

Herpetology was only one of Philippi's diverse interests which covered nearly every branch of natural history in some 350 publications. His herpetological works, which began in 1861, cover Chilean and Argentinian species, especially snakes and turtles, but his most extensive herpetological treatise, "Suplementos a los Batraquios Chilenos" (1902), intended as an update to Claude Gay's review (1848-1849) of Chile's amphibian fauna, was written at the end of Philippi's very long life and unfortunately is replete with error; the plates to this work, drawn by Philippi himself, remained unpublished until issued by José M. Cei in 1958. Somewhat earlier (1899) Philippi had published his major work on Chilean snakes, listing 45 species; once his specimens were found again by Roberto Donoso-Barros (1965), it turned out that most had been misidentified and that only three species, in fact, were Chilean.

• *References*: "El Doctor Rodolfo Amando Philippi. Su Vida i Sus Obras," by D. Barros Arana, Impr. Cervantes, Santiago, vii, 248 pages, 1909; "Dr. Rudolph Amandus Philippi," by M. E. McLellan, *Auk*, 44: 158-159, 1927; Papavero, 1973 (pp. 275-281). • *Portrait and signature* (1895): From Barros Arana, 1904.

BERG, Carlos (1843-1902).

Friedrich Wilhelm Carl Berg, originally a Russian entomologist, was born of German ancestry in Tuckum, Kurland (now Tukums, Latvian SSR), Russia, on 21 March 1843, and became one of Argentina's leading naturalists. After working some years in business, in 1865 he moved to Riga, as curator of entomology at the museum, and then to



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the university there. In 1873, he was hired by Hermann Burmeister, director of the natural history museum in Buenos Aires, and he emigrated to Argentina. Beginning with an expedition to Patagonia the next year, Berg collected natural history specimens for the museum from throughout Argentina and also from Chile and Uruguay. Except for the period 1890-1892, during which he was on staff at the Museo Nacional de Montevideo in Uruguay, Berg spent the rest of his career in Buenos Aires and eventually succeeded Burmeister as director, after the latter's death in 1892.

Berg's major research interests were in entomology but these expanded to encompass paleontology and vertebrates. His herpetological publications span the period 1884-1901 and include two major works, "Batracios Argentinos" (1896) and "Contribuciones . . . Fauna Erpetologica Argentina" (1898). Berg died at Buenos Aires on 19 January 1902.

• *References*: "Carlos Berg. Reseña Biográfica," by Á. Gallardo, *Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires*, 7: ix-xi, 1902; "Carlos Berg," by V. O. Cutolo, *Nuevo Dicc. Biogr. Argent.*, 1: 422, 1968. • *Portrait*: From Gallardo, 1902. • *Signature* (1901): Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, courtesy Marsha Gross.

GOELDI, Emílio Augusto (1859-1917).

Goeldi (sometimes Gøldi or Göldi), one of Brazil's leading naturalists, was born Emil August Göldi in Ennetbühl, Canton St. Gall, Switzerland, on 28 August 1859. He studied at the university and marine station in Naples before completing his doctorate in 1883 at the University of Jena, under the celebrated evolutionary biologist Ernst Haeckel. He then assisted Haeckel for a while, but emigrated to Brazil in 1884, by the invitation of the Emperor, Dom Pedro II, to become assistant head of the Section of Zoology at the Museu Nacional in Rio de Janeiro.

Pedro II was an enlightened monarch who was interested in developing Brazil's natural resources and, because of his personal interest in the natural sciences, he initiated several scientific explorations in the country. In 1889, however, he was deposed by the army, and in the political turmoil that followed Goeldi lost his museum position (1890). Goeldi lived in Rio for some years, but in 1894 he was invited by the governor of Pará, the large state encompassing the mouth of the Amazon, to become Director of the Museu Paraense, which also included zoological and botanical gardens, and see to its reorganization and development. Goeldi remained as director until 1907 when he resigned due to health problems and returned to Switzerland. The museum was later renamed Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi in his honor. In 1908 he became Professor of Zoology at the university in Bern, a position he held until his death, in Bern, on 5 July 1917.

Goeldi's scientific work encompassed a large scope, but it emphasized vertebrates and, due to his practical medical concerns, parasitic insects. His best known book was on birds ("As Aves do Brasil," 1894-1900, with an atlas in 1900-1906). He published about 15 titles on herpetology (1885-1907), primarily on systematics and distribution but