



R. Rollinat

concentrated on the faunas of the far-flung French colonies. Among the others were Fernand Lataste, the mentor of George A. Boulenger, and L. F. Héron-Royer, an amateur naturalist who specialized on frogs and who, during the last 15 months of his life, made several trips to Argenton in 1890-1891 to advise Rollinat on setting up his outdoor laboratory. Rollinat also profited from routine correspondence with Boulenger, M. G. Peracca, and Willy Wolterstorff, among others, who advised him and who received specimens and research information in return. Despite his amateur status, Rollinat became justly famous for his work—carried out in the tradition of the great French amateur entomologist, J.-H. Fabre, with whom Rollinat is often compared—and he received several prizes from the scientific community.

• *References:* "Rollinat et le Monde des Reptiles," by A. Legros, *La Nature*, 40: 173-176, 1932; "Raymond Rollinat (1859-1931). Notice Nécrologique," anonymous, *Bull. Soc. Natl. Acclim. France*, 79: 397-403, 1932; "Biographie du Raymond Rollinat 1859-1931," by P. Rangde, *Bull. Soc. Herpétol. France*, 6: 5-25, 1978 (entire issue devoted to Rollinat); "Le Naturaliste Raymond Rollinat," by P. Rangde, *Bull. Soc. Herpétol. France*, 9: 10-25, 1979 (entire issue devoted to Rollinat). • *Portrait* (1918): From Rollinat, 1934. • *Signature* (1902): Adler collection.

LÖNNBERG, Einar (1865-1942).

Axel Johan Einar Lönnberg (sometimes spelled Loennberg or Løennberg), naturalist and conservationist, was born in Stockholm on 24 December 1865. His interest in nature was encouraged by his father, a wealthy landowner and member of the Swedish Parliament, who had taken a doctorate in botany at Uppsala University. Einar Lönnberg himself earned degrees at Uppsala (B.A. 1887, M.A. 1890, D.Phil. 1891). During 1891-1903 he was Inspector of Fisheries and then, following a six-month period at the museum in Göteborg, in 1904 he became professor in charge of the vertebrate department at the Royal Natural History Museum in Stockholm, until he retired in 1933. He continued some zoological research up to his death in Stockholm, on 21 November 1942.

Lönnberg's early work was on botany and parasitology, but his main interest became vertebrates. Best known for his research on mammals and fishes, he published numerous titles on amphibians and reptiles over the period 1894-1938. His first papers on reptiles resulted from his expedition to Florida in 1892-1893. On this trip he also collected plethodontid salamanders and discovered that they were lungless, although Harris H. Wilder and Lorenzo Camerano had previously and independently recognized that other species of salamanders lacked lungs; Lönnberg's papers on this subject were published in 1896 and 1899.



Einar Lönnberg