

In 1899, Lönnberg participated in an expedition to the Caspian basin and, later, to British East Africa (1910-1911). He published on the reptiles and fishes from the latter in 1911, and many of his herpetological papers described collections made by Swedish expeditions to New Guinea, Australia, Siam, the Congo, Brazil, and Sumatra; several of these were co-authored by his junior colleague, Lars Gabriel Andersson, or his successor at the museum, Hjalmar Rendahl. In 1899, Lönnberg published an important paper re-describing Linnaean types of amphibians and reptiles and noting their present locations; Andersson published two companion papers (1899, 1900), and P. E. Vanzolini issued an index to the three in 1969.

Besides his extensive zoological research, Lönnberg was also an early conservationist. He was particularly active in establishing legislation to protect waterfowl and reindeer. In 1906 he founded the magazine *Fauna och Flora*, which served to popularize natural history in Sweden, and he edited it for the rest of his life.

• *References*: "Einar Lönnberg," anonymous, p. 569. *In Vem är Det.—Svensk Biograf. Handb.*, Stockholm, 1934; "Axel Johan Einar Lönnberg," by T. S. Palmer, *Auk*, 61: 177-178, 1944; "Einar Lönnberg," anonymous, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Giacomo Doria Genova*, 62: 5-6, 1945; "Axel Johan Einar Lönnberg," by T. Flensburg, p. 172. *In Svenska män och Kvinnor—Biograf. Uppsalgsbok*, Stockholm, 1942-1955; "Einar Lönnberg," by C. L. Hubbs, *Copeia*, 1950: 70, 1950. • *Portrait* (1936): British Museum (Nat. Hist.), courtesy A. F. Stimson. • *Signature* (1926): Natural History Museum, Stockholm, courtesy Göran Nilson.

ANDERSSON, Lars Gabriel (1868-1951).

Lars Gabriel Andersson, Swedish zoologist, was born the son of a priest in Vagnhärad, south of Stockholm, on 22 February 1868. He attended Uppsala University (B.A. 1890, M.A. 1897, D.Phil. 1909) and during most of his life was a school teacher, except for the periods 1894-1895 and 1897-1902 when he was an employee in the vertebrate zoology section at the Royal Natural History Museum in Stockholm. In 1906 he became Assistant Master at a secondary school in Stockholm, then at another, and from 1912 he was Senior Master at a third school in Stockholm; from 1920 until his retirement in 1933 he was Headmaster at a high school in Lidingö just north of Stockholm. Throughout this period he was a volunteer worker at the museum and on 13 February 1951, having put in a full day's work there, he died suddenly, in Lidingö, at the age of 83.

Besides several popular zoological works, Andersson published many papers on amphibians and reptiles (1898-1945). Among his first were two papers (1899, 1900) describing Linnaean herpetological types at the Royal Museum; his senior colleague at the museum, Einar Lönnberg, had published an earlier paper on the subject in 1899. The rest of Andersson's titles were careful and often extensive reviews of collections made by Swedish expeditions to many parts of the world and included descriptions of numerous new species. The geographical coverage was vast, including many parts of Africa, Madagascar, New Guinea,



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Borneo, Southeast Asia, and even eastern Siberia. His special interest was South America, which occupied nearly half of his publications and covered areas from the high Andes to Tierra del Fuego at the southern tip of the continent. His most comprehensive monograph (1945), also his last publication, reviewed the amphibians of eastern Ecuador.

• *References*: "Lars Gabriel Andersson," anonymous, p. 34. *In Vem är Det.—Svensk Biograf. Handb.*, Stockholm, 1934; "Lars Gabriel Andersson," by S. Lindman, p. 98. *In Svenska män och Kvinnor—Biograf. Uppsalgsbok*, Stockholm, 1942-1955; "Dr. Lars Gabriel Andersson," anonymous, *Copeia*, 1951: 184, 1951. • *Portrait*: Courtesy British Museum (Nat. Hist.). • *Signature* (1914): British Museum (Nat. Hist.), courtesy A. F. Stimson.

NIKOLSKY, A. M. (1858-1942).

Alexander Mikhailovich Nikolsky was the leading Russian herpetologist at the turn of the century and successor to Alexander Strauch as custodian of his nation's largest collection. Nikolsky was born on 18 February 1858, in Astrakhan', near the Caspian Sea, as the son of a military surgeon. He studied natural sciences at St. Petersburg Imperial University (1877-1881), defended his graduate dissertation in 1887, and then became an associate professor at the university. In the meantime (about 1880), he was appointed curator of the university's zoological collection and in 1895 became zoologist and head of the herpetological