



*J. V. B. du Bocage*

Bocage authored nearly 200 papers. From 1863 to 1904 he published 58 herpetological titles, in which he described 111 new species of amphibians and reptiles, mostly from Africa, but also from Portugal, New Caledonia, and Australia, and many of these taxa are still recognized. His most elaborate herpetological work was his book "Herpétologie d'Angola et du Congo" (1895), with 20 plates; copies were issued in versions with either uncolored or handcolored plates.

• *References:* "Le Professeur Barbosa du Bocage 1823-1907," by C. França, Bull. Soc. Portug. Sci. Nat., 2: 141-194, 1909; "José Vicente Barbosa du Bocage," p. 101-102. In E. Pereira and G. Rodrigues, Portugal—Diccion. Hist., Biogr., Bibliogr., Lisbon, vol. 2, 1906. • *Portrait* (about 1903) and *signature:* From Bol. Soc. Portug. Ciênc. Nat., ser. 2, 12: 1, 1968-1969 (1970), courtesy Carlos Almaça.

### JIMÉNEZ DE LA ESPADA, M. (1831-1898).

Marcos Jiménez de la Espada (see *Note*), Spanish naturalist and Americanist, was born in Cartagena (Murcia), on 5 March 1831. He received his bachelor's degree at the Instituto de Sevilla (1849) and attended the Universidad Central in Madrid where he received his Master's degree in 1855. Previously, in 1853, he had accepted an adjunct professorship at the university and in 1857 also became an assistant in the university's Museo de Ciencias Naturales. During these years he collected specimens throughout Spain

and taught zoology and geology, but in 1862 the Spanish Government established the Comisión Científica del Pacífico, to study the fauna and flora of the former Spanish colonies in America, and Jiménez de la Espada was named one of its zoologists. During 1862-1865, he travelled some 45,000 km throughout South America—including extensive trips in Ecuador, a crossing of the Andes, and a journey down the Amazon—making one of the most important early explorations of the continent, but not without great disappointments.

In March 1864, the admiral commanding the Spanish squadron suddenly ordered the naturalists off his ships. He then joined a larger fleet that captured some Peruvian islands which initiated a war (1864-1866) in which Spain attempted to establish a naval base. Not only had Jiménez de la Espada and the other naturalists lost their logistical support, but they were now suspected of being spies, which made their strictly scientific work all the more difficult. Ultimately, they returned to Spain laden with extensive collections, including some 1500 specimens of amphibians and reptiles, but the government refused to give proper financial support after 1872. Nevertheless, Jiménez de la Espada continued their study and published a few short papers (1871-1875) describing some novelties, but only one volume of a larger work was ever published. He also authored an important paper in 1872 on reproductive habits of the peculiar Chilean frog, *Rhinoderma darwini*, based on



*Marcos Jiménez de la Espada*