

many Heteroptera and Homoptera types are well preserved there are very few Diptera types; and Prof. Séguéy has stated (in litt.) that the types absent in the present list »sont détruits ou définitivement perdus«. Similarly, Dr. Viette has pointed out that none of the Lepidoptera types from Bosc's collection have been preserved. According to a statement given by the museum, there are only a few types of Hymenoptera in existence, and with regard to beetle types, only a few have been identified. If, however, at some future date, the many large, old collections of the museum are thoroughly examined, many of the Bosc types will no doubt be brought to light. Furthermore, as Bosc labelled his insects in his own handwriting, the labels are easy to recognize.

From the Mus. Desfontaines, Fabricius described about 100 species, all of them from North Africa. *René Louriche Desfontaines*, 1755–1833, was a professor at the Jardin des Plantes. His most important work »*Flora Atlantica*« deals with plants from Tunisia and Algeria, where he travelled around 1790, and where, besides studying botany, he also collected insects. According to Walther Horn, his collection was placed in 1828 in the museum in Paris. To-day, however, the staff at the museum are unable to give any information as to its whereabouts.

*Peter Forskål*, who is mentioned in Fabricius' first publications, was born in Helsingfors in 1732. He was a pupil of Linné and took part in the so-called »Arabian Journey«, a Danish expedition with various scientific aims, supported by the Danish Government. Among other countries, the expedition went to Egypt and Arabia, but had a tragic ending in that five of the six scientists succumbed to endemic fever. Among these was Forskål, who died in 1763. Before his death, however, he managed to send home collections of natural history specimens, even though some of them never reached their destination. Quite a number of the insect species which Fabricius described from the Forskål collections are still preserved in the Fabrician type collections.

*Gustav von Paykull's* (1759–1826) collection is in Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet in Stockholm. Not one of his insects is marked »type«; consequently, it will be very difficult to state which of them actually are types. However, in the event that no specimen of species originating from Paykull is present in Fabricius' collection, it might be worthwhile to consider selecting a lectotype from Paykull's collection.

*Carlo Allioni's* (1726–1804) collection was placed in the Zool. Mus. Univ. in Torino. On inquiring at the museum I was informed that the collection has been destroyed by fire.

According to Walther Horn (Ent. Beihefte Bd. 2 1935 p. 119) the collection of *J. G. Hübnér* was sold to H. v. Minkwitz and the Coleoptera and Lepidoptera resold to E. Fr. Germar. Still according to Walther Horn, Germar's collection of Curculionidae was transferred to The Zool. Univ. Museum in Halle and a selection of Coleoptera to the Zool. Museum in Berlin. Dr. Kämpfe in-