

Ökologie der Vögel • Ecology of Birds

Band 24, Heft 1 • August 2002

Ökol. Vögel (Ecol. Birds) 24, 2002: 1-43

**Christian Ludwig Landbeck's drawings for the
"Birds of Germany, Alsace and Switzerland"
from the Rothschild Library, Tring,
with some notes on Landbeck's and Wiebke's bird collections**

Frank Steinheimer

Dedicated to Jochen Hölzinger & Ulrich Landbeck

Christian Ludwig Landbecks Zeichnungen für die "Abbildungen der Vögel Deutschlands, des Elsaßes und der Schweiz" aus der Rothschild Bibliothek in Tring, mit einigen Anmerkungen zu Landbecks und Wiebkes Vogelsammlungen. – Viel wurde schon über Christian Ludwig Landbeck (1807-1890) publiziert, doch kaum jemand hat es bisher versucht, die übriggebliebenen Sammlungsteile seiner chilenischen Vogelausbeute zu lokalisieren. In dieser Arbeit wird der Verbleib dieser wichtigen Sammlung von chilenischen Vögeln skizziert. Den Hauptteil der heute noch klar Landbeck zuschreibbaren Exemplare besitzt The Natural History Museum (= BMNH) in Tring, England. Landbecks Präparate kamen alle über die Sammlungen von Philip Lutley Sclater (1829-1913), Harry Berkeley James (1846-1892) und Osbert Salvin (1835-1898) & Frederick Du Cane Godman (1834-1919) nach Tring; kein Vogel war direkt vom Santiago Museum, wo Landbeck als Conrektor & Conservator bis 1884 arbeitete, an Tring abgegeben worden. Andere Museen, die Landbeck-Vögel besitzen, sind das Museo Nacional de Historia Natural in Santiago, das Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle von Paris, Naturalis - Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum in Leiden, das Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali in Turin, und es befindet sich auch ein *Cathartes aura* von Landbeck im Staatlichen Museum für Naturkunde von Stuttgart. Allerdings ist die eindeutige Zuordnung von Landbeck als Sammler bei den Tieren dieser Museen selten hundertprozentig möglich, da sein Name auf den Etiketten nur in Ausnahmefällen erwähnt wird.

Landbecks Sammlung stellt einen wichtigen Bestandteil für die BMNH Bestände zur Avifauna Chiles dar, da seine Tiere teilweise die ersten ihrer Art waren, die nach Europa, und damit ins BMNH kamen.

Jochen Hölzinger möge mir verzeihen, dass die Beiträge in der Zeitschrift ohne seine Korrekturen und darin verarbeiteten Anregungen erscheinen. Vielleicht fehlt dem einen oder anderen Beitrag der letzte sprachliche Schliff und das eine oder andere hätte noch ergänzt werden können.

Er wird die Beiträge hoffentlich so sehen, wie sie die Autoren auch sehen: persönliche Beiträge, die ihm und seinen Verdiensten um die Ornithologie und dem Naturschutz gewidmet sind!

Ich möchte mich bei allen Autoren und Helfern, die dieses Heft ermöglicht haben, herzlich für die Hilfe und Mitarbeit bedanken. Besonders bei Linde und Burkhard Kroymann sowie Prof. Dr. Roland Prinzinger für permanente Gesprächsbereitschaft und Unterstützung, bei Christoph Randler, dessen Emails immer zum genau richtigen Zeitpunkt eintrafen, bei Rolf Schlenker, der mit seiner unverfänglichen Art die Fäden in der Hand hielt und jede Menge Überzeugungsarbeit leistete, bei Frank Steinheimer, der die Bilder von Christian Ludwig Landbeck „zurück“ nach Baden-Württemberg brachte, bei Friedhelm Weick für seine Zeichnungen, bei Rebecca Rodgers-Aldinger, Alistair Hill und Christian Taube für die Erfüllung meiner permanenten Übersetzungswünsche, bei Hans-Martin Koch, der trotz dem Druck für alles zu haben war, bei Viktoria, die ihrem Papa so gerne alles erzählt hätte, bei Christine Hölzinger, die das Vorhaben auf vielfältige Art und Weise mit Nachdruck unterstützt hat, und vor allem bei meiner Frau Beate, die mir seit Jahren – hoffentlich nicht resigniert (!) – den Rücken freihält für meine ornithologische Leidenschaft und die nächtlichen Sitzungen an Schreibtisch und PC.

Wilfried Schmid

Erst durch die finanziellen Beiträge folgender Personen und Institutionen konnte die vorliegende Ausgabe, die den üblichen Rahmen von “Ökologie der Vögel” sprengt, realisiert werden (es konnten leider nur Zuwendungen bis zum 15. Juli 2002 berücksichtigt werden):

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Wanderfalkenschutz • Bauer, Hans-Günther • Berthold, Peter • Bommer, Klaus • Boschert, Martin • Deutsche Umwelthilfe • Dorka, Ida • Druckerei Koch • Fiedler, Wolfgang • Furrington, Horst • Glutz von Blotzheim, Urs N. • Heckenroth, Hartmut • Kinzelbach, Ragnar • Knötzsch, Gerhard • Kroymann, Linde & Burkhard • Landbeck, Ulrich • Mäck, Ulrich • Mahler, Ulrich • Max-Planck-Forschungsstelle für Ornithologie, Andechs • Marx, Jürgen • Nothdurft, Wilhelm • Optik Hörger, Wendlingen • Prinzinger, Roland • Randler, Christoph • Rehn, Susi & Taube, Christian • Riedel, Walter • Rohloff, Manfred • Schlenker, Rolf • Schmid, Wilfried • Schulze-Hagen, Karl • Schwegler Vogelschutzgeräte • Stehle, Ulla & Peter • Steinheimer, Frank • Südzucker AG, Offenau • Taube, Alexandra & Andrea • Thielcke, Gerhard • Ullrich, Bruno • Ulmer Verlag • Vogelwarte Radolfzell • Witt, Klaus

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Allerdings noch wertvoller sind die 53 Aquarelle zu dem geplanten Buch »*Abbildungen der Vögel Deutschlands, des Elsaßes und der Schweiz*«, die heutzutage in der Rothschild'schen Bibliothek, ebenfalls in Tring, zu finden sind (Teil der Natural History Museum's Library). Diese bleistiftskizzierten Aquarelle kamen via John Wilhelm von Müllers (1824-1866) und Paul (starb 1898) & Anton Wiebkes (keine Lebensdaten bekannt, siehe Anhang für mehr Information) Bibliotheken zu Walter Rothschild (1868-1937), der seine Bibliothek 1936 dem Natural History Museum vermachte. Zu 11 von diesen Abbildungen sind Probeabzüge in Landbeck-Familienbesitz, einer privaten Sammlung in Deutschland und ein einzelner in der Rothschild-Bibliothek bekannt, der Rest wurde nie veröffentlicht. Zumindest eine Abbildung, die des nordamerikanischen Goldspechtes (No. 15), war nicht für das oben erwähnte Werk konzipiert, ist aber dennoch mit allen anderen Tringer Landbeck-Zeichnungen zu einem Band gebunden worden. Untenstehend ist eine detaillierte Liste aller bekannter Landbeck Zeichnungen gegeben, in der auch die Tringer Exemplare zum ersten Mal genau beschrieben werden.

Key words: Landbeck, Wiebke, Rothschild, bird collection, bird drawings.

Frank S t e i n h e i m e r , Bird Group, Department of Zoology, The Natural History Museum, Akeman Street, Tring, Hertfordshire HP23 6AP, United Kingdom.

1. Introduction

Much is already known and published about Christian Ludwig Landbeck's (1807-1890) contribution to ornithology (*inter alia* SHARPE 1906, BACMEISTER 1914, 1950, HELLMAYR 1932, GEBHARDT 1964, TORRES-MURA & LEMUS 1989, ARAYA & BERNAL 1995). However, hardly anything is written about his ornithological collections and their present whereabouts. In a world-wide comparison The Natural History Museum, formerly the British Museum (Natural History) [= BMNH], at Tring holds the largest number of Landbeck's bird skins from Chile which are clearly assigned to him as the collector. Furthermore, Tring also houses some of Landbeck's Chilean bird eggs as well as 53 of his original illustrations for his planned book on the birds of Germany, Alsace and Switzerland [original title: *Abbildungen der Vögel Deutschlands, des Elsaßes und der Schweiz*] (BACMEISTER 1950, NEUMANN 1982, WARR 1996, JACKSON 1999). As parts of these treasures are not well known to a wider public, I give here a brief account of the history of these collections and describe the material.

2. History of Landbeck's illustrations

2.1. Landbeck's emigration to Chile and the disposal of his collection

When Landbeck left for Chile in 1852, his vast collection of natural history objects and library remained in Germany (HOMEYER 1881 gives a detailed account of the collection; NEUMANN 1982). The library included several plates for his book on the birds of the county Württemberg (text published: Landbeck 1834a, two copies at Tring), for another, unfinished book on the birds of Germany, Alsace and Switzerland, and for a third book, also unpublished, on the birds of Europe (NEUMANN 1982, HÖLZINGER 1985, cf. SCHLENKER 1989). The illustrations for the two latter were sold to John Wilhelm von Müller (1824-1866), whereas the former were acquired by Eugen Ferdinand von Homeyer (1809-1889) (SCHLENKER 1985). While NEUMANN (1982), HÖLZINGER (1985) and SCHLENKER (1985, 1989) have already sketched the history and the whereabouts of the illustrations for two of the books, hardly anything has been published regarding the *Abbildungen der Vögel Deutschlands, des Elsaßes und der Schweiz* (NEUMANN 1982, however, lists already most of the species illustrated on the Tring drawings). The whereabouts of the 53 illustrations, now housed at The Natural History Museum's Rothschild Library in Tring, was lost sight of when John Wilhelm von Müller's library was broken up (cf. TAFEL 1867) and then disappeared among the bankrupt estate of an inn owner at Möckmühl in 1878, twelve years after Müller's death (GEBHARDT 1964).

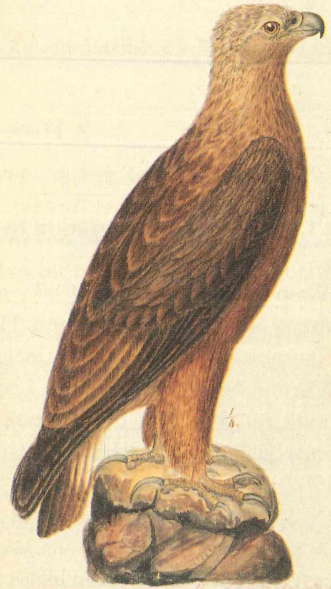
2.2. Paul & Anton Wiebke's ornithological collection at Hamburg

However, in the year 1892 Landbeck's illustrations came to light again when a catalogue of the antiquarian R. Friedländer & Sohn at Berlin listed them among their itmes (FRIEDLÄNDER 1892: 27 – *via pers. com.* R. SCHLENKER 25th October 2001, NEUMANN 1982, SCHLENKER 1985). The illustrations remained apparently unsold until November 1897 when R. Friedländer & Sohn offered them to Paul M. Wiebke of Hamburg, who bought Landbeck's illustrations instantly. Not much is known about Wiebke, except the few facts which I have extracted from letters now housed in the BMNH archives (*see appendix*).

Paul Wiebke's father, a C. J. L. Wiebke from Hamburg's Paulstrasse, apparently already possessed a small collection of ornithological books and mounted birds, the so-called "*Sammlung Wiebke, Hamburg*". In the 1880s this collection was enriched enormously by his ornithologically active sons Paul and Anton (*s. appendix* for more details). When Wiebke senior died in early 1897, the bird collection consisted of several hundred birds. Subsequently to Wiebke senior's death the collection and the ornithological library passed to Paul M. Wiebke. However, misfortune in the family's (?fur-) business, which had been established

6/3
SAMMLUNG
WIEBKE
HAMBURG

R. FRIEDELROH & SOHN
BUCHHANDLER
Berlin, N.W., Charlotten 11.
Von Paul Weibke Hamburg
Hilfszahl 517.
Lautlich 265 Stücken sende ich
Ihren nach die Postpakete beistehender
No. 100000, 1000000 der Fingel Wild
Lautlich in 265 Stück zu versenden.
Für die Verpackung und Transport d. Bücher
veranschlagt man sich nach der Post die Anzahl
von 100000 und 1000000 in 265 Stück
zu bestellen.
Lautlich 265 Stück für Landwehrmann
Bücher 100000 1000000
HAMBURG



Aquila fulva Br.
Vogel eines Mannes im Winkelstein

Ep. 1

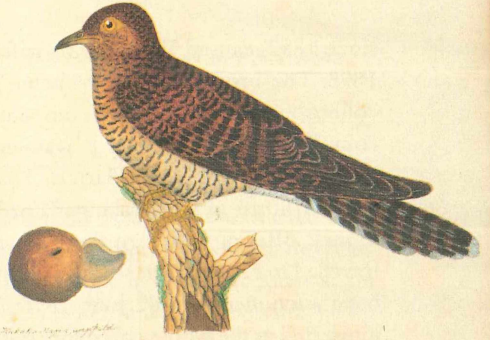


Falco tinnunculus Lin. Mus.
Vogel eines Mannes im Winkelstein.

2 3

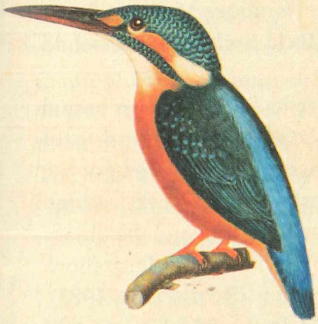


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Circus cyaneus Lin. ⁵⁰

4 5



Alcedo vulgaris Brisson. ⁵⁰

6 7



Alcedo ispida Lin. ⁵⁰

since 1852, caused Paul and his wife Vilby to commit suicide by poisoning on 14th April 1898. The brother Anton Wilhelm Wiebke then became the sole inheritor of both the collection and the bankrupt company. On the same day, the bankruptcy proceedings were commenced by the trustee P. Waldemar Möller. Anton Wilhelm Wiebke then wrote many begging letters to Ernst Hartert (1859-1933), whom he knew from Hartert's visits to his parents' house in 1890, asking if Lord Walter Rothschild (1868-1937) could loan him some money, offering in return the bird collection. At the end of June 1898, Hartert himself travelled to Hamburg to see the collection and library, of which parts had already previously been auctioned on 18th June 1898. However, Hartert and Rothschild were initially not interested in the whole collection, but in certain specimens only. A public auction therefore resulted in late August 1898, putting an end to the "*Sammlung Wiebke*" at Hamburg. Anton Wilhelm Wiebke later tried unsuccessfully to establish a new business trading fur and other natural objects in Northern America; however, nothing is known of his later life. He disappeared from the membership-lists of the German Ornithological Society in 1900. Wiebke remains a common name at Hamburg.

2.3. Walter Rothschild's collection at Tring

Surprisingly in the light of his previous disinterest, during the auction Rothschild bought Wiebke's whole avian collection including all ornithological books, manuscripts and the Landbeck drawings. It was revealed later that Rothschild had to act quickly to secure the important specimens for his collection at Tring as very prominent figures were among the bidders: St. Petersburg Museum, Dr. Paul Leverkühn (1867-1905) on behalf of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria (1861-1948) and a Dr. Blumenfeld for the Hamburg Museum (letter from A. Wiebke to Hartert dated 15 September 1898, BMNH archives, Rothschild correspondence TMI/40/12).

When Landbeck's illustrations passed to Walter Rothschild, they had already been bound into a volume by Wiebke. The front page is stamped with Wiebke's *ex libris*, and a postcard from Friedländer originally accompanying the illustrations is inserted. Rothschild got the illustrations re-bound by the company Bibliofortis, which did a variety of work for him. When Walter Rothschild bequeathed these books, along with the Tring site and the library building, to the Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History) in 1936, these illustrations became part of the Tring library of The Natural History Museum (ROTHSCHILD 1983), where they can be found today under the book mark BMNH-Rothschild Library 6/F (WARR 1996, cf. JACKSON 1999).

3. The *Abbildungen der Vögel Deutschlands, des Elsaßes und der Schweiz*

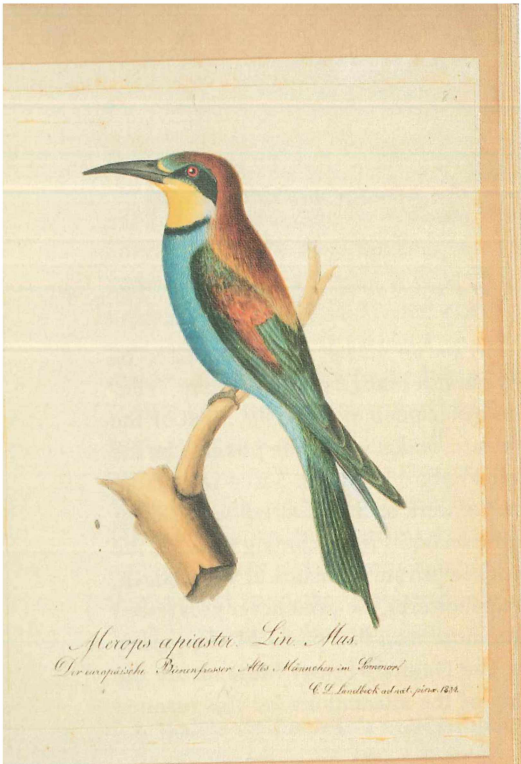
3.1. Landbeck's ambitions

The book *Abbildungen der Vögel Deutschlands, des Elsaßes und der Schweiz* was supposed to be issued in several parts (*Hefte*). Landbeck planned to publish lithographies on white Velin-paper. Six different species of birds were planned to be included in each *Heft*. Most of the smaller species would have appeared at their natural size, which was made possible by the large Quarto-format. The aim was to describe about 150 bird species in 3 to 4 years from 1834 (LANDBECK 1834b). Several copies of the first *Heft* were ready in December 1833 for showing to possible subscribers. The title page of the second *Heft*, including most of the tables I-XII (all cut to the size of 205 x 293 mm) exist in a private collection at Wendlingen, Germany, and other plates are still in family possession. However, the work never progressed beyond the galley proofs of the second *Heft* and no more than two plates of each galley proof are known to exist. The illustrations now at The Natural History Museum are the only full documentation of the quantity and quality of the illustrations for this planned book by Landbeck.

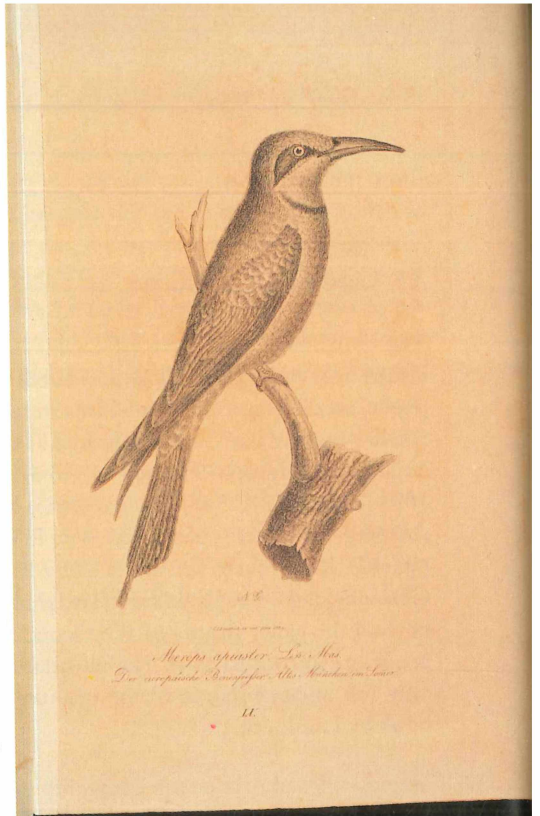
3.2. Detailed description of each drawing

All illustrations are watercolours on a pencil sketch; the writing is in ink unless otherwise stated. Each illustration sheet was glued by Landbeck to a larger sheet (both sizes are given below for each drawing). The text, including Landbeck's signature, is found variably on either of the sheets (except for the scale, which is always on the sheet containing the drawing). For more unusual bird species I have quoted from LANDBECK's publications (1834a, 1846a) on the birds of Württemberg, Germany, to illustrate his own knowledge about them. All illustrated birds have been identified by me independently of Landbeck's text. The following illustrations (Nos. 1-54, No. 9 being a galley proof) are at The Natural History Museum –Rothschild Library at Tring (serial numbers are written in pencil in the right upper corner of each page):

First page: [Shelf mark sticker of the Rothschild Library] »6/F« [in ink] / »Landbeck. *Abbildungen*. (not published)« [in pencil] / »(auf den meisten Tafeln ist die Signatur Landbeck's w.a.m. [? wie auch manchanderes] durch einen Esel oder Vandalen ausgeradiert [worden])« [in ink; translation: »Landbeck's signature [? as also other parts] has been rubbed out by a donkey or vandal on most of the plates«] [This was probably done by Landbeck himself moving his signature to a different place on the 11 existing galley proofs; dates of drawings partly reconstructed with the help of UV light (in *italic*)] / [stamp] »British Museum Natural History/Tring Museum«.



8 9



10 11



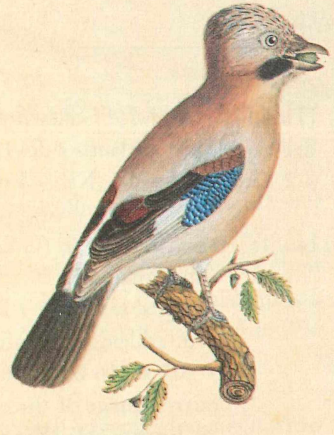
© The Natural History Museum, Tring, England





Cyrrhocorax alpinus Cuv.

12 13



Glaucopteryx germanica Cuv.

14 15



[Title Page of *Heft 2*: Galley proof in private collection at Wendlingen. Text: »Abbildungen der Vögel Deutschlands / des Elsaßes und der Schweiz / von / Christian Ludwig Landbeck / 2. Heft / Tab. VII_XII. / Preis 1f.20. / Lithographie von Jos. Wehrle in Pforzheim«]

- No. 1: *Aquila chrysaetos* (Golden Eagle/Steinadler), subadult (white in tail, dark brown wing covers).
Original text: »¼. / IV [in pencil] / *Aquila fulva* Br. / Dreijähriges Männchen im Winterkleide« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 1833]. Sizes: 175 x 243 mm / 202 x 316 mm. Galley proof: was included as plate IV in *Heft 1* (print was a mirror image of the original, imprint on back of galley proof for illustration No. 29, private coll. Wendlingen), no galley proof known to exist. LANDBECK (1846a) writes that this species is seen commonly in Württemberg during hard winters.
- No. 2: *Pernis apivorus* (Honey Buzzard/Wespenbussard), adult.
Original text: »½ [in pencil, at the very edge of illustration] / *Falco apivorus*, Lin. Mas. / Der Wespenbußard. Altes Maennchen.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 1834]. Sizes: 166 x 229 mm / 201 x 316 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist.
- No. 3: *Asio flammeus* (Short-eared Owl/Sumpfohreule).
Original text: »½ [in pencil] / ½ [in ink]« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 1834]. Sizes: 162 x 201 mm / 205 x 317 mm. [left side of the owl's head slightly smudged]. Galley proof: was included as plate I in *Heft 1* (print is a mirror image of the original); Landbeck family's possession: one coloured plate / private coll. Wendlingen: one coloured plate; text: »½ / C. L. Landbeck ad nat. pinx [drawn from nature] 1833 [sic] / *Otus brachyotus*, Lath. Landbeck. Mas. / Die kurzöhrlige Erdohr Eule. Altes Mänchen [sic] im Winter / I«.
- No. 4: *Riparia riparia* (Sand Martin/Uferschwalbe) [overall colour more like House Martin, however, feet visibly un-feathered; habitat background consists of rock & water].
Original text: none [signature/year rubbed out, painted between 1832-1834]. Sizes: 172 x 205 mm / 203 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist. LANDBECK (1846a) writes that this species breeds in the town walls near Tübingen and Oft- ertingen as well as elsewhere.
- No. 5: *Cuculus canorus* (Common Cuckoo/Kuckuck), adult female, rufous morph.
Original text: »²/₃ / *Cuculus canorus*, Lin. Fem.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted between 1832-1834]. Sizes: 203 x 173 mm / 204 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist.
No. 5, 1: *Cuculus canorus* (Common Cuckoo), cuckoo's stomach, turned inside out. This drawing is glued onto the cuckoo drawing.

Original text: »Kukuks Magen, umgestülpt.«. Size: 60 x 59 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist.

- No 6: *Alcedo atthis* (ssp. *?ispida*; Common Kingfisher/Eisvogel), male (although lower mandible has slightly orange tinge).
Original text: »n.G. [natural size] / *Alcedo advena*, Brehm, Mas.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 1833]. Sizes: 170 x 241 mm / 204 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist. The illustration of a Common Kingfisher in *Das Buch der Welt* (LANDBECK 1843b) is a different one.
- No. 7: *Alcedo atthis* (ssp. *ispida*; Common Kingfisher/Eisvogel), juvenile, female (narrow dusky margin on breast feathers, though no white tip of beak and no dark feet; lower mandible with orange base).
Original text: »n.G. / *Alcedo ispida*, Liñ. Fem. / n.G. [in pencil] 3. [in pencil]« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 1832]. Sizes: 168 x 238 mm / 203 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist. The illustration of a Common Kingfisher in *Das Buch der Welt* (LANDBECK 1843b) is a different one.
- No. 8: *Merops apiaster* (European Bee-Eater/Bienenfresser), adult.
Original text: »N 9 [1.5 mm script, ink, left top corner] / *Merops apiaster*. Lin. Mas. / Der europäische Bienenfresser. Altes Männchen im Sommer. / IX [in pencil] C. L. Landbeck ad nat. pinx. 1834.«. Sizes: 189 x 247 mm / 193 x 271 mm. [remains of glue along the edges of paper]. Galley proof: was included as plate IX [see above] in *Heft 2* (print is a mirror image of the original); BMNH library, Landbeck illustrations, No. 9: one uncoloured plate / private coll. Wendlingen: one coloured plate; text: »N.G. [natural size] / C. L. Landbeck ad nat. pinx 1834 / *Merops apiaster*. Liñ. Mas. / Der europäische Bienenfresser [sic]. Altes Märchen im Sommer. / IX.«. This species was known to LANDBECK (1846a) as »having bred once on the banks of the Danube near Munderkingen.«
- No. 9: Galley proof of No. 8. Size 202 x 317 mm.
- No. 10: *Oriolus oriolus* (Golden Oriole/Pirol), adult, male.
Original text: »N.G. / *Oriolus galbula*, Liñ. Mas. / Der gelbe Pirol. Altes Männchen im Mai. / Christ. Ludw. Landbeck. ad nat. pinxt. 1834.«. Sizes: 182 x 236 mm / 204 x 317 mm. Galley proof: was included as plate X in *Heft 2* (print is a mirror image of the original); private coll. Wendlingen: one coloured plate; text: »N.G. / C. L. Landbeck. ad nat. pinxt. 1834 / *Oriolus galbula*, Liñ. Mas. / Der gelbe Pirol. Altes Märchen im Mai. / X.«

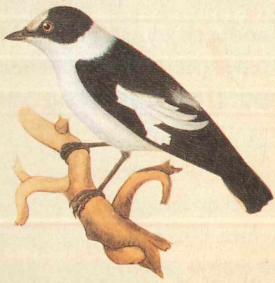


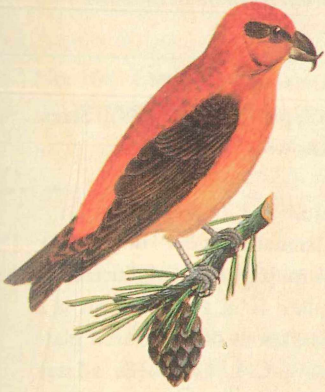
Certhia brachygalgula Linn.

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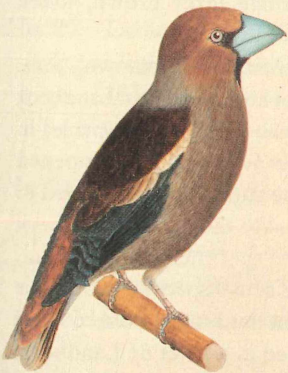
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Trinius meridionalis, Bechm. &c.

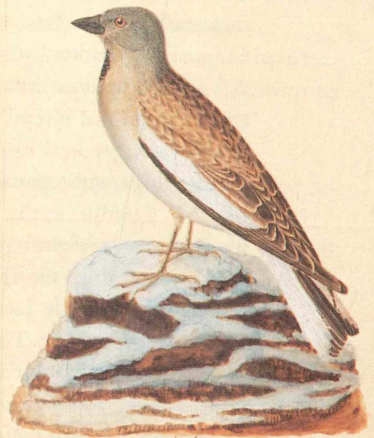
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22

*Fringilla coerebra ustes, L.
Plas. adult. h. j. me.*

22 23



23

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- No. 11: *Oriolus oriolus* (Golden Oriole/Pirol), adult, male.
Original text: »2/3 d.n.G.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 183(?)4]. Sizes: 170 x 181 mm / 204 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist.
- No. 12: *Pyrrhocorax graculus* (Alpine Chough/Alpendohle), adult.
Original text: »*Pyrrhocorax alpinus*, Cuv. Mas. / ½« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in (1832)]. Sizes: 170 x 241 mm / 202 x 316 mm. [right side of illustration slightly smudged]. Galley proof: was included as plate II in *Heft 1* (print is a mirror image of the original); Landbeck family's possession: one coloured plate / private coll. Wendlingen: one coloured plate; text: » ½ C. L. Landbeck. ad nat. pinx. 1832 / *Pyrrhocorax alpinus*, Cuv. Mas. / Die Alpendohlen Droßel. Altes Männchen im Winter. / II«. LANDBECK (1846a) quotes this species as being »*only a rare migrant to the mountains of Allgäu.*«
- No. 13: *Garrulus glandarius* (Eurasian Jay/Eichelhäher).
Original text: » ½ [in pencil] / *Glandarius Germanicus*, Brehm. Mas.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted between 1832-1834]. Sizes: 173 x 238 mm / 203 x 316 mm. [bird with an acorn in its beak]. Galley proof: not known to exist.
- No. 14: *Dendrocopos medius* (Middle Spotted Woodpecker/Mittelspecht), male (from quality and extension of red colour on crown).
Original text: none [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 1832]. Sizes: 168 x 208 mm / 204 x 316 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist.
- No. 15: *Colaptes auratus* (Northern Flicker/Goldspecht), male (grey crown, black moustache).
Original text: none [originally without signature and year, date unknown]. Size: 203 x 317 mm [no second paper sheet]. Galley proof: not known to exist. Landbeck certainly did not intend to include this North American woodpecker species in the *Abbildungen der Vögel Deutschlands, des Elsaßes und der Schweiz*; it just happened that it was bound together with the other drawings. The authorship is assumed to be C. L. Landbeck, the drawing having the same quality than other Landbeck illustrations. It might have been drawn from a mounted specimen. As there is no date given for this illustration it is difficult to trace the actual specimen. Until his departure for Chile Landbeck had at least visited the museums' collection of Stuttgart, most likely Tübingen, Darmstadt (mentioned in a letter of Landbeck, 16 October 1851, now in private coll. at Wendlingen) and St Gallen (other Swiss collections?), Vienna and Budapest, the private collections of John Wilhelm von Müller at Kochersteinsfeld (cf. Neumann 1982) and probably also the collection of Johann Heinrich Christian F. Sturm (1805-1862) at Nuremberg (see No. 25).

- No. 16: *Certhia brachydactyla* (Short-toed Treecreeper/Gartenbaumläufer) (though with very white belly and long hind claw).
Original text: »*Certhia brachydactyla*, Brehm, Mas.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 1832]. Sizes: 173 x 237 mm / 202 x 317 mm [beak of bird slightly smudged]. Galley proof: not known to exist.
- No. 17: *Upupa epops* (Eurasian Hoopoe/Wiedehopf).
Original text: none [originally without signature and year, date unknown, but looks like an early picture of Landbeck]. Sizes: drawing cut out on edges of bird and glued to a paper sheet 203 x 317 mm, size of bird 158 x 179 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist.
- No. 18: *Ficedula albicollis* (Collared Flycatcher/Halsbandschnäpper), adult summer male (large white patch on primaries).
Original text: »n.G. / 5. [in pencil]« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 1832]. Sizes: 161 x 239 mm / 202 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist.
- No. 19: *Lanius minor* (Lesser Grey Shrike/Schwarzstirnwürger), adult, (?male, forehead with extensive black).
Original text: » $\frac{3}{4}$ [in pencil]« [signature/year rubbed out, painted between 1832-1834]. Sizes: 167 x 231 mm / 204 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist. This species, nowadays extinct in Germany, formerly bred on the slopes of the Schwäbischen Alb, Danube valley and lowlands around the river Neckar (LANDBECK 1846a).
- No. 20: *Loxia curvirostra* (Common Crossbill/Fichtenkreuzschnabel), adult, male.
Original text: »n.G. / 7 [in pencil]« [signature/year rubbed out, painted between 1832-1834]. Sizes: 166 x 237 mm / 202 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist.
- No. 21: *Serinus serinus* (European Serin/Girlitz), adult, male (bright greenish yellow on head and breast).
Original text: »*Serinus meridionalis*, Brehm, Mas.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted between 1832-1834]. Sizes: 167 x 239 mm / 203 mm x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist.
- No. 22: *Coccothraustes coccothraustes* (Hawfinch/Kirsch kernbeißer), adult, winter male (dull head, secondaries without visible white).
Original text: »*Fringilla coccothraustes* L. / Mas. adult. hijme. [in winter]« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 1833]. Sizes: 165 x 237 mm / 203 x 316 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist.



1774
Cannalina pincterum, Viehm. Mus.
C. L. Gmelin's Handb. d. Nat. Hist. v. 1. p. 103.

24 25



Emberiza melanocapilla, Scopoli. Mus.
Der schwarzköpfige. Ammer. Als Maerchen in Fuchling.
C. L. Gmelin's Handb. d. Nat. Hist. v. 1. p. 103.

26 27



Emberiza hortulana, Linn. Mus.
Der Feldammer. Als Maerchen in Fuchling.
C. L. Gmelin's Handb. d. Nat. Hist. v. 1. p. 103.





L. Sundbeck ad viv. par. 1794
Anthus aquaticus Bechst. Max
Der Wasserpiper. Atlas. München im Sommerfeld.

28 29



Gobius anthracinus Sundbeck.

30 31



Ceryle alcyon Bechst. 1794

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- No. 23: *Montifringilla nivalis* (Snow Finch/Schneefink), adult summer plumage (slate-coloured head, black chin).
Original text: »N.G.« [originally without signature/year, date unknown]. Sizes: 160 x 203 mm / 204 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist. Back of sheet: unfinished pencil drawing of an ibis, probably Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus* [upside-down to front drawing, eye water-coloured]; no further ibis illustration by Landbeck is known. LANDBECK (1846a) lists this ibis species as »shot several times at the Lake Constance, Federsee and Danube valley.«
- No. 24: *Carduelis cannabina* (Common Linnet/Bluthänfling), male summer plumage.
Original text: »VIII. [in pencil] / *Cannabina pinetorum*, Brehm, Masc. / C. L. Landbeck ad viv: pin [some letters missing due to paper damage; drawn from a live bird] 1833«. Sizes: 167 x 242 mm / 200 x 317 mm [sketched plant-leaves around bird uncoloured, drawing partly framed with pencil lines]. Galley proof: was included as plate VIII in *Heft 2* (print is a mirror image of the original); private coll. Wendlingen: one coloured plate; text: »C. L. Landbeck. ad nat. pinx. 1834 [sic] / *Fringilla cannabina*, Linn. Mas. / Der Bluthänfling. Altes Männchen im Sommer. / VIII.«
- No. 25: *Emberiza melanocephala* (Black-headed Bunting/Kappenammer), adult, male summer plumage.
Original text: »*Emberiza melanocephala*, Scopoli. Masc. / Der schwarzköpfige Ammer. Altes Männchen im Frühlingskleide / C. L. Landbeck ad nat. pinxt. 1834.«. Sizes: 201 x 296 mm / 201 x 317 mm [text very slightly cut at right edge]. Galley proof: not known to exist. This species occurs very irregularly in Middle Europe (cf. BLOTZHEIM & BAUER 1997). However, a single male captured at Nuremberg, county of Bavaria, in October 1834 (HAHN 1835) might possibly be the specimen illustrated, as this species is not listed for the county of Württemberg in LANDBECK's publications (1834a, 1846a). Also the specimen cannot be part of the Greek collection, from which Landbeck described *Sylvia guttata* (LANDBECK 1850), as these birds were collected around May 1837, whereas the drawing dates from 1834.
- No. 26: *Emberiza hortulana* (Ortolan Bunting/Ortolan), adult, male summer plumage (no streaks on green-grey head, yellow chin).
Original text: »*Emberiza hortulana*, Linn. Mas. / Der Fettammer. Altes Maennchen im Frühlingskleide / C. L. Landbeck ad nat. pinxt. 1834.«. Sizes: 193 x 287 mm / 203 x 317 mm [right upper margin of bird with double line]. Galley proof: not known to exist. LANDBECK (1846a) assumes possible breeding of this species in the valley of the Danube. He had seen this bird once also in the valley of the river Steinlach.

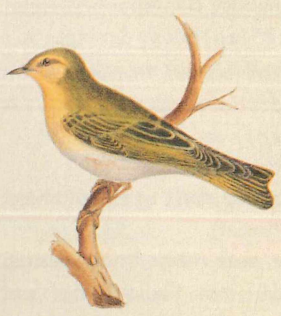
- No. 27: *Emberiza cirius* (Cirl Bunting/Zaunammer), adult, male summer plumage (black chin).
Original text: »n.G. / 8 [in pencil]« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 183(?3)]. Sizes: 169 x 239 mm / 204 x 317 mm [smaller paper with visible water mark of crown-like shape, 7 x 7.5 cm]. Galley proof: not known to exist. LANDBECK (1846a) knew this species from the valleys of Danube and Steinlach only. The similar Rock Bunting was chosen for a single galley proof (1837) of the planned book on the Birds of Europe (*Die Naturgeschichte aller Vögel Europas*), now in a private collection at Germany (s. b.).
- No. 28: *Anthus spinoletta* (Water Pipit/Wasserpieper), summer plumage (pinkish tinge on breast, no streaks).
Original text: »N.G. / C. L. Landbeck ad viv. pinx. 1834. / *Anthus aquaticus*, Bechst. Masc. / Der Wasserpieper. Altes Männchen im Sommerkleide.«. Sizes: 187 x 280 mm / 202 x 317 mm [around beak and breast colour slightly smudged]. Galley proof: not known to exist. LANDBECK (1846a) tells us that this species »breeds on the highest summits of the Black Forest.«
- No. 29: *Lullula arborea* (Woodlark/Heidelerche) (though in some details not exact, especially colour of ear-coverts and belly).
Original text: »n.G. / *Galerida anthrostris*, Landbeck. Mas.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 1833]. Sizes: 166 x 238 mm / 202 x 317 mm. Galley proof: was included as plate III in *Heft 1* (print is a mirror image of the original); private coll. Wendlingen: one coloured plate; text: »N.G. / C. L. Landbeck. ad nat. pinx. 1833 / *Galerida anthrostris*, Landbeck. Mas. / Die pieperschnäblige Baumhaubenlerche. / Altes Männchen im Sommer. / III.«. LANDBECK (1834a, 1846a) distinguishes between *Alauda anthrostris* Landbeck as breeding »on the highest mountains of the Schwäbischen Alb« and an *Alauda arborea* breeding »in forest clearings and meadows in higher altitudes« [sic].
- No. 30: *Motacilla flava flava* (Blue-headed Wagtail/Schafstelze), male, early spring plumage (with still visible dark breast band on intense yellow breast).
Original text: »*Budytes flavus*, Brehm. Mas.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted between 1832-1834]. Sizes: 172 x 242 mm / 203 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist.
- No. 31: *Luscinia svecica* (Bluethroat/Blaukehlchen) (sex and plumage not clearly determinable: white on chin and breast, surrounded by some blue, combined with no white submoustachial stripe and quite dark supercilium).
Original text: »n.G. / 9 [in pencil]« [signature/year rubbed out, painted between 1832-1834]. Sizes: 169 x 232 mm / 203 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist. LANDBECK (1846) points out that this species breeds sparsely in Württemberg.



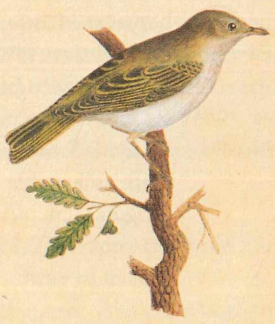
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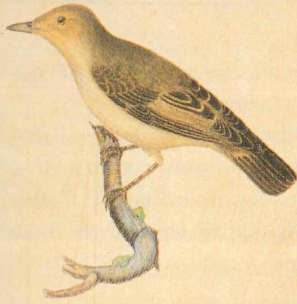
34 35



Pythopsaufler nitidulabris Linn.

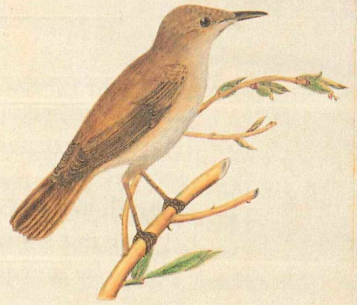


Pythopsaufler montana Linn.



Hippodamia luscinia

36 37



38 39



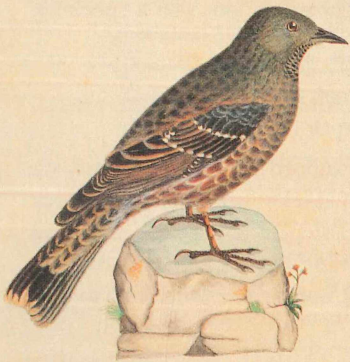
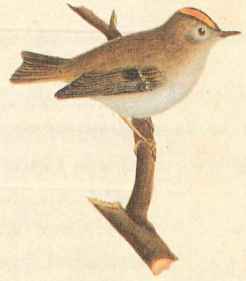
- No. 32: *Turdus torquatus* (Ring Ouzel/Ringdrossel), adult male (identification of the illustrated species by the colour of the beak only, see below).
Original text: none [originally without signature/year, date unknown, but probably a later work]. Sizes: 166 x 241 mm / 202 x 317 mm [unfinished sketch of a thrush-like bird; only beak, feet, eye and ear-coverts already coloured]. Galley proof: not known to exist. LANDBECK (1846a) writes that »it breeds in the Black Forest, but visits us [in the lowlands] frequently during winter.«
- No. 33: *Sturnus roseus* (Rose-coloured Starling/Rosenstar), adult, male summer plumage (bright pink back and metallic lilac sheen on head, long crest).
Original text: »*Gracula rosea* mas. adult [in pencil]« [originally without signature/year, date unknown]. Size: 203 x 317 mm [no second paper sheet]; [whole drawing has a sketch-like character]. Galley proof: not known to exist. LANDBECK (1846a) lists this SE-European species as »a rare vagrant, however, already shot several times [in Württemberg], once even caught alive.« There was also a capture of a male individual outside the old town of Nuremberg in 1833, which was stuffed for the collection of Johann Heinrich Christian F. Sturm (1805-1862) at Nuremberg (cf. HAHN 1835).
- No 34: *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* (Wood Warbler/Waldlaubsänger).
Original text: »*Phyllopneuste sibilatrix*, Boje [=Boie]. Mas.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted between 1832-1834]. Sizes: 171 x 239 mm / 203 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist.
- No. 35: *Phylloscopus bonelli* (Bonelli's Warbler/Berglaubsänger).
Original text: »*Phyllopneuste montana*, Brehm. juv.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in (1832)]. Sizes: 159 x 240 mm / 203 x 317 mm [engraved squared frame on smaller sheet, some colour damage on breast of bird]. Galley proof: was not included as plate in *Heft* 1 or 2; might have been for a planned *Heft* 3 (print has the same orientation as the original, paper cut to a very small size: 125 x 165 mm, glued on 205 x 295 mm sheet); Landbeck family's possession: one coloured plate [feet of bird uncoloured]; text: »C. L. Landbeck ad nat. pinx. 1832. / *Phyllopneuste montana*, Brehm, Pull. / Der Berglaubvogel. Junges Männchen im Juli.« LANDBECK (1846a) mentioned this species as being first discovered by himself on the Rossberg near Oeschingen in 1832, later in most parts of the Schwäbischen Alb. This species was also chosen for a single galley proof (1837) of the planned book on the Birds of Europe (*Die Naturgeschichte aller Vögel Europas*), now in a private collection at Wendlingen, but none of the three illustrated birds in this work has the same shape as the bird on the drawing now at BMNH Library at Tring.

- No. 36: *Hippolais icterina* (Icterine Warbler/Gelbspötter), immature (id. by light outer web of secondaries and dark feet, age by lack of very light yellow on breast).
Original text: »*Hippolais luscinioides* [written over a rubbed out illegible word], Mas.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted between 1832-1834]. Sizes: 163 x 234 mm / 203 x 317 mm. LANDBECK (1834a) quotes the name »*Hippolais luscinioides*, mihi [= Landbeck]«, besides Linné's name *Sylvia icterina*. There is a drawing of a nest of the Icterine Warbler in an oak tree plus a separate egg in Landbeck family's possession (drawing without any text; species identified by Michael Walters, egg has pink ground colour), which was probably a sketch for the work on the Birds of Europe (*Die Naturgeschichte aller Vögel Europas*), where nests and eggs would also have been illustrated (s.b.).
- No. 37: ?*Acrocephalus scirpaceus* (European Reed Warbler/Teichrohrsänger) (95% certainty as some tinges of colour are not quite correct, but size and slight colour change from mantle to rump (more red-brown) suggest this species).
Original text: »n.G. / 10 [in pencil]« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 1832]. Sizes: 167 x 239 mm / 202 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist.
- No. 38: *Acrocephalus paludicola* (Aquatic Warbler/Seggenrohrsänger) (identification based on median stripe of crown).
Original text: »n.G. / 12 [in pencil]« [signature/year rubbed out, painted between 1832-1834]. Sizes: 170 x 229 mm / 203 x 317 mm [left upper corner of smaller sheet with brownish black spot]. Galley proof: not known to exist. LANDBECK (1834a) remarks that this species is »not rare in some regions [of Württemberg] during migration, e.g. near Mergentheim in May 1833«. He apparently got also a specimen from Lake Constance.
- No. 39: *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus* (Sedge Warbler/Schilfrohrsänger) (though too greyish on drawing).
Original text: »n.G. / 11 [in pencil]« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 183(?4)]. Sizes: 168 x 240 mm / 202 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist. Landbeck (1834a) shot two at the river Steinlach near Mössingen at the 24th/25th April 1832, though listed under the name *Calamoberpe striata*, Brehm, while the Aquatic Warbler is named *Calamoberpe aquatica* Boje [=Boie], both synonymous with today's *Acrocephala paludicola* (cf. SEEBOHM 1881: 89-90).
- No. 40: *Regulus ignicapillus* (Firecrest/Sommergoldhähnchen), adult, male (broad white supercilium, orange crest).
Original text: »N.G. / *Regulus pyrocephalus*. Brehm. Mas. / Das feuerköpfige Goldhähnchen. Altes Männchen im Frühjahr. / Christ. Lud. Landbeck ad natur. pinxt. 1834 / XI [in pencil]«. Sizes: 193 x 248 mm / 202 x 317 mm. Galley proof: was



Regulus pyrocephalus. Brehm. Mas.
 Das feuerköpfige Goldhähnchen. Atlas. Hannover im Frühjah.
 Christ. Jul. Landbeck. auf seinen pfeil 1819.

40 41



Acroter alpinus. Brehm.
 Mass. Herbst 1819.

42 43





44 45



Pluvialis gallinago Scop. *Sw.*



46 47

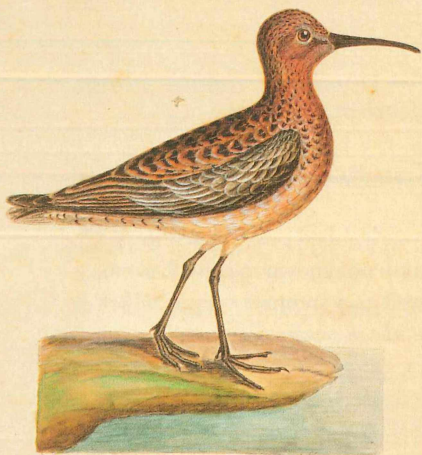


Actitis circeus Brisson

- included as plate XI in *Heft 2* (print has the same orientation as the original); private collection at Wendlingen: one coloured plate; text: »N.G. / C. L. Landbeck ad nat. pinx. 1834 / *Regulus pirocephalus*. Brehm. Mas. / Das feuerköpfige Goldhähnchen. Altes Mänchen im Frühjahr / XI«.
- No. 41: *Regulus regulus* (Goldcrest/Wintergoldhähnchen), adult, male (orange crest). Original text: »n.G. / 13 [in pencil]« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 1832]. Sizes: 170 x 236 mm / 203 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist.
- No. 42: *Prunella collaris* (Alpine Accentor/Alpenbraunelle, *contra* NEUMANN 1982). Original text: »*Accentor alpinus*. Bechst. [older name rubbed out] / Masc. adult. vere [in spring]« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 1834]. Sizes: 155 x 239 mm / 203 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist. LANDBECK (1834a) mentions several birds of this species being seen during spring and autumn near Waldhausen, St. Johann, Mittlingen, and near Granheim. In 1846, Landbeck writes more generally about this species being a rare vagrant to Oberschwaben, valley of Danube and Schwäbische Alb.
- No. 43: *Pluvialis squatarola* (Grey Plover/Kiebitzregenpfeifer), adult, male summer plumage (some identification difficulties as very whitish-grey above combined with the lack of any / not much white along the neck; might perhaps suggest a Golden Plover instead). Original text: »²/₃ / VHH [in pencil, crossed out in ink]« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in (1834)]. Sizes: 180 x 237 mm / 203 x 317 mm. Galley proof: was included as plate VII in *Heft 2* (plate is mirror image of original); private collection at Wendlingen: one coloured plate; text: »³/₃ / C. L. Landbeck ad nat. pinx. 1834. / *Squatarola Helvetica*, Liñ. Mas. / Der Schweizer Kiebitzregenpfeifer [sic]. Altes Mänchen im Hochzeitkleide. / VII«. LANDBECK (1834a) does not list this species, but in 1846 it occurs as *Charadrius quatarola* [sic] »being a quite rare species, which migrates during autumn from Northern regions [...] along the Rhine to the Lake Constance«.
- No. 44: *Vanellus vanellus* (Northern Lapwing/Kiebitz), adult, male summer plumage (completely black chin and throat). Original text: »14. [in pencil]« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 1832]. Sizes: 166 x 240 mm / 203 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist.
- No. 45: *Gallinago gallinago* (Common Snipe/Bekassine). Original text: »²/₃ / *Telmatias gallinago*, Boje, Mas.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 1832]. Sizes: 172 x 241 mm / 203 x 317 mm. Galley proof: was included as plate V. in *Heft 1* (plate has the same orientation as the original); private collection at Wendlingen: one

coloured plate; text: »²/₃ / C. L. Landbeck ad nat. pinx. 1832 / *Telmatias gallinago*, Boje, Mas. / Die Heersumpfschnepfe. Altes Mädchen im Sommer.«

- No. 46: *Tringa erythropus* (Spotted Redshank/Dunkler Wasserläufer), juvenile (light, striped underparts, dark upperparts).
Original text: »¹/₂ / 15 [in pencil]« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 1832].
Sizes: 169 x 238 mm / 203 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist. LANDBECK (1846a) mentions this species as a winter as well as a summer visitor, which is seen »rarely at the Lake Constance and Federsee, but also in smaller swamps.«
- No. 47: *Actitis hypoleucos* (Common Sandpiper/Flussuferläufer), adult.
Original text: »C. L. Landbeck ad nat. pinx. 1832 / *Actitis cinclus*, Brehm, Mas.«
Sizes: 166 x 231 mm / 203 x 317 mm [colour around beak smudged]. Galley proof: not known to exist.
- No. 48: *Calidris ferruginea* (Curlew Sandpiper/Sichelstrandläufer), adult, male spring plumage (hardly any white on back, very brick-red).
Original text: »*Pelidna subarquata* [sic], Cuvier; Mas. / Der bogenschnäblige Schlammläufer. / Altes Männchen im Frühlingkleide.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted between 1832-1834]. Sizes: 201 x 288 mm / 202 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist. LANDBECK (1846a) refers to this species as being common during migration at Lake Constance and Federsee as well as the Danube valley.
- No. 49: *Calidris minuta* (Little Stint/Zwergstrandläufer), adult, late summer plumage (no rusty-orange tone on head, feet dark).
Original text: »*Pelidna minuta*, Boje, Masc. / Der kleine Schlammlaeufer. Junges Männchen / im Herbstkleide. Natürliche Größe.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted between 1832-1834]. Sizes: 143 x 184 mm / 202 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist. LANDBECK (1846a) knew this species from birds on migration in the Danube valley as well as around the Lake Constance.
- No. 50: *Crex crex* [Corncrake/Wachtelkönig], female/juvenile (hardly any grey on breast).
Original text: none [signature/year rubbed out, early style: painted in 1831]. Size: 203 x 317 mm [no second paper sheet]. Galley proof: not known to exist. LANDBECK (1846a) found this species still »nearly everywhere, most common in wet meadows and fields from May to October.«
- No. 51: *Rissa tridactyla* (Kittiwake/Dreizehenmöwe), adult, winter plumage (yellow beak, dark feet, dark half-moon along nape). Original text: »¹/₂ / *Larus tridactylus*, Lin. Mas. (*Laroides tridactylus*, Brehm.) / Die dreizehige Möwe. Altes Männchen im



Plalua subarguta Cuvier, Mus.
Der bogenschnäblige Schlammläufer.
Altes Männchen im Frühlingskleide.

48 49

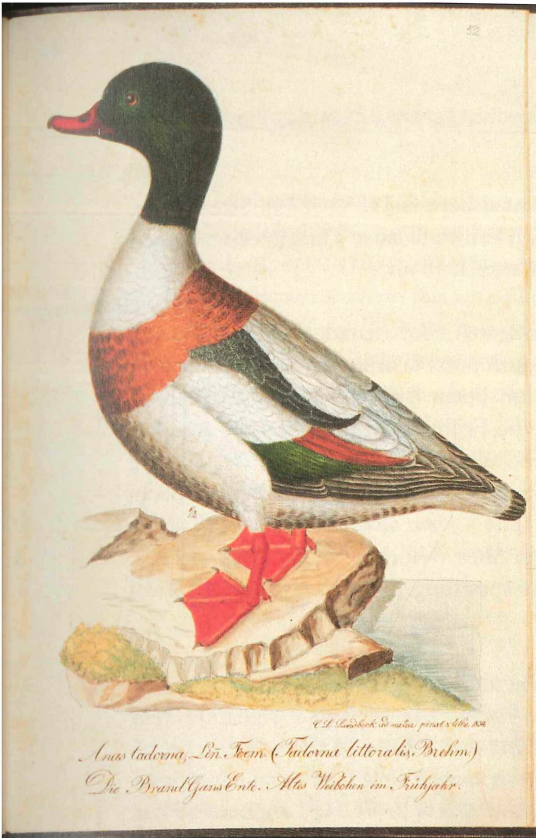


Plalua minuta Beji, Mus.
Der klein Schlammläufer. Junges Männchen
im Herbstkleide. Adlerwacht Größe.

50 51

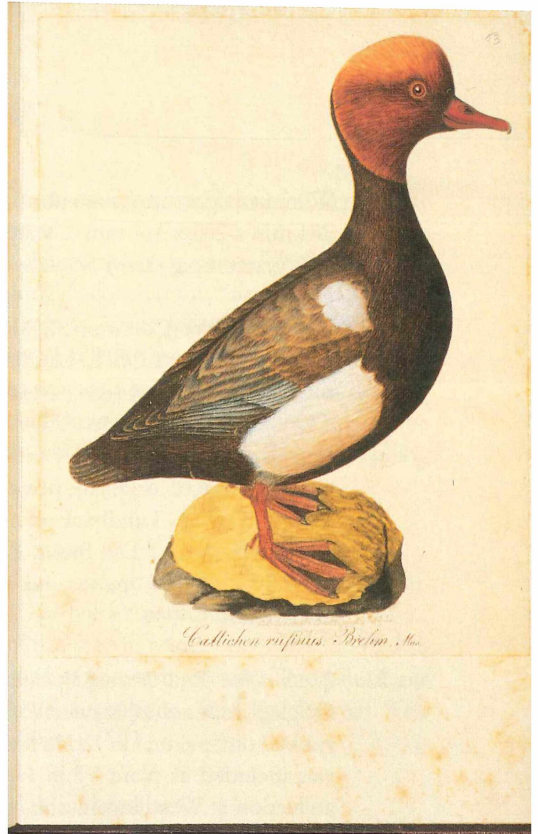


Larus tridactylus Lin. Mus. *Charada tridactylus* Swinh.
Die dreifüßige Möve. Altes Männchen im Winter.



Anas tadorna, Linn. Tern. (*Tadorna leucorhina* Brehm.)
Die Brandgans Ente. Als Vögel im Frühjahr.

52 53



Catalpa ruficeps Brehm. No.



Aythya fuligula Linn.

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Winter.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted between 1832-1834]. Sizes: 195 x 281 mm / 203 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist. This species was seen at Württemberg »rarely in cold winters« (LANDBECK 1846a).

No 52: *Tadorna tadorna* (Common Shelduck/Brandgans), adult, female (lack of billknob). Original text: » ½ / C. L. Landbeck ad natur: pinxt & litho. [despite this being an original watercolour] 1834 / *Anas tadorna*, Liñ. Foem. [sic] (*Tadorna littoralis*, Brehm.) / Die Brand Gans Ente. Altes Weibchen im Frühjahr.« Size: 202 x 317 mm [no second paper sheet]. Galley proof: was included as plate XII in *Heft 2* (plate is a mirror image of original); private collection at Wendlingen: one coloured plate; text: » ½ / C. L. Landbeck ad nat. pinx 1834 / *Anas tadorna*, Liñ. Fem. (*Tadorna littoralis*, Brehm.) / Die Brand-Gans-Ente. Altes Weibchen im Frühjahr. / XII.«. LANDBECK (1846a) quotes this species as appearing from time to time at Lake Constance.

No. 53: *Netta rufina* (Red-crested Pochard/Kolbenente), adult, male. Original text: » ½ [in pencil] / *Callichen rufinus*. Brehm, Mas.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted in 1833]. Sizes: 191 x 246 mm / 204 x 317 mm. Galley proof: was included as plate VI in *Heft 2* (plate is mirror image of original); private collection at Wendlingen: one coloured plate; text: » ½ / C. L. Landbeck ad nat. pinx. 1833 / *Callichen rufinus*, Brehm. (*Anas rufina*, Pall.) Mas. / Die gelbköpfige Kolben-Ente. Altes Männchen im Frühjahr/ VI.«. During Landbeck's time the Red-crested Pochard was a rare winter visitor at the Danube and Lake Constance (cf. LANDBECK 1846a), while it bred further east. It disappeared completely from the county Württemberg about 50 years later. Nowadays, however, it even breeds at Lake Constance in good numbers.

No. 54: *Aythya fuligula* (Tufted Duck/Reiherente), adult, male. Original text: »*Aythya fuligula*, Boje. Mas.« [signature/year rubbed out, painted between 1832-1834]. Sizes: 169 x 230 mm / 204 x 317 mm. Galley proof: not known to exist.

Further bird illustrations by Christian Ludwig Landbeck, which are known to have survived are listed below:

**Sylvia atricapilla* (Blackcap/Mönchsgrasmücke), female/juvenile male.

Original text: »*Sylvia Rubricapilla*. mihi. / Der braunköpfige Sänger« [originally without signature/year, seems to be rather an early watercolour drawing, seen as photo only]. Size: 106 x 150 mm [no second paper sheet] [illustration of bird framed with black square]. Galley proof: not known to exist. This picture is thought

to have been for *Abbildungen der Vögel Deutschlands, des Elsaßes und der Schweiz*. The drawing is in Landbeck family's possession.

LANDBECK (1834a: 44-45) writes about this actual specimen: »I tried very hard to rediscover this species [his father has apparently discovered this "new" species] during a longer stay at Tübingen, and was in the end lucky to obtain a young individual, which I kept for 2 years in a cage, where it sang intensively while it [still] maintained the red-brown crown during several moults«. Male Blackcaps can maintain the brown crown in the first year, and the second year plumage may still show some brown feather tips on the crown (BLOTZHEIM & BAUER 1991). LANDBECK (1846e) published the text going with this plate in *Beyträge zur Vogelkunde*.

**Mergus merganser* (Goosander/Gänsesäger), adult, male.

Original text: »*Mergus merganser*, Linn. Le Harle vulgaire, Cuv. / Der Gaensesaeger. Altes Maennchen im Hochzeitkleide. / In halber natürlicher Groeße / C. L. Landbeck ad nat. pinxt. 1835.«. [watercolour, seen as photo only]. Size: 235 x 328 mm [no second paper sheet]. Galley proof: not known to exist. This painting is thought to have been for the work *Die Naturgeschichte aller Vögel Europas*. The drawing is in Landbeck family's possession.

**Coracias garrulus* (European Roller/Blauracke), adult bird and egg.

Original text: »Christian Ludwig Landbeck ad nat. pinxit 1837. / *Coracias garrulus* Linn: mas. adult. Die blaue Rake. / Altes Maennchen im April und das Ei: beide in natürl. Groeße.«. Coloured galley proof [seen as photo only]. Size: 475 x 350 mm. This plate was intended to be part of the work *Die Naturgeschichte aller Vögel Europas*. The galley proof is in a private collection at Wendlingen.

**Phylloscopus bonelli* (Bonelli's Warbler/Berglaubsänger), three specimens, nest and one egg.

Original text: »Christ. Lud: Landbeck ad nat. pinx: 1837 / *Sylvia montana* Landb. (*S. Nattereri* Temm.) Der Berglaubsäenger. / a, altes Maennchen im Mai, b, d^{is}. im September, c, junges Maenchen im Juny, d, Ei, e, Nest. Nat: Groeße.« plus a further page of text (description of species). Coloured Galley proof [seen as photo only]. Size: 475 x 350 mm. This plate was intended to be part of the work *Die Naturgeschichte aller Vögel Europas*. The text going with this illustration has been published in LANDBECK (1846e) *Beyträge zur Vogelkunde*. The galley proof is in a private collection at Wendlingen [see also No. 35].

**Emberiza cia* (Rock Bunting/Zippammer), four specimens, nest and one egg.

Original text: »Christian Ludwig Landbeck ad nat. pinxit 1837 / *Emberiza cia* Linn. Der Zipammer. / a, altes Maennchen, b, altes Weibchen im Sommer, c, altes Maennchen im Winter, d, junges Maennchen im Nest= / kleide, e, Nest und Ei. Alles in natürlicher Groeße.«. Coloured Galley proof [seen as photo only].

Size: 475 x 350 mm. This plate was intended to be part of the work *Die Naturgeschichte aller Vögel Europas*. The text going with this illustration has been published in LANDBECK (1846e) *Beiträge zur Vogelkunde*. The galley proof is in a private collection at Wendlingen [see also No. 27].

**Hippolais icterina* (Icterine Warbler/Gelbspötter), nest and egg (identified by Michael Walters, egg has pink ground colour, egg drawing: size 18 mm = average size of real eggs, BLOTZHEIM & BAUER 1991).

Original text: none. [watercolour, seen as photo only]. Size: 266 x 355 mm [no second sheet] [watercolour drawing of the nest in an oak tree plus a separate egg]. Galley proof: not known to exist. This drawing was probably a sketch for the work *Die Naturgeschichte aller Vögel Europas*, where nests and eggs would also have been illustrated [cf. No. 36]. The drawing is in Landbeck family's possession.

**Scytalopus magellanicus magellanicus* (Andean Tapaculo/Anden-Tapaculo), adult (silver-white on forehead).

Original text: »1/1 / C. L. Landbeck ad nat. pinx. 1854 / *Pteroptochos albiceps* Landbeck. / Fem. adult.« [watercolour, seen as photo only]. Size: 212 x 130 mm [no second paper sheet]. Galley proof: not known to exist. Drawing is in a private collection at Wendlingen. The BMNH holds in its skin collection three specimens of this subspecies collected by Landbeck, as well as 8 of Landbeck's specimens from the subspecies *fuscus*, but none matches the illustrated bird. LANDBECK (1857) published a description of *Pteroptochos albifrons*, which is considered to be synonymous to the above mentioned species (TORRES-MURA & LEMUS 1989). Further notes about this species are found in LANDBECK (1877: 239).

**Mimus thenca* (Chilean Mockingbird/Chile-Spottdrossel).

Original text: »*Mimus Thenca* / Unser bester Singvogel [German Current script: Our best song-bird] / C. L. Landbeck ad nat. pinx. 1859.« [watercolour, seen as photo only]. Size: 212 x 130 mm [no second paper sheet]. Galley proof not known to exist. Drawing is in a private collection at Wendlingen. The BMNH holds in its skin collection 5 ex-mounted and two skins of this species collected by Landbeck. Three of the ex-mounted specimens would match with the illustration (the other two being albinos). MOLINA (1789) and DARWIN (in GOULD 1841) had already given detailed accounts on the plumage and behaviour of this species, while LANDBECK (1877: 247) stresses the nice melodies of its songs.

**Caprimulgus longirostris bifasciatus* (Band-winged Nightjar/Spiegelnachtschwalbe), adult, female (ochre-brown collar, ochre-brown spot on primaries).

Original text: »2/3 / C. L. Landbeck ad nat. pinx. 1860.« [watercolour, seen as photo only]. Size: 212 x 130 mm [no second paper sheet]. Galley proof: not

known to exist. Drawing is in a private collection at Wendlingen. The BMNH holds in its skin collection three male and one female specimens of this subspecies collected by Landbeck. The female is an ex-mount, which matches in all details the illustration, including the dark-brown stripes on the head, a feature hardly visible in any other skin of this subspecies. The bird came via the H. Berkeley James collection [see below, BMNH No. 1892.2.10.625., loc. Central Chile]. Phillipi & Landbeck published a description of this nightjar believing it to be a new species, named *Caprimulgus obscurus* PHILLIPI & LANDBECK 1902, but the name is pre-dated by BONAPARTE's (1825) *longirostris* and GOULD's (1837) *bifasciatus*, respectively. The holotype of Phillipi & Landbeck's name is still at Santiago Museum (TORRES-MURA & LEMUS 1989).

There are two further watercolour drawings by Landbeck in the collection at Wendlingen, one of a dragonfly and one showing two apples. Landbeck's famous self-portrait [in pencil] is still in family possession (cf. BACMEISTER 1914). The original bird drawings of Landbeck's Hungary trip from 1838-39 (cf. LANDBECK 1842, 1843e) came *ex parte* to the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (NEUMANN 1982), where they were destroyed along most of the bird collection in a fire in 1956 (*in litt.* A. BANKOVICS 18th January 2000). Several additional watercolours had been painted (HOMEYER 1881: 131 & 136 quotes from a letter by Landbeck mentioning i.a. illustrations of Common Crane, Eurasian Oystercatcher, Pied Avocet and Ruff), but seem not to have survived. However, some of Landbeck's illustrations also appeared in printed version. In *Das Buch der Welt* LANDBECK (1843a-d, 1844a-c, 1846b-d) published illustrations of the White Pelican, Eurasian Spoonbill, Flamingo*, White-tailed Eagle*, Atlantic Puffin [*'Larventaucher'*, cf. DESFAYES 1998], European Bee-Eater (two plates)*, Common Kingfisher [cf. No. 6 & 7], European Roller*, Bohemian Waxwing* and a view of a southern European bird colony [*from BACMEISTER 1950 - not seen by the author]. In *Ibis*, a drawing by Landbeck was used to illustrate his and Philippi's new Stilt species from the Andes (HARTING 1874, JACKSON 1999) and in *Jahreshefte des Vereins für waterländische Naturkunde* (1850) he illustrated his supposedly new species *Sylvia guttata*. From the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural in Santiago, Landbeck's second domain, several original drawings are known but believed to originate from his colleague Rudolf Amandus Philippi rather than from Landbeck (KLAUS BUSSE, *in litt.* 4th December 2000).

4. Landbeck's Chilean bird collection

Landbeck's Chilean bird skins are scattered around many institutions, but only a handful of his specimens outside the BMNH bear his name as collector. The Museo Nacional de Historia Natural in Santiago has 1000 specimens from Landbeck's time as a deputy director and conservator there (1859-1884), but only 10 are clearly labelled as having been collected by him (J.C. TORRES-MURA, *in litt.* 18th May 2001). Still, the Santiago Museum holds 14 type

specimens of Landbeck's names (9 syntypes of 5 taxa, now synonyms, 3 holotypes of synonyms and 2 valid lecto-/holotypes, cf. LANDBECK 1857, 1864, 1880) as well as over 60 type specimens (syn-, para-, lecto-, paralecto- and holotypes) of taxa, which were described jointly by Philippi & Landbeck (TORRES-MURA & LEMUS 1989). The two types of valid Landbeck names at Santiago Museum are the lectotype of *Carduelis crassirostris* (LANDBECK 1877) and the holotype of *Geositta antarctica* LANDBECK 1880 (cf. TORRES-MURA & LEMUS 1989).

The Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris and Naturalis - Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum at Leiden hold many specimens deriving from the museum at Santiago which were obtained before Landbeck's retirement in 1884. They can be assumed to be at least in part collected by him and his colleague & director Rudolf Amandus Philippi (1808-1904). In the collections of the Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali at Turin, several dozen avian specimens from Santiago Museum can be found, which were obtained by Enrico Hillyer Giglioli (1845-1909) in 1864-1866 during his voyage to Chile (CLAUDIO PULCHER, *in litt.* 4th December 2000). One *Cathartes aura* of Landbeck is known from the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart.

The BMNH houses several hundreds of Landbeck's bird skins, all labelled with a reference to him as collector. None of them came directly from the Santiago Museum, but rather from the private collectors Philip Lutley Sclater (1829-1913), Harry Berkeley James (1846-1892) and Osbert Salvin (1835-1898) & Frederick Du Cane Godman (1834-1919). James' collection, unfortunately, lacks much data, but many of Landbeck's Chilean collecting localities can be restored by using PAYNTER (1988), who extracted the information carefully from Landbeck's papers. James' collection alone comprises 1382 bird skins and 678 egg clutches from Chile (SHARPE 1906), many originating from Landbeck [all these Landbeck specimens are registered in the batch BMNH 1892.2.10.1-1042]. The first skins of Landbeck, however, had arrived in 1867 as part of the Sclater collection [BMNH 1867.5.16.1-10.]. Selected examples of the Chilean taxa of Rhinocryptidae and Psittacidae will be used here to illustrate Landbeck's collecting activities and their importance for the BMNH [see also illustration chapters above]:

*Psittacidae: The BMNH had only held two old specimens of *Enicognathus leptorhynchus* from Verreaux, when 5 further specimens arrived with the James collection, all collected by Landbeck. One specimen still has an original label by Landbeck »♀ ad. 30 Juli 1867«. Four additional Landbeck specimens are among the holdings of the sibling species *Enicognathus ferrugineus*.

*Rhinocryptidae (cf. LANDBECK 1877): Four out of 11 BMNH specimens of *Pteroptochos castaneus* are from Landbeck. At the BMNH are also one Landbeck specimen each of *Pteroptochos tarnii* and *Scelorchilus rubecula*, and 3 of Landbeck's *Scytalopus magellanicus*. Most important, however, was Landbeck's input to the holdings of *Eugralla paradoxa*, for which his three specimens were the first of this species to arrive at the BMNH.

When the scientific group around Philippi (then the director of the Santiago Museum), i.e. Landbeck, another German, Friedrich Leybold (active times ~1850-1873), Berkeley James

and Edwin Reed (1841-1911), an associate at the Santiago Museum, started to distribute their specimens, hardly any collecting had taken place inland in Chile. Most specimens had come from coastal regions, where many naturalists had disembarked during their sea voyages in the 18th and 19th century [René Primevère Lesson (1794-1849), Prosper Garnot (1794-1838), Philip Parker King (1791-1856), Baron Friedrich Heinrich von Kittlitz (1799-1874), Jeremiah Reynolds (1799-1859), Alcide Charles Victor Marie d'Orbigny, (1802-1857), Charles Darwin (1809-1882), Claude Gay (1800-1873), Jules Sébastien César Dumont d'Urville (1790-1842), James Melville Gillis (1810-1865), Alphonse Boucard (1839-1904), Enrico Hillyer Giglioli (1845-1909), Robert Oliver Cunningham (1840-1918), John Murray (1841-1914, Challenger Exp.), Albert Hastings Markham (1841-1918) and Frederick A. Lucas (1852-1927)]. Only the Chilean Giovanni Ignazio Molina (1740-1829), the German Eduard Friedrich Pöppig (1798-1868) and the Englishman Thomas Bridges (active times ~1840-1860) had undertaken extended studies of inland Chile prior to Landbeck, also collecting many birds from the Andes (ARAYA & BERNAL 1995, MEARNS & MEARNS 1998, cf. also ROUNDS 1990).

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6. Summary

The Natural History Museum, Tring, houses an unique share of Christian Ludwig Landbeck's original watercolour drawings for the planned book on the birds of Germany, Alsace and Switzerland. This publication is aimed at introducing a wider public to these drawings, giving details about their history (including some notes on the collections of Walter Rothschild and Paul & Anton Wiebke) and descriptions of all drawings. Additionally, the whereabouts of Landbeck's Chilean bird skins is sketched.

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Appendix

Paul M. & Anton Wilhelm Wiebke – a sketch of their collections

In its time, the Wiebke collection was quite famous. Well-known German ornithologists like Eugen Ferdinand von Homeyer (1809-1889), Johann Bernard Altum (1824-1900), Adolf Bernhard Meyer (1840-1911), Karl Gottlieb Henke (1830-1899), Heinrich Gätke (1814-1897), Ernst Hartert and the dealer Johann Cesar Godeffroy (1813-1885) studied material of the collection or material which subsequently ended in the collection. Most specimens were mounted and all very well documented, with labels on the stands giving the date, locality, source of the specimen (many from Hamburg's game market) and the taxidermist's name (mainly Mr Böckmann). The main research interest of the Wiebke brothers was the family Tetraonidae. On 29th May 1885, both gave talks at the annual meeting of the German Ornithological Society at Brunswick, Paul speaking about cock-feathered females of Black Grouse, Anton about hybrids of grouse (WIEPKEN [*not Wiebke.*] et al. 1885: 392-397). The complete manuscript of Paul Wiebke's speech from 1885 was found by me among other Wiebke material at Tring in November 2001. The grouse studies brought the Wiebke brothers in contact with Karl Gottlieb Henke (cf. MEYER 1899) and Adolf Bernhard Meyer, who published many papers (i.a. HENKE 1879, 1884, 1886a, 1886b, 1886c, 1887, 1892, 1895; MEYER 1889, 1895), and the latter even a monograph on the subject (MEYER 1887). Five grouse specimens from the Wiebke collection were used for illustrations in Meyer's work (MEYER 1887: plate XIV [main bird on left side, small bird in right hand corner] & XV [both small birds left corner, main bird on right side]). The grouse specimens were partly the reason why Rothschild had a keen interest in some bits of the Wiebke collection as he had already a fine sample of about 280 different grouse himself (REICHENOW 1893).

In the literature we find only three publications by Paul M. Wiebke (WIEBKE 1881, 1882; the third publication I have been unable to trace yet, but it is apparently about an egg of *Aquila pomarina* / *clanga* in the Ornith. Centralblatt; this publication is mentioned in a letter of Anton Wiebke, BMNH archives, Rothschild correspondence). They had planned further publications on grouse, but as Meyer's book (1887) was already dealing with a similar subject, the Wiebke brothers sent him their manuscripts instead (cf. MEYER 1887: pp. 6, 76, 78, 81-85, 87). Meyer credited the Wiebke brothers as being the first to address certain grouse hybrids correctly (MEYER 1887: 85 & 87). Both Wiebke brothers were members of the German Ornithological Society, Paul since 1882 and Anton from 1883 onwards. They remained members until 1898 and 1899 respectively.

Holdings of Wiebke bird collection and library

Bird specimens: The main foci of Wiebke's collection were hybrids, especially of grouse (Fam. Tetraonidae), rare vagrants, albinistic birds and generally birds of the Palaearctic fauna. LEVERKÜHN (1887) stressed the importance of the Wiebke collection for the studies of colour morphs when he wrote that Hamburg has a »rich collection of interesting colour varieties [of birds, owned by] the brothers P. and A. Wiebke«. Many dozens of Siberian bird specimens collected by the fellow citizen Friedrich Carl Gustav Dörries (1852-1953) were found within the collection Wiebke (cf. DÖRRIES 1888) as well as nests, eggs and probably some anatomical specimens.

The main part of Walter Rothschild's bird collection, which included many Wiebke specimens, was sold by him to the American Museum of Natural History, New York, in 1932, but all anatomical specimens, eggs, mounted birds and some of his most beloved bird skins [e.g. some albinistic birds and cassowaries - 4470 bird skins according to Rothschild (1983)] stayed in Tring. In 1936 Walter Rothschild bequeathed these specimens along with the site, the museum buildings, public galleries, the library and the insect collection to the Trustees of the BMNH. The bird specimens have subsequently become part of the "second" Tring bird collection, formed when the BMNH moved its own bird specimens to the Tring site in the early 1970s.

The BMNH collection still holds the following material of Wiebke:

a) Siberian specimens of Friedrich Carl Gustav Dörries (1852-1953), e.g. a male *Dendrocopus leucotos* collected on the Island of Askold, near Vladivostok, East Siberia, in April 1878 [BMNH No. 1987.24.375.]. Among that material are also 58 grouse specimens (another ~10 might have the same origin). Many of the latter are hybrids and colour varieties, most important the male *Tetrao tetrix* x *lagopus* hybrid [BMNH No. 1987.24.131.], which has been illustrated in MEYER 1887, plate XIV, left (big) bird. The specimen was collected at Petrosavodsk, 23rd December 1884.

The good connections to Siberia might also be an indication of Wiebke's business, which I believe to have been the fur-trade (however, never mentioned in the Wiebke letters).

b) 20 European specimens of the "Sammlung Wiebke", now on display in the public galleries of the Walter Rothschild Zoological Museum at Tring. Several others are incorporated in the main scientific collection, e.g. a *Dryocopus martius* from Poland [BMNH No. 1987.24.376.].

c) about 30 mounts of varieties of European birds, the oldest being a light variety of *Turdus philomelos* from 1861 [BMNH No. 1987.24.307.]. A white House Martin [BMNH No. 1996.41.2147.] still carries Anton W. Wiebke's instructions for the taxidermist: »enclosed white Martin should be stuffed. Please keep the eyes and tongue in spirit...«. An indication, that there might have been also a small wet anatomical collection.

The AMNH, New York, holds the following material:

a') 60 specimens of the Wiebke collection were sold among the Rothschild collection to the American Museum of Natural History at New York (*in litt.* M. LECROY 10th November 2001). A second name, that of Cullingford, is found alongside Wiebke's name in the Rothschild register.

b') three skins of the white-speckled mutants of *Corvus corax varius*, the so-called variety *leucophaeus* VIEILLOT 1817 from the Faroes acquired via Alfred Nicolai Benzon (1823-1884) of Copenhagen (*in litt.* JON FJELD SA & NIELS OTTO PREUSS 31st October 2001; HARTERT & KLEINSCHMIDT 1901, cf. letter in ALTUM 1873, Rothschild Lib. 16/B) [AMNH No. 674904: juv., loc. Mylinghead, Faroe Islands 12 June 1869; AMNH No. 674905: male ad., loc. Thoshaun, Faroe Islands 21 October 1867; AMNH No. 674906: male, loc. Faroe Islands 1872; *in litt.* P. CAPAINOLO, 2nd November 2001]. This variety, which has been extinct since 1902, is nowadays regarded as having been caused by a recessive gene and has no validity in modern zoological taxonomy (SALOMONSEN 1935: 245-250), but specimens still remain rare objects in any natural history collection (cf. the BMNH has its only (very faded) specimen of this variety on display in the public galleries at its South Kensington site, cf. also HARTERT & KLEINSCHMIDT 1901; SALOMONSEN 1935).

Manuscripts, letters and drawings (BMNH): a selection of the ornithological correspondence, a few drawings and some manuscripts of both Wiebke brothers have survived at the BMNH.

a) 13 letters & 1 postcard: Anton Wilhelm Wiebke, Hamburg, to Ernst Hartert, Tring, 1897-1899 (BMNH archives, Rothschild correspondence TMI/164/6, 40/12, 31/16); subject: disposal of collection.

b) 1 letter Paul M. Wiebke, Hamburg, to Ernst Hartert, Tring, 1897 (BMNH archives, Rothschild correspondence TMI/164/6); subject: offer of specimens of *Corvus corax varius* var. *leucophaeus*.

c) 1 letter Johann Bernard Altum, Eberswalde, to Wiebke brothers, Hamburg, 1886 (BMNH archives Tring, un-catalogued); subject: several sightings of bird species in North Germany.

d) 1 letter Carl Gottlieb Henke, Dresden, to Wiebke brothers, Hamburg, 1886 (BMNH archives Tring, un-catalogued); subject: arguments about grouse hybrids collected by Henke.

e) 1 letter Zoologische Gesellschaft, Hamburg (inserted in SCHRENCK 1860, Rothschild Library 6/F); subject: purchase of books.

f) 7 letters Adolf Bernhard Meyer, Dresden, to the Wiebke brothers, Hamburg, 1886 (BMNH archives Tring, un-catalogued); subject: loan of specimen for MEYER (1887) and grouse hybrids/cock-feathered females of grouse, etc.

g) 26 leaves of transcribed letters of Anton & Paul M. Wiebke, Hamburg, Adolf Bernhard Meyer, Dresden, and Carl Gottlieb Henke, Dresden, 1880s (BMNH archives Tring, un-catalogued); subject: discussions and information on grouse hybrids, some arguments about the right designation of Prinz Rudolf's *Tetrao urogallus* x *tetrrix* (cf. SCHNEIDER & BAUERNFEIND 1999: 76-77).

- h) 3 notes on scrap paper, one containing lists of acquired birds and a sketch of Anton Wiebke's *ex libris*, the other seems to be part of a letter draft.
- i) description of *Tetrao urogallus* x *tetrix* specimens plus literature quotations, back of paper contains a list of newly acquired bird specimens for the Wiebke collection and their prices.
- j) manuscript of the talk "Cock-feathered females of Black Grouse" given by Paul M. Wiebke at the annual meeting of the German Ornithological Society at Brunswick, 29th May 1885 (cf. WIEPKEN et al. 1885: 392-397).
- k) manuscript of the publication "Endytes glacialis L. im Winterkleide, bei Hamburg erlegt" WIEBKE (1882) Ornithologisches Centralblatt VII (3&4): 23-24.
- l) manuscript of an intended (but never published) paper on the hybrids of grouse, which was sent to Adolf Bernhard Meyer for his book (MEYER 1887). Details of Wiebke's descriptions are given in MEYER 1887: pp. 6, 76, 78, 81-85, 87).
- m) manuscript of the publication »Vulpanser rutila Pall. in der Umgebung von Hamburg erlegt« WIEBKE (1881) Ornithologisches Centralblatt VI (23): 181-182.
- n) two colour-pencil drawings [sizes: 96 x 92 & 181 x 115 mm] with ink writing of »Vulpanser rutila [= *Tadorna ferruginea*] Pall. [female]. Hamburg, den 30 Sept. 1881 [...]« Originally three, now two feathers of this specimen were glued onto the drawing. These belong to the publication WIEBKE (1881) and are from the specimen of the first record of this species for the Hamburg region (not listed in BAUER & BLOTZHEIM 1968: 254-255).
- o) original watercolour drawing (by Wiebke?) of an albinistic male of *Tetrao tetrix*. [size: 256 x 205 mm, text: »Frühjahr 1879 in der Nähe Fulda's erlegt./ gemalt 1884«].
- p) photos of the white-speckled mutants of the raven (specimens now at New York, see above) and a *Turdus obscurus* from Germany (!) (BMNH Library Tring: photo files). The photos show all three specimens of the raven on 8 different photos, made by G. Koppmann & Co. of Hamburg in 1897, and the thrush on 2 photos (label data: *Turdus pallens* Pall., ♂, gefangen in [caught at] Heide, Norderdithmarschen [sic: Nord-Dithmarschen], Holstein, gekauft am [bought at] 19. Oktober 1882 auf dem Hamburger Wildmarkt [at Hamburg's game market]).

Library (Tring):

- a) books: many German books of the Rothschild Library originate from Wiebke, including LANDBECK's (1846a) *Systematisches Verzeichniss der Vögel Württembergs*, SCHRENCK's (1860) *Reisen und Forschungen im Amur-Land*, GLOGER's (1834) *Handbuch der Naturgeschichte der Vögel Europa's*, BECHSTEIN's (1797) *Naturgeschichte der Stubenthiere* and the two volumes of ALTUM's (1873 & 1876) *Forstzoologie*, which are heavily annotated by Anton Wilhelm & Paul M. Wiebke. Many letters, some from Benzon, Homeyer as well as Meyer, are bound into the latter two volumes. Wiebke's Hand-List of Birds (GRAY 1869) was given away by the Rothschild Library as being a duplicate.
- b) several reprints: mainly on game birds, e.g. SIEVERS (1877), BUREAU (1878), KOLTHOFF (1891).

From checking specimens and the lists and books in the Rothschild Library, as well as reading Wiebke's letters, I deduce that the Wiebke collection once contained more or less a complete set of all European bird species plus several dozen specimens of grouse and varieties of birds. The library held many of the important ornithological books of the second half of the 19th century, some older "collector's items" and a good set of reprints on game birds. I believe that the purchase of Wiebke's collection had a huge impact on Rothschild's collection at that time, enriching his public bird galleries enormously. The same may be true for German scientific books, now kept on the ground floor of the Rothschild Library, many of which derive from Wiebke at Hamburg.



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