



*F. Wiegmann*

the first being a review of the "Sauri"—in Wiegmann's classification, the lizards and crocodiles—in which he named many new genera from throughout the world. The second is a review of the specimens taken in Mexico between 1824 and 1829 by German collectors. Some 32 new species and seven new genera of lizards were described, including the first known venomous lizard, *Heloderma horridum*. A few of these taxa had been named by him earlier, in Oken's *Isis*.

Wiegmann's other major work was the herpetological section ("Amphibien," 1834 [1835]) of the extensive report on the botany and zoology of F. J. F. Meyen's voyage around the world on the Prussian cargo ship *Princess Louise* (1830-1832). This section contains ten excellent plates, half of them beautifully handcolored. Meyen visited the west coast of South and Central America, the "Sandwich Islands" or Hawaii, the Philippines, and China, returning home via the Cape of Good Hope, and thus Wiegmann described a variety of novelties from many parts of the world.

• *References*: "Arend-Frédéric-Auguste Wiegmann," anonymous, *Biogr. Univ. (Michaud) Ancien. Mod.*, new ed., 44: 574-575, 1854-[1865]; "Wiegmann and the Herpetology of México," by E. H. Taylor, p. iii-vi. In *Wiegmann's Herpetologia Mexicana*, repr. ed., Soc. Study Amphib. Rept., Athens (Ohio), 1969; Papavero, 1971 (pp. 103-107, "Mexicana" itinerary). • *Portrait*: Institut für Pflanzenschutzforschung, Akademie der Wissenschaften, Eberswalde, courtesy Rainer Günther. • *Signature*: Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, courtesy Rainer Günther.

### BONAPARTE, Charles L. (1803-1857).

Charles-Lucien-Jules-Laurent Bonaparte, born in Paris on 24 May 1803, to a brother of Napoleon, became one of the best vertebrate zoologists of his day. His scientific career, however, was inevitably disrupted by political events surrounding the Bonaparte family. His immediate family was forced to move to Rome under papal protection, in 1804, but after the pope's deportation they had to spend 1810-1814 in England. On returning to the Papal Estates in 1814, the pope rewarded Charles's father for loyalty with the title Prince of Canino, and Charles himself was granted the papal title Prince of Musignano. About this time, Charles Bonaparte developed an interest in birds and later, after marrying his cousin (1822), visited her father, who had moved to America after Napoleon's downfall. Thus, from 1823 to 1826, he was associated with the active scientific community in Philadelphia, where he published his first paper (1824) and began his four-volume series entitled "American Ornithology" (1825-1833). After a short visit to Europe to study specimens, he spent 1827-1828 in Philadelphia, but then returned to Europe to stay.

With his extensive private collection and library housed at his estate in Rome, he began work on his vertebrate zoology of Italy, the "Iconografia della Fauna Italica," which was published in parts from 1832 to 1841. Volume two, the "Amfibi," covers herpetology and contains 54 beautiful handcolored plates, in folio size. It was the standard on the Italian herpetofauna until superseded by Lorenzo Camerano's



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