990 it was most innovative and advanced. With the help of a repro camera, that was available in the NMW (graphics department) films (i.e. sheets of positive transparent plastic films, still stored in the archive of WCV) in CR print space format ("Satzspiegel") are produced of all the line drawings. Finally, the A4 pages, the films and all halftone pictures were sent to a big print company in Melk¹⁰, 70 km west of Vienna, "Gugler" ("gugler cross media"; <http://www.gugler.at/>), where, from 1990 until today, with the exception of vol. 66, all issues of CR were printed.

1991: A laser printer (HP laserjet 3) is acquired for CR – it costs more than ten times as much as a very good printer would cost several years later. A software specialist is employed by the editor-in-chief in order to program Word5 and the printer driver to enable printing of scalable gender symbols. However, language related special fonts (e.g. č, ě, ě, ě) still cannot be printed.

For the purpose of further saving of printing costs films in CR print space format are produced also from all the A4 pages (and the line drawings), which forced Harald Schillhammer (since 1989 staff member of NMW coleoptera section), Gabi Fuchs (secretary) and a student to spend a week behind the repro camera and in the darkroom.

1992: Regarding digitalization CR again goes another step further by publishing a total of 11 pages of instructions for authors, which include three pages of detailed information about print format and format keys (JACH 1992b). Such a strong involvement of electronic data processing (EDP) was a novelty in entomological journals world-wide. It is the declared aim of these instructions to keep the redactional corrections to a minimum, by enabling the authors to produce correctly formatted manuscripts in a rather uncomplicated way. Apart from a few exceptions, these instructions are still relevant today (see http://www.coleoptera.at/instructions_for_authors.php).

¹⁰ Melk is one of the world's most famous monastic sites, because of Melk Abbey (German: "Stift Melk"), located above the town of Melk on a rocky outcrop overlooking the river Danube. In his well-known novel "The Name of the Rose", Umberto Eco named one of the protagonists "Adson von Melk" as a tribute to the abbey and its famous library (founded 1089, ca. 100,000 books).

1996–1997: The development of the digital reproduction technology of the larger printing plants advances rapidly. A few firms possess ultra-modern powerful scanners. One of these firms, “Styria-Druck” agrees to print CR on the basis of A4 laser printouts for the same price “Gugler” charged for repro films, by the way, a great relief to Harald Schillhammer. One year later, in 1997, “Gugler” assented to print CR at the same conditions.

A supplement series to CR is founded, the “**Monographs on Coleoptera**” (http://www.coleoptera.at/monographs_on_coleoptera.php). This series, which appears at irregular intervals, is supposed to cover more comprehensive contributions (revisions, monographs, faunas) on coleoptera (without geographic restrictions). The first volume (139 pp.) was published in 1997 and includes a “Taxonomic revision of the Oriental species of *Gabrius* Stephens (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)”, authored by H. Schillhammer (see SCHILLHAMMER 1997).

1998–2001: Shortly before the turn of the millennium another radical change in the digital revolution throws its shadows ahead. In 1995 a new generation of the system software Windows (Windows 95), first slowly, then soaringly, gains a global foothold. In 1998 an improved version of the instructions for authors for CR is published in English (ANON. [JÄCH] 1998). In this version, Word5 is still declared as the preferred program. One year later these instructions are available in the internet on the new homepage of CR. Format keys can be downloaded from there. But another year later these instructions need to be revised again, because Word5 is meanwhile totally out of the race (ANON. [JÄCH] 2000).

The advantages of Word for Windows (flexibility, memory capacity, page layout view, special fonts, compatibility, etc.) are overwhelming, mainly also because of the new Windows XP, which, introduced after 2000, eradicates all initial bugs.

A special grant was provided by the Austrian Ministry of Science (“Bundesministerium für Wissenschaft und Verkehr”) for the “Franz-Festschrift“ (Bd. 68, 1998). This money was used to buy a new PC. To stay up-to-date in these days PCs were generally used only for very few years. Because of the rapid developments the demand of computers was extraordinarily high.

Towards the end of the 1990s the editor-in-chief of CR asked a coleopterist from Germany, who was on a research visit at the NMW if he knew what the word email means. Shortly before the turn of the millennium this internet service spreads over the world like a tsunami. Only few years later hardly any scientist can really remember how arduous it was to write letters. Since 1999 correspondence between editor-in-chief and authors was greatly improved through email.

Until 1997 all figures were mounted on large cardboard sheets. This work was largely carried out by students. For the figure numbers rub on decals (Letraset) were used or they were stenciled. Between 1991 and 1997 they were cut out from laser printouts and glued onto the sheets.

After 1997, line drawings were scanned and processed with CorelDRAW, printed on paper and glued on the empty space left between the running text. Although various DTP programs (Ventura, Pagemaker, QuarkXPress) were available they were not used by the editorial team of CR, simply because they are complicated, requiring some training period (not practicable for the employed students, who do their job usually only for one or two years) and did not lower the printing costs at all.

The second volume of the “Monographs on Coleoptera” is published in 2001 (see GEISER 2001). With 706 pages it is the most comprehensive beetle book ever published in Vienna.

Since 2002 the text (PDF) and all figures are sent to the printer in digitalized form.

Since 2005 authors receive PDFs of their contributions. In the same year the number of printed reprints was reduced from 100 to 50 copies (and finally to 25 reprints in 2011).



Fig. 13: CR front covers (vols. 60–71, 1990–2001).



Fig. 14: CR front covers (vols. 72–80, 2002–2010).

Since 2008 all volumes of CR (1911 until today) are available in PDF format in the internet (<http://www.landesmuseum.at/datenbanken/digilit/?serien=1749>). Volumes 1–59 are free of charge. The remaining volumes are fee-based and can be downloaded from the same URL (web address).

In 2010 the third volume of the “Monographs on Coleoptera” is published (see JÄCH & BALKE (eds.) 2010).

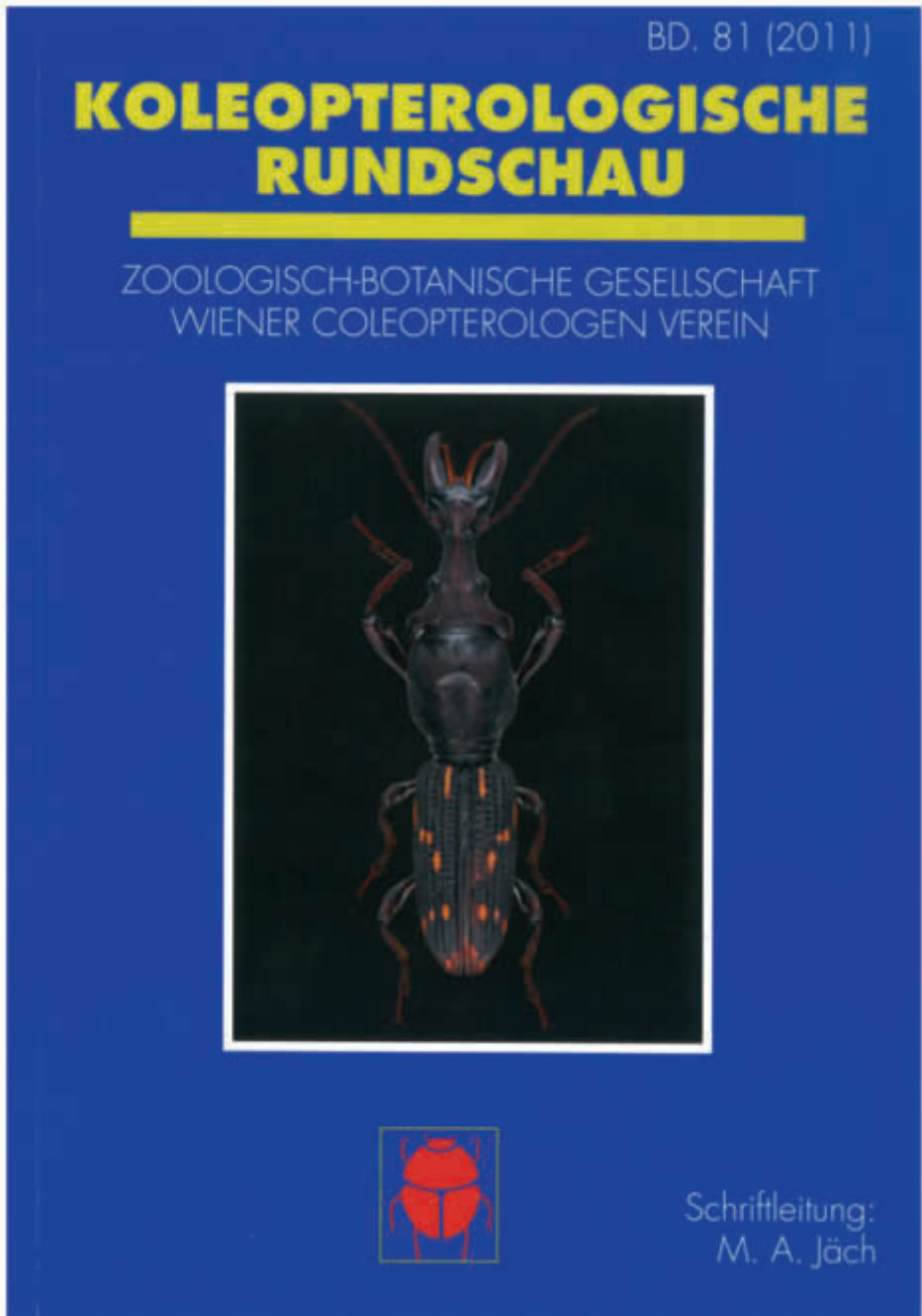


Fig. 15: CR volume front cover (vol. 81, 2011).

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Fig. 16: CR volume back cover (vol. 81, 2011).

II. Optical and qualitative improvements after 1989

Humans primarily perceive objects visually. Coleopterologists often regard their beetle books as collectable items. Therefore it is understandable, that a journal's external appearance plays a crucial role in attracting new subscribers.

In 1990 Miss Kriemhild Repp (NMW graphics department) is asked by Jäch and Schönmann to present proposals for a new colorful layout of CR. The front cover with its rich blue with bright yellow and white inscription, the contrasting dark red beetle logo as well as the white framed predominant photograph are meanwhile widely known among coleopterists around the globe (see Fig. 15). On the back cover (blue with white inscription) is the table of contents, the heading of which is flanked by the WCV logo, representing the dung beetle *Sisyphus schaefferi* (Scarabaeidae: Coprinae) (Fig. 16). In Greek mythology Sisyphus (Greek: Σίσυφος, Sisyphos) was a king punished by being compelled to roll an immense boulder up a hill, only to watch it roll back down, and to repeat this action forever. "Sisyphean" means "endless and unavailing, as labor or a task". The generic name *Sisyphus* refers to the fact that beetles of this genus are "endlessly" rolling big dung balls. This species was chosen as logo, because beetle taxonomy is also a kind of Sisyphean task, that never comes to an end.

In the year 1990 this colorful type of journal cover is unique, at least among entomological journals. However, this basic pattern soon served as a model for many other editors, who modernized the countenance of their periodicals.

The cover photographs of CR show a picture related to the contents of the particular volume, usually it is a mounted beetle. The very first one (vol. 60, 1990) shows *Ochthebius haberfelneri* REITTER. This tiny species is one of the rarest beetles in Central Europe. Its habitat preferences (aquatic or terrestrial) are still not solved satisfactorily. This image honours the predigital photographic achievements of the coleoptera section at the NMW. In 1990 one could not suspect that photography would be revolutionized radically within a decade. In the following years new species usually adorn the cover, in four cases even new genera (*Granuleubria* JÄCH & LEE, 1994, *Dromicoidea* WERNER, 1995, *Actinomorphus* SCHILLHAMMER, 1996, *Anatolobrium* ADLBAUER, 2004). Vol 72, 2002 features a staphylinid hunting aquatic diptera larvae, and in vol. 80, 2010 a spectacular mass aggregation of gyrynids is depicted. The cover of the "Festschrift" in honour of Herbert Franz (vol. 68, 1998), shows a photograph of the honoured person.

For the first time after 27 years color plates are printed in vol. 62, 1992 (see JÄCH 1992a). One year later (vol. 63, 1993), there are three pages in color, in vol. 75, 2005 28 pages and in vol. 76, 2006 even 40 pages. Between 2004 and 2007 these color plates also contain excellent paintings of Matthias Buch and Willi Zelenka (1936–2011). Zelenka, dung beetle specialist from Vienna, published his first beetle paintings (black and white) in vol. 62, 1992. Due to their stunning three-dimensionality and their great vitality these paintings evoke general admiration. This exceptional artist was even able to depict damaged or crumbled specimens as if they were perfect. For instance, one of the most curious beetle genera, *Nematopsephus* JÄCH & JENG (Psephenidae) (later synonymized with *Sinopsephenoides* YANG), described in vol. 65, 1995, was illustrated by Zelenka perfectly (JÄCH & JENG 1995: Figs. 1–2). This genus rather resembles a midge, and it is so gracile, that it is almost impossible to mount it flawlessly in order to take an acceptable photograph. Zelenka's illustrations in the "Water Beetles of China" (1995–2003) ultimately made him an artist of world renown (see also JÄCH 2012).

In 1992 an editorial board is established, consisting of the following team: R.B. Angus (UK), D.E. Bright (Canada), E. Colonnelli (Italy) and A.N. Nilsson (Sweden). Rolf Beutel (Germany) joins in 1995.

At the turn of the millennium two other qualitative improvements can be achieved: in 1997 the adhesive binding is replaced by thread stitching, which has the advantage that there are no loose pages in CR any more; and since 1999 the cover is cellophane laminated with coarse linen structure embossing, which greatly increases the durability of the cover.

Until 1994 most of the articles are still in German language. Vol. 65, 1995 is the first one with a majority of English contributions, and since 1997 German manuscripts are the exception. Therefore the name “Coleopterological Review” is printed on the title page since vol. 67, 1997.

The number of pages of CR has increased considerably since 1990 (see chapter IV, Tab. 1).

III. Scientific focus and selected highlights since 1990

According to the statutes of the WCV (§ 2.2) CR publishes “contributions on taxonomy, phylogeny, zoogeography and faunistics of beetles without geographical restrictions” (“Beiträge über Taxonomie, Phylogenie, Zoogeographie und Faunistik der Käfer ohne geographische Einschränkung”). WCV membership is compulsory for the submission of manuscripts. Publication is free of charge for authors. Color plates may be subject to charges.

Since 1973 the position of the editor-in-chief of CR is held by water beetle specialists. This is the main reason why the scientific focus of CR is also centered on aquatic coleoptera. Numerous excellent taxonomic water beetle revision have been published in CR since 1991 (e.g. SCHÖDL 1991 etc. [several parts], KODADA et al. 1992, JÄCH 1993, SCHÖNMANN 1994 etc. [several parts], HENDRICH & BALKE 1997, WEWALKA 1997, BISTRÖM & NILSSON 2002, KOMAREK 2004 etc. [several parts]).

Besides taxonomic revisions CR also focusses on faunistics, especially of Central Europe (“Interessante Käferfunde aus Vorarlberg”, “Bemerkenswerte Käferfunde aus Österreich”). Noteworthy is for instance the first record of the suborder Archostemata in Central Europe (JÄCH & KOMAREK 2000).

Unexpectedly high attention attracted an article about the theft of 175 Carabidae (incl. four holotypes!) and 72,500 insect pins from the NMW (JÄCH & SCHÖNMANN 1994). The thief, Jan Matějčiček, also misappropriated specimens in large scale in the museums of Budapest, Prague and St. Petersburg, and in numerous private collections over several years in the early 1990s. On September 27, 1996 a journalist (Franz Zauner) of the “Wiener Zeitung” (“one of the most famous newspapers in Europe and one of the oldest, still published newspapers in the world”, wikipedia) published a polemic commentary on the article by Jäch & Schönmann, trivializing the theft of coleopterous holotypes and subjecting it to ridicule. Sadly, this demonstrates the contemptuousness of society towards biodiversity research in general and natural history collections in particular. For comparison, Robert Mang, who stole a Renaissance salt cellar (“Saliera”) from the Museum of Art History (“Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien”) on May 11, 2003, was jailed for two years and nine months.

Vol. 68, 1998 is entirely dedicated to Herbert Franz (1908–2002), one of the most notable coleopterists of the 20th century, celebrating his 90th birthday. His beetle collection is one of the largest and most important private collections. It comprises almost 500,000 specimens, including thousands of holotypes, now deposited in the NMW.

Many other obituaries in CR pay tribute to world-famous deceased coleopterists: Gustav Adolf Lohse (1995), Sebastian Endrödy-Younga (1999), Roy A. Crowson (2000), Karel Majer (2002), Michael Hansen (2002), Vladimir G. Dolin (2005) etc.

In 1994 for the first time in the history of CR a color photograph of a human being is published. It shows Stefan Schödl during field work in the rain forest of Sumatra (see SCHÖNMANN 1994: Fig. 47). Eleven years later, an entire volume of CR is dedicated to Stefan Schödl, who left us forever, much too early. During the renewal of CR he was a “man of the first hour”, a reliable technical assistant. Later he used his experience acquired in these early years to manage another entomological journal (“Myrmecologische Nachrichten”).

Since 1994 CR publishes “Short Notes” (“Mitteilungen”) with up-to-date information related to meetings, collection transfers, rules of zoological nomenclature, founding of working groups etc. Readers should be given the feeling that they are in direct proximity of the pulse of international coleopterology. One of these “Short Notes” (JÄCH 1997) caused the Zoological Record to revise its inept rules for the transcription of German proper names (JÄCH 2001).

IV. Statistic considerations (1911–2011)

A statistic overview of the number of published pages, scientific articles, and the descriptions of new species and new genera and subgenera (by family and zoogeographical region) is found in Tabs. 1–2. New subspecies are not included, although many of them have meanwhile been elevated to species rank.

Since 1911, 77 annual volumes (four of them as double issues), 1,285 scientific articles (not including obituaries) and a total of 15,400 pages was published.

With 41 pages vol. 42, 1965 is the thinnest issue in the history of CR. After the turn of the millennium the number of pages virtually exploded. Between 2003 and 2006 more pages were published than in the two decades between 1950 and 1969. The three thickest volumes (74, 2004, 76, 2006, and 78, 2008) each comprise 446 pages.

378 authors from 45 countries (incl. Argentina, Brasil, Canada, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Lebanon, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Puerto Rico, South Africa, Taiwan, and Turkey) have so far published in CR.

3,541 new species and 137 new genera (plus 87 new subgenera) were published since 1911. The number of new species is exceptionally high in the double issue 37/38, 1960 (see TIPPMANN 1960) and in vol. 66, 1996 (see FRANZ 1996). However, the maximum of new species was described as early as 1938 (vol. 24) (see VOSS 1938). Most of the new species originate from the Palearctic Region followed by the Oriental Region (China is here for simplicity included entirely in the Palearctic Region). In no less than eight issues the majority of the new species comes from the New World. Furthermore, it is remarkable, that even the first volumes of CR cover a wide geographical spectrum. For instance, in vol. 4, 1915 there are more Oriental new species than Palearctic ones.

Since 1911 a total of 49 new beetle species was described from Austria (acc. to present-day borders). After a maximum in the 1930s these descriptions abated quickly. In the last 63 years only five new species were described from Austria.

Tab. 1: Statistic overview about all volumes of CR published between 1911 and 2011, incl. number of pages, number of scientific articles, new species, new genera and new subgenera described from Austria and world-wide, sorted by zoogeographic regions. PA: Palearctic, OR: Oriental, ET: Ethiopian, NW: New World, AU: Australian, A: Austria.

Fascicle numbers in brackets refer to combined issues. In volumes 11, 12, and 16 some fascicle numbers have been assigned twice – these are pointed out by exclamation marks in square brackets. The second fascicle of vol. 25, 1939 is denoted as fascicle “3/6” on the cover, but as “3/5” in the footer inside. In vol. 5, 1916, page numbers 73–76 have been assigned twice (in fascicle 7–8 and fascicle 9–10); the total number of pages in this volume is thus 112 (not 108). In vols. 7–9 (1919, 1920, 1921) a separately paginated literature report was appended.

On the front page of vol. 17, 1931 – probably erroneously – the year “1932” is printed, but all fascicles obviously were issued in 1931. The same applies for vol. 23, 1937, where the year “1938” is printed on the front page.

vol.	year	fascicle numbers	pp.	scient. art.	new g.	new sg.	new spp.	PA	OR	ET	NW	AU	A
1	1911	1	20	2			5	5					
1	1912	1-5,(6-7),(8-9), 10-12	188	36	1		60	35	4	15	4	2	
2	1913	1-5,(6-7),(8-9), 10-12	204	51	4		79	74		3	2		
3	1914	1-5,(6-7),(8-9), (10-11),12	180	31	3		85	85					
4	1915	1-3,(4-5),(6-7), (8-10),(11-12)	152	26	1		62	21	36	1	1	3	
5	1916	(1-3),(4-6),(7-8), (9-10),(11-12)	108	21	4	1	62	22	7	4	24	5	
6	1917	(1-2),(3-6),(7-9)	88	23		2	53	24	8	3	17	1	1
7	1918/19	(1-2),(3-8)/(9-10)	136	12			6	6					
8	1919/20	(1-3),(4-6)/(7-12)	96	11			19	19					2
9	1921	(1-3),(4-9),(10-12)	124	15			16	16					2
10	1922/23	1,(2-3)/4	162	10	1		31	31					1
11	1924/25	(1-2)/(3-4), (5-6),(5-6)!	148	7	6	1	11	11					1
12	1926	1,2,(3-4),(5-6),6!	271	33	1		53	29	24				4
13	1927	1,2,3,(4-5),6	260	21		6	19	17		1	1		2
14	1928/29	1,(2-3),4/(5-6)	228	21	2	5	64	61	2		1		2
15	1929/29	1,(2-3),4/(5-6)	251	22	2		65	21	29	6	9		
16	1930/31	(1-2),(3-4), (3-4)!, (5-6)/6!	263	11	2	1	27	19	8				
17	1932	(1-2),(3-4),5,6	256	15		7	42	39		3			
18	1932	(1-2),(3-4),5,6	244	16	3	4	19	12	3	1	3		1
19	1933	(1-2),(3-4),5,6	248	23	1	8	43	35	1	3	4		2
20	1934	(1-2),(3-4),5,6	248	16		1	16	16					
21	1935/36	(1-2),(3-4),5/6	240	24	1	3	90	81	7	2			6
22	1936	(1-2),(3-4),5,6	256	15			40	40					3
23	1937	(1-2),3,(4-5),6	244	18	1		16	16					2
24	1938	(1-2),(3-4),5,6	252	26	2	2	160	56	99		5		1
25	1939	(1-2),(3-6) [resp. (3-5)]	208	12			5	5					2
26	1940/41	(1-2)/(3-5),6	136	12		1	7	7					1
27	1941	(1-3),(4-6)	140	6			17	17					1
28	1942/43	(1-3)/(4-6)	142	2		13	8	8					
29	1943/44	(1-3)/(4-6)	144	6	1	1	25	25					1
30	1944	(1-3),(4-6)	176	10		2	21	21					5

vol.	year	fascicle numbers	pp.	scient. art.	new g.	new sg.	new spp.	PA	OR	ET	NW	AU	A
31	1948/50	(1-3)/(4-6)	152	3			5	5					
32	1951/54	(1-3)/(4-6)	166	14		1	27	26			1		3
33	1955	(1-6)	149	11	3		46	46					
34	1957/58	(1-3)/(4-6)	112	5			2		1		1		
35	1958	(1-6)	71	10		1	16	7	1	8			1
36	1959	(1-6)	62	7			12				12		
37/38	1960	(1-6)	220	9	14	4	99	14	4	7	74		
39	1961	(1-6)	46	8			17	2		1	14		
40/41	1963		92	13	1	1	25	15	2	1	6	1	
42	1965		41	9			9	5			4		
43/44	1966		77	8			18	1	7	4	6		
45	1967		75	1									
46/47	1969		135	13	3		44	3	1	30	10		
48	1970		110	11	3		50	15	6		28	1	1
49	1971		218	14	2	7	102	6	8	7	1	80	
50	1972		119	11	3		67	4	1	10	52		
51	1974		113	7			23	3	17	3			
52	1975		114	9			18	12		6			1
53	1977		149	9	3		45	12		23		10	
54	1979		142	8		1	21	12	4	5			
55	1981		112	10	1		30	18	8	2	1	1	
56	1982		160	11	4		60	11	28	20		1	
57	1984		181	14			72	25	26	1	15		1
58	1986		154	12	1	2	56	6	17	3	30		
59	1989		187	9			93	16	15		58	4	
60	1990		149	12			22	18	4				
61	1991		192	22	1		49	19	2		27	1	
62	1992		237	21			73	40	32			1	
63	1993		334	19	4		53	27	9	4		13	1
64	1994		302	21	2	2	101	14	47	11	28	1	
65	1995		252	22	5	1	54	14	30	4	2	4	
66	1996		270	23	22	3	133	28	9	1	94	1	
67	1997		270	24	4	3	98	13	70	1	13	1	
68	1998		276	25	6	1	54	25	14	2	12	1	
69	1999		214	25	1		39	24	6	3	5	1	
70	2000		236	20			26	9	5		7	5	
71	2001		238	22	4		45	12	30	1	1	1	
72	2002		216	14			21	1	5	6	9		
73	2003		329	27	2		67	40	22	3		2	
74	2004		446	29	2		75	20	22	15	3	15	
75	2005		419	25	2	1	82	35	16	29	1	1	
76	2006		446	26	3	1	93	47	25	1	18	2	
77	2007		270	23	1		45	13	14	1	13	4	
78	2008		446	22			53	12	17		21	3	1
79	2009		334	24	3		53	25	17	1	10	5	
80	2010		212	22	1		50	18	3		24	5	
81	2011		342	27			72	26	23	2	19	2	
Total			15400	1285	137	87	3541	1618	796	258	691	178	49

Tab. 2: New species described in CR (1911–2011) sorted by families (and major subfamilies) and zoogeographic regions.

family	new species					
	total	Palearctic	Oriental	Afrotrop.	New World	Australia Oceania
CARABIDAE	314	276	27	6	1	4
Cicindelinae	18	3	3	4	7	1
Paussinae	1			1		
GYRINIDAE	6			1	5	
HALIPLIDAE	18				18	
NOTERIDAE	2	1	1			
HYGROBIIDAE	1					1
DYTISCIDAE	179	43	92	11	2	31
HYDROPHILIDAE	121	9	62	18	22	10
HISTERIDAE	1	1				
HYDRAENIDAE	147	126	10	1	10	
LEIODIDAE	5	5				
Cholevinae	46	46				
SCYDMAENIDAE	383	32	39	39	178	95
SILPHIDAE	1	1				
STAPHYLINIDAE	747	469	176	43	57	2
Pselaphinae	147	30		23	94	
LUCANIDAE	8	4	3		1	
CERATOCANTHIDAE	3			3		
GLAPHYRIDAE	1	1				
SCARABAEIDAE	103	37	29	35	1	1
CLAMBIDAE	3			1	2	
SCIRTIDAE	5	5				
DASCILLIDAE (Karumiinae)	1	1				
BUPRESTIDAE	69	41	1	10	8	9
BYRRHIDAE	19	18	1			
ELMIDAE	40	2	37			1
DRYOPIDAE	1				1	
LIMNICHIDAE	16	3	9	2		2
HETEROCERIDAE	45	9	13	3	20	
PSEPHENIDAE	6	2	4			
EULICHADIDAE	1		1			
ELATERIDAE	93	56	35		2	
CANTHARIDAE	6	6				
ANOBIIDAE	2	2				
TROGOSSITIDAE	1	1				
MELYRIDAE	3		1	2		
NITIDULIDAE	3	3				
MONOTOMIDAE	1	1				
HELOTIDAE	2	2				
SILVANIDAE	1	1				
LATRIDIIDAE	1	1				
CRYPTOPHAGIDAE	6	6				

	n e w s p e c i e s					
f a m i l y	total	Palearctic	Oriental	Afrotrop.	New World	Australia Oceania
LANGURIIDAE	1	1				
EROTYLIDAE	4	4				
BOTHRIDERIDAE	1	1				
ALEXIIDAE	1	1				
ENDOMYCHIDAE	5	5				
COCCINELLIDAE	14	10		3	1	
PHALACRIDAE	3	3				
CIIDAE	1	1				
MORDELLIDAE	1		1			
ZOPHERIDAE	6	4	2			
TENEBRIONIDAE	76	48	28			
Lagriinae	11			11		
Alleculinae	17	10	1	6		
OEDEMERIDAE	1	1				
MELOIDAE	1	1				
ANTHICIDAE	23	13		6	3	1
CERAMBYCIDAE	260	72	65	9	112	2
CHRYSOMELIDAE	69	58			11	
Bruchinae	2	1		1		
ATTELABIDAE	30	8	11	6	5	
Rhynchitinae	138	22	101	3	12	
BRENTIDAE	2			1	1	
Apioninae	6	4			1	1
CURCULIONIDAE	159	105	17	3	21	13
Scolytinae	110	1	26	5	78	
Platypodinae	22			1	17	4
TOTAL	3541	1618	796	258	691	178

V. Distribution

Unfortunately, very little is known about the distribution of CR in the first half of the 20th century.

Today, the dissemination of the journal is carried out through three channels: 1) subscription – all members (currently 212) of WCV automatically receive CR; 2) publication exchange is carried out with about 120 partners (see HUDLER & PUNZ 2004) on all continents, from Helsinki to Honolulu and Baku to Bogor; 3) sale, managed through WCV, is of minor importance, about 30 copies are sold per year, mainly through book shops.

VI. Concluding remarks

Large journals such as CR cannot be operated as a one-man-company. Besides the editor-in-chief, several assistants are needed to handle redaction and administration. Completion of one volume costs several months of intense work.

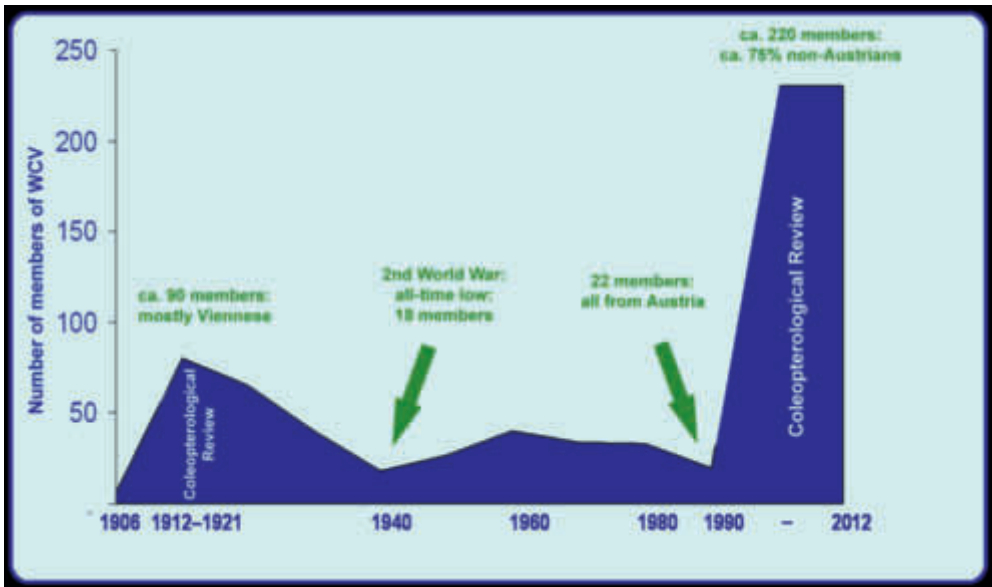


Fig. 17: Correlation between *Coleopterological Review* and number of members of the Vienna Coleopterists Society.

At present there are two supplementary editors: H. Schillhammer (responsibility: adjustment of figures, editing manuscripts on staphylinids), M. Brojer (responsibility: final proof-reading). In addition there is a larger number of persons providing great assistance in various ways.

Of course, all this work would not be possible without the support of the NMW, which functions as a strong base for CR. In response, NMW benefits greatly from this symbiosis, because many authors donate specimens, even types or other precious material, e.g. some paratypes of *Sphaenognathus xerophilus* BARTOLOZZI & ONORE, 2006, Lucanidae (see also KOTRBA et al. 2006 concerning the monetary value of natural history collections).

The lack of fresh talents in Viennese beetle taxonomy can be traced back to the 1920s (see HEIKERTINGER 1931, 1948b). With the exception of a few decades (1970–1990) it still (or again) remains a constant threat. In addition, the decadent spirit of age, the bizarre glorification of scientific populism, misunderstood conservation and the fear of exploitation of genetic information by many tropical countries further impede basic research.

Paradoxically, globalization, despite its largely negative effects on culture and biodiversity, seems to constitute hope for a sustained continuity of CR. Rapid improvement of world-wide communication, reduction of customs barriers, and linguistic amalgamation are most beneficial to enlarge the customer base for CR. While in the 1980s subscribers to CR almost exclusively came from Vienna, the percentage of subscribers from foreign countries currently is 75.7 % (Fig. 17)!

Long forgotten are the former dissensions between ÖZBG and WCV. The latter celebrated its centenary in June 2006 (ANON. [PAUMKIRCHNER] 2006, ANON. [JÄCH] 2007; see photographs at <http://coccinella.nhm-wien.ac.at/>). This fulminant festivity, held in the halls of the NMW, was

attended by 150 guests, among others the legendary scientist Hans Hass (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_Hass) and the well-known German documentary filmmaker Jan Haft (http://nautilusfilm.com/index_en.htm), who presented his film “Stories about beetles and mankind” (“Geschichten von Käfern und Menschen”).

World-wide CR is the oldest coleopterological journal with a purely coleopterological title, and which has exclusively published beetle related articles during its history¹¹. ÖZBG, the oldest biological society of Austria, and WCV, the oldest coleopterological society of the world now harmonize in an exemplary way. May they successfully accompany the Coleopterological Review, this wonderful relict from the “Golden Age of Viennese Coleoptology”, far into the third millennium.

p.s.: We almost forgot to mention another superlative in connection with CR. There is no other entomological journal in the world which has ever been reviewed so comprehensively (see also SCHÖNMANN 1992 and JÄCH et al. 2007).

Zusammenfassung

Die obenstehenden Kapitel skizzieren den Weg der Koleopterologischen Rundschau (KR) von ihren Wurzeln in jenem durch Kolonialismus und habsburgische Hocharistokratie beeinflussten Zeitraum, den wir heute gerne als „Goldenes Zeitalter der Wiener Koleopterologie“ bezeichnen, bis ins beginnende 3. Jahrtausend.

Das erste Einzelheft der „Coleopterologischen Rundschau“ (Originalschreibweise) erscheint im Dezember 1911. Der erste vollständige Band (mit 12 Heften) wird jedoch erst im eigentlichen Gründungsjahr 1912 herausgegeben. Bis 1917 fungiert die Rundschau als „offizielles Organ“ des Wiener Coleopterologen-Vereins (WCV). Als sich das „Goldene Zeitalter der Wiener Koleopterologie“ langsam dem Ende zuneigt, verkauft der Gründer und bisherige Besitzer, der Wiener Insektenfachhändler Adolf Hoffmann die Koleopterologische Rundschau, welche ab 1918 (mit neuer Schreibweise) vom WCV und der Zoologisch-Botanischen Gesellschaft (ÖZBG) gemeinsam herausgegeben und von Winkler & Wagner verlegt wird. Der neue Schriftleiter Franz Heikertinger setzt neue Akzente im Sinne wissenschaftlicher Qualitätsverbesserung (zusammenfassende Publikationen anstelle von isolierten Einzelbeschreibungen) und verhilft der Zeitschrift zu einer bescheidenen Blütezeit, vor allem in den 1930er Jahren. Im Jahr 1921 scheidet der WCV als Mitherausgeber aus, und ab 1929 ist die ÖZBG auch alleiniger Verleger der Rundschau. Im Jahr 1934 (Bd. 20) wird die seit 1882 erscheinende Wiener Entomologische Zeitung mit der Koleopterologischen Rundschau vereint. Dank dieser Verschmelzung kann die KR heute auf eine 124-jährige Geschichte zurückblicken und zählt damit zu den ältesten entomologischen Fachzeitschriften der Welt.

Heikertinger gelingt es, die Rundschau auch über den Zweiten Weltkrieg und die schweren Nachkriegsjahre hinüberzuretten. Mit dreijähriger Verzögerung erscheint 1948 das erste Heft [Band 31 (1–3)] seit 1944. Ganze fünf Jahre (1945–1950) verstreichen allerdings, ehe der erste Nachkriegsband komplett vorliegt. Es ist zugleich der letzte von 25 Bänden (mit insgesamt mehr als 5000 Seiten) unter Heikertingers alleiniger Leitung. Nachdem er 36 Jahre lang unermüdlich im Dienste der Koleopterologischen Rundschau gestanden hatte, stirbt der Alticinen-Spezialist Franz Heikertinger am 7. Juli 1953 im 77. Lebensjahr.

¹¹ See JÄCH et al. (2007) for a synopsis of the coleopterological journals and newsletters of the world (www.landmuseum.at/pdf_frei.../ENTAU_0014_0231-0271.pdf).

In den folgenden vier Jahrzehnten führt die KR eine Art Schattendasein. Im Jahr 1965 erscheint der nur 41 Seiten umfassende, dünnste Jahresband (Bd. 42) in der Geschichte der Rundschau. Band 45, 1967 enthält nur eine einzige Publikation mit einem Umfang von 71 Seiten. In den 1980er Jahren erscheint die Zeitschrift nur noch in ein- bis dreijährigem Abstand. Es ist primär der Einsatzbereitschaft der drei Schriftleiter (Karl Mandl, Fritz Janczyk, Günther Wewalka) zu verdanken, dass die Rundschau in dieser für die Käferforschung allgemein so tristen Periode nicht völlig zugrunde gegangen ist.

Zu Beginn der 80er Jahre formiert sich langsam der so lange vermisste Wiener Koleopterologen-Nachwuchs, was zur Gründung einer informellen, jedoch tatkräftigen und einsatzbereiten „Wiener Käferrunde“ führt. Mit Hilfe dieser Käferrunde gelingt es den beiden Käfer-Kuratoren am Naturhistorischen Museum Wien, Manfred Jäch und Heiner Schönmann, den WCV, der ebenso wie die Rundschau nach dem Krieg in die Bedeutungslosigkeit abgesunken war, zu reaktivieren. Unter dem neuen, von der ÖZBG im Mai 1988 eingesetzten Schriftleiter Manfred Jäch wird die Koleopterologische Rundschau im Jahr 1990, erstmals seit 1921, wieder von WCV und ÖZBG gemeinsam herausgegeben. Die Mitglieder des WCV erhalten die Rundschau seitdem automatisch im Abonnement.

Abseits aller traditionellen Konventionen erarbeitet Manfred Jäch für die Rundschau ein völlig neues Management-Konzept, auf Grund dessen diese Zeitschrift in vielerlei Hinsicht zum Musterjournal und zum Vorreiter für andere entomologische Zeitschriften avanciert. Eine optisch ansprechende Umschlaggestaltung ist das auffälligste, auch äußerlich sichtbare Kennzeichen dieser Neugestaltung (Abb. 13–15). Das Cover-Foto zeigt jeweils ein aus dem Inhalt der Rundschau gegriffenes Bild, meist einen präparierten Käfer. Papierqualität, Bindung (Fadenheftung) und Art des Umschlags (Grobleinencellophanierung) werden in den 90er Jahren Schritt für Schritt optimal verbessert. Dem unübersehbaren Globalisierungstrend folgend und ihrer Position innerhalb der internationalen Zeitschriften-Landschaft Rechnung tragend, werden die Artikel der Rundschau ab 1997 mehrheitlich in englischer Sprache verfasst. Dementsprechend findet sich seit Band 67, 1997 zusätzlich der Name „Coleopterological Review“ auf der Titelseite. Farbe ist ein wesentlicher Faktor in der Erneuerungsphase der KR. Ab 1992 (Bd. 62) werden, erstmals seit 1965, wieder Farbtafeln gedruckt, manche davon zeigen Gemälde der beiden genialen Käfer-Maler Willi Zelenka und Matthias Buch. Im Band 76, 2006 sind bereits 40 Seiten in Farbe.

Eine besondere Herausforderung für die Schriftleitung ist die Tatsache, dass die Neugestaltung zeitlich mit der „digitalen Revolution“ zusammenfällt. Im Bereich der EDV-Unterstützung übernimmt die Rundschau sowohl in Bezug auf Drucktechnik als auch in Bezug auf die Autoren-Richtlinien von Beginn an eine Vorreiterrolle innerhalb der entomologischen Zeitschriften. Bereits 1991 wird ein eigener Laserdrucker zur Herstellung von druckreifen Repro-Vorlagen angeschafft. Im gleichen Jahr wird ein Software-Fachmann beauftragt, Word5 und den entsprechenden Druckertreiber zu programmieren, so dass skalierbare Geschlechts-Symbole dargestellt und mittels Laserdrucker zu Papier gebracht werden können. 1992 werden in der Rundschau elf Seiten umfassende Richtlinien für Autoren veröffentlicht. Diese enthalten auch dreieinhalb Seiten detaillierter Angaben zum Druckformat und zur Anwendung von Druckformatvorlagen. Eine derartig massive Einbindung der EDV ist zu dieser Zeit ein weltweites Novum für entomologische Zeitschriften. Bereits ab 1999 können diese Richtlinien inkl. Druckformatvorlagen aus dem Internet direkt heruntergeladen werden.

Autoren erhalten seit 2005 PDFs von ihren Beiträgen; seit diesem Jahr werden daher nur noch 50 (statt der seit 1990 üblichen 100, seit 2011 nur noch 25) Sonderdrucke angefertigt. Seit 2005 ist die Rundschau auch zur Gänze digital erhältlich.

Seit 2008 sind alle Bände der Rundschau (von 1911 bis heute) im Internet als PDF abrufbar: <http://www.landesmuseum.at/datenbanken/digilit/?serien=1749>. Die ersten 59 Bände (1911–1989) sind sogar kostenfrei.

Die inhaltlichen Schwerpunkte der Rundschau liegen seit 1990, unbeabsichtigter Weise, im Bereich der Wasserkäfer. Es ist sicher kein ungewöhnliches Phänomen, dass viele Autoren ihre Artikel in jenen Zeitschriften, deren Schriftleiter sich mit derselben Spezialgruppe beschäftigen, am besten aufgehoben wissen. Im Falle der Rundschau verstärkt sich dieser Trend zusätzlich, da sowohl der gegenwärtige als auch der zuvor amtierende Schriftleiter jeweils zu den weltweit bekanntesten Wasserkäfer-Spezialisten zählen. Neben hochwertigen taxonomischen Revisionen (ohne geographische Einschränkung) setzt die Rundschau auch einen auf Mitteleuropa bezogenen Faunistik-Schwerpunkt. Von der im Jahr 1992 (Bd. 62) ins Leben gerufenen Serie „Bemerkenswerte Käferfunde aus Österreich“ sind (bis einschl. 2011) bereits 18 Folgen erschienen.

Besonders hervorzuheben sind die Bände 33, 1955, 68, 1998 und 75, 2005. Sie sind zur Gänze bedeutenden Koleopterologen gewidmet: Guiseppe/Josef Müller (Bd. 33), Herbert Franz (Bd. 68) und Stefan Schödl (Bd. 75).

Seit 1993 wird die Rundschau zum Teil auch als Plattform für Nachträge zum „World Catalogue of Insects“ genutzt.

Nicht unerwähnt bleiben soll die Rubrik „Mitteilungen“, in der seit 1994 aktuelle Informationen veröffentlicht werden. Es sind nicht zuletzt diese Mitteilungen, die dem Leser der Rundschau (vor allem den Mitgliedern des WCV) das Gefühl vermitteln, besonders nahe am Puls der internationalen Koleopterologie zu sein.

Seit 1989 hat sich die Mitgliederzahl des WCV verzehnfacht (Abb. 17)! Die Rundschau ist endgültig vom Mauerblümchen zum international bedeutendsten koleopterologischen Top-Journal mutiert.

In den Jahren 1997, 2001 und 2010 wurde je ein Band der „Monographs on Coleoptera“ veröffentlicht (siehe SCHILLHAMMER 1997, GEISER 2001, und JÄCH & BALKE (Hrsg.) 2010). Diese Serie (http://www.coleoptera.at/monographs_on_coleoptera.php) erscheint in unregelmäßigen Abständen und wurde als Supplement zur Rundschau gegründet.

Die Schriftleiter der Koleopterologischen Rundschau in chronologischer Reihenfolge:

1911–1917:	Adolf Hoffmann
1918–1953:	Franz Heikertinger
1953–1967:	Karl Mandl
1968–1972:	Fritz Janczyk
1973–1989:	Günther Wewalka
1989–...	Manfred A. Jäch

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