

Girard published two major works in herpetology. In 1853 he co-authored with Baird the first part (on snakes) of a catalogue of reptiles in the Smithsonian museum. This contained descriptions of numerous new genera and species and was the first comprehensive review of the snakes of North America; unfortunately, no further parts were issued. Girard's other major title was the large volume on herpetology in the famous series describing the natural history collections of the United States Exploring Expedition, a circumnavigation of the globe in 1838-1842 commanded by Charles Wilkes that surveyed the entire Pacific Basin (and coincidentally discovered Antarctica), including the coasts of the Americas, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Singapore, and West Africa. The new taxa had been described in a series of papers (1852-1857), but Girard's book provided fuller descriptions and a comprehensive review as well as detailed illustrations.

There were, in fact, two editions of this book, both issued in 1858. The "official" issue, which contained a separate folio atlas of 23 plates, had Baird's name on the title page, since the work had been entrusted to him and the naval authorities thus would not permit Girard's name to be used. However, with Baird's characteristic willingness to give credit where it was due, he clearly stated in his introduction that all the work was Girard's. Thus, in the "unofficial" issue (reprinted 1978), which has an enlarged atlas of 32 plates, Girard was named as author. This elaborate book won him the Cuvier Prize in 1861.

Together with Baird and sometimes alone, Girard published numerous other reports on herpetological collections made by various government parties: the Wilkes Expedition (1852-1857), the Great Salt Lake of Utah (1852-1853), the Red River (1853), the Astronomical Expedition to Chile (1854-1855), and the various reports of the Pacific Railroad Surveys (1859). Most of these reports were reprinted in 1978. During this frenzied period Girard, a person of retiring habits who worked with great industry, somehow also completed his medical training at Georgetown College in Washington (M.D. 1856).

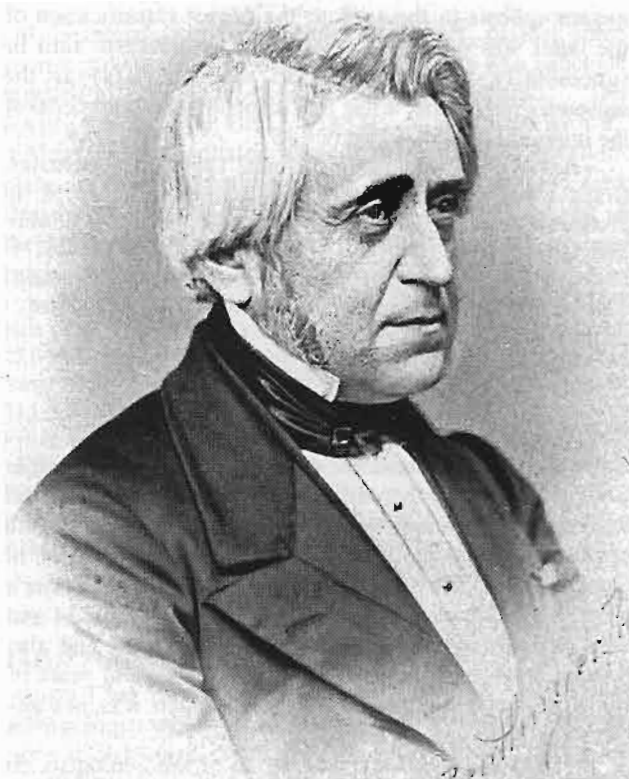
Girard visited Europe in 1860, and while he was there the American Civil War began. His sympathies were with the South, and he accepted a commission from the Confederate Government to supply its army with medical supplies. In 1863 Girard toured Virginia and the Carolinas and after the war returned to Washington briefly, but in 1865 he departed for France. He then engaged in a medical career for the next 20 years; during the German siege of Paris (1870) he was chief physician of a military hospital. He published primarily on medical topics but later had a renewed interest in zoology (1888-1891). Girard died in Neuilly-sur-Seine, a Paris suburb, on 29 January 1895.

• *References:* "Systematic Catalogue of the Scientific Labors of Dr. Charles Girard," by C. Girard, publ. by author, Poissy, 13 pages, 1888; "The Published Writings of Dr. Charles Girard," by G. B. Goode, Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus., 41: vi, 1-141, 1891; "Charles Frédéric Girard," by H. L. Clark, Dict. Amer. Biogr., 7-8: 319, 1946; Adler, 1979 (pp. 26-27). • *Portrait:* From Goode, 1891. • *Signature (1857):* Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, courtesy Marsha Gross.

DUMÉRIL, Auguste (1812-1870).

Auguste-Henri-André Duméril was an ichthyologist and herpetologist, collaborator with and eventually successor to his father, Constant Duméril. He was born in Paris on 30 November 1812, by which time his father had already (1803) succeeded to the professorship in charge of fishes and reptiles at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle. Young Duméril received his medical training at the University of Paris (M.D. 1842; D.Sc. 1843), where in 1844 he became assistant to the professor of comparative physiology. In contrast to his father who was primarily an anatomist, Auguste Duméril's special training was in physiology, which was to characterize some of his later work.

In 1851, Duméril became Assistant Naturalist at the museum, succeeding Gabriel Bibron, who had died prematurely in 1848, and thus he took his place in collaborating with Duméril senior to complete the classic "Erpétologie Générale" (1834-1854). Although credited to father and son on the title page, Auguste Duméril wrote the "Catalogue Methodique de la Collection des Reptiles" (1851) which reviewed the museum's newly accessioned materials, and in 1854 they published the two final volumes (7 and 9) of the "Erpétologie." Auguste Duméril began, but never finished, a series entitled "Description des Reptiles . . . du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle" (part 1, 1852; part 2, 1856).



Auguste Duméril