

monographs (1883-1891). Among his herpetological titles, Bonaparte published a series of about ten papers in which he proposed new classifications, especially of turtles. Most of his work, however, was in ornithology, in which he was regarded to have the most comprehensive knowledge of species of anyone in his era. Most of his books and herpetological papers are in Latin, to emphasize their international significance and his world citizenship.

Bonaparte had a modern concept of species and of their evolution, but despite his advanced scientific views, he could not escape his heritage particularly because of his striking resemblance to his famous uncle. On the death of his father (1840), he inherited the additional title of Prince of Canino, yet his liberal views, partly aroused by his experiences in democratic Philadelphia, moved him to espouse Italian republican causes (1847-1849). He became Vice-President of the Legislative Council, but when the republican cause was defeated by a French expeditionary force in 1849, he eventually lived the life of an exile, first in Leiden and finally in Paris, where he died on 29 April 1857, leaving his final project, the massive "Conspectus Generum Avium," begun in 1851, woefully incomplete.

• *References:* "Charles-Lucien-Jules-Laurent Bonaparte," by É. Franceschini, *Dict. Biogr. Franç.*, 6: cols. 912-913, 1954; "Lucien Jules Laurent Bonaparte," by G. Petit, *Dict. Sci. Biogr.*, 2: 281-283, 1970; E. Stresemann, 1975 (pp. 153-169). • *Portrait* (1849) and *signature:* From E. Stresemann, 1951.



### SCHLEGEL, Hermann (1804-1884).

Schlegel was the most prominent of that group of German naturalists—which also included Heinrich Boie, J. J. Kaup, and Heinrich Kuhl—brought to the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie in Leiden by its director, C. J. Temminck. Born on 10 June 1804 in Altenburg, Thuringia, young Schlegel was tutored by the pastor and ornithologist C. L. Brehm, father of Alfred Brehm who authored the "Thierleben" series. In 1824-1825 he studied in Vienna with L. J. Fitzinger, J. J. Heckel, and Carl von Schreibers before joining Temminck's staff in May 1825 as a preparator. In December 1825 he took Boie's post when the latter departed for Java; he ultimately succeeded Temminck as director in 1858. Schlegel's formal training was at the University of Leiden in 1831-1832, under Carl Reinwardt, and he received his doctorate from the University of Jena in March 1832.

Although by inclination primarily an ornithologist, most of Schlegel's early work was on reptiles. His first major work was part of the "Fauna Japonica" series edited by his friend P. F. von Siebold, who had explored Japan in 1823-1829. The herpetological volume, published in 1834 and 1838 (reprinted 1934 and again in 1972), was ostensibly co-authored with C. J. Temminck but was actually written by Schlegel. Beginning in 1837 and concluding in 1844, Schlegel issued a series of 50 outstanding folio plates of amphibians and reptiles in his "Abbildungen," together with a short text, illustrating many new species, particularly from the rich fauna of the Dutch Indies.

Schlegel's most famous herpetological work was the "Essai sur la Physionomie des Serpens," issued in 1837. This was the first truly scientific treatise on snakes. Although it contained valuable descriptions of species, based on the rich Leiden collection and Schlegel's personal examination of the major European collections, his classification scheme never gained wide acceptance and was soon overshadowed by the snake volumes published by A.-M.-C. Duméril, Gabriel Bibron, and Auguste Duméril (1844, 1853, 1854). Nevertheless, Schlegel's book was important enough to be translated into English by T. S. Traill, in 1843.

Increasingly, Schlegel's interests returned to birds, but he did co-author with Salomon Müller the zoology volumes of the "Verhandelingen" (issued over the period 1839-1844) covering the surveys of the Natural History Commission of the Dutch Indies in New Guinea, Timor, Sumatra, and Borneo. This included several folio plates of reptiles, two of them drawn by Schlegel himself, which give only a hint of his fine artistic talent better displayed in his many bird books. Also generally unrecognized was Schlegel's discovery and nurturing of three of the century's greatest natural history artists—J. G. Keulemans, Joseph Smit, and Joseph Wolf.